



THE  
LANGUAGE  
NETWORK





# MANDARIN HSK2



## Why learn MANDARIN?

Chinese languages, also called Sinitic languages, Chinese Han, belongs to the Sino-Tibetan language family. More people speak a variety of Chinese as a native language than any other language in the world, and Modern Standard Chinese is one of the six official languages of the United Nations.

The official language of China is the Mandarin, which is the very name of 'Hanyu' or 'Putonghua', belonging to Sino-Tibetan. Mandarin is the most widely spoken Chinese dialect in the country.

It is spoken in many of the largest cities in China, including Beijing and Shanghai. Mandarin is spoken widely in Singapore and Taiwan, Vietnam Malaysia Hong Kong.

Through opening itself up to the world, China has welcomed foreign investment and economic cooperation. As such, there is a massive demand for people who are able to bridge the gap between this new China and the greater world.

Learning Chinese has many benefits across the spectrum, from gaining cultural insight to better business opportunities, from making lifelong friendships to travelling. Chinese is particularly fascinating because of its rich heritage, beautiful handwriting, melodic spoken language, and poetic phrasing.



# OPPORTUNITIES FOR MANDARIN LEARNERS

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1. The Chinese language study opens the way to different relevant fields such as *Chinese politics, economy, history or archaeology, culture, etc.* Today, the demand for experienced professionals with Chinese language skills has increased dramatically.
2. Knowledge of the Chinese language will enable people, especially Indians, to compete competitively and effectively and efficiently in the *global economy of the future*.
3. More and more businesses have not only made products in Chinese factories but also *marketing towards the Chinese market*.
4. Mandarin plays a vital role in the *export and import business*. High-ranking American, European, and other Asian companies like Coca-Cola, Apple, Ford, Motorola, Mitsubishi, Volkswagen, LG, etc., are doing business in China.
5. *Interacting and translating* in the Chinese language will enable many Indians to get more of these jobs at a good salary.
6. Many small manufacturers are sourcing a wide range of products from China. You can *transform yourself from a low-value employee into somebody critical* to a project's success in China.
7. Proficiency can make you a *translator, interpreter, content writer, proofreader, guide*, or a job in the growing *BPO and KPO*.
8. The ability to speak Chinese will make your *travelling experience more enjoyable* and exciting in China and other eastern nations.

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## MAIN TOPICS

This topic will focus on speaking skills which will help you to understand and communicate in basic conversations.

- September is the best time to visit Beijing
- I get up at six everyday
- The red one on the left is mine
- He recommended me for this job
- Take this one
- Why don't you eat more?
- Do you live far from the company?
- Let me think about it and I'll tell you later
- There were too many questions, I didn't finish all of them
- Stop looking for your phone
- He is three years older than me
- You wear too little
- The door is open
- Have you seen that movie?
- The New year is coming





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## GRAMMAR

You will be introduced to the basic rules of Grammar which will help you in the formation of sentences and logical communication.

- 1.) Auxilliary verb “要”, Adverb of degree “最”, expressions of nos “几 & 多”.
- 2.) Questions using “是不是”, Pronoun “每”, Interrogative pronoun “多”.
- 3.) “的” phrase, Numeral classifier “一下”, Modal adverb “真”.
- 4.) “是 . . . 的”, Indicating time “ . . . 的时间”, Adverb of time “已经”.
- 5.) Adverb “就”, Modal adverb “还”, Adverbial modifier “有点儿”.
- 6.) Interrogative pronoun “怎么”, Pair of conjunctions “因为 . . . , 所以 . . . ”.
- 7.) Modal adverb “还”, Adverb of time “就”, Modal particle “呢”.





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## GRAMMAR

- 8.) Interrogative sentences “... , 好吗?”,  
Adverb “再”, Reduplication of verbs.
- 9.) Preposition “从”, Indicating order “第~”.
- 10.) Imperative sentence “不要...了, 别...了”,  
Preposition “对”.
- 11.) Comparison “比”, Auxiliary verb “可能”.
- 12.) Complements of degree.
- 13.) Structural particle “着”, Rhetorical question  
“不是...吗”, Preposition “往”.
- 14.) Structural particle “过”, Conjunctions  
“虽然... , 但是...”, Complement “次”.
- 15.) State of action “要...了”, Structure “都...了”.





+91 9821392630



info@thelanguagenetwork.co



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thelanguagenetwork



www.thelanguagenetwork.co