

HSK 2 Lesson 1 text 3 worksheets A (e-c)

Vocabulary study

14 Matching questions

to come back

want or not?

to buy

can, be able to

not want

how about ; what about

a few minutes after three o'clock

new

how many, how much, several (less than 10)

what time

indicating degree or extent, many, much, more

chair

several; how many

tomorrow

A. 要不要 1-14 of 1

(yào bú
yào)

B. 三点多
(sān diǎn
duō)

C. 新 (xīn)
(新的xīn
de)

D. 多 (duō)

E. 几 (jǐ)

F. 椅子 (yǐ
zi)

G. 怎么样
(zěn me
yàng)

H. 几点 (jǐ
diǎn)

I. 买 (mǎi)

J. 明天
(míngtiān
)

K. 回来 (huí
lai)

L. 能
(néng
)

11 Written questions

Term

买 (mǎi)

Definition

want or not?

Term

几点 (jǐ diǎn)

Definition

indicating degree or extent, many, much, more

Term

怎么样 (zěn me yàng)

5 True/False questions

Term

要不要 (yào bú yào)

Definition

how about ; what about

True

False

Term

能 (néng)

Definition

can, be able to

True

False

Definition

how many, how much, several (less than 10)

Term

多 (duō)

True

False

Term

三点多 (sān diǎn duō)

Definition

how about ; what about

True

False

Definition

not want

Definition

several; how many

Definition

how many, how much, several (less than 10)

Term

明天 (míngtiān)

Term

椅子 (yǐ zi)

Definition

indicating degree or extent, many, much, more

Term

几 (jǐ)

True

False

5 Multiple choice questions

Definition

what time

不想(bù xiǎng)

几点 (jǐ diǎn)

几个 (jǐ ge)

椅子 (yǐ zi)

Definition

to come back

不想(bù xiǎng)

回来 (huí lái)

几点 (jǐ diǎn)

明天 (míngtiān)

Definition

not want

○ 明天 (míngtiān)

○ 回来 (huí lái)

○ 不想(bù xiǎng)

○ 几点 (jǐ diǎn)

Term

几个 (jǐ ge)

○ several; how many

○ what time

○ to come back

○ how many, how much, several (less than 10)

Definition

how about ; what about

○ 要不要 (yào bù yào)

○ 三点多 (sān diǎn duō)

○ 几个 (jǐ ge)

○ 怎么样 (zěn me yàng)



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

[] 买 to buy	[] 要不要 want or not?
[] 椅子 chair	[] 新 new
[] 怎么样 how about ; what about	[] 能 can, be able to
[] 几 how many, how much , several (less than 10)	
[] 三点多 a few minutes after three o'clock	[] 几点 what time
[] 几个 several; how many	[] 不想 not want
[] 明天 tomorrow	[] 回来 to come back
[] 多 indicating degree or extent, many, much, more	



Language Points

“几 jǐ 、 多Duō” : expressions of approximate numbers

1. “几 jǐ”

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

几 jǐ	measure word	noun	
几	个gè	人rén	Several people
几	本běn	书shū	Several books

Exercise: translate the phrases

我有几个电脑。 Wǒ yǒu jǐ gè diànnǎo

She went to several hospitals.

他买了几个新的椅子。 Tā mǎile jǐ gè xīn de yǐzi

I bought a few books

- When “几 jǐ” is used after “十 shí” , it indicates a number greater than 10 but less than 20. For example:
“十几人 shí jǐ gè rén” (a dozen people or so);
- When “几 jǐ” is used before “十 shí” , it indicates a number greater than 20 while less than 100. For example:
“几十人 Jǐ shí gè rén” (dozens of people)

Exercises : translate the phrases:

二十几个椅子 Èrshí jǐ gè yǐzi

A dozen cats

三十几岁 Sānshí jǐ suì

A dozen shops

几十本书 Jǐ shí běn shū

Dozens of students

几十个老师 Jǐ shí gè lǎoshī

Dozens of years

2. “多 duō”

“多 duō” can be used together with numeral-measure word phrases. When the numeral is less than 10. “多 duō” should be put behind the measure word. For example

numeral	Measure word	多 duō	noun	
三 Sān	个 gè	多	星期 xīngqí	more than three weeks
五 Wǔ	年 nián	多		more than five years

Exercise : translate the phrases:

