

MODERN CHINESE 现代中文

Scope and Sequence

Units	Communication Goals	Structure Notes	Language Notes & Cultural Spotlights
中文 Prelude: The Chinese Language	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Learn the pinyin romanization system Speak Chinese characters with standard tones and sentence inflection Understand Chinese tonal changes (tone sandhi) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Understand the 4 Chinese tones Learn the Chinese phonetic system, pinyin Understand the rules of Chinese stroke order 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand the history of the Chinese language Identify where the Chinese language is spoken today Learn about the development of written Chinese, including simplified and traditional Chinese characters
我 UNIT 1 Me	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greet and say goodbye to people Introduce yourself and exchange names with others Ask and answer questions pertaining to age and nationality Count from 1 to 99 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Use an adjective phrase to describe a subject Use 们 to convert a pronoun or noun (people only) to its plural form Use 也 to express "also" Use 吗 to turn a statement into a question Use 呢 to ask "What about...?" Use 叫 to state one's name Use 什么 to ask "what?" questions Use 多大 to ask about someone's age Add 岁 after a number to state one's age Use 是 to indicate equivalency Use 哪国人 to ask about nationality and country + 人 to state nationality Use 不 to negate a verb Use Verb + 不 + Verb to form affirmative-negative questions Use Verb or 不 + Verb to answer affirmative-negative questions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand how Chinese greet and address one another Learn the structure of Chinese names Learn about the Chinese diaspora Learn how to ask for someone's age politely Learn how to count the numbers from 11 to 99 Understand the rationale behind Chinese names for countries Learn Chinese hand gestures for numbers 1 to 10 Learn the connotations of the numbers 4 and 8 in Chinese culture Learn about the Chinese Zodiac
家 UNIT 2 Family	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify family members and ask others about their families Ask whether someone has pets Ask and answer questions regarding quantity Inquire about someone's occupation Ask and answer questions about what languages one can speak 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Use 有 to express possession Use 没有 to express "not have" Use 有没有 to form a "have or not have" question Use 有什么 to ask what one has Use 的 to indicate possession Use number + measure word to quantify a noun Use 几 + measure word to ask how many and number + measure word to answer Use 这 or 那 to express "this" or "that" Use 谁 to ask "who?" Use 还 to express "also" Use 会 to state what one knows how to do Use 会不会 to ask whether or not one knows how to do something Use 只 to express "only" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Learn how to address different family members in Chinese Understand the evolution of the traditional Chinese family Learn how people regard pets in China Learn about the giant pandas in China Understand the difference between 语 and 文 Understand the global response to studying Chinese as a world language Learn about other varieties of spoken Chinese Learn about the traditional professions of China

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<p>时</p> <p>UNIT 3 Time</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State and ask the time Talk about future events Make appointments Apologize for tardiness Ask and answer questions about days of the week and months State and ask for the date Wish someone "happy birthday" and offer gifts 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Use 会 to indicate the possibility of an action taking place in the future Use 什么时候 to ask "when" Use 星期几 to ask "what day of the week" and 星期 + number to state the day of the week Use 几点 to discuss time Use 差不多 to express "almost" Use 还没(有) to express "not yet" or "still have not" Use 吧 to make a suggestion Use 几 to ask "what month" and "what day" Use 都 to mean "both" or "all" Use 了 to indicate a change of state or situation Use the verb 送 in the context of gift giving Use 的 to modify nouns 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Learn how to say the different days of the week in Chinese Learn about how to tell time in Chinese Compare the differences between the lunar and Western calendars Learn about auspicious dates in the Chinese calendar Learn how to read a Chinese calendar Learn how to use a timeframe to indicate tense in Chinese Look at the ways in which birthdays are celebrated in China Understand the symbolism of certain gifts in China
<p>食</p> <p>UNIT 4 Food</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inquire and express preferences for food and drink Express hunger Order food and drinks at a restaurant Discuss various dishes and their flavors Offer to pay for a meal 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Use 想 to indicate a desired action Use 给 to mean "to give" Use 喜欢 to express liking something or someone Use Verb + 不 + Verb with two-character verbs to form affirmative-negative questions Use 那(么) to mean "Well then" or "In that case" Use 好 + Verb to form a compound adjective Use 怎么样 to ask for an opinion of something Use 太……了 to describe an exaggerated attribute Use 要 to indicate desire Use 为什么 and 因为 to ask questions and give explanations respectively Use 一下 to express the brevity of an action 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Look at special pronouns in Mandarin Chinese and when to omit them Learn about regional Chinese cuisines Learn about symbolism in Chinese cuisine Learn about Chinese uses of onomatopoeia Learn about the Chinese equivalents of foreign names and locations Learn about Chinese dining etiquette Discover the art of tea
<p>住</p> <p>UNIT 5 Daily Lives</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make simple introductions of others Be able to state where you or others live Name buildings and facilities on campus Be able to describe relative locations Name furniture and rooms in a house 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Use 在 to indicate location Use 在 as a verb complement Use 哪里 to ask "where" Use 要 to talk about future events Use 跟……一起 to express doing things together Use 可以 to express permission Use 在 with an action verb to indicate the location of an activity Use 到 as a resultative complement to indicate completion of an action Use 得 or 不 and a resultative complement to indicate whether it is possible or not possible to reach a result 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Learn about introductions in Chinese Know about verb-object compounds Learn about traditional Chinese architecture (Si He Yuan) Discover some of the universities with study abroad opportunities in China Learn about telephone greetings in Chinese

