

In collaboration with



Teacher's Guide

A Vocabulary, Language Comprehension and Language Use planner for Red Level Books 1-40





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“年”的传说

新词汇:

- 村子
- 贴
- 纸
- 窗外
- 到处
- 放
- 鞭炮
- 火光
- 仍然
- 过年

主题:

“年”的传说

故事梗概:

本文是关于“年”的传说。据说古时候中国有一头爱吃人的怪兽叫“年”，人人都怕它，只有一条村子里的人不怕“年”，他们有各种办法打败“年”。

语言理解:

- 在听力练习时识别词汇“村子、贴、纸、窗外、到处、放、鞭炮、火光、仍然、过年”的含义
- 认识汉语词汇“村子、贴、纸、窗外、到处、放、鞭炮、火光、仍然、过年”
- 解释“过”的含义和用法（例如：过年）
- 解释“很久以前”的含义和用法（例如：很久以前，中国有一头怪兽叫“年”）
- 举例说明“只有……不/没……”句型的含义和用法（例如：只有一条村子的人不怕“年”。）
- 举例说明“找+某人+动词”结构的含义和用法（例如：每年春天，“年”都去中国的村子里找人吃。）
- 举例说明“在+某处+里/外/上/下+动词+某物”结构的含义和用法（例如：他们在门上贴红纸。他们在窗外挂灯笼。）
- 举例说明“到处+动词”结构的含义和用法（例如：他们到处放鞭炮。）
- 区别“还是”和“仍然”（例如：每年春节，中国人仍然贴红纸、挂灯笼、放鞭炮。）

The Legend of Nian

New vocabularies:

- Village
- To paste
- Paper
- Outside the window
- Everywhere
- To set off
- Fireworks
- The light from fire
- Still
- To celebrate Chinese New Year

Theme:

The Legend of Nian

Synopsis:

We are told of the story regarding an old Chinese legend called Nian. Nian is an ancient dragon that eats people. However, we are told the story of how Nian was defeated.

Language Comprehension:

- Identify the meaning of the nouns "village, to paste, paper, outside the window, everywhere, to set off, fireworks, the light from the fire, still, and to celebrate Chinese New Year" while listening
- Recognize Chinese characters for the following words “村子, 贴, 纸, 窗外, 到处, 放, 鞭炮, 火光, 仍然, 过年”
- Interpret the meaning and usage of “过” (e.g. 过年。)
- Interpret the meaning and usage of “很久以前” (e.g. 很久以前, 中国有一头怪兽叫“年”)
- Give examples to show the meaning and usage of the pattern “只有...不/没...” (e.g. 只有一条村子的人不怕“年”。)
- Give examples to show the meaning and usage of the structure “找 + somebody + verb”. (e.g. 每年春天, “年”都去中国的村子里找人吃。)
- Give examples to show the meaning and usage of the structure “在 + somewhere + 里 / 外 / 上 / 下 + verb + something” (e.g. 他们在门上贴红纸。他们在窗外挂灯笼。)
- Give examples to show the meaning and usage of the structure “到处 + verb”. (e.g. 他们到处放鞭炮。)
- Distinguish between “还是” and “仍然” (e.g. 每年春节, 中国人仍然贴红纸、挂灯笼、放鞭炮。)

Language Use:

- Retell their own experience about Chinese New Year
- Describe their favorite event for New Years, and give simple reasons
- Tell a friend why Chinese people like the color red and



语言运用：

- 讲述自己关于农历新年的经历
- 描述自己最喜欢的新年活动，并说出简单的理由
- 告诉朋友，为什么中国人喜欢红色，并在农历新年期间放鞭炮
- 与同学谈谈农历新年的各种习俗
- 对课堂上关于农历新年的讨论做总结
- 概述本故事的中心思想
- 比较中国的过年习俗与自己国家的庆祝新年活动
- 阅读不同媒介上有关中国春节的资讯，识别主要信息（例如：商业传单和其他公开报道）
- 识别社交媒体贴文关于农历新年的主要信息
- 听某人谈有关中国春节的视频或音频时，识别主要信息
- 以“年”的传说为主题创作一个短剧，并把它表演出来

set off fireworks during Chinese New Years

- Talk about various customs on Chinese Lunar New Year with classmates
- Draw conclusions from class discussions on Chinese New Year
- Summarize the main idea of the story
- Compare and contrast the Chinese New Year celebration and the celebration for the New Year in their own countries
- Identify key information when reading about Chinese Spring Festival on different items. (e.g. Commercial flyer, and other public report.)
- Identify key information on social media postings about Chinese New Year
- Identify key information when listening to someone talking about Chinese Spring Festival on video or audio
- Create a short play with the topic of “年”的传说 and act it out