我七点多去学校。 Wǒ qī diǎn duō qù xuéxiào

我们旅游了六个多月。 Wǒmen lǚyóule liù gè duō yuè

More than 5 months

More than 6 year

A few minutes after 4 o'clock

When the numeral is an integer greater than 10, “多 duō” is put before the measure word. In this case, “多 duō” and “几 jǐ” are interchangeable:

numeral	多 Duō/几 jǐ	measure word	noun	
十 shí	多 Duō/几 jǐ	个 gè	月 yuè	more than ten months
二十 Èrshí	多 Duō/几 jǐ	块 kuài	钱 qián	more than twenty Kuai

Translate the phrases:

二十多(几)岁 Èrshí duō(jǐ) suì

七十多(几)个人 Qīshí duō(jǐ) gè rén

十多(几)个椅子 Shí duō (jǐ) gè yǐzi

More than 50 months

More than 10 years

More than 13 years old



Vocabulary application

买 (mǎi) to buy

明天 (míngtiān) tomorrow

几 (jǐ) several, how much, how many

椅子 (yǐ zi) chair

多 duō (indicating the degree of extent, more)

新 (xīn) new

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

椅子



Wǒ de _____
我的 新 椅子

Tā xǐhuān de _____
他 喜欢 的 椅子。

Wǒmen _____ qù _____ ba.
我们 明天 去 买 椅子 吧。

Making a sentence in Chinese to include “椅子”

新



Wǒ yǒu hěn _____ péngyǒu
我 有 很 多 新 朋 友。

_____ shì _____ de yītiān
明天 是 新 的 一 天。

Zuótiān tā _____ le _____ běn _____ shū?
昨天 她 买 了 几 本 新 书?

Making a sentence in Chinese to include “新”

几



Tā jiā yǒu _____ kǒu rén?
他 家 有 几 口 人?

Xuéxiào hòumiàn yǒu shí _____ gè _____ de shāngdiàn.
学校 后 面 有 十 几 个 新 的 商 店。

Zhuōzi shàng yǒu _____ shí gè _____ de zúqiú
桌 子 上 有 几 十 个 新 的 足 球。

Making a sentence in Chinese to include “几”

多



Wǒ sān diǎn ____ qù xuéxiào.

我 三 点 多 去 学 校。

Wǒ zài Běijīng zhù le sān gè ____ xīngqí.

我 在 北京 住 了 三 个 多 星 期。

Bàba mǎi le èrshí ____ gè píngguǒ.

爸 爸 买 了 二十 多 个 苹 果。

Making a sentence in Chinese to include “多”

明天



____ yuè ____ hào?

明 天 几 月 几 号?

Tā érzi ____ jiǔ diǎn ____ qù tī zúqiú.

她 儿 子 明 天 九 点 多 去 踢 足 球。

____ xiàwǔ wǒ hé shí ____ gè tóngxué yīqǐ qù kàn diànyǐng.

明 天 下 午 我 和 十 几 个 同 学 一 起 去 看 电 影。

Making a sentence in Chinese to include “明天”

买



Māmā ____ le ____ gè píngguǒ.

妈 妈 买 了 几 个 苹 果。

Nǐ qù shāngdiàn ____ shénme?

你 去 商 店 买 什 么?

Wǒ bùxiǎng ____ zhège ____ , zhège ____ bù piàoliang.

我 不 想 买 这 个 椅 子, 这 个 椅 子 不 漂 亮。

Making a sentence in Chinese to include “买”



Listening exercises

Listening and find the correct characters, there are more words provided than in the audio:

	1	2	3	4		e.g.	B / 2 卖
A	几	朋天	儿	骑子			
B	卖	亲	明天	买	1.		2.
C	明天	绮子	多	椅子	3.		4.
D	新	靳	九	夕夕	5.		6.

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

Wǒmen yào bu yào mǎi jǐ ge xīn de yǐzi?

A: 我们 要不要 买几个新的椅子?

Hǎo a. Shénme shíhou qù mǎi?

B: 好 啊。什么 时候 去买?

Míngtiān xiàwǔ zěnmeyàng?

A: 明天 下午 怎么样?

Nǐ míngtiān jǐ diǎn néng huílai?

你 明天 几点 能 回来?

Sān diǎn duō.

B: 三 点 多。

Answer the questions based on the dialogue above.

1. Tāmen yāo ___ shénme?

他们 要 买 什么?

shénme shíhòu huílái?

2. The speaker B 什么 时候 回来?

Tāmen shénme shíhòu qù ___ ___ de ___?

3. 他们 什么 时候 去 买 新 的 椅子?

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

1.

Chinese character or Pinyin: _____

Answer the question: _____

2.

Chinese character or Pinyin: _____

Answer the question: _____

3.

Chinese character or Pinyin: _____

Answer the question: _____

4.

Chinese character or Pinyin: _____

Answer the question: _____

5.

Chinese character or Pinyin: _____

Answer the question: _____