

HSK 2 Lesson 1 text 1 worksheets A (e-c)

12 Matching questions

- | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| ☐ | to feel; to think | A. 要 (yào ^{1-12 of}) |
| ☐ | (At) what time/when? | B. 最好 (zuìhǎo) |
| ☐ | had better; best | C. 最 (zuì) |
| ☐ | month | D. 冷 (lěng) |
| ☐ | most, to the greatest extent | E. 什么时候 (shénme shíhou) |
| ☐ | to want, would like to | F. 旅游 (lǚyóu) |
| ☐ | cold | G. 也 (yě) |
| ☐ | time + moment | H. 天气 (tiānqì) |
| ☐ | Beijing | I. 北京 (Běijīng) |
| ☐ | to travel, to take a trip | J. 觉得 (juéde) |
| ☐ | weather | K. 时候 (shíhou) |
| ☐ | also, too | L. 月 (yuè) |

5 Multiple choice questions

Definition

time + moment

- ☐ 最好 (zuihǎo)
- ☐ 觉得 (juéde)
- ☐ 天气 (tiānqì)
- ☐ 时候 (shíhou)

Definition

had better; best

- ☐ 时候 (shíhou)
- ☐ 九月 (jiǔ yuè)
- ☐ 觉得 (juéde)
- ☐ 最好 (zuihǎo)

Definition

to want, would like to

- ☐ 要 (yào)
- ☐ 也 (yě)
- ☐ 旅游 (lǚyóu)
- ☐ 最 (zuì)

Term

九月 (jiǔ yuè)

- ☐ Beijing
- ☐ had better; best
- ☐ weather
- ☐ September

Definition

neither cold nor hot

- ☐ 旅游 (lǚyóu)
- ☐ 不冷也不热 (bù lěng yě bú rè)
- ☐ 要 (yào)
- ☐ 什么时候 (shénme shíhou)

5 True/False questions

Definition

cold

Term

冷 (lěng)

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

Term

月 (yuè)

Definition

to go

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

Definition

(At) what time/when?

Term

时候 (shíhou)

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

Definition

Beijing

Term

天气 (tiānqì)

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

Definition

most, to the greatest extent

Term

要 (yào)

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

Listen to audio and put the words in right order (by 1,2,3.....) :

- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| [] 旅游 to travel, to take a trip | [] 为什么 why |
| [] 觉得 to feel; to think | [] 也 also, too |
| [] 最 most, to the greatest extent | [] 去 to go |
| [] 要 to want, would like to | [] 热 hot |
| [] 月 month | [] 时候 time, moment |

[] 冷 cold	[] 最好 had better; best
[] 天气 weather	[] 九月 September
[] 什么时候(At) what time/when?	[] 北京 Beijing
[] 不冷也不热 neither cold nor hot	

12 Written questions

Term

为什么 (wèishénme)

Definition

neither cold nor hot

Definition

to go

Definition

September

Term

最好 (zuihǎo)

Term

旅游 (lǚyóu)

Definition

Beijing

Term

要 (yào)

Term

冷 (lěng)

Definition

also, too

Definition

weather

Definition

most, to the greatest extent



Vocabulary expansion

Vocabulary list:

要 (yào) to want; would like to	觉得 (juéde) to feel; to think
旅游 (lǚyóu) to travel; to take a trip	为什么(wèishénme) why
最 (zuì) most, to the greatest extent	也 (yě) also, too

Please provide pinyin to the red highlighted words and translate the sentences into English:

旅游



Nǐ qù nǎ'ér _____ ?
你 去 哪儿 旅游 ?

Wǒ _____ qù běijīng _____
我 要 去 北京 旅游。

Making a sentence in Chinese to include “旅游”

觉得



Wǒ _____ bù hǎo.
我 觉得 不好。

Nǐ _____ jīntiān lěng ma?
你 觉得 今天 冷 吗?

Nǐ _____ shénme shíhòu qù _____ hǎo?
你 觉得 什么 时候 去 最 好?

