



**INSTITUTE OF ENGLISH AND OTHER LANGUAGES  
UNIVERSITY OF RAJSHAHI**

**Curriculum for  
Certificate Course in Chinese  
(Level 1)**

**Session: 2024-2025  
&  
Session: 2025-2026**

**Mission:**

1. To promote skills of different language in the university graduates for study and employment overseas
2. To improve the intercultural and interlinguistic communicative competence of the graduates.

**Vision:**

Rajshahi University graduates will have the chance to

1. develop their competence in the major foreign languages of the world which will be useful for them for study abroad, and for employment overseas.
2. They will be able to communicate in multilingual and multicultural situations.

**Programme Objectives:**

1. To facilitate teaching and learning of the major foreign languages of the world.
2. To promote multiculturalism and multilingualism in Rajshahi University graduates.

**Programme Learning Outcomes:**

1. Students will have working vocabulary of foreign languages.
2. They will be able to read, write, speak and listen effectively in the offered foreign languages.

**Background and Description:**

In order to improve the language level of the students of CI at NSU's Chinese language site at University of Rajshahi and act up to the teaching guidelines of the Confucius Institute at North South University and University of Rajshahi, the Chinese office has formulated three types of Syllabus for Chinese Course.

According to the level of the students, the office of Chinese teaching divides students into three levels. Students will be assigned to the three classes, which are first class, second class, third class and fourth class. The Chinese level corresponding to these classes are Level 1/HSK1, Level 2/HSK2, Level 3/HSK3 and Level 4/HSK4. The coursebooks used by the students are "HSK1 Standard Course", "HSK2 Standard Course" and "HSK3 Standard Course".

The HSK test is made up of six levels. Our Chinese course have done a thorough study of the Syllabus and the question designing guidebook and made a statistical analysis of plenty of past tests as well. Based on the result of our study and analysis, we have summed up the

focuses, difficulties, language points, topics, functions and situations etc. While sticking to vocabulary required in the Syllabus, we have systematically defined the scope and class hours for each level. The specifics are as follows:

Volume	Objective	Vocabulary	Class Hours
Book 1	HSK(Level 1)	150	30-40
Book 2	HSK(Level 2)	300	30-36
Book 3	HSK(Level 3)	600	35-40
Book 4(Volumes 1&2)	HSK(Level 4)	1,200	75-80
Book 5(Volumes 1&2)	HSK(Level 5)	2,500	170-180
Book 6(Volumes 1&2)	HSK(Level 6)	5,000 and above	170-180
Total:9 volumes		Above 5,000	510-550

At present, the Chinese language courses planned at Rajshahi University are level 1, level 2, and level 3. If the students' progress and the learning level meet the corresponding requirements in this academic year, the Chinese Office will consider opening level 4 courses as well.

#### Course Objectives:

To help learners develop knowledge and skills of Chinese for study and employment in contexts where Chinese is used and also to work with people from China in home context.

#### Course Learning Outcomes:

1. Students will be familiar with Chinese alphabet, and sound system of Chinese.
2. They will have working knowledge of Chinese vocabulary.
3. They will be able to read, write, speak and listen Chinese effectively.

#### Content with Lesson Plan

##### 1. The syllabus and teaching arrangement for level 1 class

Lesson and arrangement	Words/Phrases	Notes	Class Hours
1 你好 Hello	你、好、*您、你们、 对不起、没关系	1、b、p、m、f、d、n、 l、g、k、h、j、q、x i、u、ü、er、a、ia、ua、 o、uo、e、ie、üe、ai、 uai、ei、uei(ui)、ao、 iao 2、Tones(Tone Tones) 3、Chinese Syllables 4、Tone	2