端午节

新词汇:

- 诬陷
- 官职
- 流放
- 愤怒
- 哀痛
- 投
- 自杀
- 粽子
- 伤害
- 纪念

主题:

端午节

故事梗概:

有一位贤臣叫屈原。他遭人诬陷，被流放。他在五月五日这天投江自杀。人们划着龙舟寻找他的尸体。那一天后来被称为“端午节”，从此成为纪念屈原的日子。

语言理解:

- 在听力练习时识别词汇“诬陷、官职、流放、愤怒、哀痛、投、自杀、粽子、伤害、纪念”的含义
- 认识汉语词汇“诬陷、官职、流放、愤怒、哀痛、投、自杀、粽子、伤害、纪念”
- 解释“遭到”的含义和用法（例如，他遭到别人的诬陷。）
- 解释日常会话中使用的“不久”的含义和用法（例如：不久他的国家灭亡了。）
- 解释副词“从此”的含义和用法（例如：从此，每年中国农历五月初五成为纪念屈原的日子。）
- 解释副词“就”的含义和用法（例如：每年中国农历五月初五成为纪念屈原的日子，后来就叫“端午节”。人们每到这一天就要划龙舟，包粽子来纪念屈原。）
- 解释“……来”结构的含义和用法（例如：人们每到这一天就要划龙舟，包粽子来纪念屈原。）

语言运用:

- 列出楚国时期发生的事件
- 与朋友谈谈端午节吃的特别的中国食物

Dragon Boat Festival

New vocabularies:

- To make a false charge against somebody
- Official position
- To banish
- Rage
- Grief
- To throw
- Suicide
- Rice dumpling
- To harm
- Commemorate

Theme:

Dragon boat festival

Synopsis:

There was a virtuous official named Qu Yuan. He was framed and was sent into exile. On the fifth of May he threw himself into a river. People paddled dragon boats to find his body. That day was later called 'Dragon Boat Festival' and has since become a day to commemorate Qu Yuan.

Language Comprehension:

- Identify the meaning of the nouns "to make a false charge against somebody, official position, to banish, rage, grief, to throw, suicide, rice dumpling, to harm, and commemorate" while listening
- Recognize Chinese characters for the following words “诬陷, 官职, 流放, 愤怒, 哀痛, 投, 自杀, 粽子, 伤害 and 纪念”
- Interpret the meaning and usage of “遭到” (e.g. 他遭到别人的诬陷。)
- Interpret the meaning and usage of “不久” which is used in daily conversations (e.g. 不久他的国家灭亡了。)
- Interpret the meaning and usage of the transition word “从此” (e.g. 从此，每年中国农历五月初五成为纪念屈原的日子。)
- Interpret the meaning and usage of the adverb “就” (e.g. 每年中国农历五月初五成为纪念屈原的日子，后来就叫“端午节”。人们每到这一天就要划龙舟，包粽子来纪念屈原。)
- Interpret the meaning and usage of the pattern “……来……” (e.g. 人们每到这一天就要划龙舟，包粽子来纪念屈原。)

Language Use:

- List events that happened in the time of Chu
- Talk to a friend about some special Chinese food eaten at the Dragon Boat Festival



- 说明为什么中国人在端午节将粽子扔进河里喂鱼虾
- 描述自己最喜欢的端午节活动，并说明为什么
- 比较端午节和中秋节
- 对课堂上关于端午节的讨论做总结
- 阅读不同媒介上有关端午节的资讯，识别主要信息（例如：商业传单和其他公开报道）
- 阅读社交媒体关于端午节的贴文，识别主要信息
- 聆听介绍端午节的视频或音频，识别主要信息
- 为对中国文化感兴趣并想过端午节的人们创建一个网站

