

## Chinese- Cantonese

The list of topics is indicative only (as typically encountered at those levels) to help prospective students select the most appropriate course. When topics and grammar points appear under several levels, they will be either a revision and/or more in-depth study of the topic/grammar area. Most grammar structures and vocabulary items are of course encountered again and often reinforced in subsequent levels.

Progression	Development	Typical topics	Grammar
Beginners (continued next page)	Step 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introductions &amp; greetings</li> <li>• Personal details</li> <li>• Countries and nationalities</li> <li>• Family members</li> <li>• Hobbies</li> <li>• Asking for information</li> <li>• The alphabetic system of Jyutping (i.e., Cantonese Romanisation)</li> <li>• Useful phrases in daily life</li> <li>• Basic types of Chinese traditional characters</li> <li>• Introduction of basic and writing orders of Chinese traditional characters</li> <li>• Numbers 1-10, 11-100, 100-999, 1000-9999</li> <li>• Clothing items</li> <li>• Size and colour</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Verb to be: 係, e.g., 我係</li> <li>• Tell the whereabouts using the verb: 喺</li> <li>• Term of address: 先生、太太、小姐、教授、醫生 etc</li> <li>• Yes/No questions: verb/adjective + not+ verb/adjective? e.g., 去唔去?</li> <li>• Use 唔 to indicate negation</li> <li>• Ask the obvious to initiate conversation, e.g., verb phrase+ 呀?</li> <li>• Ask simple elliptical questions: Person+ 呢?</li> <li>• Ask “what” or “what kind of” questions: 咩嘢?</li> <li>• Ask where questions: 去／喺邊度?</li> <li>• Ask about if something has occurred: verb+ 咗+ 未+ 呀?</li> <li>• The aspect markers about past, present and future tense of time words: 咗、過、緊、未</li> <li>• Invite others to do something together: 一齊+ verb phrase+ 吓</li> <li>• To indicate possession: 嘅</li> <li>• Adjectives: Size and colour</li> </ul>
	Step 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shopping</li> <li>• Asking for price</li> <li>• Bargaining for discount</li> <li>• Money exchange</li> <li>• Daily objects and measure word</li> <li>• Daily routines</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Verb have 有 or have not/none 無 to indicate existence</li> <li>• Counting nouns and classifiers</li> <li>• Ask alternative question: A 定 B?</li> <li>• Ask and tell when questions: 幾時?</li> <li>• Ask and tell for which year/ month/ day: 邊年／月／日?</li> </ul>

<p>Beginners (continued)</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Express time e.g., year, month, date, week, clock time, duration</li> <li>Ordering food at a restaurant</li> <li>Eating in Hong Kong: Hotpot</li> <li>Eating in Hong Kong: Street food</li> <li>Eating in Hong Kong: Hong Kong tea cafe</li> <li>Eating in Hong Kong: Dim sum</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ask and tell for clock time: 幾點? 幾點踏幾? 幾點幾個字? 幾點半?</li> <li>Ask and tell for duration: 幾耐?</li> <li>Ask how much or how many questions: 幾多?</li> <li>Connect two items: 同埋/同</li> <li>Express a higher degree than is expected: 太</li> <li>Express this 呢啲/ those 嗰啲/ the 啲/ some 啲</li> <li>Request for a larger 多 or smaller portion 少</li> <li>State the comparative degree: 啲</li> <li>Express So 咁 +adjective; something not up to standard 麻麻地</li> <li>Auxiliary verbs: can 可以, like to 鍾意, want to 想, know how to 識, will 會, need to 要, should 應該</li> <li>Adverb - To express both/all/also: 都</li> </ul>
<p>Characters encountered in Beginners</p>	<p>你好 大家好 打招呼 早晨 午安 晚安 拜拜 下次見 一陣見  廣東話 上堂 落堂 跟我講 再講一次 好多謝 問  自我介紹 我 你 叫 讀書 大學 香港 英國 興趣  爸爸 媽媽 兄弟姊妹 哥哥 弟弟 姐姐 妹妹  一 二 三 四 五 六 七 八 九 十 百 千  食 飲 食物 飲品 早餐 午餐 晚餐 肚餓  飯 麵 粥 豬肉 羊肉 雞肉 牛肉 鴨 鵝 海鮮 魚 蝦 蟹 菜 水果 香蕉 蘋果 西瓜 橙 麵包 餅乾 三文治 牛油 朱古力 薯片 薯條  甜 酸 苦 辣 鹹 香 臭 熱 凍 多少 走  打邊爐 湯 醬 壽司 珍珠奶茶 街頭小食 魚蛋 雞蛋仔 茶餐廳 西多士 蛋撻 菠蘿包 飲茶 酒樓 點心 燒賣 蝦餃 兩餸 快餐 埋單  衣服 衫 褲 鞋 襪 手襪 襖 帽 頸巾 顏色 小 細 中 大 碼  刀 叉 碗 碟 杯 梳 鎖 錶 鏡 筆  買 賣 錢 貴 平 送 大減價  時間 年 月 日 時 分 秒 半 星期  太 同 有 無 抵 折  想 可以 會 要 應該 都</p>		