		sandhi:3rd+3rdtone	
2 谢谢你 Thank you	谢谢、不、客气、 再见	1.Zh、ch、sh、r、z、c、s Ou iou an、ian、uan、üan、 en、in、uen、ün、ang、iang uang、eng、ing ueng、ong、iong 2. The neutral tone 3. Rule of Pinyin	2
3 你叫什么名字 What's your name	叫、什么、名字、我、 是、老师、、吗、学 生、人 李月、中国、美国	1. Differentiation: pronunciation of the initials j,q,x and z,c,s 2. Differentiation : pronunciation of the finals i,u,u 3. Tone sandhi of “不 (bu4)” 4. Rules of Pinyin(2):ü or finals led by ü with j,q,x	2
Quiz One			1
4 她是我的汉语老师 She is my Chinese teacher	她、谁、的、汉语、 哪、国、呢、他、 同学、朋友	1. Differentiation: pronunciation of the initials zh, ch, sh, r 2. Differentiation: pronunciation of the alveolar nasal n and the velar nasal ng 3. Tone sandhi of “一 (yi1)” 4. Rules of Pinyin(3):use of y and w	2
5 她女儿今年二十岁 Her daughter is 20 years old this year	家、有、*口、女儿、 几、岁、了、今年、 多、大	1. The retroflex final 2. Differentiation: pronunciation of finals beginning with i, u, ü 3. Difference between Aspirated and Unaspirated Initials 4. Rules of Pinyin(4): syllable-dividing mark	2

6 我会说汉语 I can speak Chinese	会、说、妈妈、菜、  很、*好吃、做、写、  汉字、字、怎么、读	1. ... ..会... .. 2. ... ..怎么... ..	2
7 今天几号 What's the date today	请、*问、今天、号、  月、星期、昨天、  明天、去、学校、看、  书	1. expression of a date 2. Sentences with an adjectival predicate 3. The interrogative pronoun	2
8 我想喝茶 I'd like some tea	想、喝、茶、吃、米  饭、下午、商店、买、  个、杯子、这、多少、  钱、块、那	1、想 2、多少 3、The measure word “个” and “口”	2
Quiz Two			
9 你儿子在哪儿工作 Where does your son work	小、猫、在、那儿、  狗、椅子、下面(下)  在、哪儿、工作、  儿子、医院、医生、  爸爸	1. Verb “在” 2. 哪儿 3. ... ..呢?	2
10 我能坐这儿吗 Can I sit here	桌子、上、电脑、和、  本、里、前面、后面、  这儿、没有(没)、能、  坐  王方、谢朋	1、... ..有... .. 2、... ..和... ..	2

11 现在几点 What's the time now	现在、点、分、中午、 吃饭、时候、回、 我们、电影、往、前 北京	1. The expression of time 2. Time word used as an adverbial 3. The noun “前”	2
12 明天天气怎么样 What will the weather be like tomorrow	天气、怎么样、太 ( 太... ...了 )、热、 冷、下雨 ( 下、雨 ) 小姐、来、	1、 the interrogative pronoun “怎么样” 2、 Sentences with a subject -predicate phrase an the predicate 3、 The verb “太” 4、 The modal verb “会”	2
13 他在学做中国菜呢 He is learning to cook Chinese food	喂、*也、学习 ( 学 ) 上午、睡觉、电视、 喜欢、*给、打电话、 大卫	1、 ... ...正在... ...呢 2、 Expression of telephone numbers 3、 The modal particle “吧”	2
Quiz Three			1
14 她买了不少衣服 She has bought quite a few clothes	东西、一点儿、苹果、 看见、先生、开、车、、 回来、分钟、后、 衣服、漂亮、*啊、 少 ( 不少 ) 、这些、 都 张	1、 “ 了 ” indicating occurrence or completion 2、 Noun “后” 3、 The modal particle “啊” 4、 The adverb “都”	2
15 我是坐飞机来的 I came here by air	认识、年、大学、 饭店、出租车、*一	1、 The structure “是... ... 的” 2、 Expression of date(2): year, month, date, day of	2

	起、  高兴、听、飞机	the week	
Certificate exam	After completing the designated course, participants must take the certificate award exam, which will serve as the primary basis for progression to a higher level class. If a student is unable to pass the certificate, the student will not be able to enter the higher level class. Until he or she passes the exam, the Chinese office will conduct a comprehensive assessment of the Chinese proficiency of the student. If the students qualify in this exam, they would be allowed to enter the higher level class.		1
Total tour	34		
<b>Remarks:</b> After completing the designated course, participants must take at least one HSK level test, which will be one of the criteria for progression to a higher level class.			