- Explain why Chinese people throw rice dumplings into the river to feed fish and prawns during the Dragon Boat Festival
- Describe their favorite activities of the Dragon Boat Festival, and explain why
- Compare and contrast the Dragon Boat Festival and the Mid-Autumn Festival
- Draw conclusions from class discussions on the Dragon Boat Festival
- Identify key information when reading about the Dragon Boat Festival on various genres (e.g. Commercial flyer, and other public report)
- Identify key information when reading various social media postings about the Dragon Boat Festival
- Identify key information when listening to an introduction about the Dragon Boat Festival on video/audio
- Create a website for people who are interested in Chinese culture and want to attend the Dragon Boat Festival

二十三



西安之旅

新词汇:

- 参观
- 事项
- 听话
- 乱
- 陪同
- 拍照
- 游览
- 讲话
- 违反
- 旅程

主题:

西安之旅

故事梗概:

同学们要去西安参观兵马俑。老师叮嘱他们要记住很多注意事项。同学们觉得这么多的注意事项不会有一个好玩的旅程。

语言理解:

- 在听力练习时识别词汇“参观、事项、听话、刚才、陪同、拍照、游览、讲话、违反、旅程”的含义
- 认识汉语词汇“参观、事项、拍照、游览、讲话、违反”
- 解释动词“注意”的含义和用法（例如：我们要去西安参观兵马俑，但是去之前要注意一些事项。随时注意听大人说话。请注意听她讲话。）
- 解释动词“小心”的含义和用法（例如：走路小心不要到处乱跑。）
- 解释动词“记得”的含义和用法（例如：所以你们要记得认真听。）
- 解释动词“忘了”的含义和用法（例如：不要忘了我刚才说的任何一条事项！）
- 解释副词“乱”的含义和用法（例如：不要乱摸任何东西！）
- 解释副词“接着”的含义和用法（例如：“不能拍照”，老师接着说。）
- 解释连词“另外”的含义和用法（例如：另外老师说话的时候请不要说话，随时注意听大人说话。）
- 解释“动词+好”这一表述的含义和用法（例如：管好

Trip to Xi'an

New vocabularies:

- To visit
- Rules
- To behave
- Disorderly
- To accompany
- To take photographs
- To go sightseeing
- To speak
- To break (rules)
- Trip

Theme:

Trip to Xin'an

Synopsis:

The students are going on a trip to Xi'an to see the Terracotta Warriors. The teacher tells them many rules to follow. The students think they will not have a fun trip with all these rules.

Language Comprehension:

- Interpret the meaning of “to visit, matter, to behave, just now, to manage, to accompany, to take photographs, to go sightseeing, to speak, to break, trip” while listening
- Recognize the following Chinese characters “餐馆, 事项, 拍照, 游览, 讲话, 违反”
- Interpret the meaning and usage of the verb “注意” (e.g. 我们要去西安参观兵马俑，但是去之前要注意一些事项。随时注意听大人说话。请注意听她讲话。)
- Interpret the meaning and usage of the verb “小心” (e.g. 走路小心不要到处乱跑。)
- Interpret the meaning and usage of the verb “记得” (e.g. 所以你要记得认真听。)
- Interpret the meaning and usage of the verb “忘了” (e.g. 不要忘了我刚才说的任何一条事项！)
- Interpret the meaning and usage of the adverb “乱” (e.g. 不要乱摸任何东西！)
- Interpret the meaning and usage of the adverb “接着” (e.g. “不能拍照”，老师接着说。)
- Interpret the meaning and usage of the connector “另外” (e.g. 另外老师说话的时候请不要说话，随时注意听大人说话。)
- Interpret the meaning and usage of the expression “Verb+好” (e.g. 管好你们的手！)
- Interpret the meaning and usage of the expression “Verb+丢” (e.g. 两个人一组，不要走丢了。)
- Interpret the usage of the expression “在 · · · 下” (e.g. 你们不可以在没有大人陪同下去任何地方。)

二十三

你们的手!)

