

课程架构 Scope and Sequence for level 2

Unit	Lesson	Functions	Vocabulary	Characters	Language Patters	Culture Window	Raising the Bar	Reading Comprehension	Chinese Characters
Review	真棒 <i>Zhēn Bàng!</i> Level 2 begins with six lessons that review the content from 真棒 <i>Zhēn Bàng!</i> Level 1. Each review lesson has listening, speaking, reading and writing sections.								
1 祝你健康 <i>Zhù Nǐ Jiànkāng</i>	A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ask about and say what you did in the past ask about and say how long events took 	The Body	能,定,痛,全,平,始,腿,座,乎,练,习,确,脚,膝,盖,疼,舒服,锻炼,咱,知,路	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completed Action 了 <i>le</i> The Question Word 多久 <i>duōjiǔ</i> Time Words and Time Spent The Pattern 怎么这么 <i>zěnmě zhème</i> / 怎么那么 <i>zěnmě nàme</i> The Auxiliary Verb 能 <i>néng</i> The Pattern 全...都... <i>quán...dōu...</i> 	Acupuncture and Moxibustion	活动活动, 要活动, 就要动	喜欢运动	山
	B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> inquire and express how things were done under certain conditions express personal feelings about an outcome compared to expectations 	Feelings Emotions	就,困,才,记,情,办,法,别,精神,队,赢,奋,博,录,嗒,喔	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Particle 呢 <i>ne</i> The Adverbs 就 <i>jiù</i> and 才 <i>cái</i> The Preposition 到 <i>dào</i> The Particle 了 <i>le</i> The Adverb 别 <i>bié</i> 	Social Networking in China	废寝忘食	打瞌睡	情
	C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> describe symptoms when seeing a doctor 	See a Doctor Symptoms	头,晕,量,体,发,感,休,息,药,注,鼻,塞,喉,咙,烧,冒,针,粒	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduplication of Adjectives The Adverb 最好 <i>zuìhǎo</i> The Adverb 就 <i>jiù</i> The Frequency of an Action The Adverbs 多 <i>duō</i> and 少 <i>shǎo</i> 	Chinese Traditional Medicine	对症下药	身体不舒服	休
2 我的一天 <i>Wǒde Yì Tiān</i>	A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> express personal moods and interests give a compliment talk about the amount of time spent on an activity 	Daily Life Transportation	洗,急,死,连,间,关,迟,搭,校,刷,牙,脸,澡,湿,妆,系,咦	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Pattern “Adj 死了 <i>sǐ le</i>” The Conjunction 难怪 <i>nánguài</i> The Pattern “V 不 <i>bù</i> / <i>bú</i> V (O) 都 <i>dōu</i>” The use of 了 <i>le</i> to indicate time spent on an ongoing action To Express an Imminent Action with the Pattern “就要...了 <i>jiùyào... le</i>” 	Dress Code and Etiquette in Chinese Schools	有惊无险	迟到	车
	B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> give and respond to suggestions express alternatives and exclamations 	Extracurricular Activities Choices of Part-time Jobs	放,图,照,工,功,让,出,忘,空,虽,顾	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Pattern “虽然..., 但是... <i>suīrán..., dànshì...</i>” The Pattern “...是..., 可是... <i>...shì..., kěshì...</i>” The Pattern “要是...就... <i>yàoshì...jiù...</i>” The Pattern 是 <i>shì...</i> used for Emphasis The Adverb 又 <i>yòu</i> Meaning “Again” 	The National Higher Education Entrance Examination	贵人多忘事	社团活动	明
	C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> make a phone call express comments 	Film Genres Communication Tools	收,信,部,趣,恐,片,浪,剧,其,实,吴,森,利,怖,漫,麻,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Negative Question Pattern “没(有)...吗? <i>méi(yǒu)...ma?</i>” The Question Word 什么时候 <i>shénme shíhou</i> The Pattern “Verb + 不 <i>bù</i> / <i>bú</i> +Verb” 	Cultural Activities in China	挑三拣四	看电影	信

