



THE
LANGUAGE
NETWORK



MANDARIN HSK3



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

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.

TOPICS

1. What's your plan for weekend? 周末你有什么打算?

- Grammar 3.1.1 - Expressing "done" with "V好"
- Grammar 3.1.2 - "Not at all" with "一个都 / 也不"
- Grammar 3.1.3 - Expressing "so then" with "那 Grammar"

2. When will he come back? 他什么时候回来?

- Grammar 3.2.1 - Successive Actions with 了.....就
- Grammar 3.2.2 - Complements of Direction V来、去
- Grammar 3.2.3 - The rhetorical question 能.....吗?

3. There are plenty of drinks on the table 桌子上放着很多饮料

- Grammar 3.3.1 - Comparison of 还是 and 或者
- Grammar 3.3.2 - The Expression of Existence with 着
- Grammar 3.3.3 - Indicating the Possibility with 会

4. She always smiles when talking to customers 她总是笑着跟客人说话

- Grammar 3.4.1 - The Structure 又.....又.....
- Grammar 3.4.2 - The Accompanying Action V着V



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5. I am getting fatter and fatter lately

我最近越来越胖了

- Grammar 3.5.1 - 了 Indicating a Change
- Grammar 3.5.2 - The Structure 越来越

6. Why are they suddenly missing?

怎么突然找不到了?

- Grammar 3.6.1 - Complements of Possibility V得、V不
- Grammar 3.6.2 - Ask about Location with "N呢"
- Grammar 3.6.3 - Comparison of 刚 and 刚才

7. I've known her for five years

我跟她都认识五年了

- Grammar 3.7.1 - Expressing Durations of Time
- Grammar 3.7.2 - Expressing Interest
- Grammar 3.7.3 - Indicating Time with 半, 刻, 差

8. I'll go wherever you go

你去哪儿我就去哪儿

- Grammar 3.8.1 - Comparison of 又 and 再
- Grammar 3.8.2 - Flexible Use of Interrogative Pronouns (Part 1)

9. She speaks Chinese like a native

她的汉语说得跟中国人一样好

- Grammar 3.9.1 - The More... The More... 越... 越 ...
- Grammar 3.9.2 - As... As... 跟.....一样



10. Maths is much harder than history
数学比历史难多了

- Grammar 3.10.1 - Comparative Sentences (2)-
A比B + Adj+ 一点儿 / 一些 / 得多 / 多了
- Grammar 3.10.2 - Expression of Approximate
Numbers (1)- 一两个

11. Don't forget to turn off the air conditioner
别忘了把空调关了

- Grammar 3.11.1 - The 把-Sentence (Part 1)
- Grammar 3.11.2 - Expression of Approximate Numbers
(Part 2) - 左右

