

## CHINESE (MANDARIN) CURRICULUM UNITS – FORM 3

- CHI 9.1 The Weather and Four Seasons – *Jintian shi qingtian* 今天是晴天
- CHI 9.2 Sickness – *Wo jintian shengbing le* 我今天生病了
- CHI 9.3 Hobbies (1): Music – *Wo xihuan ting yinyue!* 我喜欢听音乐！
- CHI 9.4 Hobbies (2): Sports – *Wo xihuan gen pengyou yiqi ti zuqiu!* 我喜欢跟朋友一起踢足球！
- CHI 9.5 Hobbies (3): Dance – *Wo hen xihuan tiaowu!* 我很喜欢跳舞！
- CHI 9.6 Fruits and Vegetables – *Ni xihuan chi shucai ma?* 你喜欢吃蔬菜吗？
- CHI 9.7 The Meals a Day – *Wo xihuan he kele he qishui* 我喜欢喝可乐和汽水
- CHI 9.8 Eating Out – *Zhexie pingguo zenme mai?* 这些苹果怎么卖？
- CHI 9.9 Let's review a bit – *Women xian fuxi yixia* 我们先复习一下

**Subject:** Chinese (Mandarin)

**Form 3**

**Unit code and title:** CHI 9.1 The Weather and Four Seasons – *Jintian shi qingtian* 今天是晴天

**Strand:** Listening, Speaking, Reading and Writing

**Unit duration:** 9 lessons of 40 minutes (6 hours)

**Objectives**

The teacher will:

1. Guide students to explore expressions related to the weather and the four seasons. (Speaking, Listening, Writing and Reading)
2. Teach students to enquire about the weather forecast. (Speaking, Listening, Writing and Reading)
3. Teach students to ask and tell the air temperature in degrees Celsius in Chinese. (Speaking, Listening, Writing and Reading)
4. Guide students to revise time expressions, such as the months, days of the week and time. (Speaking, Listening, Writing and Reading)
5. Guide students to explore and describe the different weather conditions and zones in China. (Speaking, Listening, Writing and Reading)
6. Familiarise the students with Chinese festivals and traditions. (Speaking and Reading)
7. Teach students how to use the superlative particle 最. (Speaking, Listening, Writing and Reading)
8. Teach students how to use 有 to express estimations. (Speaking, Listening, Writing and Reading)
9. Teach students how to form interrogative sentences using the ‘question word’ 什么时候. (Speaking, Listening, Writing and Reading)
10. Teach students how to draw and recognise 29 new Chinese characters. (Reading and Writing)

Key words	Points to note	Resources
晴天 气温 多云 有台风 刮大风 有大风雪 阴天 有小雨 / 大雨 度 零下	In this unit, students should learn how to recognise and write 29 new Chinese characters (晴, 温, 度, 左, 右, 雨, 云, 到, 台, 刮, 风, 阴, 雪, 春, 夏, 冬, 秋, 冷, 热, 时, 候, 常, 最, 南, 西, 经, 低, 凉, 暖). In this unit, the teacher shall guide students to explore more expressions related to time, and introduce new vocabulary related to the topic weather and the four seasons. Students should be able to describe the weather, ask and answer questions relative to the weather forecast and the four seasons. Students should be able to talk about their likes and dislikes using the superlative particle 最 also together with the verb ‘to	<i>Easy Steps to Chinese 2, Textbook and Workbook</i> , Computer Lab, internet access, headphones, CD players, audio CD, PowerPoint presentations and handouts given in class by the teacher.  For maps of China and provinces: <a href="https://www.travelchinaguide.com/map/china_map.htm">https://www.travelchinaguide.com/map/china_map.htm</a> <a href="http://www.chinatoday.com/city/a.htm">http://www.chinatoday.com/city/a.htm</a>  Chinese Geography:

<p>左右 天气 春天 夏天 秋天 冬天 有时候 常常, 经常 一下 最高, 低 暖和 冷 凉快 热</p>	<p>like' to express preference (i.e. 我最喜欢夏天). Another 'question word', 什么时候, shall be introduced in this unit. Students should be able to ask questions and give answer in relation to 'when' an event or phenomenon takes place. The teacher shall also introduce new adverbs of time and give examples on their usage and on how they modify verbs and adjectives (i.e. 我很好; 常常是晴天; 冬天有时候下雨). Students should be able to use the superlative particle 最 with adjectives (i.e. 最高气温 30°C).</p> <p>The teacher shall help the students learn about some provinces in China, such as Fujian, Sichuan, Tibet and Xinjiang and find out about the different weather conditions and seasonal temperatures. Students should possess a map of China with all provinces written at least in <i>pinyin</i> and be able to locate the major cities and attractions.</p>	<p><a href="http://afe.easia.columbia.edu/china/geog/maps.htm">http://afe.easia.columbia.edu/china/geog/maps.htm</a></p> <p>Map Quiz Game: <a href="http://online.seterra.com/en/vgp/3070">http://online.seterra.com/en/vgp/3070</a></p> <p>For adverbs: <a href="http://mylanguages.org/chinese_adverbs.php">http://mylanguages.org/chinese_adverbs.php</a></p> <p>Placement of 'question words': <a href="https://resources.allsetlearning.com/chinese/grammar/Placement_of_question_words">https://resources.allsetlearning.com/chinese/grammar/Placement_of_question_words</a></p>
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Teaching Objectives	Examples of Teaching activities	Learning Outcomes
<p><b>The teacher will:</b></p> <p>Speaking, Listening, Writing and Reading</p> <p>Guide students to explore expressions related to the weather forecast and air temperature</p> <p>Guide students to explore and describe the different weather conditions and zones in China.</p>	<p>By means of interactive lessons, the teacher should introduce the topic and vocabulary by describing the weather in some cities in China (i.e. Beijing and Shanghai), comparing the climate of the northern regions with that of the southern, western and eastern regions.</p> <p>For more drills:  <a href="http://english.cntv.cn/program/learnchinese/20101223/105335.shtml">http://english.cntv.cn/program/learnchinese/20101223/105335.shtml</a>  <a href="http://www.chinese-tools.com/learn/chinese/27-climate-weather.html">http://www.chinese-tools.com/learn/chinese/27-climate-weather.html</a>  <a href="http://www.slideshare.net/conglaoshi/weather-forecast-in-chinese">http://www.slideshare.net/conglaoshi/weather-forecast-in-chinese</a></p> <p>Students should be able to tell the air temperature in the various cities of China, Europe and in Malta.</p> <p>As class and home work, the teacher should assign a province to each student to deliver a short presentation about the climate, main cities and attractions of the given region in Chinese.</p> <p>The teacher should also show the location and direction of the main rivers, lakes, mountains and deserts in China.</p> <p><a href="https://www.travelchinaguide.com/intro/geography/">https://www.travelchinaguide.com/intro/geography/</a></p>	<p><b>Students will:</b></p> <p>Listen to and follow short and simple sentences relative to weather forecast in Chinese (read aloud by the teacher),</p> <p>Write short descriptions about the weather conditions and air temperature in China and in Malta.</p> <p>Engage into conversations asking and answering questions relative to the weather and air temperature.</p> <p>Write short notes and be able to talk with relative ease about some provinces and geographical features of China.</p>

