

COMPETENCE BASED EDUCATION

SENIOR SCHOOL CURRICULUM

GRADE 10 MANDARIN CHINESE



1.1 Listening and Speaking

1.1.1 Phonological Awareness

Key Concepts & Skills

1. Sound Discrimination (音辨 - Yīn biàn)

- Recognize differences between similar sounds.
- **Examples:**
 1. 妈妈 (māma - mother) vs 马马 (mǎma - horse + mother)
 2. 爸爸 (bàba - father) vs 吧吧 (bābā - particle repetition)
 3. 哥哥 (gēge - older brother) vs 个个 (gège - each one)
 4. 姐姐 (jiějie - older sister) vs 接接 (jiējiē - connect repeatedly)
 5. 弟弟 (dìdi - younger brother) vs 地地 (dìdì - ground + ground)
 6. 妹妹 (mèimei - younger sister) vs 美美 (měiměi - beautiful)
 7. 奶奶 (nǎinai - grandmother) vs 奶乃 (nǎinǎi - archaic milk term)
 8. 外婆 (wàipó - maternal grandmother) vs 外破 (wàipò - outer broken)
 9. 阿姨 (āyí - aunt) vs 啊依 (āyī - exclamation + 'rely')
 10. 叔叔 (shūshu - uncle) vs 舒舒 (shūshu - comfortable)
 11. 医生 (yīshēng - doctor) vs 一声 (yīshēng - one sound)
 12. 老师 (lǎoshī - teacher) vs 老狮 (lǎoshī - old lion)
 13. 办公室 (bàngōngshì - office) vs 棒公市 (bàngōngshì - literal nonsense)
 14. 图书馆 (túshūguǎn - library) vs 兔书馆 (tùshūguǎn - rabbit library)
 15. 学校 (xuéxiào - school) vs 雪笑 (xuěxiào - snow smiles)
 16. 饭馆 (fànguǎn - restaurant) vs 房管 (fángguǎn - housing management)
 17. 医院 (yīyuàn - hospital) vs 一院 (yīyuàn - one courtyard)
 18. 银行 (yínháng - bank) vs 隐行 (yǐnxíng - hidden move)
 19. 商店 (shāngdiàn - shop) vs 上电 (shàngdiàn - connect electricity)
 20. 公园 (gōngyuán - park) vs 工员 (gōngyuán - worker)

2. Tone Discrimination (声调辨认 - Shēngdiào biànrèn)

- Mandarin has **4 main tones + neutral tone**.
- Correct tone changes meaning.
- **Examples :**
 1. 妈 mā (1st tone - mother)
 2. 麻 má (2nd tone - hemp)
 3. 马 mǎ (3rd tone - horse)

4. 骂 mà (4th tone - scold)
5. 吗 ma (neutral - question particle)
6. 哥 gē (1st - older brother)
7. 胳膊 gē (1st - arm)
8. 歌 gē (1st - song)
9. 哥哥 gēge (1st - older brother)
10. 个 gè (4th - one)
11. 美 měi (3rd - beautiful)
12. 眉 méi (2nd - eyebrow)
13. 每 měi (3rd - every)
14. 银 yín (2nd - silver)
15. 音 yīn (1st - sound)
16. 银行 yínháng (bank)
17. 学 xué (2nd - study)
18. 血 xuè (4th - blood)
19. 雪 xuě (3rd - snow)
20. 医 yī (1st - doctor)

3. Blending (拼读 - Pīndú)

- Combine initials and finals to form words.
- **Examples (20 words):**
 1. yī + shēng = 医生 (yīshēng - doctor)
 2. lǎo + shī = 老师 (lǎoshī - teacher)
 3. bàn + gōng + shì = 办公室 (bàngōngshì - office)
 4. tú + shū + guǎn = 图书馆 (túshūguǎn - library)
 5. fàn + guǎn = 饭馆 (fànguǎn - restaurant)
 6. yī + yuàn = 医院 (yīyuàn - hospital)
 7. xué + xiào = 学校 (xuéxiào - school)
 8. gōng + yuán = 公园 (gōngyuán - park)
 9. shāng + diàn = 商店 (shāngdiàn - shop)
 10. yín + háng = 银行 (yínháng - bank)
 11. jiā + tíng = 家庭 (jiātíng - family)
 12. shū + bāo = 书包 (shūbāo - schoolbag)
 13. zhōng + wén = 中文 (zhōngwén - Chinese language)
 14. xiǎo + xué = 小学 (xiǎoxué - primary school)
 15. zhōng + xué = 中学 (zhōngxué - middle/high school)
 16. gōng + chē = 公车 (gōngchē - bus)

17. huǒ + chē = 火车 (huǒchē - train)
18. jī + chǎng = 机场 (jīchǎng - airport)
19. dì + tiě = 地铁 (dìtiě - subway)
20. qián + bāo = 钱包 (qiánbāo - wallet)

4. Rhyming (押韵 - Yāyùn)

- Recognize rhyming words for pronunciation.
- **Examples:**
 1. 妈妈 (māma - mother) / 爸爸 (bàba - father)
 2. 姐姐 (jiějie - older sister) / 妹妹 (mèimei - younger sister)
 3. 哥哥 (gēge - older brother) / 弟弟 (dìdi - younger brother)
 4. 老师 (lǎoshī - teacher) / 医生 (yīshēng - doctor)
 5. 学校 (xuéxiào - school) / 饭馆 (fànguǎn - restaurant)
 6. 图书馆 (túshūguǎn - library) / 办公室 (bàngōngshì - office)
 7. 公园 (gōngyuán - park) / 银行 (yínháng - bank)
 8. 火车 (huǒchē - train) / 公车 (gōngchē - bus)
 9. 钱包 (qiánbāo - wallet) / 书包 (shūbāo - schoolbag)
 10. 医院 (yīyuàn - hospital) / 家庭 (jiāting - family)

5. Activities / Exercises

1. Listening & Tone Identification

- Listen to words and identify **initials, finals, and tones.**

2. Flashcard Blending Game

- Form 20 compound words about **family, professions, places.**

3. Family Introduction Activity

- Introduce family members with **age, nationality, residence, profession.**
- **Example:**
 - ✓ 我叔叔叫李明。(Wǒ shūshu jiào Lǐ Míng - My uncle is Li Ming.)
 - ✓ 他今年40岁。(Tā jīnnián 40 suì - He is 40 years old.)
 - ✓ 他是肯尼亚人，住在美国。(Tā shì Kěnníyà rén, zhù zài Měiguó - He is Kenyan and lives in the USA.)
 - ✓ 他是医生，在医院工作。(Tā shì yīshēng, zài yīyuàn gōngzuò - He is a doctor and works in a hospital.)

4. Collaborative Word Sorting

- Form compound words: 图书馆, 办公室, 医院, 学校, 银行, 公园, 饭馆, 火车站, 机场, 地铁站

5. Poem Composition

Poem 1 - 我的家 (Wǒ de jiā - My Family)

- 我有爸爸妈妈 (Wǒ yǒu bàba māma - I have dad and mom)
- 哥哥姐姐陪我玩 (Gēge jiějie péi wǒ wán - Older brother and sister play with me)
- 爸爸在银行工作 (Bàba zài yínháng gōngzuò - Dad works in the bank)
- 妈妈在医院工作 (Māma zài yīyuàn gōngzuò - Mom works in the hospital)
- 我们全家去公园 (Wǒmen quán jiā qù gōngyuán - Our whole family goes to the park)

Poem 2 - 我的学校 (Wǒ de xuéxiào - My School)

- 我在学校学习中文 (Wǒ zài xuéxiào xuéxí zhōngwén - I study Chinese at school)
- 老师教我们发音 (Lǎoshī jiāo wǒmen fāyīn - Teachers teach us pronunciation)
- 同学们在图书馆看书 (Tóngxuémen zài túshūguǎn kàn shū - Students read books in the library)
- 下课去饭馆吃饭 (Xià kè qù fànguǎn chī fàn - After class we go to the restaurant to eat)

Poem 3 - 我的家人 (Wǒ de jiārén - My Family Members)