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use the appropriate expressions on the telephone • Ask and answer questions about relative locations 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 10. Use 可能 to express likelihood 11. Use completion 了 to describe completed actions 12. Use 就 to indicate “right” or “precisely” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review some spatial location words used in Chinese • Learn some of the contemporary slang used for texting • Learn about the art of Feng Shui and its modern applications
<p>买 UNIT 6 Shopping</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ask about the availability and cost of different items or products in a store • Understand and use different denominations and amounts of money • Negotiate prices • Indicate that you wish to pay for an item with either cash or credit card • Use the correct expressions when paying with cash and receiving change 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Use 有 to express existence rather than possession 2. Use 得 to express “must” 3. Use 给 as the preposition “to” 4. Use 多少 to ask “how many” or “how much” 5. Use Adjectives with (一)点(儿) to express “a little more” 6. Use 还是...吧 to express a suggested alternative 7. Use 再 to indicate a repeating action 8. Use 因为...所以... to express causal relationships 9. Use 不用 to say “need not” 10. Use 这么 or 那么 to intensify adjectives 11. Use Verb + 了 to describe specific completed actions 12. Use 已经 to express “already” 13. Use 要是...(的话)...就 to say “if... then...” 14. Use (是)...还是... to express either-or questions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learn about Chinese currency • Learn about counting from 100 and above • Know about the Silk Street • Learn how to bargain in Chinese markets • Learn about words used in financial transactions • Learn about the currencies of different countries • Learn about trade along the Silk Road • Learn about how Western stores have impacted China
<p>行 UNIT 7 Travel & Navigation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ask and answer questions about vacation plans • Give information about one’s hometown and family background • Describe the attractions of China’s capital • Express the distance between two places • Give and receive directions • Describe different modes of transportation 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Use 的时候 to create “when” expressions 2. Use 才 to indicate an action occurring later than anticipated 3. Use 从 with a place word to indicate origin 4. Use 是……的 to emphasize the time, locale, or manner of a completed action 5. Use 送……去 to mean “take” 6. Use 离 to express location relative to a reference point 7. Use 到 with place words to indicate destination 8. Use 怎么 to ask how something is done 9. Use 往 to indicate directional movement 10. Use 先..., 再..., 然后... to indicate a sequence of events 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learn the meaning of hometown in Chinese • Discover the relationship between seasons and how it classifies vacations • Learn about various modes of transportation in China • Discover activities done during China’s “Golden Weeks” • Learn common direction expressions • Discover some of Beijing’s historical hotspots