<p>Guide students to explore more expressions related to the weather forecast, air temperature and the four seasons.</p>	<p><a href="http://www.worldatlas.com/webimage/countrys/asia/china/cnland.htm">http://www.worldatlas.com/webimage/countrys/asia/china/cnland.htm</a>  <a href="http://kids.nationalgeographic.com/explore/countries/china/#china-dragon.jpg">http://kids.nationalgeographic.com/explore/countries/china/#china-dragon.jpg</a></p> <p>For quizzes and videos:  <a href="http://china.mrdonn.org/geography.html">http://china.mrdonn.org/geography.html</a>  <a href="http://lizardpoint.com/geography/china-water-quiz.php">http://lizardpoint.com/geography/china-water-quiz.php</a></p> <p>By means of interactive lessons and group activities, the teacher should guide students how to form simple sentences related to the four seasons.  <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lnmFlapSu9M">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lnmFlapSu9M</a></p> <p>To revise the vocabulary related to the weather:  <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NJHyXa9Sv2M">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NJHyXa9Sv2M</a>  <a href="http://english.cntv.cn/program/learnchinese/20101227/102572.shtml">http://english.cntv.cn/program/learnchinese/20101227/102572.shtml</a></p>	<p>Listen to and follow short and simple sentences relative to weather forecast and activities taking place during the four seasons in Chinese (read aloud by the teacher),</p> <p>Write short descriptions about the weather conditions and air temperature during the four seasons in China and in Malta.</p> <p>Engage into conversations asking and answering questions relative to the weather and air temperature in winter, spring, summer and autumn in China and in any other country.</p>
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**Subject:** Chinese (Mandarin)

**Form 3**

**Unit code and title:** CHI 9.2 Sickness – *Wo jintian shengbing le* 我今天生病了

**Strand:** Listening, Speaking, Reading and Writing

**Unit duration:** 9 lessons of 40 minutes (6 hours)

**Objectives**

The teacher will:

1. Guide students to revise the vocabulary related to the human body. (Speaking, Listening, Writing and Reading)
2. Teach students some expressions related to sickness and health. (Speaking, Listening, Writing and Reading)
3. Teach students how to express a completed action with the use of 了. (Speaking, Listening, Writing and Reading)
4. Teach students how to denote a change in action with the use of 了. (Speaking, Listening, Writing and Reading)
5. Teach students how to negate sentences in the past with 没. (Speaking, Listening, Writing and Reading)
6. Teach students how to express “want”, “need”, “should” or “think” with 要 and 想. (Speaking, Listening, Writing and Reading)
7. Teach students how to use 不要 in negative imperative sentences. (Speaking, Listening, Writing and Reading)
8. Teach students how to draw and recognise 19 new Chinese characters. (Reading and Writing)

Key words	Points to note	Resources
生病 发烧 咳嗽 感冒 头痛, 疼 医生, 医院 护士 带 嗓子 看病 吃药 舒服 要 / 不要	<p>In this unit students should learn 19 new characters (病, 烧, 咳, 嗽, 痛, 疼, 带, 医, 院, 护, 士, 舒, 嗓, 感, 冒, 要, 想, 休, 息).</p> <p>In this unit, the teacher should guide students to revise the vocabulary related to the human body and introduce new expressions pertaining to sickness and health issues.</p> <p>By means of interactive lessons, the teacher should introduce the new essential grammar components of this unit: the use of 了 to express a completed action (i.e. 爸爸去上班了) and to indicate a change or a new circumstance (i.e. 下雨了); the use of 没 to form negative sentences in the past tense (i.e. 我今天没去上学); to use</p>	<p><i>Easy Steps to Chinese 2, Textbook and Workbook,</i></p> <p>Computer Lab, internet access, headphones, CD players, audio CD, PowerPoint presentations and handouts given in class by the teacher.</p> <p>Free MDBG Chinese-English dictionary: <a href="https://www.mdbg.net/chindict/chindict.php">https://www.mdbg.net/chindict/chindict.php</a></p>

想 休息	<p>要 to mean “want”, “need”, “should” or “will” (i.e. 今天你要穿大衣上学 or 在北京你要每天说汉语) and the use of 想 to mean “think” or “want” (i.e. 我想去买东西); and the use of 不要 to express negative imperative sentences (i.e. 上课不要说英语).</p> <p>Both oral and written work are given due importance, especially when dealing with the way particles (i.e. 了) and verbs (要, 想, 不要) are used in sentences. Various approaches are suggested: use of technology – PowerPoint presentations, Interactive whiteboard, short film clips – along with other teaching aids form the basis of this unit.</p>	
<b>Teaching Objectives</b>	<b>Examples of Teaching activities</b>	<b>Learning Outcomes</b>
<p>The teacher will:</p> <p><b>Speaking and Writing</b></p> <p>Familiarise students with the various expressions conveying health symptoms and discomforts in Chinese.</p> <p>Introduce students to new vocabulary and expressions regarding the parts of the body.</p>	<p>Power Point presentations and videos should be used to familiarise students with vocabulary pertaining to the human body.</p> <p>Parts of the body:  <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=45VUN9ql7qI">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=45VUN9ql7qI</a>  <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=M1luXWIZ8U8">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=M1luXWIZ8U8</a></p> <p>To round up the lesson, the class may be divided into groups: each group is given a few flashcards containing different parts of the body. One student at a time is invited to match his/her flashcard to a drawing of the</p>	<p>Students will:</p> <p>be able to pronounce and say the different parts of the body and talk about health in Chinese.</p> <p>be able to use newly-learnt vocabulary in a written task.</p> <p>be able to write different parts of the body in Chinese with the help of pictures.</p> <p>be able to point out and match different parts of the body in Chinese</p>