我有叔叔和阿姨 (Wǒ yǒu shūshu hé āyí - I have uncles and aunts)

他们在医院工作 (Tāmen zài yīyuàn gōngzuò - They work in the hospital)

弟弟妹妹在学校学习 (Dìdi mèimei zài xuéxiào xuéxí - Younger siblings study at school)

我们周末去公园玩 (Wǒmen zhōumò qù gōngyuán wán - We play in the park on weekends)

Poem 4 - 职业和地方 (Zhíyè hé dìfāng - Professions and Places)

医生在医院工作 (Yīshēng zài yīyuàn gōngzuò - Doctors work in the hospital)

老师在学校教书 (Lǎoshī zài xuéxiào jiāoshū - Teachers teach at school)

银行职员在银行工作 (Yínháng zhíyuán zài yínháng gōngzuò - Bank staff work in the bank)

我在图书馆看书 (Wǒ zài túshūguǎn kàn shū - I read books in the library)

Poem 5 - 快乐的一天 (Kuàilè de yītiān - A Happy Day)

早上去学校 (Zǎoshang qù xuéxiào - Go to school in the morning)

下午去图书馆 (Xiàwǔ qù túshūguǎn - Go to the library in the afternoon)

晚上全家在家 (Wǎnshàng quán jiā zài jiā - Evening with the whole family at home)

我爱我的家人 (Wǒ ài wǒ de jiārén - I love my family)

6. Penpal Interview Activity

- Ask questions:

- ✓ 你家有几口人？(Nǐ jiā yǒu jǐ kǒu rén? -
- ✓ 你爸爸做什么工作？(Nǐ bàba zuò shénme gōngzuò?)
- ✓ 你家住在哪儿？(Nǐ jiā zhù zài nǎr?)

2.1 Listening and Speaking

2.1.1 Phonological Awareness

Key Concepts & Skills

1. Discrimination of Sounds (音辨 - Yīn biàn)

- Recognize differences between similar sounds in Mandarin.
- **Examples (20 items):**

1. 厨房 (chúfáng - kitchen)
2. 客厅 (kètīng - living room)
3. 卧室 (wòshì - bedroom)
4. 桌子 (zhuōzi - table)
5. 椅子 (yǐzi - chair)
6. 床 (chuáng - bed)
7. 电视 (diànshì - television)
8. 冰箱 (bīngxiāng - fridge)
9. 厕所 (cèsuǒ - toilet)
10. 门 (mén - door)
11. 窗户 (chuānghù - window)
12. 沙发 (shāfā - sofa)
13. 书架 (shūjià - bookshelf)
14. 灯 (dēng - lamp)
15. 空调 (kōngtiáo - air conditioner)
16. 地毯 (dìtǎn - carpet)

17. 洗手间 (xǐshǒujiān - restroom)
18. 餐桌 (cānzhuō - dining table)
19. 厨具 (chújù - kitchenware)
20. 衣柜 (yīguì - wardrobe)

Exercise: Match the words with images of home items and say them aloud, focusing on correct pronunciation.

2. Discrimination of Tones (声调辨认 - Shēngdiào biànrèn)

- Mandarin has **4 tones + neutral tone**.
- Correct tone is critical for meaning.
- **Examples with Tones:**

1. 厨 chú (1st - kitchen)
2. 房 fáng (2nd - room)
3. 客 kè (4th - guest)
4. 厅 tīng (1st - hall)
5. 卧 wò (4th - lie down)
6. 室 shì (4th - room)
7. 桌 zhuō (1st - table)
8. 子 zi (neutral - suffix)
9. 椅 yǐ (3rd - chair)
10. 床 chuáng (2nd - bed)
11. 冰 bīng (1st - ice)
12. 箱 xiāng (1st - box)
13. 门 mén (2nd - door)
14. 窗 chuāng (1st - window)
15. 灯 dēng (1st - lamp)
16. 沙 shā (1st - sand)
17. 发 fā (1st - send)
18. 洗 xǐ (3rd - wash)
19. 手 shǒu (3rd - hand)
20. 间 jiān (1st - room)

Exercise: Listen to words in audio clips and identify the correct tones, then repeat aloud.

3. Initials and Finals (声母和韵母 - Shēngmǔ hé yùnmǔ)

- **Initials:** consonants at the beginning (ch, k, w, zh ...)
- **Finals:** vowels at the end (a, o, i, u, ang, ong ...)

- **Examples:**

1. 厨 ch^ú → ch + u
2. 房 f^{áng} → f + ang
3. 客 k^è → k + e
4. 厅 t^{īng} → t + ing
5. 卧 w^ò → w + o
6. 室 sh^ì → sh + i
7. 桌 zhu^ō → zh + uo
8. 子 z^ǐ → z + i
9. 椅 y^ǐ → y + i
10. 床 chu^{áng} → ch + uang
11. 冰 b^{īng} → b + ing
12. 箱 xi^{āng} → x + iang
13. 门 m^{én} → m + en
14. 窗 chu^{āng} → ch + uang
15. 沙 sh^ā → sh + a
16. 发 f^ā → f + a
17. 洗 x^ǐ → x + i
18. 手 sh^{ǒu} → sh + ou
19. 间 ji^{ān} → j + ian
20. 冰箱 b^{īngxiāng} → bīng + xiāng

Exercise: Combine initials + finals + tone to pronounce **disyllabic words** like 厨房、客厅、卧室, etc.

4. Syllable Dividing Mark (隔音符号 - gèyīn fúhào)

- Indicates separation of syllables for clarity.

- **Examples:**

1. 花儿 (huā'er - flower)
2. 门儿 (ménr - door)
3. 桌子儿 (zhuōzi'er - little table)
4. 椅子儿 (yǐzi'er - little chair)
5. 床儿 (chuáng'r - little bed)
6. 灯儿 (dēngr - lamp)
7. 冰箱儿 (bīngxiāngr - fridge)
8. 沙发儿 (shāfār - sofa)
9. 窗户儿 (chuānghùr - window)
10. 书架儿 (shūjiàr - bookshelf)

Exercise: Practice saying words with 儿化音 (**retroflex final**) correctly in pairs.

5. Retroflex Final (儿化音 - érhuàiyīn)

- Adding “r” sound at the end of syllables to indicate diminutives or colloquial usage.
- **Examples:**
 1. 花儿 (huā'er - flower)
 2. 门儿 (ménr - door)
 3. 桌子儿 (zhuōzi'er - table)
 4. 椅子儿 (yǐzi'er - chair)
 5. 床儿 (chuáng'r - bed)
 6. 灯儿 (dēngr - lamp)
 7. 沙发儿 (shāfār - sofa)
 8. 饭馆儿 (fànguǎnr - restaurant)
 9. 书包儿 (shūbāor - schoolbag)
 10. 衣柜儿 (yīguìr - wardrobe)

Activities / Exercises

1. **Matching Game** - Match home items with images and form disyllabic words.
2. **Sorting Game** - Sort word cards into groups of rooms, furniture, or appliances.
3. **Audio Repetition** - Listen to words and repeat with **correct tone and pronunciation**.
4. **Syllable & Retroflex Practice** - Practice saying words with 隔音符号 and 儿化音.
5. **Ask & Answer** - Example:
 - 电视在哪儿? (Diànshì zài nǎr? - Where is the TV?)
 - 电视在桌子上。(Diànshì zài zhuōzi shàng - The TV is on the table.)
6. **Location Description** - Use 上 (shàng - on), 下 (xià - under), 里 (lǐ - inside), 旁边 (pángbiān - beside).
7. **Tongue Twister Practice** - Research simple Mandarin tongue twisters online and recite to improve **tone and sound discrimination**.
8. **Discussion** - Collaboratively discuss difficulties in sound and tone discrimination and suggest solutions.

3.1 Listening and Speaking

3.1.1 Oral Presentation

Key Concepts & Skills

1. Clarity and Articulation (清晰与发音 - Qīngxī yǔ fāyīn)

- Speak slowly, clearly, and pronounce words correctly.