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> and opinions describe daily life 		永	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Pattern “对...(没)有兴趣 <i>duì...(méi)yǒu xìngqù</i>” Question Words followed by 都 <i>dōu</i> / 也 <i>yě</i> to Express Inclusiveness or Exclusiveness The Pattern “除了...以外, 都 / 也 <i>yě... chūle...yǐwài, dōu / yě...</i>” to Indicate Inclusiveness and Exclusiveness 				
3 我的朋友 真棒 Wǒde Péngyou Zhēn Bàng	A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> describe a person's feelings suggest interesting things to do with friends make comparisons ask and explain 	Figure Personality	班,际,地,改,找,男,瘦	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Auxiliary Verb 会 <i>huì</i> The Descriptive Pattern “Verb 得 <i>de...</i> + Complement” A Comparison Pattern using the Preposition 比 <i>bǐ</i> The Negative Comparison Pattern “没有...这么 / 那么 <i>méiyǒu...zhème / nàme</i>” A Comparison Pattern that Shows Similarity and Disparity “跟 / 和...(不)一样 <i>gēn / hé...(bù) yíyàng</i>” 	Sports School	二八年华	新同学	国
	B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> how things are going ask for and provide reasons make invitations describe one's or someone else's life 	School Life	孩,参,加,哦,苏,萍,科,棒	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Negate and Suspend Action with 还没(有) <i>hái méi(yǒu)</i> Using the Pattern “Adjective 得 <i>de...</i>” to Show the Degree of the Adjective” The Modification 的 <i>de</i> Using the Adverb 就 <i>jiù</i> to Show Exactness The Pattern “到...来 / 去 <i>dào...lái / qù</i>” to Show Direction” The Pattern “到...来 / 去 <i>dào...lái / qù</i>” to Show Purpose” 	International Students	良朋益友	高二新学期	饭
	C		Telephone calls People Institution Activities	位,提,养,务,陪,讲,教,准,德,聊,散,步,孤,故,备	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indirect Questions The Pattern “不只...还... <i>bùzhǐ...hái...</i>” to Show a Result” The Verb 叫 <i>jiào</i> Using the Adverb 再 <i>zài</i> to Show Repetition of an Action 	Chinese Neighborhoods – Traditional Hutongs and Modern Communities	爱人如己	姐姐打电话	老
4 欢迎来我家 Huānyíng Láiwǒ Jiā	A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ask for and provide directions describe a room and a house discuss transportation make a guess 	On the Road Directions Points of Compass Distances Ordinal Numbers	如,主,远,从,第,转,米,敢,保,险,离,往,直,概,差,邀	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Adverb 还是 <i>háishi</i> to Indicate A Better Choice The Pattern “先...再... <i>xiān...zài...</i>” to Show the Sequence of two Actions The Preposition 离 <i>lí</i> The Pattern “从...到... <i>cóng...dào...</i>” Topic-Comment Structure The Pattern “从...往... <i>cóng...wǎng...</i>” 	Hutongs Siheyuans	按图索驷	到朋友家玩	日
	B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> invite friends to your home describe household items 	Houses	进,终,迷,慢,楼,啦,于	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Directional Compounds with 来 <i>lái</i> and 去 <i>qù</i> “是...的 <i>shì...de</i>” to Discuss Aspects of a Known Event The Pattern “从...来 / 去 <i>cóng...lái / qù</i>” The Pattern “以为...没想到... <i>yǐwéi...méi xiǎngdào...</i>” The pattern “S V 了 O, 就... S V le O, jiù...” to Show the Imminent Action 	Fengshui	来者是客	家有客人	门