<p><b>Speaking and Listening</b></p> <p>Engage students in role-play games using the vocabulary and grammar learnt in class.</p>	<p>human body. He/She is also required to pronounce the word on the flashcard. Points are awarded for correct matching and even for proper pronunciation.</p> <p>Students are divided in groups and are given flashcards with people expressing different discomforts (i.e. stomach ache, fever, etc.) and are invited to describe the drawing.</p> <p>By means of role-play games and conversations, the teacher should stimulate the students to partake into conversations about health problems, such as visiting a doctor and describing common health symptoms.</p>	<p>be able to say a sentence or two to describe different health problems depicted in visuals using some key words and learnt particles.</p> <p>Be able to write some sentences to describe different health problems depicted in visuals.</p> <p>Be able to express him/herself and understand short dialogues at a hospital between a doctor and a patient.</p>
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**Subject:** Chinese (Mandarin)

**Form 3**

**Unit code and title:** CHI 9.3 Hobbies (1): Music – *Wo xihuan ting yinyue!* 我喜欢听音乐！

**Strand:** Listening, Speaking, Reading and Writing

**Unit duration:** 9 lessons of 40 minutes (6 hours)

### Objectives

The teacher will:

1. Teach students how to identify, understand and use vocabulary related to some hobbies. (Speaking, Listening, Writing and Reading)
2. Guide students how to ask and talk about some hobbies. (Speaking, Listening, Writing and Reading)
3. Teach students how to connect two sentences using 一边. (Speaking, Listening, Writing and Reading)
4. Teach students how to use the preposition 正在 followed by a verb. (Speaking, Listening, Writing and Reading)
5. Teach students how to use the adverb 都. (Speaking, Listening, Writing and Reading)
6. Teach students how to use the particle 的 to denote the duration of an action. (Speaking, Listening, Writing and Reading)
7. Guide students to explore time expressions to express the duration of an action. (Speaking, Listening, Writing and Reading)
8. Teach students how to draw and recognise 20 new Chinese characters. (Reading and Writing)

Key words	Points to note	Resources
爱好 一边……一边 弹钢琴 弹吉他 唱歌 听音乐 读书 玩儿电脑游戏 看电视, 电影 看小说, 杂志 油画儿 水彩画儿 画国画儿	<p>In this unit students should learn 20 new characters (爱, 边, 弹, 钢, 琴, 吉, 唱, 歌, 听, 读, 玩, 游, 戏, 都, 杂, 志, 油, 画, 彩, 正).</p> <p>In this unit, students should learn some basic activities done during free time, such as reading, playing piano and guitar, singing, listening to music and drawing.</p> <p>By means of interactive lessons, the teacher should guide students how to use properly time-related expressions to convey the duration of an action using the particle 的 (i.e. 他每天打一个小时的电话).</p> <p>The teacher should guide students how to use the sentence</p>	<p><i>Easy Steps to Chinese 2, Textbook and Workbook,</i></p> <p>Computer Lab, internet access, headphones, CD players, audio CD, PowerPoint presentations and handouts given in class by the teacher.</p> <p>Free MDBG Chinese-English dictionary: <a href="https://www.mdbg.net/chindict/chindict.php">https://www.mdbg.net/chindict/chindict.php</a></p>

<p>小时 五分钟 一刻钟 半个小时 一个小时 一个半小时 两个小时</p>	<p>structure 一边……一边 to indicate that two actions are happening at the same time (i.e. 我喜欢一边听音乐一边唱歌); the preposition 正在 to indicate that an action is still in the process (i.e. 他正在看书); the adverb 都 to mean “both” or “all” (i.e. 我们都喜欢学习汉语; 唱歌, 听音乐, 我都喜欢); and the particle 的 to express the duration of an action (i.e. 他弹一个小时的吉他).</p> <p>In this unit students explore, compare and contrast the way people in China spend their free time through various media, e.g. video clips and websites.</p>	
<p><b>Teaching Objectives</b></p>	<p><b>Examples of Teaching activities</b></p>	<p><b>Learning Outcomes</b></p>
<p><b>Listening, Speaking and Reading</b></p> <p>The teacher will:</p> <p>Teach how to identify, understand and use vocabulary related to some hobbies related to reading and music: reading books, novels, magazines, listening to music, playing piano and guitar, watching TV and films.</p>	<p>Students use visuals and cue cards to identify the main hobbies set for this unit.</p> <p>Discuss cognates e.g. 听, 弹, 看 and some near cognates, e.g. 音乐, 钢琴, 书. Students explore and work on how many words they can guess / work out. Students match pictures to the words that they are hearing (i.e. 我弹钢琴/吉他; 我看书/小说/杂志/电视/电影).</p>	<p>Students will:</p> <p>Listen to various texts/dialogues/ interviews on the topic hobby and free time answer in some detail questions on what they have heard.</p> <p>Understand certain details heard in a conversation/text about free time and fill in prepared grid to identify specific vocabulary and structures used.</p>

**Subject:** Chinese (Mandarin)

**Form 3**

**Unit code and title:** CHI 9.4 Hobbies (2): Sports – *Wo xihuan gen pengyou yiqi ti zuqiu!* 我喜欢跟朋友一起踢足球！

**Strand:** Listening, Speaking, Reading and Writing

**Unit duration:** 9 lessons of 40 minutes (6 hours)

**Objectives**

The teacher will:

1. Teach students more vocabulary pertaining to hobbies: sports and activities. (Speaking, Listening, Reading and Writing)
2. Teach students how to describe their peers and people and talk about their hobbies. (Speaking, Listening, Reading and Writing)
3. Guide students how to use the sentence structure 跟 (和) ……一起 to mean “together with”. (Speaking, Listening, Reading and Writing)
4. Guide students how to use the particle 太 / 不太 with verbs to express intensity. (Speaking, Listening, Reading and Writing)
5. Guide students to consolidate the position of adverbs in a sentence. (Speaking, Listening, Reading and Writing)
6. Guide students to consolidate the use of 但是 and 可是 to introduce ‘contrary statements’. (Speaking, Listening, Reading and Writing)
7. Teach students how to use the verb 会 to express a learnt skill. (Speaking, Listening, Reading and Writing)
8. Teach students how to draw and recognise 13 new Chinese characters. (Reading and Writing)