12. Leave the important items with me
把重要的东西放在我这儿吧

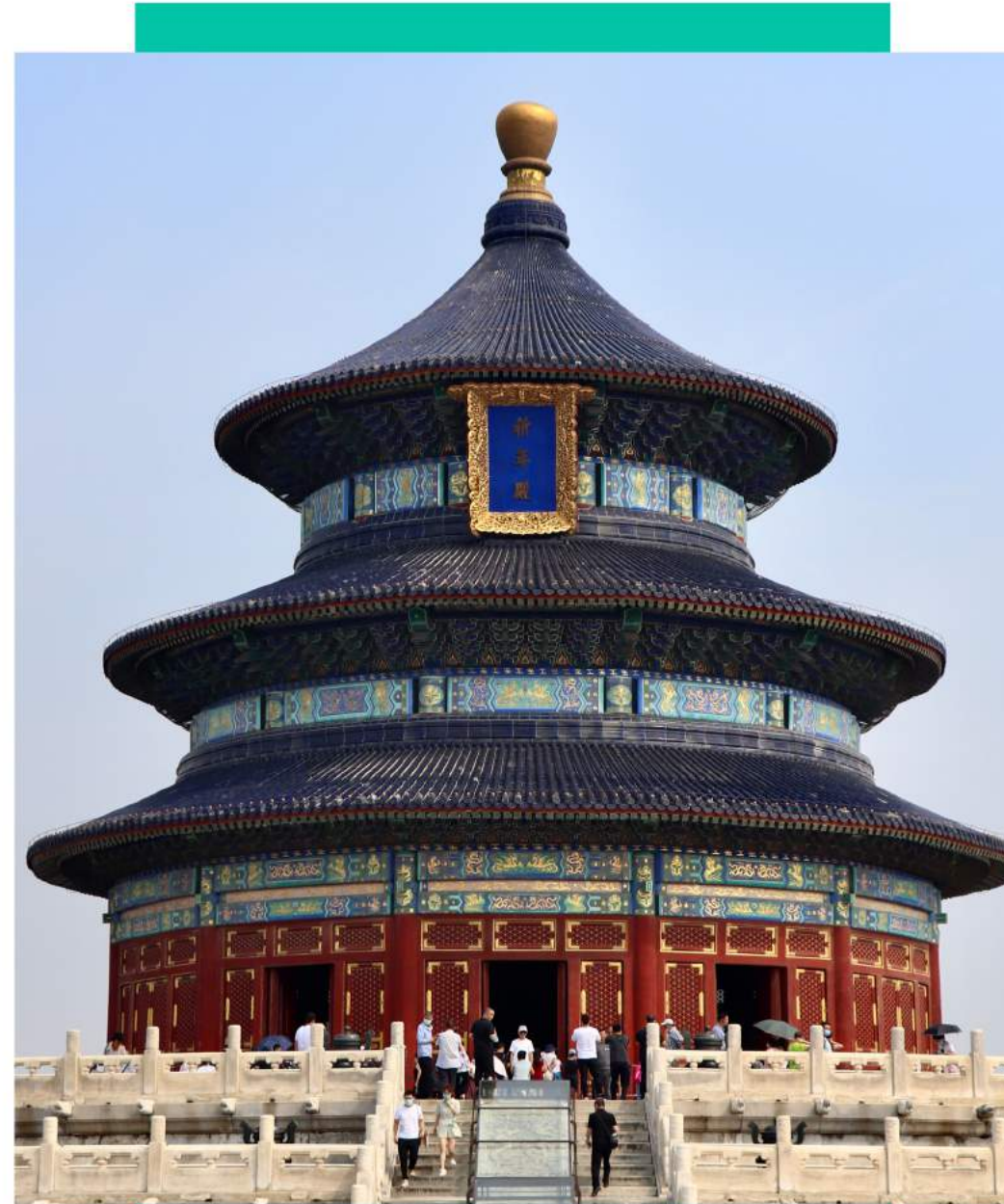
- Grammar 3.12.1 - Comparison of 才 and 就
- Grammar 3.12.2 - The 把-Sentence (Part 2)

13. I walked back
我是走回来的

- Grammar 3.13.1 - Compound Complements of Direction
- Grammar 3.13.2 - Simultaneous Actions 一边..... 一边.....

14. Please bring the fruit here
请把水果拿过来

- Grammar 3.14.1 - The 把-Sentence (Part 3)
- Grammar 3.14.2 - Expressing sequence with 先.....再、又.....然后.....



15. The rest of them are all OK
其他都没有问题

- Grammar 3.15.1 – Exceptions and additions with 除了.....以外
- Grammar 3.15.2 – Flexible Use of Interrogative Pronouns (Part 2)
- Grammar 3.15.3 – Indicating Degree with 极了

16. I am so tired that I want to do nothing but sleep after work
我现在累得下了班就想睡觉

- Grammar 3.16.1 – Expressing “if” with 如果.....就.....
- Grammar 3.16.2 – Complex Complements of State
- Grammar 3.16.3 – Expressing Characteristics with AA的

17. Everybody is able to cure your “disease”
谁都有办法看好你的“病”

- Grammar 3.17.1 – Indicating short actions with the structure “ABAB”
- Grammar 3.17.2 – Flexible Use of Interrogative Pronouns (Part 3)

18. I believe they’ll agree
我相信他们会统一的

- Grammar 3.18.1 – Expressing conditions with 只要.....就.....
- Grammar 3.18.2 – Expressing “About” with 关于
- Extra Grammar: 的 vs 得 vs 地

19. Didn’t you recognize him
你没看出来吗

- Grammar 3.19.1 Extended Meanings of the Complements of Direction
- Grammar 3.19.2 – Comparison of 使, 叫 and 让

20. I’ve been influenced by him
我被他影响了文化：中国人什么礼物不能送词语总表

- Grammar 3.19.1 Extended Meanings of the Complements of Direction
- Grammar 3.19.2 – Comparison of 使, 叫 and 让





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