



Indicazioni per scegliere il tuo corso di cinese 选课建议

Corso	Scegli questo corso se:
Principianti 1	Mai sostenuto nessun corso della lingua cinese.
Principianti 2	Hai già studiato il sistema di trascrizione pinyin e superato l'HSK 1, conosci espressioni e vocaboli utili in situazioni semplici per la comunicazione di base (es. espressioni di cortesia, numeri, espressioni temporali ...)
Elementare 1	Hai già superato l'HSK 2 (che comprende 300 parole) oppure sei in grado di usare le frasi semplici che riguardano gli ambiti semantici della comunicazione interpersonale .
Elementare 2	Hai già superato l'HSK3 (comprende 600 parole) oppure sei in grado di esprimerti attraverso frasi semplici che riguardano gli ambiti semantici della comunicazione interpersonale; a un livello buono nel classe della lingua cinese elementare.
Intermedio	Sei in grado di comunicarsi negli ambiti della vita quotidiana, dello studio, a fronte dei compiti di lavoro; conosci all'incirca 900 caratteri di uso comune.
Avanzato	Hai già superato almeno l'HSK4 oppure sei in grado di discutere su vari temi e comunicare piuttosto fluentemente con chi parla cinese come madre lingua; conosci all'incirca 1200 caratteri di uso comune.



课程	选择这门课程，如果你：
入门 1	从未学习过汉语的零起点学生。
入门 2	已通过 HSK 一级，学习过拼音并会生存汉语（如礼貌用语、询问、表述数字及时间等）。
基础 1	已经通过了 HSK 二级（300 个常用词），或者可以理解并使用一些基础的汉语词语和句子，进行简单的交际。
基础 2	已经通过了 HSK 三级（600 个常用词），或者可以用汉语就熟悉的日常话题进行简单而直接的交流，达到初级汉语优等水平。
中级	掌握 900 个常用词，可以用汉语完成生活、学习、工作等方面的基本交际任务，应对遇到的大部分日常交际情景。
高级	已经通过了 HSK 四级及以上（1200 个常用词），或者可以用汉语就较广泛领域的话题进行谈论，比较流利地与汉语为母语者进行交流，发表自己的观点及看法。



入门 1 Beginner 1 — Course Outline — Struttura del Corso

课题 Title	语法 Grammar
1. 你好! Hello!	1. 语音 pronunciation 2. 汉字的基本笔画 strokes of Chinese characters
2. 谢谢你 Thank you	1. 语音 pronunciation 2. 汉字的基本笔画 strokes of Chinese characters
3. 你叫什么名字? What's your name?	1. 基本的提问方法 The expression of question 2. “是”字句 The “shi” sentence
4. 她是我的汉语老师 She is my Chinese teacher	1. 结构助词“的” The structural particle “de”
5. 她女儿今年二十岁 Her daughter is 20 years old this year	1. 数字 Numbers 2. “了”表示变化 The structural particle “le” express change
6. 我会说汉语 I can speak Chinese	1. 能愿动词“会” The modal verb “hui” 2. 形容词谓语句 Sentence with an Adjectival predicate
7. 今天几号? What is date today?	1. 日期表示法 Expressions of date 2. 名词谓语句 Sentence with a nominal predicate
8. 我想喝茶 I'd like some tea	1. 能愿动词“想” The modal verb “xiang” 2. 钱的表示法 Expressions of money 3. 量词“个”、“口” The measure words “ge” and “kou”
9. 你儿子在哪儿工作? Where does your son work?	1. 用介词“在”描述位置 Describe position with preposition “zai” 2. 疑问代词“哪儿” The interrogative pronoun
10. 我能坐这儿吗? Can I sit there?	1. “有”字句表示存在 The “you” sentence indicating existence 2. 连词“和” The conjunction “he” 3. 能愿动词“能” The modal verb “neng”
11. 现在几点? What 's the time now?	1. 时间的表达 Expression of time 2. 时间名词做状语 Time word used as an adverbial
12. 明天天气怎么样? What will the weather be like tomorrow?	1. 主谓谓语句 Sentence with a subject-predicate phrase as the predicate
13. 他在学做中国菜呢 He is learning to cook Chinese food	1. 动作正在进行 An action in progress 2. 语气助词“吧” The modal particle “ba”
14. 她买了不少衣服 She has bought quite a few clothes	1. “了”表示发生或完成 “le” indicating occurrence or complement
15. 我是坐飞机来的 I came here by air	1. “是……的”句: 强调时间、地点、方式 The structure used to emphasize time, place or manner



