

HSK 2 Lesson 1 text 3 new words A

6 True/False questions

1. sentence-final particle of exclamation, interrogation, etc. → 能

True

False

2. tomorrow → 回来

True

False

3. how about ; what about → 怎么样

True

False

4. to buy → 买

True

False

5. chair → 几,点

True

False

6. what time → 几,点

True

False

5 Multiple choice questions

1. to come back

椅子

回来

明天

几点

2. new

- 啊
- 能
- 新
- 买

3. can; be able to

- 啊
- 买
- 新
- 能

4. want or not

- 要不要
- 几点
- 明天
- 怎么样

5. a few minutes after three o'clock

- 怎么样
- 要不要
- 三点多
- 几点

11 Matching questions

1. ____ 怎么样	A. can; be able to
2. ____ 新	B. a few minutes after three o'clock
3. ____ 明天	C. chair
4. ____ 回来	D. want or not
5. ____ 能	E. tomorrow
6. ____ 三点多	F. what time
7. ____ 几点	G. sentence-final particle of exclamation, interrogation, etc.
8. ____ 要不要	H. to buy
9. ____ 椅子	I. how about ; what about
10. ____ 啊	J. to come back
11. ____ 买	K. new

11 Written questions

1. 怎么样

TYPE THE ANSWER

2. 啊

TYPE THE ANSWER

3. new

TYPE THE ANSWER

4. 要不要

TYPE THE ANSWER

5. 买

TYPE THE ANSWER

6. 明天

TYPE THE ANSWER

7. what time

TYPE THE ANSWER

8. a few minutes after three o'clock

TYPE THE ANSWER

9. 能

TYPE THE ANSWER

10. 椅子

TYPE THE ANSWER

11. 回来

TYPE THE ANSWER



Listen to the audio, write down what you hear in Chinese and provide the definition in English:

1. _____ 2. _____
3. _____ 4. _____
5. _____ 6. _____
7. _____ 8. _____
9. _____ 10. _____
11. _____ 12. _____
13. _____ 14. _____
15. _____ 16. _____



Game time:



Word Expand “几”

“几” can indicate an indefinite number less than 10, followed by a measure word. For example:

Translate the phrases:

几个人 _____

几个月 _____

几把新的椅子 _____

A few footballs _____

A few teachers _____

Word Expand “几”

When “几” is used after “十”, it indicates a number greater than 10 but less than 20, for example, “十几个人” (a dozen people or so); when used before “十”, it indicates a number greater than 20 while less than 100, for example, “几十个人” (dozens of people).

Translate the phrases:

二十几把椅子 _____

三十几岁 _____

几十本书 _____

Dozens of students _____

Dozens of years _____

Word Expand - The Auxiliary verb 要

When used before a verb, it indicates the desire to do something. For example:

Translate the following sentences into English:

Subject	要 (Aux)	Predicate
我	要	买椅子
他	要	去运动。
我们	要不要	去旅游

Its negative form is usually “不想”. For example:

Translate the following sentences into English/ Chinese:

他不想去旅游。_____

I don't want to exercise this afternoon . _____

I don't want to play football tomorrow. _____



A: 我们 要不要 买几把新的椅子?



几, 多 both are expressions
of approximate numbers

B: 好 啊。什么 时候去买?

A: 明天 下午 怎么样?

你 明天 几点 能 回来?

Listen and translate the text into English

B: 三 点 多。

New Words

9. 要 yào aux. to want to,
would like to

10. 新 xīn adj. new

Translate into English :

a) 妈妈买了几把新的椅子? _____

b) 你觉得这几把新的椅子怎么样? _____

c) 他要不要和我们一起去北京旅游? _____

d) 他买了十几个新足球。 _____

e) 我们明天几点去踢足球? _____