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<p>学</p> <p>UNIT 8 Academics</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss classes and school subjects • Express interest in something • Indicate levels of difficulty • Discuss exams, homework, and classroom situations • Ask to borrow something • Express subjective opinions 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Use 懂 as a resultative complement to indicate ability to understand 2. Use 多 or 少 to express doing an activity more or less often 3. Use 只好 to indicate the best course of action among limited options 4. Use Verb + 完 to describe completed actions 5. Use 以后 to express “after doing something” 6. Use Verb + 了 to describe a sequence of events 7. Use 把 to indicate an action performed on a specific object 8. Use 怎么 to ask “how come” questions 9. Use 怎么这么/那么 to express incredulity or amazement regarding a situation 10. Use 一…就… to express “as soon as A, B” 11. Use 觉得 to express subjective opinions 12. Use 还是 with adjectives to compare qualities 13. Use 第 to express ordinal numbers 14. Use (正)……在(呢) to indicate ongoing actions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review previously learned radicals and phono-semantic compounds • Learn about China’s Four Great Inventions • Learn about homographs in the Chinese language • Review the use of interjections in Chinese • Learn about examinations in China • Learn about the Four Treasures of the Study
<p>衣</p> <p>UNIT 9 Fashion</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name different articles of clothing • Discuss and find appropriate sizes • Make comparisons and express sameness • List and express preferences for different colors • Make use of some basic loan words • Express superlatives 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Use 或者 to express choices and options 2. Use 看/听 + 起来 to express a subjective impression 3. Use 比 to make comparisons 4. Use 更 to say “even more” 5. Use (一)点(儿) to describe small differences 6. Use 又…又… to express “both … and …” 7. Use …跟…一样 (Adjective) to express sameness 8. Use Verb – Verb to describe casual or brief activities 9. Use 最 to express superlatives 10. Use reduplication to intensify adjectives or adverbs 11. Use Verb reduplication to describe casual or brief activities 12. Use 看 to mean “and see” 13. Use 有(一)点(儿) to express “somewhat” 14. Use 好 as an intensifier 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review use of adjectives • Learn about color symbolism in Chinese • Learn about clothing terms • Explore Chinese fashion trends • Learn the history of foot-binding

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<p>娱 UNIT 10 Hobbies & Activities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inquire about what people like to do in their free time Discuss sports and leisure activities Express how often you like to do something Discuss musical performances and instruments Describe how well somebody does something Indicate time periods and duration 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Use 一边…一边… to describe simultaneous actions Use 什么 to mean “any” Use topic-comment sentences Use 有的 to mean “some” Use 对……有兴趣 to express interest in something Use 常(常) to express “often” Use 能 to describe ability Use name + 他们 to refer to a group of people Use 得 to describe the manner of actions Use 每…都… to express “every” Use time periods to indicate duration Use multiple numbers to estimate amounts Use 不是…吗? to ask a rhetorical question Use 对 as the preposition “to, towards” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Learn about pictographs and ideographs in the evolution of Chinese characters Learn about the culture of Karaoke or Chinese KTV Learn about Mahjong Learn about Chinese Martial Arts
<p>情 UNIT 11 Relationships & People</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arrange to go on a date with someone Describe a person’s qualities and attributes Discuss relationships, marriage, and break-ups Describe your emotions Refer to something using the passive voice Talk about past experiences 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Use 得 to indicate degree or result Use 次 to express number of times Use 让 to express to “let” or “make” someone do something Use 记住 to describe keeping something in mind Use 被 to form the passive voice Use 一直 to express “constantly” Use Verb + 过 to express a past experience 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review loan words and associative compounds Learn about Chinese Valentine’s Day and the story of Qixi Learn about China’s tallest couple Discuss relationship terms Examine Chinese punctuation Observe Chinese wedding traditions
<p>医 UNIT 12 Medicine</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inquire after a person’s health Describe the symptoms of an illness Talk about the weather and the seasons Name illness and afflictions Refer to different parts of the body Describe some of the differences between Chinese and Western medicine 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Use 最好 to make suggestions Use 带 to express bringing objects or people Use noun or measure word reduplication to express “every” Use name/pronoun + 那儿 to talk about someone’s location or home Use 地 to express the manner in which an action is performed Use 帮 to mean “for” Use 好 as a resultative complement to describe a properly completed action Use 又…了 to say “again” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review intensifiers used in the Chinese language Learn about expressions used to discuss the weather Learn about massages and Chinese morning exercises Identify body parts in Chinese Understand the difference between 等一会儿 and 一下 Review different ways to talk about weeks Learn about Western versus Eastern medicinal differences Understand the importance of hot and cold foods in Chinese medical tradition