Elementary  
(continued next  
page)

Step 1

- Occupation and school level
- Contact information
- Presentation of people
- Family (Kinship degrees, family members, and their descriptions)
- Meeting/ chatting with friends
- Making a phone call
- Physical and personal characters
- Artistic and cultural interests
- Sport and physical activities

- Ask the obvious to initiate conversation, e.g., verb phrase+ 呀?
- Ask simple how about questions: Person+ 呢?
- Ask and answer Yes/No questions: verb/adjective + not+ verb/adjective? e.g., 鍾唔鍾意?
- Ask and answer who and with whom questions : 邊個? 同邊個?
- Ask and answer where questions: 去/ 喺邊度?
- Ask and answer how many questions : 幾多?
- Ask and answer how questions : 點樣?
- Ask and answer when questions : 幾時?
- Ask and answer why questions : 點解?
- Ask and tell for which year/month/day : 邊年/月/日?
- Ask and tell for clock time : 幾點、幾點踏幾、幾點幾個字、幾點半?
- Ask and tell for duration : 幾耐?
- Ask about if something has occurred: verb+ 咗+ 未+ 呀? and aspect markers, e.g., 未、咗、緊、過
- Use question particle 咩 to show surprise or ask for conformation
- Understand and use the function of 都 in a parallel situation
- Use 同 to indicate doing something with someone together
- Invite others to do something together: 一齊+ verb phrase+ 吖
- Indicate like and dislike by 鍾意、唔鍾意
- Indicate how often an action occurs by 好少、間中/ 有時、從來無
- Use adverbs of different degrees : 最、好、幾、麻麻地、唔係幾
- Use the structure 又...又...to attribute multiple qualities to something

<p>Elementary (continued)</p>	<p>Step 2</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Places in daily life</li> <li>• Looking for a place</li> <li>• Taking transportation</li> <li>• Accommodation and check-in</li> <li>• Routine tasks and activities</li> <li>• Dietary habits</li> <li>• Housing kind and conditions</li> <li>• Home layout</li> <li>• Body parts</li> <li>• Seeing a doctor</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Express “There is” and “There isn’t” using 有 and 無</li> <li>• Form plural personal pronouns with 咁</li> <li>• Ask and tell where one goes using the verb 去</li> <li>• Ask and tell whereabouts using the verb 喺</li> <li>• Tell what one wants using 想要</li> <li>• Express an action/activity is or is not necessary using 要 / 唔洗</li> <li>• State the possibility that something will happen by 會</li> <li>• Give suggestions by using 不如... ?</li> <li>• Form an imperative sentence of suggestion with 啦</li> <li>• Indicate here, there and where by 呢、嗰、邊度</li> <li>• Ask politely with 請問 before a question</li> <li>• Ask the “do you know...” question : 你知唔知... ?</li> <li>• Respond after being thanked for by 唔洗客氣 / 唔洗唔該 / 唔洗多謝</li> <li>• Use adjectival predicate e.g., 大、細、舊、新、好</li> <li>• Give approximation by using 大約</li> <li>• Use the ordinal number e.g., 第一、第二、第三</li> <li>• Use locatives to describe location : 對面、上 / 下面、前 / 後面、左 / 右面、隔離</li> <li>• Use the sequential sentence structure : ...然後...</li> <li>• Use the casual sentence structure : 因為...所以...</li> <li>• Use the adversative sentence structure : 雖然...但係...</li> <li>• Use the conditional sentence structure : 如果...就...</li> <li>• Express sense of “in addition to” using sentence structure : 唔止...仲...</li> </ul>
<p>Characters encountered in Elementary</p>	<p>姓名男女出世生日結婚小朋友大細後生小學中學大學          朋友老師同學同事忙生活讀書返工放學見面手提電話地址電郵          屋企住爸爸媽媽姐姐家姐哥哥大佬弟弟細佬妹妹細妹爺爺嫲嫲公公婆婆          鍾意飲酒運動跳舞跑踢歌兩睇書上網彈琴行山羽毛球          時間年月日時分秒半星期禮拜          餐廳酒樓泳池茶咖啡飽茶餐廳下午茶西餐銀行獅子錢</p>		

中國 香港 英國 區 新界 九龍 香港島 中文 英文  
屋 室 房 單 人 雙 人 窗 樓 櫃 廚 廳 廁 床  
乘 車 去 坐 交 船 飛 機 地 鐵 站 旺 角 北 角 太 子 鑽 石 山 銅 鑼 灣  
東 南 西 北 直 上 下 左 右 前 後 隔 離 對 面 街 口 門 口  
鼻 嘴 足 腳 眼 耳 牙 舌 身 心 手 病 胃 腰 腫  
多 少 好 高 矮 肥 瘦 勤 力 新 舊 遠  
最 幾 麻 麻 地 唔 係 幾 大 約

Step 1

Lower  
Intermediate  
TBC

Step 2

Intermediate TBC	Step 1		
	Step 2		
Higher Intermediate TBC	Step 1		
	Step 2		