



Hilliard City Schools

Chinese 3

Course Proficiency Study Guide

I. Course Proficiency Purpose:

The purpose of this study guide is to aid the students who wish to take the proficiency assessment for the credit flex option. Items that the student will be required to know for proficiency will be administered in a listening, speaking, writing and reading foreign language test.

II. Description of the Assessment Format:

For the assessment, the student will conduct a two hour assessment of reading and writing. In addition, the student will have a two hour assessment in speaking and listening with a certified Chinese teacher.

III. Proficiency Content:

The Chinese language curriculum at the Hilliard City Schools educates students to read and write Modern Chinese in simplified Chinese characters and Chinese Pinyin, and speaking and listening in Mandarin Chinese using Pinyin Romanization as the model for Chinese character pronunciation. Therefore the Hilliard City School's Flex Credit Exam for Chinese 3 is a model of the district's curriculum.

IV. Suggested Resources:

Chinese 1 , Chinese 2 and Chinese 3 covers the listed language material below. You will need to understand the meaning of the content below for the Listening and Reading parts of the exam. You will also be expected to apply the knowledge during you Speaking and Writing portions of the exam.

1. Greet others with name/title + greeting
2. The date: 年, 月, 号/日
3. Know the numbers: 0-10,000 零, 一, 二, 三, 四, 五, 六, 七, 八, 九, 十, 百, 千, 万
4. Express the time of an event using: 上/下 + 个 + 星期/月
5. Use of : 根 (with)
6. Use of the following Particles: 的, 吧
7. Use of the Negative Adverb: 不 (not)
8. Use of the following Auxiliary Verbs properly: 可以 (can, may), 会 (will), 要 (to want to), 能 (can, to be able to do something, to have the opportunity to do something)
9. Moderate Usage of a Verb using: “Verb + 一下”

10. Use of the following Verbs: 得 + Verb phrase + le (must, to have to), (没)+ 有 (to have, or not to have), 借 and 借给 (to borrow, to lend), 来 (to come) 去 (to go), 请 (to request, to invite)
11. Use of the Place Word: 在 + Place Word (Example: 我住在北京。)
12. Use of the following Question Patterns and Confirming Question Patterns: 对不对 (is it right?), 是不是 (is it or not), 可以不可以(can or cannot), 喜欢不喜欢 (like or not), 有没有(to have or not), 要不要 (want or not)
13. Use of the Adverbs: 也 (also, too), 都 (both, all), 别 (do not), 最好 (had better, it would be best to..if.), 就...了 (then it will be.), 多 (to do something more often) and 少 (to do something less often)
14. Use of the Interrogative Particle: 呢 (example: 你呢?)
15. Use of the following Demonstratives:这 (this) 那 (that)
16. Use of the correct Measure Words for nouns: (example: 这个人, 这本书, 这辆车, 那只猫, 这些人。)
17. Use of the 又...又 pattern (both...and)
18. Use of the comparative words 比(compare to) and 比较 (more).
19. Use of the pattern: 太...了(too)
20. Indicate specific time with 的时候 (when)
21. Express intensified exclusion with 一点儿也/都不 (not at all) (example: 我一点儿都不高兴。)
22. Use of the pattern 除了...以外 (in addition to...also)
23. Use of the time words 以前 (before) 以后 (after)
24. Use of the numeral 几 (a few)
25. Use of the conjunction 还是 (or)
26. Use of the pronoun 自己 (oneself)
27. Express degree of dissatisfaction 有点儿 (a bit, a little)
28. Express comparison with 一点儿 (a little more or less of something)
29. Use of the pattern 不但....而且...(not onlybut also....)
30. Ask for agreement with 号码? (okay)
31. Use of the superlative 最 (the most)
32. Reduplicate verbs (example: 你看看, 这双鞋子好看吗? OR 我想试试这件短裙.)
33. Discuss completed action with 了 (example: 她走了。)
34. Use of the pattern 怎么这么 / 怎么那么 (to pose a question or exclamation with tone of voice.)
35. Use of the pattern 全...都 (to express wholeness, or entirely, without exception.)