## 2、The syllabus and teaching arrangement for level 2 class

Lesson and arrangement	Words/Phrases	Notes	Class Hours
1、九月去北京旅游最好 September is the best time to visit Beijing	旅游、觉得、最、为什么、也、运动、踢足球、一起、要、新、它、眼睛、花花	1、The auxiliary verb 要 2、The verb of degree 最 3、Expressions of approximate numbers 几、多	2
2、我每天六点起床 I get up at six every day	生病、每、早上、跑步、起床、药、身体、出院、高、*米、指导、休息、忙、时间	1、question using “是不是” 2、每 3、多	2
3、左边那个红色的是我的 The red one on the left is mine	手表、千、报纸、送一下、牛奶、房间、丈夫、旁边、真、粉	1、the “的” phrase 2、The numeral classifier “一下”	2

	色、颜色、左边、红色		
<b>Quiz one</b>			<b>1</b>
4、这个工作是他帮我介绍的 He recommended me for this job	生日、快乐、给、接、晚上、问、非常、开始、已经、长、两、帮、介绍	1、the structure “是... ...”的” 2、Indicating time “... ...”的时候”	<b>2</b>
5、就买这件吧 Take this one	外面、准备、就、鱼、吧、件、还、可以、不错、考试、咖啡、对、以后	1、the verb “就” 2、The modal adverb“还” 3、The adverbial modifier “有点儿”	<b>2</b>
6、你怎么不吃了 Why don't you eat more	门、外、自行车、羊肉、好吃、面条、打篮球、因为、所以、游泳、经常、公斤、姐姐	1、怎么 2、Reduplication of measure words 3、The pair of conjunctions “因为... ..., ... 所以”	<b>2</b>
7、你家离公司远吗 Do you live far from your company	教室、机场、路、离、公司、远、公共汽车、小时、慢、快、*过、走、到	1、还 2、就 3、离 4、呢	<b>2</b>
8、让我想想再告诉你 Let me think about it and I'll tell you later	再、让、告诉、等、找、事情、服务员、	1、... ...好吗? 2、再	<b>2</b>



	白、黑、贵		
Quiz two			1
9、题太多，我没做完 There were too many questions: I didn't finish all of them	错、从、跳舞、第一、 希望、问题、欢迎、 上班、懂、完、题	1、 complements of result 2、 从 3、 Indicating order“第...”	2
10、别找了，手机在桌子上 Stop looking for your cell phone; it's on the desk	课、帮助、别、哥哥、 鸡蛋、西瓜、正在、 手机、洗	1、 不要... ...了 2、 对	2
11、他比我大三岁 He is three years older than me	唱歌、男、女、孩子、 右边、比、便宜、说 话、可能、去年、姓	1、 比 2、 可能	2
12、你穿得太少了 You were too little	得、妻子、雪、零、 *度、穿、进、弟弟、 近	1、 complements of state	2
13、门开着呢 The door is open	着、手、*拿、铅笔、 *班、*长、笑、宾馆、 *一直、往、路口、 杨笑笑	1、 The aspect particle 着 2、 The rhetorical question 不是... ...吗 3、 The preposition 往	2
Quiz three		4、	1
14、你看过那个电影吗 Here you seen that movie	意思、但是、虽然、 次、玩儿、晴、百	1、 the aspect particle“过” 2、 虽然 3、 The pair of conjunctions “虽然... ..., 但是... ...” 4、 the complements of	2

		frequency “次”	
15、新年就要到了 The New Year is coming	日、新年、票、火车站、大家、*更、妹妹、阴	1、indicating the state of an action “要... ...了” 2、the structure “都... ...了”	2
Certificate exam	After completing the designated course, participants must take the certificate award exam, which will serve as the primary basis for progression to a higher level class. If a student is unable to pass the certificate, the student will not be able to enter the higher level class. Until he or she passes the exam, the Chinese office will conduct a comprehensive assessment of the Chinese proficiency of the student. If the students qualify in this exam, they would be allowed to enter the higher level class.		1
Total tour	34		
Remarks: After completing the designated course, participants must take at least one HSK level test, which will be one of the criteria for progression to a higher level class.			