Key words	Points to note	Resources
运动 跑步 游泳 跟……一起 打网球, 排球, 篮球, 乒乓球, 踢足球 滑冰 / 雪 太…… 但是 / 可是	<p>In this unit students should learn 13 new characters (跑, 步, 游, 泳, 网, 球, 太, 可, 视, 影, 节, 周, 末).</p> <p>Teaching objectives are always to be discussed and made clearly accessible to students throughout the unit. It is highly recommended that students enter them in their learning diaries, which are to be checked regularly by the teacher.</p> <p>During the course of this unit, the teacher should guide the students to explore more vocabulary and expressions related to the topic hobbies. In this unit, the teacher should introduce</p>	<p><i>Easy Steps to Chinese 2, Textbook and Workbook,</i></p> <p>Computer Lab, internet access, headphones, CD players, audio CD, PowerPoint presentations and handouts given in class by the teacher.</p> <p>Free MDBG Chinese-English dictionary: <a href="https://www.mdbg.net/chindict/chindict.php">https://www.mdbg.net/chindict/chindict.php</a></p>

<p>看电视，电影 节目 差不多 每个周末 经常，常常 会 / 不太会</p>	<p>the main expressions related to sports and activities also by means of Power Point presentations, video-clips, flash cards, etc. Students are encouraged to make their own learning aids, such as personalised vocabulary lists, flash cards.</p> <p>Emphasis on word order i.e. In Chinese adverbs, such as those of frequency, are always put before the verb (i.e. 我经常去游泳).</p> <p>Students should learn how to use the preposition 跟 in the sentence structure 跟……一起 to express company (i.e. 我喜欢跟朋友一起打网球) and the modal verb 会 to express a learnt skill (i.e. 我会游泳). When expressing likes and dislikes, students should now learn how to introduce a contrary statement with 但是 / 可是, such as 'I like playing football, but I don't like playing volleyball' (我喜欢踢足球, 但是不喜欢打网球) and change the intensity of their statements by employing 很, 太, 不太 (i.e. 我不太喜欢游泳).</p> <p>Students are to be given ample time for Role-play, interaction, practice for consolidation and reinforcement. Achievement should be constantly praised in Chinese (i.e. 非常棒, 非常好!).</p>	
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**Subject:** Chinese (Mandarin)

**Form 3**

**Unit code and title:** CHI 9.5 Hobbies (3): Dance – *Wo hen xihuan tiaowu!* 我很喜欢跳舞！

**Strand:** Listening, Speaking, Reading and Writing

**Unit duration:** 9 lessons of 40 minutes (6 hours)

**Objectives**

The teacher will:

1. Teach students more vocabulary pertaining to hobbies: dancing and more activities. (Speaking, Listening, Reading and Writing)
2. Guide students how to describe their peers and people and talk about their hobbies. (Speaking, Listening, Reading and Writing)
3. Teach students how to express time duration when talking about activities. (Speaking, Listening, Reading and Writing)
4. Guide students how to use the sentence structure 除了……以外 to mean ‘besides’ or ‘except’. (Speaking, Listening, Reading and Writing)
5. Guide students how to use the sentence structure (正)在……呢 to indicate continuation of an action.
6. Guide students how and when to apply the particle 吧 to express a request, consultation or proposal.
7. Help students to consolidate the use of the ‘question word’ 什么时候 to form interrogative sentences.
8. Teach students how to draw and recognise 14 new Chinese characters. (Reading and Writing)

Key words	Points to note	Resources
除了……以外 舞蹈 从 开始 跳舞 拉小提琴 干什么 呢 做作业 吧 可以 好吧	In this unit students should learn 14 new characters (除, 舞, 蹈, 跳, 从, 开, 始, 拉, 提, 就, 干, 吧, 以, 场). A student-centred learning approach shall enable students to develop skills leading to the acquisition of Chinese as a foreign language, to equip them with autonomous learning skills through enjoyable and varied activities. Students are exposed to the Chinese language and are made aware of intercultural diversity. Through questioning techniques the teacher should elicit linguistic responses enabling students to express themselves with increasing confidence, independence and creativity. In this unit, the teacher should guide students to consolidate and enhance their knowledge of vocabulary related to the topic hobbies.	<i>Easy Steps to Chinese 2, Textbook and Workbook,</i>  Computer Lab, internet access, headphones, CD players, audio CD, PowerPoint presentations and handouts given in class by the teacher.  Free MDBG Chinese-English dictionary: <a href="https://www.mdbg.net/chindict/chindict.php">https://www.mdbg.net/chindict/chindict.php</a>

球场	<p>Students should learn how to express time duration when talking about hobbies and/or general activities (i.e. 我每天拉一个小时小提琴), use the sentence structure 除了……以外 to mean 'besides' or 'except' (i.e. 除了打球以外, 他还喜欢音乐), use the sentence structure (正)在……呢 to indicate continuation of an action (i.e. 他正在做作业呢), apply the particle 吧 to express a request, consultation or proposal (i.e. 我们一起去游泳吧).</p> <p>In this unit, the teacher should help students to revise and consolidate the use of the 'question word' 什么时候 to enquire about the time of an action (i.e. 你什么时候去打网球?)</p> <p>Students should be encouraged to prepare written and oral profiles of people and tell about their likes and dislikes in terms of hobbies and favourite pastime activities.</p> <p>When encountering new vocabulary students should be encouraged to try to use their knowledge of language first, i.e. use cognates, internationalisms, inference, learning by association, etc. and then use the dictionary to learn the word in its context, character, <i>pinyin</i> and correct pronunciation.</p>	
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Teaching Objectives	Examples of Teaching activities	Learning Outcomes
<p data-bbox="188 288 488 357"><b>Listening, Speaking, Reading</b></p> <p data-bbox="188 400 421 427">The teacher will:</p> <p data-bbox="188 475 533 655">Teach how to identify, understand and use vocabulary related to the topic hobbies and sports activities.</p>	<p data-bbox="560 288 1279 357">Set the scene using a video about hobbies: <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KyPiHwkZn54">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KyPiHwkZn54</a></p> <p data-bbox="560 400 1279 547">Videos on hobbies: <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=etSM1iD4TxA">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=etSM1iD4TxA</a> <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rlQTWjyGJE0">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rlQTWjyGJE0</a> <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KyPiHwkZn54">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KyPiHwkZn54</a></p> <p data-bbox="560 587 1552 655">Students use visuals and cue cards to identify hobbies and repeat together with the teacher for accuracy in the tone pronunciation.</p> <p data-bbox="560 699 1077 810">Students can introduce their hobbies: 我喜欢看书, or 我的爱好是听音乐</p> <p data-bbox="560 858 1552 1082">Students use visual prompts to talk about their free time and interests. Some students might need a model dialogue. Students could be asked to read out a short dialogue together and then they could change pieces of information, such as a name. The next person reads it out with the last person's change and adds one more change by adding something to the list, i.e. a hobby.</p> <p data-bbox="560 1121 1552 1233">Students listen to a more complex conversation on the topic hobby and attempt to understand vocabulary learnt in class: <a href="http://english.cntv.cn/program/learnchinese/20110303/102884.shtml">http://english.cntv.cn/program/learnchinese/20110303/102884.shtml</a></p>	<p data-bbox="1574 288 1765 316">Students will:</p> <p data-bbox="1574 363 2047 544">Listen to various texts/dialogues/ interviews on the topic hobby and free time answer in some detail questions on what they have heard.</p> <p data-bbox="1574 587 2029 767">Understand certain details heard in a conversation/text about free time and fill in prepared grid to identify specific vocabulary and structures used.</p> <p data-bbox="1574 810 2029 991">Listen to short statements and identify vocabulary related to the topic free time and hobbies by choosing the correct written/visual.</p> <p data-bbox="1574 1034 2047 1257">Participate in a presentation, interview or dialogue on the topic free time and hobbies using various rehearsed structures with correct pronunciation and intonation.</p> <p data-bbox="1574 1300 2040 1337">Ask and answer a set of questions</p>