入门 2 Beginner 2— Course Outline —Struttura del Corso

课题 Title	语法 Grammar
1. 九月去北京旅游最好 September is the best time to visit Beijing	1.助词“要” The Auxiliary Verb 2.程度副词“最” The Adverb of Degree 3.概数的表达: 几、多 “几” and “多” Expressions of Approximate Numbers
2. 我每天六点起床 I get up at six everyday	1.用“是不是”的问句 Questions Using “是不是” 2.代词“每” The Pronoun “每” 3.疑问代词“多” The Interrogative Pronoun
3. 左边那个红色的是我的 The red one on the left is mine	1.“的”字短语 The “的” Phrase 2.语气副词“真” The Modal Adverb “真”
4. 这个工作是他帮我介绍的 He recommended me for this job	1.“是……的”句: 强调实施 The structure “是……的” used to emphasize the agent of an action 2.时间副词“已经” The Adverb of Time “已经”
5. 就买这件吧 Take this one	1.副词“就” The Adverb “就” 2.程度副词“有点儿” The Adverbial Modifier “有点儿”
6. 你怎么不吃了 Why don't you eat more	1.量词的重叠 Reduplication of Measure Words 2.关联词“因为…所以…” The pair of Conjunctions “因为…所以…”
7. 你家离公司远吗 Do you live far from your company	1.语气副词“还” The Modal Adverb “还” 2.时间副词“就” The Adverb of Time “就”
8. 让我想想再告诉你 Let me think about it and I'll tell you later	1.疑问词“……好吗” The Interrogative Sentence “……好吗” 2.副词“再” The Adverb “再” 3.兼语句 Pivotal Sentences 4.动词的重叠 Reduplication of Verbs
9. 题太多, 我没做完 There were too many questions; I didn't finish all of them	1. 结果补语 Complements of Result 2. 介词“从” The preposition “从”
10. 别找了, 手机在桌子上呢 Stop looking for your cell phone, it's on the desk	1. 祈使句: 不要……了; 别……了 The Imperative Sentence
11. 他比我大三岁 He is three years older than me	1. 动词结构作定语 A Verb (phrase) Used as an Attributive Modifier 2. “比”字句 The “比” Sentence
12. 你穿得太少了 You wear too little	1. 状态补语 Complements of State 2. “比”字句 2 The “比” Sentence 2
13. 门开着呢 The door is open	1. 动态助词“着” The Aspect Particle “着” 2. 反问句“不是……吗” The Rhetorical Question “不是……吗”
14. 你看过那个电影吗 Have you seen that movie	1. 动态助词“过” The Aspect Particle “过” 2. 关联词“虽然……但是……” The pair of Conjunctions “虽然……但是……”
15. 新年就要到了 The New Year is coming	1. 动作的状态: “要……了” “要……了” Indicating The State of an Action 2. “都……了” The Structure “都……了”



基础 1 Elementary 1 — Course Outline —Struttura del Corso

课题 Title	语法 Grammar
1. 周末你有什么打算 What's your plan for the weekend	1. 结果补语“好” The Complement of Result 2. “一……也/都+不/没……” The negative structure “一……也/都+不/没……”
2. 他什么时候回来 When will he come back	1. 简单趋向补语 Simple Complements of Direction 2. 两个动作连续发生 The Successive Occurrence Of Two Actions 3. 反问的表达：能……吗？ The Rhetoric Question
3. 桌子上放着很多饮料 There are plenty of drinks on the table	1. 存在的表达 The Expression of Existence 2. “会”表示可能 “会” Indicating the possibility
4. 她总是笑着跟客人说话 She always smiles when talking to customers	1. 又……又…… The structure “又……又……” 2. 动作的伴随 The Accompanying Action
5. 我最近越来越胖了 I am getting fatter and fatter lately	1. “了”表示变化 “了” indicating a change 2. 越来越+Adj/Mental V The Structure “越来越+Adj/Mental V”
6. 怎么突然找不到了 Why are they suddenly missing	1. 可能补语 complement of possibility 2. “呢”询问处所：“N+呢” “N+呢” Used to Ask about Location
7. 我跟她都认识五年了 I've known her for five years	1. 时段的表达 To Express a Period of Time 2. 表达兴趣 To Express an Interest
8. 你去哪儿我就去哪儿 I'll go wherever you go	1. “又”和“再” Comparison of “又” and “再” 2. 疑问代词活用 1 Flexible use of Interrogative Pronouns 1
9. 她的汉语说得跟中国人一样好 She speaks Chinese like a native	1. 越 A 越 B The Structure “越 A 越 B”
10. 数学比历史难多了 Maths is much harder than history	1. 概数的表达 Expression Of Approximate Numbers
11. 别忘了把空调关了 Don't forget on turn off the air conditioner	1. “把”字句 1 The Ba—Sentence
12. 把重要的东西放在我这儿吧 Leave the important items with me	1. “才”和“就” Comparison of “才” and “就” 2. “把”字句 2 The Ba—Sentence
13. 我是走回来的 I walked back	1. 复合趋向补语 Compound Complements of Direction
14. 你把水果拿过来 Please bring the fruit here	1. “把”字句 3 The Ba—Sentence
15. 其他都没什么问题 The rest of them are all OK	1. 疑问代词活用 2 Flexible use of Interrogative Pronouns 2 2. 程度的表达：极了 “极了” Used to Indicate Degree
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	1. 复杂的状态补语 Complex Complements of State 2. 单音节形容词重叠 Reduplication of Monosyllabic Adjectives
17. 谁都有办法看好你的“病” Everybody is able to cure your “disease”	1. 双音节动词重叠 Reduplication of Disyllabic Verbs
18. 我相信他们会同意的 I believe they'll agree	1. 只要……就…… The Structure “只要……就……”
19. 你没看出来吗 Didn't you recognize him	1. 趋向补语的引申义 Extension of the Complements of Direction
20. 我被他影响了 I've been influenced by him	1. “被”字句 The Bei—Sentence



