

HSK 2 Lesson 12 texts 1worksheets

5 Multiple choice questions

1. 早上

- morning (zǎoshang)
- evening, night (wǎnshang)
- get up early (zǎoqǐ)
- to go to bed early (zǎoshuì)

2. hour (xiǎoshí)

- 身体
- 每天
- 早上
- 小时

3. 睡觉

- to go to bed early (zǎoshuì)
- evening, night (wǎnshang)
- to go to bed; to go to sleep (shuì jiào)
- to get up (qǐ chuáng)

4. 早起

- morning (zǎoshang)
- to go to bed early (zǎoshuì)
- get up early (zǎoqǐ)
- to get up (qǐ chuáng)

5. 早睡

- to get up (qǐ chuáng)
- get up early (zǎoqǐ)
- to go to bed early (zǎoshuì)
- to go to bed; to go to sleep (shuì jiào)

5 True/False questions

1. 睡得早 → structural particle to describe the degree of something (de)

- True
- False

2. every day (měi tiān) → 每天

- True
- False

3. 身体 → get up early (zǎoqǐ)

- True
- False

4. 比 → (bǐ) – comparison marker (to compare)

- True
- False

5. 起床 → to get up (qǐ chuáng)

- True
- False

10 Matching questions

1. _____ get up early (zǎoqǐ) A. 早上
2. _____ hour (xiǎoshí) B. 睡得早
3. _____ to go to bed early (zǎoshuì) C. 每天
4. _____ body, health (shēntǐ) D. 早起
5. _____ to go to bed; to go to sleep (shuì jiào) E. 身体
6. _____ morning (zǎoshang) F. 早睡
7. _____ to get up (qǐ chuáng) G. 起床
8. _____ evening, night (wǎnshang) H. 睡觉
9. _____ Sleep early (Shuì dé zǎo) I. 晚上
10. _____ every day (měi tiān) J. 小时

10 Written questions

1. 早起

TYPE THE ANSWER

2. 起床

TYPE THE ANSWER

3. 身体

TYPE THE ANSWER

4. 小时

TYPE THE ANSWER

5. (bǐ) – comparison marker (to compare)

TYPE THE ANSWER

6. to go to bed early (zǎoshuì)

TYPE THE ANSWER

7. 晚上

8. 早上

TYPE THE ANSWER

9. 得

TYPE THE ANSWER

10. 睡觉

TYPE THE ANSWER

Game time, please click the box below:

Listen and write down what you hear in English and Chinese:

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____

2. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____

3. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____

在教室 **In the classroom**  12-1

HSK 2 Lesson 12 texts 1

A: 你每天 早上 几点 起床?

Listen and translate the text into English

B: 六 点 多。

A: 你 比 我 早起 一个 小时。

B: 我 睡得 也 早, 我 每天 晚上 十 点

就 睡觉。早 睡 早 起 身体 好。

比 - to compare, can be put before the verb or the complement.

New Word

1. 得 de part. used after a verb or an adjective to introduce a complement of result or degree

得 - structural particle to describe the degree of something

Put the words in right order to make a sentence:

起床 每天 他 早上 几点 ? _____

两个 我 。 昨天 早睡 妹妹 比 小时 _____

说 好 妈妈 早睡 身体 早起。 _____

起床 就 今天 我 早上 了 六点。 _____