<p><b>Writing and Reading</b></p> <p>The teacher will:</p> <p>Guide students to write about their hobbies and exchange written correspondence among peers.</p> <p>Guide students to consolidate all time expressions and important particles in order to form more complex sentences in Chinese.</p>	<p>Students should be encouraged to write short paragraphs introducing themselves and talking about their favourite hobbies and sport activities.</p> <p>Students should be encouraged to find pictures of different free time activities. They could build a chart to hang in the classroom or paste the pictures in a scrapbook about Chinese culture and write short paragraphs using vocabulary and expressions learnt in class.</p> <p>Students should start putting all learnt expressions and particles together in order to form more coherent and exhaustive sentences, such as by comparing one's favourite activities with those of peers or introducing more activities done simultaneously, such as listening to music like drawing, or painting. (i.e. 我在一边做作业一边玩儿电脑游戏呢).</p>	<p>about free time and hobbies using a speaking frame with vocabulary and structures.</p> <p>With help and support use visual/written prompts to ask /answer a question about free time and hobbies.</p> <p>Read multimodal texts on the topic free time and hobbies which included rehearsed structure and some new.</p> <p>Write more complex sentences connecting all learnt expressions, particles and sentence structures.</p>
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**Subject:** Chinese (Mandarin)

**Form 3**

**Unit code and title:** CHI 9.6 Fruits and Vegetables – *Ni xihuan chi shucai ma?* 你喜欢吃蔬菜吗?

**Strand:** Listening, Speaking, Reading and Writing

**Unit duration:** 9 lessons of 40 minutes (6 hours)

<b>Objectives</b> The teacher will:						
<p>1. Guide students to learn vocabulary related to fruits and vegetables. (Speaking, Listening, Reading and Writing)</p> <p>2. Teach students how to use the verb 应该. (Speaking, Listening, Writing and Reading)</p> <p>3. Teach students how to use 这些, 那些 and 一些. (Speaking, Listening, Writing and Reading)</p> <p>4. Teach students how to draw and recognise 19 new Chinese characters. (Reading and Writing)</p> <table border="1"><thead><tr><th data-bbox="192 644 506 683"><b>Key words</b></th><th data-bbox="506 644 1261 683"><b>Points to note</b></th><th data-bbox="1261 644 2011 683"><b>Resources</b></th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td data-bbox="192 683 506 1383"><p>蔬菜： 生菜，黄瓜，菜花 儿，土豆，西红柿， 青菜，冬瓜，南瓜， 四季豆，大白菜，西 兰花</p><p>水果： 柿子，苹果，香蕉， 橘子，西瓜，梨，葡 萄，李子，桃子，草 莓</p><p>一些，这些，那些、 一种 非常 应该，等等</p></td><td data-bbox="506 683 1261 1383"><p>In this unit students should learn 19 new Chinese characters (蔬，瓜，土，豆，兰，柿，果，苹，蕉，梨，葡，萄，李，桃，草，莓，些，应，该).</p><p>In this unit, students should the vocabulary related to fruits and vegetables. The teacher should guide students to make their own learning aid tools, such as personal flash-cards or class charboards containing all the vocabulary of the unit.</p><p>The students should learn how to write short paragraphs in Chinese and be able to expose orally short descriptions of themselves, their peers and/or other people and describe their likes and dislikes about fruits and vegetables.</p><p>The teacher should explain how and when to use the verb 应该 'should' (i.e. 我妈妈说我应该吃蔬菜).</p></td><td data-bbox="1261 683 2011 1383"><p><i>Easy Steps to Chinese 2, Textbook and Workbook,</i></p><p>Computer Lab, internet access, headphones, CD players, audio CD, PowerPoint presentations and handouts given in class by the teacher.</p><p>Free MDBG Chinese-English dictionary: <a href="https://www.mdbg.net/chindict/chindict.php">https://www.mdbg.net/chindict/chindict.php</a></p><p><a href="http://english.cntv.cn/program/learnchinese/20101026/101095.shtml">http://english.cntv.cn/program/learnchinese/20101026/101095.shtml</a></p><p>For vegetables: <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SvYaWXIKMdo">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SvYaWXIKMdo</a></p><p>For fruits: <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=09p6Ae_02-s">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=09p6Ae_02-s</a> <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Lr4jeHeOuU8">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Lr4jeHeOuU8</a></p></td></tr></tbody></table>	<b>Key words</b>	<b>Points to note</b>	<b>Resources</b>	<p>蔬菜： 生菜，黄瓜，菜花 儿，土豆，西红柿， 青菜，冬瓜，南瓜， 四季豆，大白菜，西 兰花</p> <p>水果： 柿子，苹果，香蕉， 橘子，西瓜，梨，葡 萄，李子，桃子，草 莓</p> <p>一些，这些，那些、 一种 非常 应该，等等</p>	<p>In this unit students should learn 19 new Chinese characters (蔬，瓜，土，豆，兰，柿，果，苹，蕉，梨，葡，萄，李，桃，草，莓，些，应，该).</p> <p>In this unit, students should the vocabulary related to fruits and vegetables. The teacher should guide students to make their own learning aid tools, such as personal flash-cards or class charboards containing all the vocabulary of the unit.</p> <p>The students should learn how to write short paragraphs in Chinese and be able to expose orally short descriptions of themselves, their peers and/or other people and describe their likes and dislikes about fruits and vegetables.</p> <p>The teacher should explain how and when to use the verb 应该 'should' (i.e. 我妈妈说我应该吃蔬菜).</p>	<p><i>Easy Steps to Chinese 2, Textbook and Workbook,</i></p> <p>Computer Lab, internet access, headphones, CD players, audio CD, PowerPoint presentations and handouts given in class by the teacher.</p> <p>Free MDBG Chinese-English dictionary: <a href="https://www.mdbg.net/chindict/chindict.php">https://www.mdbg.net/chindict/chindict.php</a></p> <p><a href="http://english.cntv.cn/program/learnchinese/20101026/101095.shtml">http://english.cntv.cn/program/learnchinese/20101026/101095.shtml</a></p> <p>For vegetables: <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SvYaWXIKMdo">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SvYaWXIKMdo</a></p> <p>For fruits: <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=09p6Ae_02-s">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=09p6Ae_02-s</a> <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Lr4jeHeOuU8">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Lr4jeHeOuU8</a></p>
<b>Key words</b>	<b>Points to note</b>	<b>Resources</b>				
<p>蔬菜： 生菜，黄瓜，菜花 儿，土豆，西红柿， 青菜，冬瓜，南瓜， 四季豆，大白菜，西 兰花</p> <p>水果： 柿子，苹果，香蕉， 橘子，西瓜，梨，葡 萄，李子，桃子，草 莓</p> <p>一些，这些，那些、 一种 非常 应该，等等</p>	<p>In this unit students should learn 19 new Chinese characters (蔬，瓜，土，豆，兰，柿，果，苹，蕉，梨，葡，萄，李，桃，草，莓，些，应，该).</p> <p>In this unit, students should the vocabulary related to fruits and vegetables. The teacher should guide students to make their own learning aid tools, such as personal flash-cards or class charboards containing all the vocabulary of the unit.</p> <p>The students should learn how to write short paragraphs in Chinese and be able to expose orally short descriptions of themselves, their peers and/or other people and describe their likes and dislikes about fruits and vegetables.</p> <p>The teacher should explain how and when to use the verb 应该 'should' (i.e. 我妈妈说我应该吃蔬菜).</p>	<p><i>Easy Steps to Chinese 2, Textbook and Workbook,</i></p> <p>Computer Lab, internet access, headphones, CD players, audio CD, PowerPoint presentations and handouts given in class by the teacher.</p> <p>Free MDBG Chinese-English dictionary: <a href="https://www.mdbg.net/chindict/chindict.php">https://www.mdbg.net/chindict/chindict.php</a></p> <p><a href="http://english.cntv.cn/program/learnchinese/20101026/101095.shtml">http://english.cntv.cn/program/learnchinese/20101026/101095.shtml</a></p> <p>For vegetables: <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SvYaWXIKMdo">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SvYaWXIKMdo</a></p> <p>For fruits: <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=09p6Ae_02-s">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=09p6Ae_02-s</a> <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Lr4jeHeOuU8">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Lr4jeHeOuU8</a></p>				