Making a sentence in Chinese to include “觉得”

为什么



Nǐ _____ qù běijīng _____?
你 为什么 要 去 北京 旅游?

Nǐ _____ bù xǐhuān tā?
你 为什么 不 喜欢 他?

Tā jīntiān _____ bú qù xuéxiào?
他 今天 为什么 不 去 学校?

Making a sentence in Chinese to include “为什么”

也

Wǒ jiǔ yuè _____ qù běijīng _____.
我 九月 也 要 去 北京 旅游。

Shí yuè de tiānqì _____ hǎo, bù lěng _____ bù rè.
十月的 天气 最 好, 不 冷 也不 热。

Making a sentence in Chinese to include “也”

最 means the first among things of the same kind or in a certain aspect

最



Wǒ _____ xǐhuān xiǎo gǒu.
我 最 喜欢 小 狗。

Tā _____ píngguǒ _____ hào chī.
他 觉得 苹果 最 好吃。

Wǒ _____ jiǔ yuè qù běijīng _____ hǎo.
我 觉得 九月 去 北京 旅游 最 好。

Making a sentence in Chinese to include “最”

要

Wǒ de gǒu ___ qù běijīng ____.

我的狗也要去北京旅游。

Míngtiān xiàwǔ wǒmen ___ kàn diànyǐng

明天下午我们要看电影。

___ nǐ ___ mǎi zhège diànnǎo?

为什么你要买这个电脑?

Making a sentence in Chinese to include “要”

Language Points

We learned “想 xiǎng - to want, would like to, to think ” before, let's compare

要 yào VS 想 xiǎng

The Auxiliary Verb “要”

used before a verb, it indicates the desire to do something.

The Modal Verb “想”

used before a verb to express a hope or plan

Both “要 yào ” and “想 xiǎng ” can express personal wishes and intentions

When “要 yào ” and “想 xiǎng ” express personal wishes and plans, their tone is different.

想 xiǎng : The tone is weaker, thinking, planning, not necessarily doing.

不想 bù xiǎng : don't want to.

要 yào : The tone is very firm, expressing a strong desire, a decision, a determination.

不要 bú yào : Used to ban others.

The negative form of 要 yào is 不想 bù xiǎng

Exercise:

Translate the following sentences into English and pay attention to “要 yào ”, “想 xiǎng ” and 不想 bù xiǎng :

Nǐ ___ chī mǐfàn ma?

1) A : 你 要 吃 米饭 吗 ?

Wǒ ___ chī mǐfàn.

B : 我 不想 吃 米饭。

Wǒ ___ qù běijīng lǚyóu, nǐ qù ma?

2) A : 我 要 去 北京 旅游, 你去吗 ?

Wǒ ___ qù běijīng, wǒ ___ qù shànghǎi.

B : 我 不想 去 北京, 我 想 去 上海。

Listening and put the words in right order (by 1,2,3...), there are more words provided than in the audio:

是 []	旅游 []	最 []	游旅 []
要 []	也 []	要 []	觉得 []
巾 []	觅得 []	为什么 []	为计么 []
暮 []	旅游 []	为叶么 []	晏 []

Listening to the audi 3 times and translate the text into English:

Wǒ yào qù Běijīng lǚyóu, nǐ juéde

A: 我要去北京旅游，你觉得

shénme shíhou qù zuì hǎo?

什么时候去最好？

Jiǔ yuè qù Běijīng lǚyóu zuì hǎo.

B: 九月去北京旅游最好。

Wèi shénme?

A: 为什么？

Jiǔ yuè de Běijīng tiānqì bù lěng yě bú rè.

B: 九月的北京天气不冷也不热。

Listen to the audio and write down what you hear in Chinese and answer the questions:

1.

Question : _____

Answer : _____

2.

Question : _____

Answer : _____

3.

Question : _____

Answer : _____

4.

Question : _____

Answer : _____