

GCSE Mandarin Personal Learning Checklist

Rate your understanding **HONESTLY** by dating:

Red = Extra help from teacher needed

Amber = Some revision needed (I already have the notes)

Green = Very happy with understanding.

What are your 3 priority topic areas to revise immediately?

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Resources:

Edexcel GCSE Chinese textbook

Exercise book and class notes / handouts

Speaking booklet

Quizlet - <https://quizlet.com/zgan>

Foundation Tier Grammar	Red	Amber	Green
Nouns:			
● Noun suffixes: 子, 家, 员			
Measure words:			
● The following measure words: 个, 岁, 年, 只, 天, 本, 口			
● With 每 to mean "every"			
Adjectives/stative verbs:			
● As predicate: positive and negative			
● With modifiers: 很, 非常			
● Modification of nouns with or without 的			
● With 了 to imply limits have been passed			
● With 了 to imply a new situation			
● Stative verbs as adverbs (e.g. 好吃, 难学)			
Exclamations and interjections:			
● The following exclamations and interjections: 太... 了, 真...			
Comparatives:			
● Use of 比			
● Use of 比较 + adjective			
● Use of 最			
● Use of 跟/和一样 to state similarity			
Adverbs:			
● The following adverbs: 非常, 常常, 一定, 也, 还, 就			
Pronouns:			
● All personal pronouns, singular and plural			
● Personal pronouns with 的			
● Demonstrative pronouns 这, 那			
● 大家			
Verbs:			
● The verb 是 (to be), positive and negative			
● The verb 有 (to have), positive and negative			
● Simple sentences with verb and object, positive and negative			

● Verb-object type verbs (唱歌, 跳舞, etc.)			
● Verbs of motion, methods of transport, purpose in coming and going			
● Modal verbs: 会, 想, 要, 应该, 可以			
● Future intention: 打算			
● Opinions: 喜欢, 爱			
● Actions in progress: 在, 正在			
● Requests: 请			
● Completed actions: 了			
● Experiential suffix: 过			
● Complements of direction, degree and manner			
Prepositions/co-verbs:			
● The following prepositions and co-verbs: 从, 到, 在, 用, 坐			
Interrogatives:			
● Questions using 吗			
● Choice type questions			
● Questions using 还是			
● Questions using the following interrogatives: 什么, 谁, 哪儿, 为什么, 怎么, 几, 哪个, 什么时候, 怎么, 怎么样, 多少, 多大, 几岁			
● Tag questions using 呢, 吧			
Location:			
● Giving location using 在, 是			
● Positional phrases using 的 (e.g. 墙上的画)			
Conjunctions:			
● Joining nouns to nouns: ... 和...			
● Saying "with": 和, 跟			
● Subjects in parallel: 都			
● 虽然... 但是...			
● 因为... 所以...			
● 也... 也...			
● 又... 又...			
● 先... 然后/再...			
● 如果/要是... 就...			
● 一边... 一边...			
● ...的时候			
Number, quality, time and date:			
● All numbers up to 1 million			
● Ordinal numbers using 第			
● Stating quantities			

●Giving the time and date			
●Currencies and prices			
●Giving the length of time			
●Word order when using time expressions			

Higher Tier Grammar	Red	Amber	Green
All grammar and structures listed for Foundation tier, as well as:			
Nouns:			
● Noun suffixes: 儿, 者			
Measure words:			
● The following measure words: 条, 家, 次, 些, 杯, 张			
● Reduplication of measure words			
Adjectives/stative verbs:			
● Adjectives with 得多/极了/不得了			
● Adjective/stative verb + verb as adjective (e.g. 好吃/好听/好看/难看)			
Comparatives:			
● Comparative sentences with quantities			
Adverbs:			
● The following adverbs: 经常, 从来, 从来不			
Pronouns:			
● The following pronoun: 自己			
Verbs:			
● Modal Verbs: 得, 必须, 一定, 能			
● Negative of 必须: 不用, 不必			
●Future intention: 准备			
●Imminent action: 了			
●Use of 得 to describe how an action is carried out			
●Use of 给			
●Reduplication of verbs			
●Imperatives (positive and negative)			
●Resultative verb complements (看见, 看不见)			
●Reported speech: 听说..., 妈妈说...			
●Topic/comment type sentence			
●是 plus stative verb for emphasis. (Stative verbs are verbs that express a state rather than an action. They usually relate to thoughts, emotions, relationships, senses, states of being and measurements. These verbs are not usually used with ing in progressive (continuous) tenses even though they may take on time expressions such as now and at the moment. We use the simple tenses for them.)			
Interrogatives:			
●Questions using the following question words: 多远, 多长时间, 多久			
●Indirect questions			

●Question words used to express inclusiveness/exclusiveness			
●Question words used indefinitely			
Location:			
●Use of 离 to state proximity or remoteness between two locations			
Conjunctions:			
●“Or” in statements using 或, 或者			
●一... 就...			
●不但... 而且...			
●除了... 以外...			
●越... 越...			
●而且...			
●不过...			
●那么...			
●因此...			
●为了...			

Year 10 Vocabulary Units		Red	Amber	Green
Theme 1: Identity and culture				
● Who am I?:				
relationships				
when I was younger				
what my friends and family are like				
what makes a good friend				
interests;				
socialising with friends and family				
role models				
● Daily life:				
customs and everyday life				
food and drink				
shopping				
social media and technology				
● Cultural life:				
celebrations and festivals				
reading				
music				
sport				
film and television				
Theme 2: Local area, holiday and travel				
● Holidays:				
Preferences				
Experiences				
Destinations				
● Travel and tourist transactions:				

travel and accommodation			
asking for help and dealing with problems			
directions			
eating out			
shopping			
● Town, region and country:			
Weather			
places to see			
things to do			
Theme 3: School			
● What school is like:			
school types			
school day			
subjects			
rules and pressures			
Celebrating success			
● School activities:			
school trips			
events and exchanges			

Year 11 Vocabulary Units	Red	Amber	Green
Theme 4: Future aspirations, study and work			
● Using languages beyond the classroom:			
forming relationships			
travel			
employment			
● Ambitions:			
further study			
volunteering			
training			
● Work:			
Jobs			
careers and professions			
Theme 5: International and global dimension			
● Bringing the world together:			
sports events			
music events			
campaigns and good causes			
● Environmental issues:			
being 'green'			
access to natural resources			