- 解释“动词+丢”这一表述的含义和用法 (例如: 两个人一组, 不要走丢了。)
- 解释“在……下”这一表述的含义和用法 (例如: 你们不可以在没有大人陪同下去任何地方。)
- 解释“对……”这一表述的含义和用法 (例如: 也不能对陪同的大人没有礼貌。)
- 解释“带+某人+动词”这一表述的含义和用法 (例如: 导游会带大家游览博物馆。)
- 解释“关于……”这一表述的含义和用法 (例如: 因为她会跟你讲很多关于兵马俑历史的趣事。)
- 解释“如果……, 那……”结构的含义和用法 (例如: 如果我发现有人违反了这些事项, 那你就有大麻烦了!)
- 举例说明反问句的含义和用法 (例如: 这么多的注意事项我们怎么会有一个好玩的旅程呢?)

语言运用:

- 以团体活动中应注意的事项为题进行问答
- 参观博物馆时听从别人的口头指令
- 用“记得”或“不要忘了”提醒别人该做什么
- 想出在某些情况下应小心做什么
- 用“不允许”禁止别人做某事
- 用“记住 / 听清楚了吗?”再次检查别人的记忆或理解
- 调查听者记住了什么
- 说明为什么老师在讲注意事项时同学们应该仔细听
- 用反问句质疑好玩的旅程
- 听收音机关于公共场所注意事项的指令, 识别主要信息
- 识别课堂注意事项的详细说明
- 阅读网志上关于参观博物馆或寺庙的记述, 识别主要信息
- 为博物馆或寺庙写一份注意事项的声明

- Interpret the meaning and usage of the expression “对……” (e.g. 也不能对陪同的大人没有礼貌。)
- Interpret the meaning and usage of the expression “带 + somebody + Verb” (e.g. 导游会带大家游览博物馆。)
- Interpret the meaning and usage of the expression “关于……” (e.g. 因为她会跟你讲很多关于兵马俑历史的趣事。)
- Interpret the meaning and usage of the pattern 如果……, 那…… (e.g. 如果我发现有人违反了这些事项, 那你就有大麻烦了!)
- Give examples to show the meaning and usage of rhetorical question (e.g. 这么多的注意事项我们怎么会有个好玩的旅程呢?)

Language Use:

- Ask and answer questions about what should be paid attention to in a group activity
- Obey other's oral instruction when visiting a museum
- Remind others to do something by using “记得” or “不要忘了”
- Figure out what should be done carefully in certain situation
- Forbid others to do something by using 不允许
- Double check other's memory or understanding with “记住/听清楚了吗?”
- Investigate what the listeners remembered
- Explain why they should listen carefully when the teacher is talking about rules
- Question the fun trip with rhetorical questions
- Identify key information when listening to radio instructions about rules in a public place
- Identify detailed descriptions about rules in a classroom
- Identify key information when reading a blogger's account of a trip to a museum or a temple
- Write a rule statement for a museum or a temple

三十五



马克的理想之家

新词汇:

- 豆袋坐垫
- 金子
- 高档
- 鹦鹉
- 五颜六色
- 栋
- 厌烦
- 简单
- 想象
- 难度

主题:

马克的理想之家

故事梗概:

马克想像他的理想之家是什么样的。但当他想到理想之家带来的问题时，他决定还不如过简单的生活好。

语言理解:

- 在听力练习时识别词汇“豆袋坐垫、金子、栋、高档、鹦鹉、难度、厌烦、简单、羽毛、五颜六色”的含义
- 认识汉语词汇“坐垫、金子、高档、羽毛”
- 解释动词“想象”的含义和用法（例如：昨天晚上马克躺在床上想像他的理想之家是什么样的。）
- 解释副词“至少”的含义和用法（例如：他想要一座大房子，至少有五个房间。）
- 解释副词“更”的含义和用法（例如：马克决定还是要一座小房子和一张小床，他更喜欢简单地生活。）
- 解释代词“这样/那样”的含义和用法（例如：这样朋友就可以来看他了！这样就可以和客人们看他最喜欢的电视节目了。那样整栋房子看上去就高档极了。这样他就可以在上面跳来跳去。他现在在家里可不能这样做。）
- 解释“……做的”这一表述的含义和用法（例如：马克想要金子做的门和窗。）
- 解释“看上去……”这一表述的含义和用法（例如：马克想要金子做的门和窗，那样整栋房子看上去就高档极了。）

Mark's Dream House

New vocabularies:

- Bean bag
- Gold
- Top grade
- Parrot
- Colourful
- Measure word (buildings)
- Get tired of
- Simple
- Imagine
- Degree of difficulty

Theme:

Mark's Dream House

Synopsis:

Mark was imagining what his dream house would be like. But when he thought of the problems that arised with, he decided it would be better to lead a simple life.