- **Examples**

1. 河 (hé - river)
2. 山 (shān - mountain)
3. 博物馆 (bówùguǎn - museum)
4. 动物保护区 (dòngwù bǎohùqū - wildlife reserve)
5. 动物园 (dòngwùyuán - zoo)
6. 沙漠 (shāmò - desert)
7. 海滩 (hǎitān - beach)
8. 森林 (sēnlín - forest)
9. 湖泊 (húpō - lake)
10. 瀑布 (pùbù - waterfall)
11. 城堡 (chéngbǎo - castle)
12. 古迹 (gǔjì - historical site)
13. 公园 (gōngyuán - park)
14. 教堂 (jiàotáng - church)
15. 夜市 (yèshì - night market)
16. 热带雨林 (rèdài yǔlín - tropical rainforest)
17. 火山 (huǒshān - volcano)
18. 温泉 (wēnquán - hot spring)
19. 植物园 (zhíwùyuán - botanical garden)
20. 水族馆 (shuǐzúguǎn - aquarium)

Exercise: Listen to an audio clip naming tourist attractions and **repeat clearly**, focusing on pronunciation.

2. Fluency (流利度 - Liúlì dù)

- Speak smoothly with natural rhythm, avoiding long pauses.
- **Examples:** Combine features in sentences:

1. 内罗毕国家公园有很多动物，比如狮子、长颈鹿、斑马。(Nèiluóbì guójiā gōngyuán yǒu hěnduō dòngwù, bǐrú shīzi, chángjǐnglù, bānmǎ - Nairobi National Park has many animals, such as lions, giraffes, and zebras)
2. 故宫是北京著名博物馆。(Gùgōng shì Běijīng de zhùmíng bówùguǎn - The Forbidden City is a famous museum in Beijing)
3. 长城是一座很长的山脉防御工程。(Chángchéng shì yī zuò hěn cháng de shānmài fángyù gōngchéng - The Great Wall is a very long mountain defense structure)
4. 桂林有美丽的山水风景。(Guīlín yǒu měilì de shānshuǐ fēngjǐng - Guilin has beautiful mountain and water scenery)
5. 黄山的云海非常壮观。(Huángshān de yúnhǎi fēicháng zhuànguān - The sea of clouds in Huangshan is spectacular)

Exercise: Take turns describing a **tourist attraction** in Mandarin using 3-4 sentences.

3. Non-Verbal Communication (非语言沟通 - Fēiyǔyán gōutōng)

- Use gestures, facial expressions, and posture to reinforce your presentation.
- **Examples:**
 1. Pointing to a picture while saying 山 (shān - mountain)
 2. Showing the size of a river with hands while saying 河 (hé - river)
 3. Smiling when describing a fun zoo visit 动物园 (dòngwùyuán - zoo)
 4. Raising eyebrows to express amazement at a waterfall 瀑布 (pùbù - waterfall)
 5. Using hands to illustrate the shape of a castle 城堡 (chéngbǎo - castle)

Exercise: Practice describing a tourist attraction in front of peers **with gestures** to improve engagement.

4. Logic and Coherence (逻辑与连贯 - Luójí yǔ liánguàn)

- Present information in **orderly, connected sentences**.
- Use sequence words: 首先 (shǒuxiān - first), 然后 (ránhòu - then), 最后 (zuìhòu - finally)
- **Examples:**
 1. 首先，我们参观动物园，然后去河边散步，最后去餐厅吃饭。(Shǒuxiān, wǒmen cānguān dòngwùyuán, ránhòu qù hébiān sànbù, zuìhòu qù cāntīng chīfàn - First, we visit the zoo, then walk by the river, finally go to the restaurant)
 2. 我们先看博物馆，再去公园玩，最后回酒店。(Wǒmen xiān kàn bówùguǎn, zài qù gōngyuán wán, zuìhòu huí jiǔdiàn - First we see the museum, then go to the park, finally return to the hotel)
 3. 游览黄山时，先坐缆车，再爬山，最后拍照。(Yóulǎn Huángshān shí, xiān zuò lǎnchē, zài pá shān, zuìhòu pāizhào - When touring Huangshan, first take the cable car, then hike, finally take photos)

Exercise: Create a 4-5 sentence presentation about a tourist destination, using logical sequence words.

5. Oral Presentation Activities / Exercises

- Audio Repetition:** Listen to words and phrases of tourist attractions (河, 山, 博物馆, 动物保护区, 动物园, 沙漠, etc.) and repeat with clear pronunciation.
- Picture Description:** Look at pictures of tourist destinations and describe collaboratively.
- Cue Card Presentation:** Pick a card with a tourist attraction and present 2-3 points logically.
 - Example: 内罗毕国家公园 (Nairobi National Park)
 - 有很多动物, 比如狮子、长颈鹿、斑马。(It has many animals like lions, giraffes, zebras)
 - 在内罗毕市内。(Located in Nairobi city)
- Storytelling:** Use pictures to tell a short story about a tourist visit; peers give feedback on fluency and non-verbal cues.
- Virtual Tour Collaboration:** Team up to research a destination online (Kenya or China) and present key features logically.
- Research & Peer Feedback:** Each student researches a local tourist attraction and presents orally; peers evaluate clarity, fluency, and coherence.
- Fluency Drill:** Practice reading aloud tourist descriptions from a text (up to 20 vocabulary items).
- Gesture Practice:** Add gestures, pointing, facial expressions while presenting to improve engagement.
- Sequencing Exercise:** Use words like 首先 (first), 然后 (then), 最后 (finally) to present logical order.
- Feedback Session:** Peers comment on clarity, articulation, and coherence of presentation.

3.1.1 口头表达 (Oral Presentation)

核心概念与技能 (Key Concepts & Skills)

1. 清晰与发音 (Clarity and Articulation - Qīngxī yǔ fāyīn)

- 讲话时语速适中、发音清楚 (Jiǎnghuà shí yǔsù shìzhōng, fāyīn qīngxī - Speak slowly, clearly, and pronounce words correctly)

例子 (Examples - 20 旅游景点及特点 / Tourist Attractions & Features) :

- 河 (hé - river)
- 山 (shān - mountain)
- 博物馆 (bówùguǎn - museum)

4. 动物保护区 (dòngwù bǎohùqū - wildlife reserve)
5. 动物园 (dòngwùyuán - zoo)
6. 沙漠 (shāmò - desert)
7. 海滩 (hǎitān - beach)
8. 森林 (sēnlín - forest)
9. 湖泊 (húpō - lake)
10. 瀑布 (pùbù - waterfall)
11. 城堡 (chéngbǎo - castle)
12. 古迹 (gǔjì - historical site)
13. 公园 (gōngyuán - park)
14. 教堂 (jiàotáng - church)
15. 夜市 (yèshì - night market)
16. 热带雨林 (rèdài yǔlín - tropical rainforest)
17. 火山 (huǒshān - volcano)
18. 温泉 (wēnquán - hot spring)
19. 植物园 (zhíwùyuán - botanical garden)
20. 水族馆 (shuǐzúguǎn - aquarium)

练习 (Exercise): 听音频, 重复景点名称, 注意发音 (Tīng yīnpín, chóngfù jǐngdiǎn míngchēng, zhùyì fāyīn - Listen to an audio clip naming tourist attractions and repeat clearly, focusing on pronunciation)

2. 流利度 (Fluency - Liúlì dù)

- 讲话流畅自然, 避免长时间停顿 (Jiǎnghuà liúchàng zìrán, bìmiǎn cháng shíjiān tíngdùn - Speak smoothly with natural rhythm, avoiding long pauses)

例句 (Examples - Combine features in sentences):