基础 2 Elementary 2 — Course Outline —Struttura del Corso

课题 Title	语法 Grammar	文化 Culture
1. 简单的爱情 Simple love	1.不仅.....也/还/而且 2.从来 3.刚（刚才） 4.即使.....也..... 5.在.....上	中国的情人节——七夕节 Qixi Festival, Chinese Valentine's Day
2. 真正的朋友 A true friend	1.正好； 2.差不多； 3.尽管； 4.却； 5.而	在家靠父母，出门靠朋友 At home one relies on his parents, while away from home one relies on his friends.
3. 经理对我印象不错 I've made a good impression on the manager.	1.挺； 2.本来； 3.另外； 4.首先.....其次..... 5.不管	中山装和旗袍 Chinese Tunic suits and Cheongsam.
4. 不要太着急赚钱 Don't be anxious to make money.	1.以为； 2.原来； 3.并； 4.按照； 5.甚至	授人以鱼不如授人以渔 Better to teach fishing than to give fish.
5. 只买对的，不买贵的 Buy the right, not the expensive.	1.肯定； 2.再说； 3.实际； 4.对.....来说； 5.甚至	中国人的购物习惯 Shopping habits of Chinese.
6. 一分钱一分货 The higher the price, the better the quality.	1.竟然； 2.倍； 3.值得； 4.其中； 5.（在）.....下	绿色食品 Green food.
7. 最好的医生是自己 The best doctor is yourself.	1.估计； 2.来不及； 3.离合词重叠（见见面）； 4.要是； 5.既.....又/也/还.....	太极和太极拳 Taiji and Taijiquan.
8. 生活中不缺少美 Beauty is not rare in life.	1.使； 2.只要； 3.可不是； 4.因此； 5.往往	中国人眼中的“红”与 “白” Red and white in Chinese people's eyes.
9. 阳光总在风雨后 The sun will shine again after the storm.	1.难道； 2.通过； 3.可是； 4.结果； 5.上	成功的秘诀 The secret of success.
10. 幸福的标准 Sandards of happiness.	1.不过； 2.确实 3.在.....看来； 4.由于； 5.比如	知足常乐 Contentment is happiness.



中级 1 Intermedio 1 — Course Outline — Struttura del Corso

课题 Title	语法 Grammar	文化 Culture
1. 读书好，读好书，好读书 It's good to read; read good books and like reading.	1.连; 2.否则; 3.无论; 4.然而; 5.同时	中国古典文学名著——《西游记》 A classic work in Chinese literature- Journey to the West
2. 用心发现世界 Discover the world with your heart.	1.并且; 2.再.....也; 3.对于; 4.相反; 5.名量词重叠（一袋袋苹果）	孔子的“因材施教” Confucius Individualized teaching
3. 喝着茶看京剧 Drink tea while watching Beijing Opera.	1.大概; 2.偶尔; 3.由; 4.进行; 5.随着	中国的筷子文化 Chopsticks in Chinese culture
4. 保护地球母亲 Protect our mother earth.	1.够; 2.以; 3.既然; 4.于是; 5.什么的	“天人合一”——中国人的“人与 自然观” The unity of heaven and man- Chinese philosophy about the relationship between humans and nature
5. 教育孩子的艺术 The art of educating children.	1.想起来; 2.弄; 3.千万; 4.来; 5.左右	孟母三迁的故事 Mencius' mother moved thrice
6. 生活可以更美好 Life can be better.	1.可; 2.恐怕; 3.到底; 4.拿.....来说; 5.敢	只要功夫深，铁杵磨成针 As long as you work hard enough, an iron pestle can be ground down to a needle
7. 人与自然 Humans and nature.	1.倒; 2.干; 3.趟; 4.为了.....而.....; 5.仍然	中国国宝大熊猫 The national treasure of Chinese giant panda
8. 科技与世界 Science, technology and the world.	1.是否; 2.受不了; 3.接着; 4.除此以外; 5.把.....叫作.....	微博与微信 Weibo and WeChat
9. 生活的味道 Taste of life.	1.上; 2.总的来说; 3.出来; 4.在于 5.疑问代词活用表示任指（我喜欢 水果，香蕉苹果什么的都喜欢）	舌尖上的中国——饺子 A bite of China-Dumplings
10. 路上的风景 The view along the way.	1.V+着+V+着; 2.一.....着.....; 3.究竟; 4.起来; 5.V+起	中国的少数民族 Ethnic minorities in China