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<p>商</p> <p>UNIT 13 Business</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Talk about your full- or part-time job • Offer words of encouragement • Indicate that something is unexpected • Discuss internships and working in China • Talk about your employment experience and resume • Discuss your post-graduation plans • Learn about the importance of <i>guanxi</i> or “connections” 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Use 没想到 <i>to introduce an unexpected event</i> 2. Use 难怪 <i>to express “no wonder”</i> 3. Use 什么样的 <i>to ask “what kind?”</i> 4. Use 不但… 而且… <i>to express “not only...but also...”</i> 5. Use 虽然… 但是… <i>to express “although... however...”</i> 6. Use 从…到… <i>to express length of time</i> 7. Use 想要 <i>to express a desire</i> 8. Use 极了 <i>as an intensifier</i> 9. Use 跟…有关 <i>to express relevance to a subject</i> 10. Use Noun + 这样/那样 <i>to say “this/that type of...”</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify different work titles • Learn about the concept of <i>guanxi</i>, or business relationships/networking in China • Review different professions • Examine basic characteristics of a Chinese resume • Learn about China's Special Economic Zones and state-owned enterprises in China
<p>节</p> <p>UNIT 14 Festivals</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Talk about the customs and traditions of Chinese New Year • Use the appropriate expressions to convey New Year's greetings and wishes • Compare and contrast various Chinese and Western holidays • Discuss the different foods that are eaten during Chinese holidays • Expand on a topic by providing examples 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Use 用…(来)… <i>to describe the means of doing something</i> 2. Use 着 <i>to indicate an ongoing action</i> 3. Use 快要…了 <i>to say “be about to”</i> 4. Use 到时候 <i>to express “when the time comes”</i> 5. Use 像 <i>to express “resemble” or “is like”</i> 6. Use 越来越 <i>to mean “increasingly”</i> 7. Use 比方说 <i>to say “for example”</i> 8. Use 连……都 <i>to say “even...”</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Observe greetings performed during Spring Festival • Learn about the use of idioms in the Chinese language • Learn about customs related to Tomb Sweeping Festival, the Dragon Boat Festival, and the Mid-Autumn Festival • Identify important foods related to Chinese holidays • Learn about the development of writing horizontal and vertical text in Chinese • Understand customs used during Chinese New Year and the Lantern Festival

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<p>礼</p> <p>UNIT 15 Chinese Ways</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Politely ask someone to do something • Understand and follow Chinese social conventions • Use correct etiquette towards one's elders • Name some features of traditional Chinese culture • Express that one has "just" done something • Make basic comparisons between ancient and modern Chinese culture • Indicate that something is an ongoing process 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Use 麻烦 to make requests 2. Use 来 before verbs to express commencing an activity 3. Use 要不然 to say "or else" or "otherwise" 4. Use 正好 to express "as it happens"; "happen to..." 5. Use 刚 or 刚刚 to express "just now" 6. Use nouns with 化 to form "-ize" verbs or "-ized" adjectives 7. Use 比如(说) to say "for instance" and give examples 8. Use double-了 to describe an action continuing up to the present 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the Chinese concept of "face" • Compare the difference between 客气 and 礼貌 • Learn about Confucius and his teachings • Learn about the difference between classical and modern Chinese language usage • Learn about Daoism • Understand the meaning of resilience found in Confucian philosophy and Daoist beliefs
<p>@</p> <p>UNIT 16 Technology & Modern China</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use expressions related to computers and the internet • Discuss city lifestyles • Understand and use the "besides" construction • Express that you will miss someone • Use terms for posting letters and packages as well as sending emails • Wish someone a safe trip 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Use 除了...以外 to say "besides..." 2. Use question words with 都 to express "any" or "every" 3. Use 自己 to refer to oneself or another 4. Use 等 to express "at the point when/by the time" 5. Use Verb Phrase 给 Someone 看/听 to express doing something to show someone else 6. Use 陪 to express keeping someone company 7. Use 会...的 to stress that something will be the case 8. Use 死 to mean "extremely" or "to death" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learn about internet cafes • Review learned measure words • Explore modern Beijing architecture • Learn about internet use in China • Review sentence-final particles • Learn about cell phone use in China • Learn more about the Maglev Train and China's high-speed rail