Further Reading

Chinese word classes and sentence structures.

1. Contextual Teaching

Use real-life scenarios to introduce word classes and sentence structures. Provide authentic examples such as dialogues, stories or role-playing activities. For example, use a restaurant scenario to introduce nouns, verbs and adjectives. Learners can role-play ordering food at a restaurant using the target words.

a) Nouns: 饭 (fàn – food), 水 (shuǐ – water), 菜 (cài – dish)

b) Verbs: 吃 (chī – eat), 喝 (hē – drink), 点 (diǎn – order)

c) Adjectives: 好吃 (hǎo chī – delicious), 热 (rè – hot), 甜 (tián – sweet)

2. Visual Aids and Graphic Organisers

Use charts, diagrams and mind maps to illustrate word relationships. A color-coded chart can help clarify word classes and sentence structures. For example, ask learners to rearrange word cards to form correct sentences.

a) 我 (wǒ – I) **Subject** 吃 (chī – eat) **Verb** 苹果 (píngguǒ – apple) **Object**.

3. Sentence Building Activities

Provide sentence patterns with missing words and have learners complete them. Use cut-out word cards for interactive sentence construction. Give learners sentences with missing words for them to complete. For example:

Tā _____ shuǐ.

a) 她 _____ 水。

Answers: 喝 (hē – drinks), 喜欢 (xǐhuan – likes)

4. Guided Learning

Present multiple sentence examples and guide learners to identify patterns. Encourage learners to analyse and explain sentence structures before explicit instruction. Introduce 把 (bǎ) sentences and have learners observe the pattern. For example:

1. Wǒ bǎ shū fàng zài zhuōzi shàng.

Further Reading

我把书放在桌子上。

I put the book on the table.

2. Tā bǎ mén dǎkāi le

她把门打开了。

She opened the door.

5. Interactive Techniques

Assign roles to learners and have them create sentences using given word classes. They can take up different roles in various scenarios e.g. ordering food at a restaurant using the target words. Additionally, you can have learners create short stories while incorporating different sentence structures or use think, pair and share activities. For example:

Zuótiān, wǒ qù le gōngyuán ......

昨天，我 去了公园......

6. Scaffolded Practice

Start with simple sentences and gradually introduce complex structures. Use substitution drills to reinforce new patterns. For example:

Wǒ xǐhuan píngguǒ.

1. 我喜欢苹果。

Wǒ xǐhuan hóng píngguǒ.

2. 我喜欢红苹果。

Wǒ zuótiān xǐhuan hóng píngguǒ.

3. 我昨天喜欢红苹果。

7. Error Analysis

Provide incorrect sentences for learners to correct. You can assess and give feedback on their sentence construction. For example:

Wǒ chī fàn píngguǒ.

Further Reading

1. 我吃饭苹果。 **Incorrect**

Wǒ chī píngguǒ.

2. 我吃苹果。**Correct**

8. Technology Integration

Use digital tools like online quizzes, digital flashcards and video clips to enhance engagement.