**Subject:** Chinese (Mandarin)

**Form 3**

**Unit code and title:** CHI 9.7 Three Meals a Day – *Wo xihuan he kele he qishui* 我喜欢喝可乐和汽水

**Strand:** Listening, Speaking, Reading and Writing

**Unit duration:** 9 lessons of 40 minutes (6 hours)

<b>Objectives</b>		
The teacher will:		
1. Guide students to explore more vocabulary related to food. (Speaking, Listening, Reading and Writing)		
2. Teach students some of the main dishes in China. (Speaking, Listening, Reading)		
3. Teach students how to use 还是 in interrogative sentences. (Speaking, Listening, Reading and Writing)		
4. Teach students how to use 或者 in affirmative sentences. (Speaking, Listening, Reading and Writing)		
5. Guide students further how to use the verb 会 to express actions that are likely to happen in the future. (Speaking, Listening, Reading and Writing)		
6. Guide students to consolidate the use of 两 to mean 'both'. (Speaking, Listening, Reading and Writing)		
7. Help students explore the culinary culture in China. (Speaking and Listening)		
8. Teach students how to recognise and draw 25 new Chinese characters. (Writing and Reading)		
<b>Key words</b>	<b>Points to note</b>	<b>Resources</b>
中餐, 西餐, 快餐 热狗, 汉堡包, 比萨 饮料, 薯条, 苹果派 沙拉 可乐, 汽水, 茶, 咖啡 早餐, 粥, 一般 还是/或者 早饭, 午饭, 晚饭 米饭, 面条, 面包, 包子, 饺子, 春卷 炒菜, 炒饭, 炒面 饭店	In this unit, students should learn 25 new Chinese characters (餐, 快, 狗, 喝, 饮, 料, 刀, 叉, 全, 般, 粥, 比, 萨, 沙, 拉, 或, 者, 面, 条, 炒, 店, 饺, 卷, 咖, 啡).  This unit shall focus on the topic of food. Students will find out about Chinese regional specialties and products, together with eating habits in China.  By means of interactive lessons, the teacher should introduce more vocabulary related to the topic food. Students should learn how to use the verb 吃 and 喝 and be able to form simple sentences. The teacher should also introduce some of the main dishes served in China.	<i>Easy Steps to Chinese 2, Textbook and Workbook</i> , Computer Lab, internet access, headphones, CD players. PowerPoint presentations and handouts given in class by the teacher.  Free MDBG Chinese-English dictionary: <a href="https://www.mdbg.net/chindict/chindict.php">https://www.mdbg.net/chindict/chindict.php</a>  Teaching resources: <a href="https://www.tes.com/teaching-resource/chinese-food-6323692">https://www.tes.com/teaching-resource/chinese-food-6323692</a>