1. 内罗毕国家公园有很多动物, 比如狮子、长颈鹿、斑马。(Nèiluóbì guójiā gōngyuán yǒu hěnduō dòngwù, bǐrú shīzi, chángjǐnglù, bānmǎ - Nairobi National Park has many animals, such as lions, giraffes, and zebras)
2. 故宫是北京的著名博物馆。(Gùgōng shì Běijīng de zhù míng bówùguǎn - The Forbidden City is a famous museum in Beijing)
3. 长城是一座很长的山脉防御工程。(Chángchéng shì yī zuò hěn cháng de shānmài fángyù gōngchéng - The Great Wall is a very long mountain defense structure)
4. 桂林有美丽的山水风景。(Guìlín yǒu měilì de shānshuǐ fēngjǐng - Guilin has beautiful mountain and water scenery)
5. 黄山的云海非常壮观。(Huángshān de yúnhǎi fēicháng zhuànguān - The sea of clouds in Huangshan is spectacular)

练习 (Exercise) : 轮流用 3-4 句中文描述一个旅游景点 (Lúnliú yòng 3-4 jù zhōngwén miáoshù yīgè lǚyóu jǐngdiǎn - Take turns describing a tourist attraction in Mandarin using 3-4 sentences)

3. 非语言沟通 (Non-Verbal Communication - Fēiyǔyán gōutōng)

- 使用手势、面部表情和姿势增强表达效果 (Shǐyòng shǒushì, miànbù biǎoqíng hé zīshì zēngqiáng biǎodá xiàoguǒ - Use gestures, facial expressions, and posture to reinforce your presentation)

例子 (Examples) :

1. 指着图片说山 (zhǐzhe túpiàn shuō shān - Pointing to a picture while saying mountain)
2. 用手比划河 (hé - river) 的宽度 (Yòng shǒu bǐhuà hé de kuāndù - Show the size of a river with hands)
3. 描述动物园 (dòngwùyuán - zoo) 时微笑 (Miáoshù dòngwùyuán shí wéixiào - Smile when describing a fun zoo visit)
4. 描述瀑布 (pùbù - waterfall) 时抬眉表示惊讶 (Miáoshù pùbù shí tái méi biǎoshì jīngyà - Raise eyebrows to express amazement at a waterfall)
5. 用手比划城堡 (chéngbǎo - castle) 的形状 (Yòng shǒu bǐhuà chéngbǎo de xíngzhuàng - Use hands to illustrate the shape of a castle)

练习 (Exercise) : 在同学面前描述景点并使用手势 (Zài tóngxué miànqián miáoshù jǐngdiǎn bìng shǐyòng shǒushì - Practice describing a tourist attraction in front of peers with gestures)

4. 逻辑与连贯 (Logic and Coherence - Luójí yǔ liánguàn)

- 信息要条理清楚、句子连贯 (Xìnxī yào tiáolǐ qīngchǔ, jùzi liánguàn - Present information in orderly, connected sentences)
- 使用顺序词: 首先 (shǒuxiān - first)、然后 (ránhòu - then)、最后 (zuihòu - finally)

例句 (Examples) :

1. 首先, 我们参观动物园, 然后去河边散步, 最后去餐厅吃饭。(Shǒuxiān, wǒmen cānguān dòngwùyuán, ránhòu qù hébiān sànbù, zuihòu qù cāntīng chīfàn - First, we visit the zoo, then walk by the river, finally go to the restaurant)
2. 我们先看博物馆, 再去公园玩, 最后回酒店。(Wǒmen xiān kàn bówùguǎn, zài qù gōngyuán wán, zuihòu huí jiǔdiàn - First we see the museum, then go to the park, finally return to the hotel)
3. 游览黄山时, 先坐缆车, 再爬山, 最后拍照。(Yóulǎn Huángshān shí, xiān zuò lǎnchē, zài pá shān, zuihòu pāizhào - When touring Huangshan, first take the cable car, then hike, finally take photos)

练习 (Exercise) : 用 4-5 句中文介绍一个旅游景点, 并使用顺序词 (Yòng 4-5 jù zhōngwén jièshào yīgè lǚyóu jǐngdiǎn, bìng shǐyòng shùnxù cí - Create a 4-5 sentence presentation about a tourist destination, using logical sequence words)

5. 口头表达活动与练习 (Oral Presentation Activities / Exercises)

1. 音频重复 (Audio Repetition) : 听景点词汇 (河、山、博物馆、动物保护区、动物园、沙漠等), 清晰重复 (Tīng jǐngdiǎn cíhuì, qīngxī chóngfù - Listen to words and phrases of tourist attractions and repeat with clear pronunciation)
2. 图片描述 (Picture Description) : 看旅游景点图片并协作描述 (Kàn lǚyóu jǐngdiǎn túpiàn bìng xiézuò miáoshù - Look at pictures of tourist destinations and describe collaboratively)
3. 提示卡展示 (Cue Card Presentation) : 抽一张提示卡, 逻辑地介绍 2-3 点 (Chōu yī zhāng tíshì kǎ, luójí de jièshào 2-3 diǎn - Pick a card with a tourist attraction and present 2-3 points logically)
4. 讲故事 (Storytelling) : 用图片讲旅游故事, 同学点评流利度和非语言沟通 (Yòng túpiàn jiǎng lǚyóu gùshì, tóngxué diǎnpíng liúlì dù hé fēiyǔyán gōutōng - Use pictures to tell a short story; peers give feedback on fluency and non-verbal cues)
5. 虚拟旅游协作 (Virtual Tour Collaboration) : 小组在线或离线研究景点, 并逻辑展示主要特点 (Xiǎozǔ zàixiàn huò líxiàn yánjiū jǐngdiǎn, bìng luójí zhǎnshì zhǔyào tèdiǎn - Team up to research a destination online or offline and present key features logically)
6. 研究与同伴反馈 (Research & Peer Feedback) : 每位学生研究一个本地景点并口头展示; 同学评价清晰度、流利度和逻辑性 (Měi wèi xuéshēng yánjiū yīgè běndì jǐngdiǎn bìng kǒutóu zhǎnshì; tóngxué píngjià qīngxī dù, liúlì dù hé luójí xìng - Each student researches a local tourist attraction and presents orally; peers evaluate clarity, fluency, and coherence)
7. 流利度训练 (Fluency Drill) : 朗读景点描述文本 (Lǎngdú jǐngdiǎn miáoshù wénběn - Practice reading aloud tourist descriptions)
8. 手势练习 (Gesture Practice) : 展示时加入手势、指点和表情 (Zhǎnshì shí jiārù shǒushì, zhǐdiǎn hé biǎoqíng - Add gestures, pointing, facial expressions while presenting)
9. 顺序练习 (Sequencing Exercise) : 使用首先、然后、最后安排介绍顺序 (Shǐyòng shǒuxiān, ránhòu, zuìhòu ānpái jièshào shùnxù - Use first, then, finally to present logical order)
10. 反馈环节 (Feedback Session) : 同学点评口头表达的清晰度、发音和逻辑性 (Tóngxué diǎnpíng kǒutóu biǎodá de qīngxī dù, fāyīn hé luójí xìng - Peers comment on clarity, articulation, and coherence of presentation)

4.1 听说 (Listening and Speaking)

4.1.1 听力理解 (Listening Comprehension - Tīnglì Lǐjiě)

学习目标 (Learning Objectives) :

学生应能够 (Students should be able to) :

- a) 在交流中使用听力文本的关键词汇 (Zài jiāoliú zhōng shǐyòng tīnglì wénběn de guānjiàn cíhuì - Apply key vocabulary from oral texts in communication)
- b) 总结听力文本的主要观点 (Zǒngjié tīnglì wénběn de zhǔyào guāndiǎn - Summarise the main ideas from a listening text)
- c) 认识到在听力中注意细节的重要性 (Rènshí dào zài tīnglì zhōng zhùyì xìjié de zhòngyào xìng - Recognize the importance of paying attention to details while listening for clarity)

核心概念与技能 (Key Concepts & Skills)

1. 积极倾听 (Active Listening - Jījí qīngtīng)

- 集中注意力听讲，理解内容 (Jízhōng zhùyì lì tīng jiǎng, lǐjiě nèiróng - Focus and pay attention to understand content)
- 听后重复关键词汇 (Tīng hòu chóngfù guānjiàn cíhuì - Repeat key vocabulary after listening)

例子 (Examples - 健康状态词汇 / Health Condition Vocabulary, up to 20) :