Language Comprehension:

- Identify the meaning of the following words “bean bag, gold, measure word for buildings, top grade, parrot, degree of difficulty, get tired of, simple, feather, colorful” while listening
- Recognize the following Chinese characters “坐垫, 金子, 高档, 羽毛”
- Interpret the meaning and usage of the verb “想象” (e.g. 昨天晚上马克躺在床上想像他的理想之家是什么样的。)
- Interpret the meaning and usage of the adverb “至少” (e.g. 他想要一座大房子, 至少有五个房间。)
- Interpret the meaning and usage of the adverb “更” (e.g. 马克决定还是要一座小房子和一张小床, 他更喜欢简单地生活。)
- Interpret the meaning and usage of the expression “……做的” (e.g. 马克想要金子做的门和窗。)
- Interpret the meaning and usage of the expression “看上去……” (e.g. 马克想要金子做的门和窗, 那样整栋房子看上去就高档极了。)
- Interpret the meaning and usage of the expression “如果……怎么办?” (e.g. 如果金子做的门太重了打不开怎么办? 如果鸟飞来飞去把金门弄脏了怎么办?)
- Interpret the meaning and usage of the structure “把……+Result” (e.g. 如果鸟飞来飞去把金门弄脏了怎么办?)

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- 解释“如果……怎么办?”这一表述的含义和用法(例如:如果金子做的门太重了打不开怎么办?如果鸟飞来飞去把金门弄脏了怎么办?)
- 解释“把……+结果”结构的含义和用法(例如:如果鸟飞来飞去把金门弄脏了怎么办?)
- 举例说明“动词+来+动词+去”结构的用法(例如:他的理想之家要有鹦鹉飞来飞去就好了。这样他就可以在上面跳来跳去。)

语言运用:

- 调查什么是别人的理想之家
- 说明自己想怎样设计未来的家
- 描述自己的理想之家是怎样的
- 详细说说自己的理想之家里想有些什么
- 说明为什么他们选择自己的理想之家里有某些东西
- 分析自己的理想之家有什么优点和缺点
- 比较各人的理想之家的优缺点
- 谈谈自己的理想之家和建成这个理想之家的可能性
- 指出生活在自己的理想之家存在的问题
- 听播客,识别关于某个居家的好处的主要信息
- 浏览一售房广告,识别主要信息
- 阅读一份有关一居家存在的问题以及如何解决这些问题的说明,识别主要信息
- 说说关于居家设计的网志中的详细观点

办?)

- Give examples to show the usage of the structure “Verb+来+Verb+去” (e.g. 他的理想之家要有鹦鹉飞来飞去就好了。这样他就可以在上面跳来跳去。)

Language Use:

- Investigate what is other's dream house
- Illustrate how they want to design their future house
- Describe what is their dream house like
- Give detailed information about what they want in their dream house
- Explain why they chose something in their dream house
- Analyze what advantages and disadvantages their dream house has
- Compare the advantages and disadvantages that their dream house has
- Talk about their dream house and the possibility of building this house
- Point out the problems about living in their dream house
- Identify key information about the benefits of a certain house while listening to a podcast
- Identify key information when browsing sales ads about a specific house
- Identify key information when reading a description about problems in a house and how to solve them
- Express a detailed point of view from a blog about designing a house

四十



寻宝游戏

新词汇:

- 寻宝
- 线索
- 容纳
- 免于
- 校工
- 图书馆
- 污染
- 校长

主题:
寻宝游戏

故事梗概:

同学们在学校附近玩寻宝游戏。他们根据线索,去了图书馆、游泳池,最后在教室里的一幅画下面找到一个大巧克力蛋糕。

语言理解:

