

Notes and guidance: Additional speaking guidance for range of language (Chinese - Spoken Mandarin)

This additional guidance is common to all exam boards. It should be used alongside the common criteria for assessment when deciding on a level for Range of Language. The exemplification of grammatical structures should not be seen as a checklist, but rather as an indication of the type of grammatical structures required to fulfil the requirements of the level.

Learners may use rephrasing/repair strategies, eg adjusting the message, asking for clarification/repetition, self-correction.

| Grammatical structures at Pass might include: | Suggested examples of structures at this level: |
|---|---|
| short sentences with mostly single main clauses with basic word order | 我喜欢踢足球。 我星期一游泳。 我有哥哥。他叫 Tom。 |
| familiar, common structures, basic negative expressions, common question words | 我和哥哥一起踢足球。 我不喜欢买东西。 你去哪儿?你吃什么? |
| the most common verbs and verb adjectives | 喜欢,有,是,做,在,住,去,吃,喝,买,叫,学,要,会, 好,好看,好玩,大,小,漂亮 |
| • Reference to simple present, past and/or future events expressed, using 了 and/or modal verbs such as 要/想 where appropriate. | 我每天做作业。 我常常看书。 我去年去了中国。 我明天想看电影。 |

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| Grammatical structures at Merit might include: | Suggested examples of structures at this level: |
|---|---|
| • a mixture of short and longer sentences using simple connectives such as 和,也,但是,因为 | 我喜欢历史课,但是我姐姐不喜欢。 我爸爸喜欢看书,也喜欢看电视。 我喜欢去博物馆,因为很有意思。 我常常和朋友一起打网球。我觉得很好玩。 |
| ● simple comparisons using 比,没有 | 她比我高。 |
| Simple modification of nouns using verb-adjectives and 的 where appropriate | 红色的裙子很好看。 美丽的风景 |
| ● Use of adverbs such as 非常,不太, 比较 to qualify verbs and verb adjectives, use of 又…又 | 我不太喜欢我的体育老师。 他非常严格。 他又高又帅。 |
| Reference to present, past and future events, including some more complex examples (eg with more than one verb, with adverbial expressions) expressed using 了 and/or modal verbs such as 要/想/会 where appropriate. Negative constructions in the past and future using 不/没有 as appropriate | 我常常去运动中心打篮球。 我每天在学校做运动。 我昨天去公园踢了足球。 我明天想坐火车去市中心。 我昨天没有吃早饭。 上个星期不冷。 |

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| Grammatical structures at Distinction might include: | Suggested examples of structures at this level: |
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| extended sentences and sequences of speech, sometimes with more than one clause using complex word order including conjunctions | 虽然我没有很多钱,但是我常常去购物,因为 我很喜欢买东西。 |
| Use of paired complex structures such as 因为所以,虽然但是,除了以外,一边一边,不但/不仅而且,要是就。 More complex structures in which the | 因为我妈妈是工程师,所以她工作很忙。 虽然看电影很好玩,但是我很少看。 除了数学以外,我也喜欢科学。 要是我当医生,我就可以帮助别人。 她不但很聪明,而且非常亲切。 我想一边工作一边学习汉语。 |
| word order differs from the English, eg length of time, frequency, 的时候,以前/以后, adverbial use of 得, 先…然后 | 放学以后,我回家了。 我先吃东西,然后开始做作业。 她弹钢琴弹得很好。 我每天做一个小时的作业。 做作业的时候,我喜欢听音乐。 |
| ● Complex comparisons, including 跟一样,更 | 他写字写得比我好多了。 我没有她聪明。 我喜欢游泳,但是我更喜欢踢足球。 我跟他一样高。 |
| • Reference to present, past and future events expressed, using 了 and/or a range of modal/intentional verbs such as 要/想 /打算/计划 to indicate future intentions. The use of 是…的 to emphasize aspects of a (past) event. | As above, but including: 毕业以后,我打算去中国工作。 我去年去了中国。我是坐飞机去的。 |
| • Appropriate use of continuous and experiential aspect markers such as 过,(正)在 , 了…了 | ●我去过日本,但是没去过中国。●她正在买东西。●我学汉语,学了五年了。 |
| • More complex modification of noun phrases with 的 | ● 我最喜欢的运动是篮球。● 我昨天看的电影很有意思。 |

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| Grammatical structures at Distinction might include: | Suggested examples of structures at this level: |
|--|---|
| • Use of coverbs such as 对,给 从, 离,用,坐 | 我对美术有兴趣。我给妈妈做了晚饭。学校离我家很远。我常常用手机下载音乐。 |