1. 累 (lèi - tired)
2. 感冒 (gǎnmào - cold)
3. 发烧 (fāshāo - fever)
4. 头痛 (tóutòng - headache)
5. 咳嗽 (késòu - cough)
6. 喉咙痛 (hóulóng tòng - sore throat)
7. 头晕 (tóuyūn - dizzy)
8. 肚子痛 (dùzi tòng - stomachache)
9. 热 (rè - hot)
10. 冷 (lěng - cold)
11. 心跳快 (xīntiào kuài - fast heartbeat)
12. 呼吸困难 (hūxī kùnnán - difficulty breathing)
13. 恶心 (ěxīn - nausea)
14. 肌肉痛 (jīròu tòng - muscle pain)
15. 流鼻涕 (liú bíti - runny nose)
16. 头发出汗 (tóufà chū hàn - sweating)
17. 精神好 (jīngshén hǎo - energetic)
18. 精神差 (jīngshén chà - low energy)

19. 口渴 (kǒu kě - thirsty)

20. 饥饿 (jī'è - hungry)

练习 (Exercise) :

- 听音频并使用词汇造句, 例如: 我今天很累。(Wǒ jīntiān hěn lèi - I am very tired today)
- 分组讨论每个健康状态的含义 (Fēnzǔ tāolùn měi gè jiànkāng zhuàngtài de hányì - Discuss meanings of each health condition in groups)

2. 总结能力 (Summarising - Zǒngjié nénglì)

- 听后提取主要信息, 用简短句子复述 (Tīng hòu tíqǔ zhǔyào xìnxī, yòng jiǎnduǎn jùzi fùshù - Extract main ideas and paraphrase using simple sentences)

例句 (Examples - 口语总结句) :

1. 他感冒了, 需要休息。(Tā gǎnmào le, xūyào xiūxi - He has a cold and needs rest)
2. 医生说我要多喝水。(Yīshēng shuō wǒ yào duō hē shuǐ - The doctor said I should drink more water)
3. 我今天头痛, 所以没去学校。(Wǒ jīntiān tóutòng, suǒyǐ méi qù xuéxiào - I had a headache today, so I didn't go to school)
4. 我生病了, 妈妈带我去医院。(Wǒ shēngbìng le, māma dài wǒ qù yīyuàn - I am sick; my mother took me to the hospital)
5. 吃蔬菜和水果有助于健康。(Chī shūcài hé shuǐguǒ yǒu zhù yú jiànkāng - Eating vegetables and fruits helps health)

练习 (Exercise) :

- 听医生和病人的对话音频并总结主要信息 (Tīng yīshēng hé bìngrén de duìhuà yīnpín bìng zǒngjié zhǔyào xìnxī - Listen to doctor-patient dialogues and summarise)

3. 图片互动 (Picture Interaction - Túpiàn hùdòng)

- 用健康相关图片描述情况 (Yòng jiànkāng xiāngguān túpiàn miáoshù qíngkuàng - Use pictures to talk about health)
- 分组轮流描述图片 (Fēnzǔ lúnlíu miáoshù túpiàn - Take turns to describe pictures)

例子 (Examples) :

- 图片上有人喝水 (Túpiàn shàng yǒu rén hē shuǐ - A person is drinking water)
- 图片上有人发烧 (Túpiàn shàng yǒu rén fāshāo - A person has a fever)
- 图片上有人做运动 (Túpiàn shàng yǒu rén zuò yùndòng - A person is exercising)

练习 (Exercise) :

- 看图片并造句, 例如: 他正在喝水。(Tā zhèngzài hē shuǐ - He is drinking water)

4. 医院情景 (Hospital Scenario - Yīyuàn qíngjǐng)

- 听医生和病人对话并回答问题 (Tīng yīshēng hé bìngrén duìhuà bìng huídá wèntí - Listen to doctor-patient dialogues and answer questions)

例子 (Examples) :

1. 医生: 你哪里不舒服? (Yīshēng: Nǐ nǎlǐ bù shūfú? - Doctor: Where do you feel unwell?)
病人: 我头痛。(Bìngrén: Wǒ tóutòng - Patient: I have a headache)
2. 医生: 你发烧了吗? (Yīshēng: Nǐ fāshāo le ma? - Doctor: Do you have a fever?)
病人: 是的, 我昨天开始发烧。(Bìngrén: Shì de, wǒ zuótiān kāishǐ fāshāo - Yes, I started having a fever yesterday)

练习 (Exercise) :

- 分角色表演医生与病人对话 (Fēn juésè biǎoyǎn yīshēng yǔ bìngrén duìhuà - Role-play doctor-patient dialogue)

5. 讨论与辩论 (Discussion & Debate - Tǎolùn yǔ biànlùn)

- 分组讨论如何保持身体健康 (Fēnzǔ tǎolùn rúhé bǎochí shēntǐ jiànkāng - Discuss ways to stay healthy)
- 分享身体变化的积极应对方法 (Fēnxiǎng shēntǐ biànhuà de jījí yìngduì fāngfǎ - Share ways to cope positively with body changes)
- 讨论预防传染病的方法 (Tǎolùn yùfáng chuánrǎn bìng de fāngfǎ - Discuss prevention of communicable diseases)
- 用中文说身体各部分功能 (Yòng zhōngwén shuō shēntǐ gè bùfèn gōngnéng - Talk about functions of body parts in Chinese)

练习 (Exercise) :

- 每位学生选择一个健康主题并用中文发言 (Měi wèi xuéshēng xuǎnzé yīgè jiànkāng zhǔtí bìng yòng zhōngwén fāyán - Each student talks about a health topic in Mandarin)

重点 (Key Points) :

- 重复听力音频, 加强词汇记忆 (Chóngfù tīnglì yīnpín, jiāqiáng cíhuì jìyì - Repeat audio to reinforce vocabulary)

- 分组互动，提高口语表达与总结能力 (Fēnzǔ hùdòng, tíngāo kǒuyǔ biǎodá yǔ zǒngjié nénglì - Group work to improve speaking and summarising skills)
- 使用图片和角色扮演提升理解 (Shǐyòng túpiàn hé juésè bànyǎn tíshēng lǐjiě - Use pictures and role-play to enhance comprehension)

5.1 听说 (Listening and Speaking)

5.1.1 口语表达 (Oral Expression - Kǒuyǔ Biǎodá)

学习目标 (Learning Objectives) :

学生应能够 (Students should be able to) :

- a) 区分适当的非语言提示 (Qūfēn shìdàng de fēi yǔyán tíshì - Distinguish appropriate non-verbal cues in interactions)
- b) 使用适当的语言在各种场合传递信息 (Shǐyòng shìdàng de yǔyán zài gè zhǒng chǎnghé chuándì xìnxī - Convey information using appropriate language in a variety of contexts)
- c) 自信地进行口头表达 (Zìxìn de jìnxíng kǒutóu biǎodá - Exhibit confidence in delivering oral presentations)

核心概念与技能 (Key Concepts & Skills)

1. 清晰与发音 (Clarity & Pronunciation - Qīngxī yǔ Fāyīn)

- 发音准确，语速适中 (Fāyīn zhǔnquè, yǔsù shìzhōng - Pronounce clearly and speak at moderate speed)

例子 (Examples - 学科词汇 / School Subjects Vocabulary, up to 20) :

1. 数学 (shùxué - Mathematics)
2. 英语 (Yīngyǔ - English)
3. 中文 (Zhōngwén - Chinese)
4. 历史 (Lìshǐ - History)
5. 地理 (Dìlǐ - Geography)
6. 生物 (Shēngwù - Biology)
7. 物理 (Wùlǐ - Physics)
8. 化学 (Huàxué - Chemistry)
9. 音乐 (Yīnyuè - Music)
10. 美术 (Měishù - Art)

11. 体育 (Tìyù - Physical Education)
12. 信息技术 (Xìnxī jìshù - ICT)
13. 道德与公民 (Dàodé yǔ gōngmín - Moral and Civic Education)
14. 心理学 (Xīnlǐxué - Psychology)
15. 计算机 (Jìsuànjī - Computer Science)
16. 哲学 (Zhéxué - Philosophy)
17. 体育舞蹈 (Tìyù wǔdǎo - Dance)
18. 戏剧 (Xìjù - Drama)
19. 家政 (Jiāzhèng - Home Economics)
20. 外语 (Wàiyǔ - Foreign Language)