	C		Rooms Furniture	厅,声,室,父, 母,视,正,浴, 具,髦,厨	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Adverb 正在 <i>zhèngzài</i> ● The Resultative Complements (到 <i>dào</i>, 好 <i>hǎo</i>, 见 <i>jiàn</i>, 完 <i>wán</i>, 懂 <i>dǒng</i>) ● The Pattern “V 了没有 <i>V le méiyǒu</i>” ● The Pattern “一边...一边... <i>yìbiān...yìbiān...</i>” 	Filial Piety	有朋自 远方来, 不亦乐 乎	买了新房子	房
5 今天我请 客 Jīntiān Wǒ Qǐngkè	A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● write an invitation ● make a shopping list ● plan an event ● discuss and make decisions 	Supermarket Types of Shops	单,负,责,附, 近,超,市,既, 极	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Pattern “既然...就... <i>jìrán...jiù...</i>” ● “极了 <i>jíle</i>” As an Intensifying Complement for Adjectives ● The Verb 有 <i>yǒu</i> Meaning Existence ● The Place Noun Phrase Related to Specific People/ Places (这里 <i>zhèlǐ</i> / 那里 <i>nàlǐ</i>) ● Share and Share Alike 	Chinese Cooking	老王卖 瓜,自卖 自夸	一起做饭	买
	B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● describe dishes ● give comments 	Seasonings Seafood Desserts Vegetables Popular Chinese Dishes	糖,醋,鱼,希, 望,重,袋,命, 相,宫,丁,芥, 兰	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Verb 看 <i>kàn</i> ● The Pattern “V 起来 <i>V qǐlái</i>” ● Using the Adverb 才 <i>cái</i> to Disagree ● The Expression 得要命 <i>de yàomìng</i>” ● The Verb Compound 想到 <i>xiǎngdào</i> 	Chinese Mealtime Customs	山珍海 味	学做饭	鱼
	C		Ingredients Tableware Food Preparation	切,把,炒,酱, 盐,幸,煎,焖, 锅,拾,亏	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Preposition 在 <i>zài</i> After the Verb ● The Tag Question “不是吗? <i>bú shì ma?</i>” ● The Coverb 把 <i>bǎ</i> ● The Pattern “幸亏...要不然... <i>xìngkuī...yàobùrán...</i>” 	Table Etiquette	大显身 手	做中国菜	手
6 夏天到了 Xiàtiān Dào Le	A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● talk about making a plan ● make comparisons and giving comments ● express a person’s willingness to do something 	The Post Office A Letter Post / Mail Cities Around the World Accommodation	完,算,旅,香, 港,内,越,暑, 寄	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Pattern “一...就... <i>yī...jiù...</i>” to Show the Imminent Action ● “不得了 <i>bùdéliǎo</i>” as an Intensifying Complement for Adjectives ● The Expression “越来越... <i>yuè lái yuè...</i>” to Describe an Increase over Time ● The Correlative Conjunctions “越...越... <i>yuè...yuè...</i>” ● The Expression “从来不... <i>cóng lái bù...</i>” 	Hong Kong	先苦后 甘	我的暑假	行
	B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● talk about past experiences and give examples ● express compliments and reply to other’s compliments 	Works and Activities in Summer Vacation Time In a Fast-Food Restaurant	计,邻,居,像, 康,健	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Expression “从来没 V 过 <i>cóng lái méi V guò</i>” ● The Expression “在没有...以前 <i>zài méiyǒu ...yǐqián</i>” ● The Pattern “会...的 <i>huì...de</i>” to Show Certainty ● The Expression “...什么的 <i>...shénme de</i>” to Give Examples ● The Expression “特别是... <i>tèbié shì...</i>” to Create Emphasis 	Part-time Jobs in China	从做中 学	暑假打工	子
	C		Famous Scenic Spots Around Suzhou	乡,公,受,待, 本,景,传,州, 郊,调,拙,政,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Using 得 <i>de</i> or 不 <i>bù/bú</i> to Show Possibility ● Using 得了 <i>de liǎo</i> and 不了 <i>bù liǎo</i> to Show Possibility ● 下去 <i>xiàqù</i> to Indicate Continuing Action 	The Classical Gardens of Suzhou and the	心静自 然凉	周庄介绍	月

			Famous Tourist Destinations in China	虎,周,庄,撮, 夸,啰	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Adverb 本来 <i>běnlái</i> ● The Adverb 才 <i>cái</i> Meaning “only” ● The Pattern “才...就... <i>cái...jiù...</i>” 	West Lake of Hangzhou			
--	--	--	--------------------------------------	-----------------	---	-----------------------	--	--	--