- 在听力练习时识别词汇“寻宝、线索、容纳、免于、污染、校工、校园、体育馆”的含义
- 认识汉语词汇“寻宝、线索、污染、校园、体育馆”
- 解释动词“容纳”的含义和用法(例如:哪里可以容纳一千条鱼呢?)
- 解释动词“免于”的含义和用法(例如:是谁让我们的学校每天免于污染呢?)
- 解释名词“附近”的含义和用法(例如:我们班在学校附近玩寻宝游戏。)
- 解释连词“于是”的含义和用法(例如:于是我们都跑向了图书馆。)
- 解释连词“而且”的含义和用法(例如:而且我们怎么能到长城的下面呢?)
- 解释连词“接着”的含义和用法(例如:接着我们跑去教室里,那幅画下面有一块大巧克力蛋糕!)
- 举例说明“对了”这一表述的用法(例如:哦,对了,是游泳池!)
- 解释“动词+到”这一表述的含义和用法(例如:去能找到最多知识的地方,在那个后面你可以找到更多线索。哪里能找到最多知识呢?)
- 解释“动词+向”这一表述的含义和用法(例如:于是我们都跑向了图书馆。)
- 解释“某人+那儿”这一表述的含义和用法(例如:所以我们跑去校工那儿。)
- 解释“也太……了”这一表述的含义和用法(例如:天

Treasure Hunt

New vocabularies:

- Treasure hunt
- Clue
- Accommodate; contain
- Be free of
- Janitor
- Library
- Pollution
- Headmaster

Theme:

Treasure hunt

Synopsis:

The students are going on a treasure hunt near their school. Based on the clues, they ran to the library, the swimming pool, etc. and finally in the classroom they found a big chocolate cake underneath the picture.

Language Comprehension:

- Identify the meaning of the following words “treasure hunt, clue, accommodate, be free of, pollution, janitor, campus, gymnasium” while listening
- Recognize the following Chinese characters “寻宝, 线索, 污染, 校园, 体育馆”
- Interpret the meaning and usage of the verb “容纳” (e.g. 哪里可以容纳一千条鱼呢?)
- Interpret the meaning and usage of the verb “免于” (e.g. 是谁让我们的学校每天免于污染呢?)
- Interpret the meaning and usage of the noun “附近” (e.g. 我们班在学校附近玩寻宝游戏。)
- Interpret the meaning and usage of the connector “于是” (e.g. 于是我们都跑向了图书馆。)
- Interpret the meaning and usage of the connector “而且” (e.g. 而且我们怎么能到长城的下面呢?)
- Interpret the meaning and usage of the connector “接着” (e.g. 接着我们跑去教室里, 那幅画下面有一块大巧克力蛋糕!)
- Give examples to show the usage of the expression “对了” (e.g. 哦, 对了, 是游泳池!)
- Interpret the meaning and usage of expression “Verb+到” (e.g. 去能找到最多知识的地方, 在那个后面你可以找到更多线索。哪里能找到最多知识呢?)
- Interpret the meaning and usage of the expression “Verb+向” (e.g. 于是我们都跑向了图书馆。)
- Interpret the meaning and usage of the expression “Somebody+那儿” (e.g. 所以我们跑去校工那儿。)
- Interpret the meaning and usage of the expression “也太……了” (e.g. 天啊, 这也太难了!)

四十

- 啊, 这也太难了!)
- 解释“有……远”这一表述的含义和用法 (例如: 长城有一百公里远!)

语言运用:

- 研究如何寻宝
- 估计某物应该在何处
- 分析某物应该被放在何处
- 演示根据一些线索估计某物应该在何处的过程
- 根据一些书面线索寻找某物
- 说明为什么他们认为某物应该在某处
- 讲述自己的寻宝游戏经历
- 观看寻宝游戏的电视节目, 识别主要信息
- 识别寻宝游戏线索卡片上的主要信息
- 注意寻宝故事中按时间顺序发展的情节
- 写一篇关于游戏 (例如: 寻宝游戏) 或社团活动的文章

- Interpret the meaning and usage of the expression “有……远” (e.g. 长城有一百公里远!)

Language Use:

- Investigate how to hunt for treasure
- Estimate where something is supposed to be
- Analyze where something should be put
- Demonstrate the process of estimating where something is supposed to be according to some clues
- Search for something according to some written clues
- Explain why they think something should be somewhere
- Narrate their experience in a treasure hunt game
- Identify key information when watching a televised program of treasure hunt
- Identify key information on cards of clues in a treasure hunt game
- Follow the chronological plot in a story of treasure hunt
- Write an article about a game or activity of a club or group, such as treasure hunt



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