### 3、The syllabus and teaching arrangement for level 3 class

Lesson and arrangement	Words/Phrases	Notes	Class Hours
1、周末你有什么打算 What's your plan for the weekend	周末、打算、啊、跟、一直 游戏、作业、复习、南方、北方、面包、带、地图、搬 小丽、小刚	1、The complement of result “好” 2、“一... 也/都+不/没... ” 3、The conjunction “那”	2
2、他什么时候回来 When will you come back	腿、疼、脚、树、容易、难、太太、秘书、经理、办公室、辆、	1、to express a period of time 2、To express an interest 3、To indicate time using “半”、“刻” or “差”	2

	楼、拿、、把、伞、  胖、其实、瘦、周、  周明		
3、桌子上放着许多资料 There are plenty of drinks on the table	还是、爬山、小心、 条、裤子、记得、衬 衫、元、新鲜、甜、 只、放、饮料、或者、  舒服、花、绿	1、 comparison of “ 还是”and “或者” 2、 Location word + V 着+ Numeral+ Measure word+ N 3、 Indicating the possibility	2
4、她总是笑着跟客人说话 She always smiles when talking to customers	比赛、照片、年级、  又、聪明、热情、努 力、总是、回答、站、  饿、超市、蛋糕、年 轻、认真、客人、小 明、马可、李小美	1、 The structure “又... .. 又... ..” 2、 The accompanying action:v1 着(O1)+V2(O2)	2
5、我最近越来越胖了 I am getting fatter and fatter lately	发烧、为、照顾、用、  感冒、季节、当然、  春天、草、夏天、裙 子、最近、越  张	1、 “ 了 ” indicating a change 2、 The structure “越来越+adj/mentalV”	1
Quiz 1			1
6、怎么突然找不到了 Why are they suddenly missing	*眼镜、突然、离开、  清楚、刚才、帮忙、	1、 V 得/不 2、 N+呢	2

	特别、讲、明白、锻炼、音乐、公园、聊天儿、睡着、更		
7、我跟她都认识五年了 I've known her for five years	同事、以前、银行、久、感兴趣、结婚、欢迎、迟到、半、接、刻、差	1、 to express a period of time 2、 To express an interest 3、 To indicate time using “半”、“刻” or “差”	2
8、你去哪儿我就去哪儿 I'll go wherever you go	又、满意、电梯、层、害怕、熊猫、见面、安静、*可乐、一会儿、马上、洗手间、老、几乎、变化、健康、重要	1、“又”和“再” 2、Flexible use of interrogative pronouns 1	1
9、她的汉语说得跟中国人一样好 She speaks Chinese like a native	中文、班、一样、最后、放心、一定、担心、比较、了解、先、中间、参加、影响	1、 the structure “越 A 越 B” 2、 Comparative sentences: A 跟 B 一样 (+Adj)	2
10、数学比历史难多了 Maths is much harder than history	个子、矮、历史、体育、数学、方便、自行车、骑、旧、换、地方、*中介、主要、环境、附近	1、 comparative sentences A 比 B+Adj+一点儿/一些/得多/多了 2、 Express of Approximate Numbers 1	1

Quiz 2			1
11、别忘了把空调关了 Don't forget to turn off The air conditioner	图书馆、借、词典、 还、灯、会议、结束、 忘记、空调、关、地 铁、双、筷子、啤酒、 口、瓶子、笔记本(电 脑)、电子邮件、习 惯	1、The Ba-Sentence 1:A 把 B+V+... ... 2、Expression of Approximate numbers 2: 左右	2
12、把重要的东西放在 我这儿吧 Leave the important items with me	太阳、西、生气、行 李箱、自己、包、发 现、护照、起飞、司 机、教、画、需要、 黑板	1、Comparison of “才” and “就” 2、The Ba-Sentence 1:A 把 B+V+在/到/给... ...	2
13、我是走回来的 I walked back	终于、爷爷、礼物 奶奶、遇到、一边、 过去、一般、愿意、 起来、应该、*生活、 校长、坏、经常	1、compound complements of direction 2、The structure “一 边... ...”	2
14、你把水果拿过来 Please bring the fruit here	打扫、干净、然后、 冰箱、洗澡、节目、 月亮、像、盘子、刮 风、叔叔、阿姨、故	1、The Ba-Sentence 1:A 把 B+V+complement of result/direction 2、The structure “先... ..., 再/又... ...,然后... ...”	2