练习 (Exercise) :

- 看图片并用中文说出学科名称, 例如: 这是一张音乐课的图片。
(Zhè shì yī zhāng yīnyuè kè de túpiàn - This is a picture of a music class)

2. 流利度 (Fluency - Liúlì dù)

- 说话流畅, 语句自然, 避免长时间停顿 (Shuōhuà liúchàng, yǔjù zìrán, bìmiǎn cháng shíjiān tíngdùn - Speak smoothly with natural sentences, avoid long pauses)

例子 (Examples - 描述时间和活动 / Describing Time & Activities) :

1. 早上我上数学课。(Zǎoshang wǒ shàng shùxué kè - In the morning, I have mathematics class)
2. 上午我上英语课。(Shàngwǔ wǒ shàng Yīngyǔ kè - In the morning, I have English class)
3. 中午我在食堂吃午餐。(Zhōngwǔ wǒ zài shítáng chī wǔcān - At noon, I eat lunch in the cafeteria)
4. 下午我上美术课。(Xiàwǔ wǒ shàng měishù kè - In the afternoon, I have art class)
5. 下午我参加体育活动。(Xiàwǔ wǒ cānjiā tìyù huódòng - In the afternoon, I join physical activities)
6. 放学后我做作业。(Fàngxué hòu wǒ zuò zuòyè - After school, I do homework)
7. 放学后我去图书馆读书。(Fàngxué hòu wǒ qù túshūguǎn dúshū - After school, I go to the library to read)
8. 我每天早上跑步。(Wǒ měitiān zǎoshang pǎobù - I run every morning)
9. 我喜欢下午学习化学。(Wǒ xǐhuān xiàwǔ xuéxí huàxué - I like to study chemistry in the afternoon)
10. 我晚上复习英语。(Wǒ wǎnshàng fùxí Yīngyǔ - I review English at night)

练习 (Exercise) :

- 用3-4句话描述自己一天的课程安排 (Yòng 3-4 jù huà miáoshù zìjǐ yītiān de kèchéng ānpái - Describe your daily school schedule in 3-4 sentences)

3. 非语言提示 (Non-Verbal Cues - Fēi yǔyán tíshì)

- 注意手势、表情、姿势 (Zhùyì shǒushì, biǎoqíng, zīshì - Pay attention to gestures, facial expressions, posture)

例子 (Examples - 非语言提示 / Non-Verbal Cues) :

1. 微笑表示友好 (Wēixiào biǎoshì yǒuhǎo - Smile shows friendliness)
2. 点头表示同意 (Diǎntóu biǎoshì tóngyì - Nodding shows agreement)
3. 摇头表示不同意 (Yáotóu biǎoshì bù tóngyì - Shake head shows disagreement)
4. 举手提问 (Jǔ shǒu tíwèn - Raise hand to ask a question)
5. 手指指向图片 (Shǒuzhǐ zhǐ xiàng túpiàn - Point at a picture)
6. 双手比划大小 (Shuāng shǒu bǐhuà dàxiǎo - Use hands to show size)
7. 皱眉表示困惑 (Zhòu méi biǎoshì kùnhuò - Frown shows confusion)
8. 拍手表示鼓励 (Pāi shǒu biǎoshì gǔlì - Clap hands to encourage)

练习 (Exercise) :

- 看视频模仿非语言提示，然后用中文描述图片中的活动 (Kàn shìpín mófǎng fēi yǔyán tíshì, ránhòu yòng zhōngwén miáoshù túpiàn zhōng de huódòng - Watch a clip, imitate non-verbal cues, then describe in Mandarin)

4. 积极倾听 (Active Listening - Jījí qīngtīng)

- 听同学发言并给予反馈 (Tīng tóngxué fāyán bìng jǐyǔ fǎnkui - Listen to peers and give feedback)
- 注意语调、音量和情绪 (Zhùyì yǔdiào, yīnliàng hé qíngxù - Pay attention to tone, volume, and emotion)

例子 (Examples - 积极倾听 / Active Listening) :

1. 同学说：“我喜欢数学。”我点头表示理解。(Tóngxué shuō: "Wǒ xǐhuān shùxué." Wǒ diǎntóu biǎoshì lǐjiě - A classmate says "I like math." I nod to show understanding)
2. 同学说：“我最喜欢音乐。”我微笑表示认同。(Tóngxué shuō: "Wǒ zuì xǐhuān yīnyuè." Wǒ wēixiào biǎoshì rèntóng - Classmate: "I like music most." I smile to show agreement)
3. 同学描述课程安排，我重复关键词以确认理解。(Tóngxué miáoshù kèchéng ānpái, wǒ chóngfù guānjiàn cí yǐ quèrèn lǐjiě - Repeat keywords to confirm understanding)

练习 (Exercise) :

- 听同学说一天课程安排并复述要点 (Tīng tóngxué shuō yītiān kèchéng ānpái bìng fùshù yàodiǎn - Listen to a classmate's daily schedule and summarise the main points)

5. 口语表达活动 / 练习 (Oral Expression Activities / Exercises)

1. 观看音像资料 (Watch Clips - Guānkàn yīnxiàng zīliào)

- 识别视频中的非语言提示 (Shíbié shìpín zhōng de fēi yǔyán tíshì - Identify non-verbal cues in clips)

2. 网上调研 (Online Research - Wǎngshàng tiáoyán)

- 研究中肯两国的正面和负面非语言提示并分享 (Yánjiū Zhōng-Kěn liǎng guó de zhèngmiàn hé fùmiàn fēi yǔyán tíshì bìng fēnxiǎng - Research positive & negative non-verbal cues in China & Kenya and share)

3. 图片复述 (Picture Description - Túpiàn fùshù)

- 用图片描述不同时间的校园活动 (Yòng túpiàn miáoshù bùtóng shíjiān de xiàoyuán huódòng - Describe school activities at different times)

4. 轮流说喜欢的学科 (Take Turns - Lúnliú shuō xǐhuān de xuékē)

5. 图片猜学科 (Guess Subject Game - Túpiàn cāi xuékē)

6. 时间表计划 (Compose Schedule - Shíjiān biǎo jìhuà)

- 制作一天时间安排并分享 (Zhìzuò yī tiān shíjiān ānpái bìng fēnxiǎng - Make a schedule for the day and share with peers)

6.1 听说 (Listening and Speaking)

6.1.1 口语流利度 (Speaking Fluency - Kǒuyǔ Liúlì dù)

学习目标 (Learning Objectives) :

学生应能够 (Students should be able to) :

a) 在不同语境中使用恰当的表达和词汇 (Zài bùtóng yǔjìng zhōng shǐyòng qiàdàng de biǎodá hé cíhuì -

Utilize appropriate expressions and vocabulary in various contexts)

b) 在多种话题中流利表达 (Zài duō zhǒng huàtí zhōng liúlì biǎodá - Speak fluently in various topical areas)

c) 理解口语流利对有效交流的重要性 (Lǐjiě kǒuyǔ liúlì duì yǒuxiào jiāoliú de zhòngyào xìng - Acknowledge

the importance of fluency in speaking for effective communication)

核心概念与技能 (Key Concepts & Skills)

1. 词汇使用 (Vocabulary Usage - Cíhuì Shǐyòng)

- 使用与购物相关的词汇和表达 (Shǐyòng yǔ gòuwù xiāngguān de cíhuì hé biǎodá - Use shopping-related vocabulary and expressions)

例子 (Examples - 购物地点 & Expressions / Shopping Places & Expressions, up to 20) :

1. 市场 (shìchǎng - market)

2. 超市 (chāoshì - supermarket)

