

INSTITUTE OF MODERN LANGUAGES

CHINESE (MANDARIN) LEVEL 6 COURSE OUTLINE

Prior knowledge and skills

This course is designed for learners who have completed Level 5 Chinese at IML or any learners who have achieved a sound knowledge of Chinese but wish to attain a greater level of proficiency and fluency in all language situations.

Course Aim

The focus of this course will be placed on effective communication and enjoyment. Learners will develop advanced skills for everyday use in conversation and understanding employing in great amount material which contains a high frequency of colloquial expression; learners will also be expected to advance their reading and writing skills with the use of material of more formal styles.

Course Details

Set textbook: Wu, Z. Latest Ed. *Contemporary Chinese 4*. Textbook and workbook Sinolingua.

Recommended: CDs to accompany the textbook.

- IML strongly recommends the use of dictionaries, which exist in a variety of printed, online and electronic formats. Tutors may recommend a dictionary at the commencement of the course.
- Each topic includes relevant social and cultural information.
- Additional tasks and resources will be provided in class.
- The IML library located on level 1 in the Joyce Ackroyd Building also has books, magazines, kits, CDs, DVDs and videos for loan to IML students.

Assessment

Assessment is optional. Listening and Speaking skills are assessed throughout the course. An examination to assess Reading and Writing competencies is held at the end of the course and a statement of attainment is then issued. A certificate of attendance is available upon request for students not undertaking assessment who have attended at least 75% of the course.

Revision

Language is learned best with maximum contact and usage. Home exercises will be designed for revision and consolidation of each course segment. Revision is most effective when undertaken regularly in short sessions.

Contacts

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COURSE CONTENT

TOPIC	LANGUAGE FUNCTIONS	LANGUAGE STRUCTURES
Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expressing interest, intention and purpose Expressing feelings, opinion and possibility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Verbs 有, 进行, 增加, 受, 意识 Adverbs 倒(是), 确实 Suffix: 化 The phrase “干吗”
Keeping face	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expressing frustration Offering comfort 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The colloquial phrase “哪儿的话” The colloquial phrase “...不就完了吗?” The complement of degree “...得很!” Verbs 以为, 失望, 理睬, 起来, 当 Prefix 同 Suffix 际
Health & Old age	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Giving compliments Complaining 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The colloquial phrase “...着玩儿” The fixed structure “一...才...” The usage of “管” Verbs 要求, 负责, 得到, 同意 Numeral 俩 Suffix 方
Education (“Schools of Hope”)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expressing shortage Receiving a visitor Talking about examinations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The colloquial phrase “多的是” The phrase “对...感兴趣” Adjective/Adverb “详细” Measure word 所 The phrase “对...不利”
Winning the Lottery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarrelling Appreciating formal writing style (1) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The cultural meaning of the words 死 & 发 The rhetorical structure “不...干什么?” Verbs 中, 更改, 意味着 Adverbs 完全, 曾经, 毕竟 Measure word 成 Suffix 者
Media communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understanding media language Describing a public event 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Verbs 通过, 不下, 接着 Adjectives 双, 热烈, 正式 Suffixes 性, 星
Surfing the Internet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of metaphors to describe a person’s appearances 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Nouns 自然, 网 The Adjectives 难看, 突然, The Adverb 终于 The Verb 泡
Doing Housework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compromising Expressing disagreement using rhetorical questions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The adjective construction 湿漉漉 The Verbs 面对, 负担, 必须 The Adjective 自觉 The Propositions 自, 随着
Changing One’s Mind	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Talking about family issues Recognising people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Idioms 回心转意, 自然而然 Verbs 对付, 烦, 转变, 结束 Conjunction/proposition 由于 Suffix 家
Being Parents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expressing disappointment Giving advice Expressing sympathy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Structure 哪里还 Phrase 无论如何 Conjunctions 因此, 然而, 无论 Adverbs 偏偏, 怕
Euthanasia & Happy-Peaceful Life	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finding out reasons Expressing appreciation for help Appreciating formal writing style (2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The colloquial expressions “谁跟谁, 又来了” Idiom 无精打采 Verbs 打听, 减少, 浪费, 禁止 Suffix 界 Adverb 同时 Adjective 所有
When in Rome, Do as the Romans Do	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comparing different cultures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Numeral 若干 Adverbs 不断, 日益, 往往, 仍旧 Location word 之间 Adjective/noun 典型 Verb 保持

