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Lesson headings are presented in English for this sample overview.



Speaking practice (individual presentation):
Choose one student from your Chinese class. Describe this person without saying their name. Other students listen and guess who it is. You can include their:

- appearance
- hobbies
- personality
- what they are like as a student

Core group: Listen to the audio and select the appropriate response.

1. A. 我要吃火锅。 B. 我在火锅店。 C. 我晚上吃。

2. A. 火锅很好吃。 B. 在市中心。 C. 我要去火锅店。

3. A. 我很开心。 B. 谢谢你。 C. 乐高。

4. A. 先咬一小口。 B. 小笼包很好吃。 C. 我喜欢吃包子。

5. A. 肉夹馍是北京名菜。 B. 肉夹馍是西安名菜。 C. 对。

6. A. 他喜欢唱歌。 B. 他个子很高。 C. 他是英国人。

7. A. 我喜欢打羽毛球。 B. 我会说英语。 C. 我是中学生。

8. A. 她有金色的头发。 B. 不是的。 C. 她会说英语。

9. A. 非常开心。 B. 在学校交了新朋友。 C. 新学校很大。

10 A. 吃火锅。 B. 七点。 C. 在家里。

Extended group:

1. Match the information with the right person.

女生 男生

大眼睛 喜欢运动 蓝眼睛 画画 个子很高 看书 金发 打篮球

2. Answer the questions in Chinese.

我们中午在哪里吃饭?

_____

我今天为什么很开心?

_____

zhōng guó wén huà
中国文化 CHINESE CULTURE

Class Culture in Chinese Schools

In Chinese schools, students usually stay in the same homeroom class (bān 班) for many years. From Year 1 to Year 6, and often again through secondary school, students learn, sit, and participate in school life with the same group of classmates. This long-term class arrangement plays an important role in building strong relationships among students.

Unlike many Australian schools, Chinese schools do not have a "House system". Students in the same homeroom do not belong to different houses. Instead, the homeroom itself is the main unit of identity. Students see their class as a small community, and they often describe it as "the class collective" (bān jí tǐ 班集体).

School competitions are organised by homeroom classes, not by houses. Whether it is athletics carnivals, basketball competitions, tug-of-war, or group performances, students compete as a class. Everyone trains together, supports each other, and shares the results together. Winning or losing is a collective experience, not an individual one. This



system adds another level of unity to homeroom life.



Because students stay together for many years and work towards shared goals, they often develop deep friendships and a strong sense of responsibility towards their classmates. Helping others, maintaining class discipline, and protecting the class' reputation are seen as important duties.

These close connections often continue long after graduation. In China, it is common for classmates to hold class reunions (同学会) many years later, sometimes ten, twenty, or even thirty years after leaving school. Former classmates come together to share memories and reconnect.
It is also very common for a class to have a WeChat group. Even when classmates are working and living in different cities or countries around the world, the group allows them to stay in touch, share news, and support each other. This shows that, for many Chinese people, a school class is not just a group for learning, but a lifelong social network.