3. 衣服店 (yīfú diàn - clothing store)
4. 药店 (yàodiàn - pharmacy)
5. 餐厅 (cāntīng - restaurant)
6. 商场 (shāngchǎng - shopping mall)
7. 书店 (shūdiàn - bookstore)
8. 面包店 (miànbāodiàn - bakery)
9. 水果店 (shuǐguǒ diàn - fruit shop)
10. 文具店 (wénjù diàn - stationery shop)
11. 电器店 (diànqì diàn - electronics shop)
12. 玩具店 (wánjù diàn - toy shop)
13. 花店 (huādiàn - flower shop)
14. 快餐店 (kuàicān diàn - fast-food restaurant)
15. 咖啡店 (kāfēi diàn - café)
16. 服饰店 (fúshì diàn - fashion store)
17. 糕点店 (gāodiǎn diàn - cake shop)
18. 体育用品店 (tǐyù yòngpǐn diàn - sports shop)
19. 饮料店 (yǐnliào diàn - beverage shop)
20. 饰品店 (shìpǐn diàn - accessories shop)

购物相关表达 (Shopping Expressions - Gòuwù Xiāngguān Biǎodá) :

- 多少钱? (Duōshǎo qián? - How much?)
- 太贵了! (Tài guì le! - Too expensive!)
- 便宜点儿 (Piányi diǎnr - Can it be cheaper?)
- 我想买... (Wǒ xiǎng mǎi... - I want to buy...)
- 有现货吗? (Yǒu xiànhuò ma? - Is it in stock?)
- 我要两件 (Wǒ yào liǎng jiàn - I want two pieces)
- 可以打折吗? (Kěyǐ dǎzhé ma? - Can you give a discount?)
- 我看看 (Wǒ kànkàn - Let me have a look)
- 收银台在哪里? (Shōuyín tái zài nǎlǐ? - Where is the cashier?)
- 我付现金 (Wǒ fù xiànjīn - I will pay cash)

2. 语速与流利度 (Pace & Fluency - Yǔsù yǔ Liúlì dù)

- 保持语速适中, 句子连贯 (Bǎochí yǔsù shìzhōng, jùzi liánguàn - Keep a moderate pace and cohesive sentences)

例子 (Examples - Shopping Dialogue / 购物对话) :

1. 买水果:

A: 苹果多少钱? (Píngguǒ duōshǎo qián? - How much are the apples?)

B: 三块钱一斤。(Sān kuài qián yī jīn - 3 yuan per jin)

2. 买衣服:

A: 这件衣服太贵了。(Zhè jiàn yīfú tài guì le - This piece of clothing is too expensive)

B: 便宜点儿吧。(Piányi diǎnr ba - Can it be cheaper?)

3. 买药:

A: 这药多少钱? (Zhè yào duōshǎo qián? - How much is this medicine?)

B: 十五块。(Shíwǔ kuài - 15 yuan)

4. 餐厅点餐:

A: 我要一份炒饭。(Wǒ yào yī fèn chǎofàn - I want one fried rice)

B: 好的, 一份炒饭。(Hǎo de, yī fèn chǎofàn - Okay, one fried rice)

5. 超市购物:

A: 有现货吗? (Yǒu xiànhuò ma? - Is it in stock?)

B: 有的, 在二楼。(Yǒu de, zài èr lóu - Yes, on the second floor)

6. 买鞋子:

A: 我要试这双鞋。(Wǒ yào shì zhè shuāng xié - I want to try these shoes)

B: 好, 请试。(Hǎo, qǐng shì - Okay, please try)

7. 买饮料:

A: 可乐多少钱? (Kělè duōshǎo qián? - How much is the cola?)

B: 五块钱。(Wǔ kuài qián - 5 yuan)

8. 买书:

A: 这本书多少钱? (Zhè běn shū duōshǎo qián? - How much is this book?)

B: 二十块。(Èrshí kuài - 20 yuan)

9. 购买饰品:

A: 我要买这个项链。(Wǒ yào mǎi zhège xiàngliàn - I want to buy this necklace)

B: 好的, 一百块。(Hǎo de, yī bǎi kuài - Okay, 100 yuan)

10. 买糕点:

A: 这些蛋糕多少钱? (Zhèxiē dàngāo duōshǎo qián? - How much are these cakes?)

B: 三十块。(Sānshí kuài - 30 yuan)

3. 连贯与衔接 (Coherence & Cohesion - Liánguàn yǔ Xiánjiē)

- 讲话前先思考顺序, 使用连接词 (Jiǎnghuà qián xiǎn sīkǎo shùnxù, shǐyòng liánjiécí - Think about sequence and use connectors)

例子 (Examples - 使用连接词 / Using Connectors) :

1. 我先去超市, 然后去药店, 最后去餐厅。(Wǒ xiān qù chāoshì, ránhòu qù yàodiàn, zuìhòu qù cāntīng - First I go to the supermarket, then to the pharmacy, finally to the restaurant)
2. 我先买水果, 再买衣服, 然后回家。(Wǒ xiān mǎi shuǐguǒ, zài mǎi yīfú, ránhòu huí jiā - First buy fruits, then clothes, then go home)
3. 我们先去市场看蔬菜, 再去超市买零食。(Wǒmen xiān qù shìchǎng kàn shūcài, zài qù chāoshì mǎi língshí - First go to market to see vegetables, then buy snacks in supermarket)

练习 (Exercise) :

- 写一段购物日记, 使用至少3个连接词 (Xiě yī duàn gòuwù rìjì, shǐyòng zhìshǎo 3 gè liánjiécí - Write a shopping diary using at least 3 connectors)

4. 实用技能 (Pragmatic Skills - Shíyòng Jīnéng)

- 适当礼貌用语 (Shìdàng lǐmào yòngyǔ - Use polite expressions)
- 清楚说明数量、颜色、价格 (Qīngchǔ shuōmíng shùliàng, yánsè, jiàgé - Clearly indicate quantity, color, price)

例子 (Examples - Role-play / 角色扮演) :

1. A: 这件衣服多少钱? (Zhè jiàn yīfú duōshǎo qián? - How much is this piece of clothing?)
B: 三百块。(Sān bǎi kuài - 300 yuan)
2. A: 我想买两瓶果汁。(Wǒ xiǎng mǎi liǎng píng guǒzhī - I want to buy two bottles of juice)
B: 好, 请付款。(Hǎo, qǐng fùkuǎn - Okay, please pay)
3. A: 有蓝色的吗? (Yǒu lán sè de ma? - Do you have blue?)
B: 有, 在那边。(Yǒu, zài nà biān - Yes, over there)

练习 (Exercise) :

- 两人一组, 模拟买东西对话, 使用数量、颜色、价格、礼貌用语 (Liǎng rén yī zǔ, mómǐ mǎi dōngxī duìhuà, shǐyòng shùliàng, yánsè, jiàgé, lǐmào yòngyǔ - Role-play buying items with a partner, including quantity, color, price, and polite expressions)

5. 口语流利度活动 / 练习 (Oral Fluency Activities / Exercises)

1. 看图描述 (Picture Description - Kàn tú miáoshù) : 描述市场、超市、商店 (Describe market, supermarket, stores)
2. 角色扮演 (Role-play - Jiǎosè bànyǎn) : 买卖对话练习 (Buyer-seller dialogue practice)
3. 重复朗读 (Repeated Reading - Chóngfù lǎngdú) : 练习流利朗读购物文本 (Practice reading shopping texts fluently)

4. 听力跟读 (**Listen and Repeat - Tīnglì gēndú**) : 听购物录音并复述 (Listen to shopping audio and repeat)
5. 讨论喜爱购物场所 (**Discussion - Tǎolùn xǐ'ài gòuwù chǎngsuǒ**) : 分享并点评流利度 (Share favourite shopping places and assess fluency)
6. 时间与顺序练习 (**Sequencing - Shíjiān yǔ shùnxù liànxí**) : 描述一天购物活动 (Describe a day of shopping in sequence)

Absolutely! Here's a **comprehensive Mandarin lesson note** for **Grade 10 Reading Aloud**, written in **Mandarin**, with **Pinyin pronunciation** and **English translations in brackets**, in **simple, listed format**, with **up to 20 examples**, explanations, exercises, and activities.