	事、声音、菜单、简单、香蕉		
15、其他都没什么问题 The rest of them are all OK	留学、水平、提高、练习、完成、句子、其他、发、要求、注意、上网、除了、新闻、花、极(了)、节日、*举行、世界、街道、*各、文化、小云	1、除了... ...以外，都/还/也... ... 2、极了	2
Quiz 3			1
16、我现在累得下了班就想睡觉 I am so tired that I want to do nothing but sleep after work	城市、如果、认为、皮鞋、帽子、长、可爱、米、公斤、鼻子、头发、检查、刷牙、关系、别人、*词语	1、如果 (的话)，(S)就... ... 2、Complex complements of state 3、Reduplication of monosyllable adjectives	2
17、谁都有办法看好你的“病” Everybody is able to cure your “disease”	请假、一共、邻居、后来、爱好、办法、饱、为了、决定、选择、冬天、必须、根据、情况、口、渴	1、reduplication of disyllabic verbs 2、Flexible use of interrogative pronoun 3	2
18、我相信他们会同意的	向、万、只、嘴、动	1、只要... ...就... ... 2、The preposition “关于”	1

I believe they'll agree	物、段  不但... ..而且... ..  有名、同意、相信、  关于、机会、国家、  种、*特点、奇怪、  地		
19、你没看出来吗 didn't you recognise him	耳朵、脸、短、马、  张、位、蓝、秋天  过、鸟、哭、黄河、  船、经过	1、extension of the comparison of direction 2、“使”，“叫”，and“让”	2
20、我被他影响了 I've been influenced by him	照相机、被、难过、  东、信用卡、关心、  只有... ..才... ..、  成绩、碗、分、解决、  试、*真正、多么	1、The Bei-Sentence 2、The structure “只要... ..才... ..”	2
Certificate exam	After completing the designated course, participants must take the certificate award exam, which will serve as the primary basis for progression to a higher level class. If a student is unable to pass the certificate, the student will not be able to enter the higher level class. Until he or she passes the exam, the Chinese office will conduct a comprehensive assessment of the Chinese proficiency of the student. If the students qualify in this exam, they would be allowed to enter the higher level class.		1
Total score	40		
Remarks: After completing the designated course, participants must take at least one HSK level test, which will be one of the criteria for progression to a higher level class.			

**4、the amount of new words that the students of each level need to master & the required abilities:**

level	Word volume
Level 1	≥150
Level 2	≥300
Level 3	≥600
Level 4	≥1200
Level 5	≥2500
Level 6	≥5000

The students who pass Level exam can understand and use some very simple Chinese words and sentences to meet specific communication needs and have the ability to further learn Chinese.

The students who pass Level 2 exam can use Chinese to communicate easily on familiar everyday topics to achieve the level of primary Chinese.

The students who pass Level 3 exam can complete basic communication tasks in life, study, and work in Chinese. When traveling in China, they can cope with most of the communication tasks encountered.

The students who pass Level 4 exam can speak in a wider range of topics in Chinese and communicate fluently with native speakers of Chinese.

The students who pass the Level 5 exam can read Chinese newspapers and magazines, enjoy Chinese film and television programs, and give a more complete speech in Chinese.

The students who pass the Level 6 exam can easily understand the Chinese information they hear or read, and express their opinions fluently in Chinese, either verbally or in writing.

**5、 Regulations of awarding the certificate of completion**

The granting of the certificate of completion will be comprehensively assessed, based on the test scores of the students, attendance, classroom work and homework completion, totaling one hundred percent. The detailed rating rules are as follows:

Rating item	Score ratio
Attendance + class test + presentation/assignment	20%
Viva	10%
Final exam scores	70%
Total score	100 points



## **6. Precautions**

1. Teachers should strictly abide by the rules and regulations of teaching
2. Teachers should pay attention to each student
3. In terms of assessment of test scores, teachers must be fair and just.
4. The language level certificate obtained by the student will be jointly awarded by the Confucius Institute at North South University and University of Rajshahi.
6. Teachers must strictly ask each student to do their duty.
7. If a student fails to pass the appropriate language level exam, they will not be promoted to a higher-level class.
8. Teachers should teach according to the requirements of the syllabus.