36. Use of the adverbs 就 to express “earlier than expected” and 才 “later than expected.”
37. Use of 了 to indicate a change of situation has occurred. (Example: 运动以后, 我饿了。)
38. Use of the preposition 到 to express “until” or “up to now.”
39. Use of the pattern 死了 with an adjective. (Example: 我累死了, 事情怎么那么多!)
40. Use of the conjunction 难怪 (no wonder, to reach a conclusion on a current situation.)
41. Use of the pattern 虽然...但是/可是...(although...but....)
42. Use of the pattern 要是/如果....就....(if...then....)
43. Use of the pattern 又...了 (express something happened “again” that the speaker does not want to happen again.)
44. Use of the pattern verb + 不 / 不 verb (example: 我想知道他去不去。)
45. Use of the pattern 对....(没)有兴趣. (Example: A: 你对什么运动有兴趣? B: 我对___很有兴趣。)
46. Use of the pattern “verb + 得 + complement. (Example: 我昨天晚上睡得不太好。 OR 弟弟吃饭吃得很慢。 OR 他的排球打得不错。)
47. Use of the negative comparison pattern. 没有...这么/那么 (example: 晚上没有中午热。 OR 今天没有昨天那么冷。)
48. Use of the comparison pattern 跟/和....(不)一样。 (Example: 今天的天气跟昨天一样好。 OR 这本书和那本书不一样。)
49. Express an action has not happen yet using the 还没有 pattern. (Example: 我还没有吃饭。)
50. Modification of 的 (example: 学生的书。 OR 你常常看的那本中文书。)
51. Use of the pattern 到...来/去。 (Example: 他们到美国来念书。 OR 我坐校车到学校来。)
52. Know how to use the following Questions words and patterns: Sentence + 吗? , 什么+ Noun (what), 哪 + Measure Word + Noun (which), 几 (what, how many), 谁 (who), 哪儿 or 哪里 (where), 多少 (how much), 怎么样 (how, how is it), 吧 (suggest or suppose something is true), 为什么 (why) and respond with 因为 (because) the cause OR 所以 (therefore) the result, 几个 (how many) 几点钟 (what time) 几号 (what size of clothes), 什么样的 (what kind), 多久 (how long), 什么时候 (when), 没有...吗 (to ask a question you are unsure about and might have happened in the past.) (Example: 他今天没有来上课吗?), Use questions words 什么, 哪, 谁 and have it followed by 都 to indicate inclusiveness or

exclusiveness. (Example: 你什么时候都可以来我家。OR 他心情不好谁都不想见。)“V 了没有? ”

53. The Adverb 还是 to indicate preference
54. The sequential Pattern “先 VP1 再 VP2”
55. The Pattern “...离。。。 + distance/time duration.”
56. The direction pattern “从....到....”
57. Topic – comment structure.
58. The direction pattern “从....往....”
59. “Verb + 来/ 去”
60. The pattern “是....的” to indicate emphasis.
61. The pattern “从....来/去”
62. The pattern “以为....没有想到...”
63. The pattern “S V 了 O, 就...” 头手腕天和 imminent action
64. The pattern “一边 VP1, 一边 VP2”
65. The ongoing pattern “正在+VP”
66. The resultative complements “ Verb + 好/见”
67. The exaggeration pattern “Adj. 极了”
68. The verb 有 to indicate existence.
69. The place noun phrase 这里 / 那里
70. The pattern “V 起来”
71. The adverb 才 to contradict other’s statement
72. The exaggeration pattern “ADJ. 得要命”
73. The verb compound 想到 to predict or estimate
74. The pattern “ V 在 + Place word”
75. The tag question word 不是吗。
76. The 把 pattern and variations.
77. The conjunction 幸亏.....要不然....
78. The pattern “一....就...”
79. The correlative conjunction “越来越 Adj.”
80. The pattern “从来不/没 + VP”
81. The pattern “会...的..” to show certainty.
82. The expression 什么的 to give examples
83. The expression 特别是 to create emphasis
84. The word 得了/不了 to show possibility
85. The pattern “Verb + 下去” to indicate continuing action
86. The adverb 本来