<p>吃饭, 喝, 全, 筷子, 叉刀</p>	<p>Students explore the topic of food and drink in China and the varied eating cultures and traditions in the respective provinces.</p> <p>Students should be able to ask questions using 还是 (i.e. 你喜欢吃包子还是炒饭) and form sentences using 或者 (i.e. 我晚饭吃米饭或者面条).</p>	<p><a href="https://chi101linglingshih.files.wordpress.com/2015/01/flashcards_restaurant_pinyin.pdf">https://chi101linglingshih.files.wordpress.com/2015/01/flashcards_restaurant_pinyin.pdf</a>  <a href="https://chi101linglingshih.files.wordpress.com/2015/01/flashcards_drinks_pinyin.pdf">https://chi101linglingshih.files.wordpress.com/2015/01/flashcards_drinks_pinyin.pdf</a></p>
<p><b>Teaching Objectives</b></p> <p><b>Listening, Speaking, Reading</b></p> <p>The teacher will:</p> <p>Teach how to identify, understand and use vocabulary related to the topic food.</p>	<p><b>Examples of Teaching activities</b></p> <p>The teacher presents the students with a situation i.e. Video (people eating breakfast, etc.) which will lead to a discussion on what their favourite food is.</p> <p>我最喜欢吃……          我喜欢喝……</p> <p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ByfeMw7Uo_8">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ByfeMw7Uo_8</a>  <a href="http://www.chinese-tools.com/learn/chinese/15-menu-foods.html">http://www.chinese-tools.com/learn/chinese/15-menu-foods.html</a></p> <p>The teacher should invite all students to role-play conversations discussing what they normally eat and drink for breakfast, lunch and dinner.</p> <p>你早饭一般吃什么?</p> <p>Cartoon episode about breakfast and food:  <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-9r0ChGpXuk">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-9r0ChGpXuk</a></p>	<p><b>Learning Outcomes</b></p> <p>Students will:</p> <p>Express orally language and structures associated with food items (i.e. in a dialogue or a presentation on food).</p> <p>List orally on the food items one eats during the different parts of the day and use the rehearsed learnt structures with the help of a speaking frame.</p> <p>With repetition and support say the names of food items and match to visuals.</p> <p>Read a text about food items and demonstrate comprehension by identifying simple true or false statements.</p> <p>With support match written vocabulary and</p>

<p><b>Writing</b></p> <p>The teacher will</p> <p>Introduce the new and vocabulary relative to food and show the correct stroke order of relevant characters.</p>	<p>The teacher provides visual aids such as pictures or flashcards to introduce the food items. Focus may be first on recognition of characters and correct pronunciation, and then on the memorisation of the characters.</p> <p>More vocabulary about food and drinks:  <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XgUPjbJNHdU">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XgUPjbJNHdU</a>  <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SCGv7O2ql1s">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SCGv7O2ql1s</a>  <a href="http://free.lessons.l-ceps.com/learn-chinese-mandarin-free-lesson-2.html">http://free.lessons.l-ceps.com/learn-chinese-mandarin-free-lesson-2.html</a>  <a href="http://free.lessons.l-ceps.com/learn-chinese-mandarin-free-lesson-7.html">http://free.lessons.l-ceps.com/learn-chinese-mandarin-free-lesson-7.html</a></p> <p>Students think pair share to discuss what type of food one normally eats and when; they work in four different groups to make list on one heading: 早饭, 午饭, 晚饭. Differentiate by providing visuals, frames, lists, and dictionaries. In a debriefing session collate the information on the IWB.</p> <p>Another aspect that could be explored is traditional dishes prepared for specific feasts in China. A PowerPoint can be used in order to revise the main feasts in China and then illustrate the dishes that are cooked for such celebrations.</p>	<p>phrases on food to visuals.</p> <p>Write a short text about what they eat and drink at different times of the day.</p> <p>Write a shopping list using basic vocabulary learnt in class.</p>
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**Subject:** Chinese (Mandarin)

**Form 3**

**Unit code and title:** CHI 9.8 Eating Out – *Zhexie pingguo zenme mai?* 这些苹果怎么卖?

**Strand:** Listening, Speaking, Reading and Writing

**Unit duration:** 9 lessons of 40 minutes (6 hours)

**Objectives**

The teacher will:

1. Guide students to explore basic vocabulary related to food when eating out. (Speaking, Listening, Reading and Writing)
2. Guide students to explore some basic expressions needed when doing shopping. (Speaking, Listening, Reading and Writing)
3. Teach students how to use vocabulary related to money and Chinese currency. (Speaking, Listening, Reading and Writing)
4. Teach students how to use the particle 得 after a verb to form a complement. (Speaking, Listening, Reading and Writing)
5. Teach students how to use the measure word 次 to indicate how many times an action occurs. (Speaking, Listening, Reading and Writing)
6. Teach students numbers from 100 till 999. (Speaking, Listening, Reading and Writing)
7. Teach students how to recognise and draw 20 new Chinese characters. (Writing and Reading)

Key words	Points to note	Resources
买, 卖 商店, 超市, 东西, 一共 多少钱? 花钱 一斤 毛, 元, 块, 角, 分 用 人民币 可以 一次 特别, 不错	In this unit students should learn 20 new characters (买, 卖, 商, 超, 市, 钱, 花, 斤, 元, 块, 角, 用, 民, 币, 次, 特, 别, 概, 百, 贵). In this unit, students should learn expressions and vocabulary needed when doing shopping (i.e. 我去商店买东西).  Students should be able to ask the price of given items and count money using Chinese currency, <i>renminbi</i> .  More measure words should be introduced in this unit in order to enable students to count more items in Chinese.	<i>Easy Steps to Chinese 2, Textbook and Workbook</i> , Computer Lab, internet access, headphones, CD players. PowerPoint presentations and handouts given in class by the teacher.  Free MDBG Chinese-English dictionary: <a href="https://www.mdbg.net/chindict/chindict.php">https://www.mdbg.net/chindict/chindict.php</a>  <a href="https://ling-lingchinese.com/worksheets/">https://ling-lingchinese.com/worksheets/</a>  For counting money in Chinese: <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jOLwIm">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jOLwIm</a>

