# International House Bristol

| Name of Course: | Mandarin Intermediate | Course Book: | HSK book 3 |
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| Number of Lessons: | 15 | Chapters: | HSK 3 Lesson 11 - 20 |

## Overview of the course:

This course is for people whose Chinese proficiency is about half-way through intermediate level (B1), can confidently make some conversations in Mandarin in daily life topics with some more complex grammar structures, but wish to complete the B1 level, making more rich and meaningful conversations in Mandarin.

In this course, you will learn several very native Chinese expressions with grammar logic and sentence structures unique to the Chinese language. You'll have a deeper understanding in how Chinese language is structured and have the chance to improve in Chinese writing compared to previous speaking-focused courses.

| Topics | Language Structure / Grammar Points |
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| **Making more complex comparisons** <br><br> **Giving out command and reminders** <br><br> **Making complaints** <br><br> **Making assumptions and hypothesis** <br><br> **Telling jokes** <br><br> **Job interviews** | **The "把" sentence (unique to Chinese language) – 3 variations** <br><br> **Use 左右 to express approximate numbers** <br><br> **Comparison between 才 & 就 as adverbial modifiers before verb** <br><br> **Compound complements of direction:** Verb + Simple compound (verb + complement of directions) <br><br> **Expressing simultaneous actions using 一边……一边……** <br><br> **Expressing the sequence of a series actions with 先……，再/又……，然后……** <br><br> **Use 除了……（以外），都/还也…… to express "except…" or "besides…"** <br><br> **Use 如果……（的话），（S）就…… to express hypothesis** <br><br> **Complex complement of state:** adj./V + 得 + verb phrase <br><br> **Repeating monosyllabic adjectives to indicate deep degree of certain characteristics.** |

| | Repeating disyllabic verbs to indicate short actions or attempts |
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| | Using interrogative pronouns to refer to every number in a certain scope |
| | Use structure 只要……就…… to connect necessary condition and the consequent result |
| | Use 关于 to introduce the object/subject to be talked about |
| | Extended meaning of complements of directions: 出来，下来，起来 |
| | Use 使、叫、让 followed by a pivotal element to express "to cause sth" |
| | Use 被 sentence structure to express passive voice |
| | Use structure 只有……才…… to connect the one and only condition and its result |