87. The pattern “才.....就...”

88. Vocabulary used on the test consists of words commonly used in the following topics: Greetings, Time Words, Countries, School Classroom, School Subjects, School Supplies, School Life, Family Members, Siblings, Calendar, Leisure Activities, Sports, Chinese and American Foods and Beverages, In the Restaurant, Weather and Seasons, Chinese and America Holidays/Festivals, Describing Clothing, Colors, Describing Appearance, Parts of the Body, Physical and Emotional Feelings, Medical Treatments, Daily Routine, Transportation, Extracurricular Activities, Part-time Jobs, Film Genres, Physicals Traits of a Person, Likes and Dislikes, Personality, Telephone Calls, People and Life, On the Road, Directions, Points of the Compass, Distances, Weekend Appointments, Houses, Paying a Visit to Classmates, Rooms, Furniture, Describing a Person's House, At the Supermarket, Types of Shops, Cooking Together, Chinese Cooking, Seasonings, Seafood, Desserts, Vegetables, Popular Chinese Dishes, Ingredients, Tableware, Food Preparation, At the Post Office, Mail, Letters, Accommodations, Work Activities in Summer Vacation, In a fast food Restaurant, Summer Plans, Famous Scenic Spots Around Suzhou, Famous Tourist Destinations in China and Travel.

Speaking

Be prepared to talk about the following in as much detail as possible.

1. Introduce yourself.
2. Describe six things you did before you came to school this morning in complete sentences.
3. Describe the classes you are currently taking. What do you do in those classes? What do you like and do not like about the classes. Give the reasons why.
4. You will have a role play with the teacher. You are preparing for the final exam with a friend in the library. After a three-hour study, you decide to take a break, and you talk about the exams and your summer plans.
 - ❖ Ask each other how you feel now (i.e. tired, nervous, etc.).
 - ❖ Ask how many subjects your friend still needs to take.
 - ❖ Ask how your friend prepares for them.
 - ❖ Say how much time you have spent on preparing for the exam.
 - ❖ Say how many subjects you still have and how you prepare for them.
 - ❖ Ask if your friend has ever travelled abroad.
 - ❖ Ask if your friend has any plans of going abroad in summer vacation.
 - ❖ If the answer is “yes,” ask where your friend will go. If the answer is “no”, ask what your friend will do.
 - ❖ Say what you will do in your summer vacation.
5. You will be asked personal questions and will be expected to respond according to your own situation. Be prepared to talk about your house.
6. You will be asked about Chinese food, using chopsticks, seafood, vegetables, canned foods, frozen foods, and your favorite foods. You will need to give details to your answers why and why not you like to eat certain food and describe how you cook your favorite dish.

Writing

Be prepared understand how to write about the following in Pinyin and/or Chinese characters.

1. Know how to write the measure words for common items in Chinese Pinyin or characters according to the illustrations.
2. Fill in the blanks with the correct choice or correct word in Chinese Pinyin or characters.
3. Circle incorrect parts of grammatically incorrect sentences, and rewrite each sentence.
4. Reorder words to make complete sentences.
5. You will see a sentence pattern or question word and will need to make a sentence or a question with it in Chinese Pinyin or characters.
6. You will see an illustration; you will answer true and false questions about it and will need to describe it in complete sentences using Chinese Pinyin or characters.
7. Fill in the blanks to complete the sentences.
8. Translate a few sentences from English to Pinyin or Chinese characters.
9. Write a short paragraph based on the information provided in Chinese Pinyin or characters.
10. Write 600-800 Chinese characters for the following situation. You be having a foreign exchange student from China coming to live with you for one month during the summer. Write a letter in Chinese characters that introduces you to the student. First describe where you are from, the weather and climate of your hometown, your physical appearance, personality, favorite sports and hobbies, family and friends. Explain your home in detail and describe the room they will be staying in and the amenities. Then let them know about the things you can do in your hometown during the summer, and what life is like for a American high school student during the summer. State what you will eat, and where you plan to go visit. Please provide as many details as possible using the study guide's various sentence patterns throughout your essay.