<p>好吃 大概 一百 贵</p> <p>Measure words: 口, 个, 家, 位, 头, 台, 朵, 条</p>	<p>For the purpose of this final unit, the teacher should guide students to revise some expressions related to colours, clothes, likes and dislikes (i.e. 我不喜欢黄色的。你们有红色的吗?) and all the 'question words' learnt so far (i.e. 怎么样, 什么, 几点, 什么时候, etc.) in order to enable conversations on typical and realistic scenarios, such as buying fruit and vegetables or clothes at the market, supermarket or any shop.</p> <p>By means of interactive lessons, students should also learn numbers above hundred and how to use the 'measure word' 次 to quantify the number of times an action occurs (i.e. 差不多每两星期去一次).</p> <p>In this unit, the teacher should also introduce the particle 得 to form a complement (i.e. 他汉语说得很好/他说汉语说得很好).</p>	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Nxp7-kut48Q">v52jw https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Nxp7-kut48Q</a> <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=srPzN9Eo9lA">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=srPzN9Eo9lA</a></p> <p>Flash cards: <a href="https://chi101linglingshih.files.wordpress.com/2015/01/flashcards_clothes_pinyin.pdf">https://chi101linglingshih.files.wordpress.com/2015/01/flashcards_clothes_pinyin.pdf</a></p>
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Teaching Objectives	Examples of Teaching activities	Learning Outcomes
<p><b>Listening, Speaking, Reading and Writing</b></p> <p>The teacher will:</p> <p>Teach how to identify, understand and use vocabulary and expressions used when doing shopping, asking for the price and other times.</p> <p>Encourage students to identify food items and then invite them to speak and write about their likes and dislikes and choose food at the canteen.</p> <p>Teach how to count money in Chinese using <i>renminbi</i>.</p>	<p>The teacher should set the scene with a video clip and flash cards containing vocabulary and expressions related to the topic shopping.</p> <p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kypaX1ch7g0">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kypaX1ch7g0</a></p> <p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=R_DrJU9r6E">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=R_DrJU9r6E</a></p> <p>Buying and Selling in China (cultural):</p> <p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ql2qzdw2xuU">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ql2qzdw2xuU</a></p> <p>Students should be encouraged to revise the vocabulary pertaining to the topic clothes:</p> <p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=c24j05_OCAC">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=c24j05_OCAC</a></p> <p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WmzZ_xl5ceM">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WmzZ_xl5ceM</a></p> <p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ug-kle3isvE">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ug-kle3isvE</a></p> <p><a href="http://free.lessons.l-ceps.com/learn-chinese-mandarin-free-lesson-9.html">http://free.lessons.l-ceps.com/learn-chinese-mandarin-free-lesson-9.html</a></p> <p>Ordering to drink and doing some shopping:</p> <p><a href="http://www.bbc.co.uk/languages/chinese/real_chinese/drinks/">http://www.bbc.co.uk/languages/chinese/real_chinese/drinks/</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.bbc.co.uk/languages/chinese/real_chinese/shopping/">http://www.bbc.co.uk/languages/chinese/real_chinese/shopping/</a></p> <p>Situation/ game to revise the numbers and to set the scene for the use of numbers in prices, quantities, i.e. by showing a picture of prices on shopping items.</p>	<p>The student will:</p> <p>Learn how to identify and reproduce vocabulary and expressions when doing shopping.</p> <p>Understand prices, quantities, measures and amounts when listening to dialogues taking place in a shopping context and which includes rehearsed language and structures.</p> <p>Understand prices, quantities, measures and amounts when listening to a dialogue on the topic buying food or other items placed in a shopping context in which rehearsed language and structures are used with the help of visuals.</p> <p>Understand a price or quantity in a listening text with the help of visual aids.</p>

**Subject:** Chinese (Mandarin)

**Form 3**

**Unit code and title:** CHI 9.9 Let's review a bit – *Women xian fuxi yixia* 我们先复习一下

**Strand:** Listening, Speaking, Reading and Writing

**Unit duration:** 9 lessons of 40 minutes (6 hours)

<b>Objectives</b> The teacher will: 1. Help students consolidate what they have learnt during the scholastic year through written and oral activities. (Speaking and Writing) 2. Guide students how to revise and memorise the Chinese characters learnt in class. (Writing and Reading) 3. Guide students to explore the format, types of exercises and rubrics encountered in examination papers and guide student to explore ways to improve their work on various tasks according to topics and structures covered in previous units e.g.: checking word format, cohesion, language structures, transfer of learnt vocabulary and structures to other contexts. etc. (Listening, Speaking, Reading, Writing).	
<b>Points to note</b>	<b>Resources</b>
<p>The aim of this final unit is to guide students to prepare for the annual examination by discussing language learning skills, as well as revising language dealt with in previous units. Revision work is to build on skills introduced in the Form 2 revision unit. Furthermore students are made familiar with the format of the Form 3 examination paper. During the course of Form 3 students continue to consolidate their knowledge of the importance of correct sentence structure through the practice of new 'measure words', adverbs, cohesive links and fundamental particles.</p> <p>In this final unit, the teacher should help the students consolidate the vocabulary, characters and grammar point learnt in class. Simple dictation exercises of words should facilitate the acquisition process.</p> <p>By the end of Form 3, students should be able to write and read words in Chinese characters only, discern and pronounce the four distinctive tones with more accuracy.</p> <p>The teacher gives an overview of the various tasks set in the oral, listening, reading and written parts of the annual examination. These areas have been dealt with separately in previous units. Students discuss study skills and students' preferred ways of revising language. Teacher and students analyse and discuss areas, which students need to work</p>	<p><i>Easy Steps to Chinese 1 &amp; 2, Textbook and Workbook,</i> Computer Lab, internet access, headphones, CD players. PowerPoint presentations and handouts given in class by the teacher.</p> <p>Free MDBG Chinese-English dictionary: <a href="https://www.mdbg.net/chindict/chindict.php">https://www.mdbg.net/chindict/chindict.php</a></p>

on individually and /or as a group to reflect on and consider how to reach targets set. Students are to be guided to set their own objectives for revising. Students make use of their learning diary to plan their work and to make use of work done in previous units, while working on different tasks, identifying areas they still need to work on. Students are encouraged to create their own tasks. Students work on peer-teaching activities, preparing their own material and sharing it with others. Time for tasks is set according to time needed in examinations.

During the learning process of Chinese characters, students should always pay attention to stroke order and counting. This learning technique shall enable students to write and recognise Chinese characters with ease.

By the end of Form 3, students should be able to introduce themselves, their peers, family members and other people in a more articulated manner; talk about the weather, seasons and festivities occurring in China during the year; talk about illness and the various parts of the human body; talk about hobbies in terms of music, sports and other social activities; know vocabulary and expressions needed when doing shopping for food in a supermarket or at the market; talk about their likes and dislikes when it comes to fruits, vegetables and common dishes; and finally know how to count money in Chinese using *renminbi*.

Students are to be encouraged to make their own learning aids throughout the entire scholastic year, i.e. flashcards etc., record their work digitally, i.e. a multimedia presentation, interact and take initiatives in group work and link their knowledge with the outside world. Students who are confident in using presentation software or any other multimedia resource should be encouraged to offer support to others, if needed.

When encountering new vocabulary students should be encouraged to try to use their knowledge of language first, i.e. use cognates, internationalisms, inference, learning by association, etc. and then use the dictionary to learn the word in its context, character, *pinyin* and correct pronunciation.

By the end of Form 3, students should be able to read and write 159 Chinese characters.	
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