十年级中文课程笔记 (**Grade 10 Mandarin Lesson Notes**)

学习领域 (**Strand**) : 阅读 (Reading)

子领域 (**Sub-strand**) : 大声朗读 (Reading Aloud - Dàshēng Lǎngdú)

1.2 阅读 (Reading)

1.2.1 大声朗读 (Reading Aloud - Dàshēng Lǎngdú)

核心概念与技能 (**Key Concepts & Skills**)

1. 流利度与发音 (**Fluency & Pronunciation - Liúlì dù yǔ Fāyīn**)

- 注意声调 (Zhùyì shēngdiào - Pay attention to tones)
- 朗读时保持自然节奏 (Lǎngdú shí bǎochí zìrán jiézòu - Maintain natural rhythm while reading)
- 清楚表达单词和短语 (Qīngchǔ biǎodá dāncí hé duǎnyǔ - Articulate words and phrases clearly)

2. 家庭相关绕口令 (**Family Tongue Twisters - Jiā tíng xiāngguān rào kǒulìng**)

练习目标 (**Exercise Goal - Liànxí mùbiāo**) :

- 重复朗读绕口令, 注意声调 (Chóngfù lǎngdú rào kǒulìng, zhùyì shēngdiào - Repeat tongue twisters, focusing on tones)

例子 (**Examples - up to 20**) :

1. 妈妈骑马，马慢，妈妈骂马。(Māmā qí mǎ, mǎ màn, māmā mà mǎ - Mom rides the horse, the horse is slow, mom scolds the horse)
2. 哥哥去果园，果子熟了，哥哥采果子。(Gēgē qù guǒyuán, guǒzi shú le, gēgē cǎi guǒzi - Brother goes to the orchard, the fruits are ripe, brother picks fruits)
3. 弟弟读书，书多，弟弟读书读慢了。(Dìdì dúshū, shū duō, dìdì dúshū dú màn le - Younger brother reads books, there are many, he reads slowly)
4. 奶奶煮粥，粥热，奶奶吹粥。(Nǎinai zhǔ zhōu, zhōu rè, nǎinai chuī zhōu - Grandma cooks porridge, the porridge is hot, grandma blows on it)
5. 姐姐洗衣，衣白，姐姐晾衣。(Jiějie xǐ yī, yī bái, jiějie liàng yī - Sister washes clothes, they are white, sister hangs them)
6. 爸爸打包包，包包破了，爸爸补包。(Bàba dǎ bāo bāo, bāo bāo pò le, bàba bǔ bāo - Dad packs the bag, it's broken, dad repairs the bag)
7. 我叔叔住上海，上海好，我叔叔爱上海。(Wǒ shūshu zhù Shànghǎi, Shànghǎi hǎo, wǒ shūshu ài Shànghǎi - My uncle lives in Shanghai, Shanghai is nice, my uncle loves Shanghai)
8. 我阿姨爱爱吃苹果，苹果甜。(Wǒ āyí ài ài chī píngguǒ, píngguǒ tián - My aunt loves eating apples, apples are sweet)
9. 外婆做饺子，饺子大，外婆包饺子。(Wàipó zuò jiǎozi, jiǎozi dà, wàipó bāo jiǎozi - Grandma makes dumplings, the dumplings are big, grandma wraps dumplings)
10. 叔叔骑车去市场，市场热闹，叔叔买菜。(Shūshu qí chē qù shìchǎng, shìchǎng rènao, shūshu mǎi cài - Uncle rides to the market, it is busy, uncle buys vegetables)
11. 表姐弹钢琴，琴声美，表姐练琴。(Biǎojiě tán gāngqín, qín shēng měi, biǎojiě liàn qín - Cousin plays piano, the sound is beautiful, she practices)
12. 外公看电视，电视大，外公喜欢看电视。(Wàigōng kàn diànshì, diànshì dà, wàigōng xǐhuān kàn diànshì - Grandpa watches TV, the TV is big, grandpa likes it)
13. 妹妹画画，画漂亮，妹妹爱画画。(Mèimei huà huà, huà piàoliang, mèimei ài huà huà - Little sister paints, the painting is pretty, she loves painting)
14. 爷爷喝茶，茶香，爷爷品茶。(Yéyé hē chá, chá xiāng, yéyé pǐn chá - Grandpa drinks tea, tea smells nice, grandpa tastes tea)
15. 奶奶种花，花美，奶奶浇花。(Nǎinai zhòng huā, huā měi, nǎinai jiāo huā - Grandma plants flowers, they are beautiful, she waters them)
16. 爸爸开车，车快，爸爸喜欢开车。(Bàba kāi chē, chē kuài, bàba xǐhuān kāi chē - Dad drives a car, it's fast, he likes driving)
17. 哥哥踢球，球大，哥哥踢球踢得好。(Gēgē tī qiú, qiú dà, gēgē tī qiú tī de hǎo - Brother plays soccer, the ball is big, he plays well)
18. 姐姐唱歌，歌美，姐姐唱得好听。(Jiějie chàng gē, gē měi, jiějie chàng de hǎotīng - Sister sings, the song is beautiful, she sings nicely)
19. 弟弟学游泳，泳池大，弟弟游得快。(Dìdì xué yóuyǒng, yǒngchí dà, dìdì yóu de kuài - Younger brother learns swimming, pool is big, he swims fast)

20. 我家有四口人，爸爸、妈妈、哥哥、妹妹。(Wǒ jiā yǒu sì kǒu rén, bàba, māmā, gēgē, mèimei - My family has four members, dad, mom, brother, sister)

3. 配对练习 (Pair-word Exercise - Pèidui Liànxí)

- 听录音 (Tīng lùyīn - Listen to audio)
- 用不同声调朗读配对词 (Yòng bùtóng shēngdiào lǎngdú pèidui cí - Read paired words with different tones)

例子 (Examples) :

1. 妈妈 (māmā - mom) / 马 (mǎ - horse) / 骂 (mà - scold)
2. 爸爸 (bàba - dad) / 吧 (ba - particle) / 八 (bā - eight)
3. 姐姐 (jiějie - elder sister) / 解 (jiě - untie) / 节 (jié - festival)
4. 弟弟 (dìdì - younger brother) / 地 (dì - ground) / 第 (dì - ordinal)

4. 读者剧场 (Readers' Theatre - Dúzhě Jùchǎng)

- 介绍家庭成员 (Jièshào jiāting chéngyuán - Introduce family members)
- 包括：称谓、年龄、国籍、居住地、职业、工作地点 (Bāokuò: chēngwèi, niánlíng, guójí, jūzhùdì, zhíyè, gōngzuò dìdiǎn - Include title, age, nationality, residence, profession, place of work)

例子 (Example) :

- 我叔叔叫李明，他今年40岁，他是肯尼亚人，住在美国，他是医生，在医院工作。(Wǒ shūshu jiào Lǐ Míng, tā jīnnián 40 suì, tā shì Kěnníyǎ rén, zhù zài Měiguó, tā shì yīshēng, zài yīyuàn gōngzuò - My uncle is Li Ming, he is 40, he is Kenyan, lives in USA, he is a doctor, works in a hospital)

5. 自我录音练习 (Self-recording - Zìwǒ Lùyīn Liànxí)

- 录下自己朗读文本 (Lù xià zìjǐ lǎngdú wénběn - Record yourself reading texts)
- 评估优点和改进点 (Pínggū yōudiǎn hé gǎijìn diǎn - Identify strengths and ways to improve)

练习 (Exercises) :

1. 每天朗读绕口令3-5遍 (Měitiān lǎngdú ràokǒulìng 3-5 biàn - Read tongue twisters 3-5 times daily)
2. 用家庭词汇写一段自我介绍并录音 (Yòng jiāting cíhuì xiě yī duàn zìwǒ jièshào bìng lùyīn - Write and record self-introduction using family vocabulary)
3. 小组互相听录音并点评发音、流利度 (Xiǎozǔ hùxiāng tīng lùyīn bìng diǎnpíng fāyīn, liúlì dù - Groups listen to each other's recording and give feedback on pronunciation and fluency)

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