

HSK 1 Lesson 10 texts 3 worksheets

9 Written questions

1. sit down please

TYPE THE ANSWER

2. 没有 (méi yǒu)

TYPE THE ANSWER

3. have (has), there are (is)

TYPE THE ANSWER

4. someone , there is someone

TYPE THE ANSWER

5. don't , don't have, there is not

7. 坐 (zuò)

TYPE THE ANSWER

8. 这儿 (zhè'er, zhèr)

TYPE THE ANSWER

9. 请 (qǐng)

TYPE THE ANSWER

9 Matching questions

1. _____ please; to treat or invite

2. _____ someone , there is someone

3. _____ sit down please

4. _____ can; be able to , may

5. _____ to sit , to be seated

6. _____ have (has), there are (is)

7. _____ here

8. _____ don't , don't have, there is not

9. _____ don't have, there is not

A. 这儿 (zhè'er, zhèr)

B. 有(yǒu)

C. 坐 (zuò)

D. 请坐 (qǐng zuò)

E. 没有 (méi yǒu)

F. 请 (qǐng)

G. 有人 (yǒu rén)

H. 没 (méi)

I. 能 (néng)

6 Multiple choice questions

1. 有(yǒu)

- ☐ don't have, there is not
- ☐ don't , don't have, there is not
- ☐ please; to treat or invite
- ☐ have (has), there are (is)

2. please; to treat or invite

- ☐ 坐 (zuò)
- ☐ 请 (qǐng)
- ☐ 请坐 (qǐng zuò)
- ☐ 能 (néng)

5. someone , there is someone

- ☐ 有人 (yǒu rén)
- ☐ 没有 (méi yǒu)
- ☐ 请 (qǐng)
- ☐ 请坐 (qǐng zuò)

6. to sit , to be seated

- ☐ 坐 (zuò)
- ☐ 能 (néng)
- ☐ 请 (qǐng)
- ☐ 没 (méi)

3. can; be able to , may

- ☐ 请 (qǐng)
- ☐ 没有 (méi yǒu)
- ☐ 能 (néng)
- ☐ 坐 (zuò)

4. 没有 (méi yǒu)

- ☐ someone , there is someone
- ☐ don't , don't have, there is not
- ☐ don't have, there is not
- ☐ can; be able to , may

6 True/False questions

1. here → 有人 (yǒu rén)
☐ True
☐ False
2. have (has), there are (is) → 没有 (méi yǒu)
☐ True
☐ False
3. 请坐 (qǐng zuò) → please; to treat or invite
☐ True
☐ False
4. 能 (néng) → can; be able to , may
☐ True
☐ False
5. 有人 (yǒu rén) → don't have, there is not
☐ True
☐ False
6. 没 (méi) → don't , don't have, there is not
☐ True
☐ False

Game time: please click the box below:

Listen and write down what you hear in English:

- | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. _____ | 2. _____ | 3. _____ |
| 4. _____ | 5. _____ | 6. _____ |
| 7. _____ | 8. _____ | 9. _____ |

Zhèr yǒu rén ma?

A: 这儿有人吗?

Méi yǒu.

B: 没有。

Wǒ néng zuò zhèr ma?

A: 我 能 坐这儿吗?

Qǐng zuò.

B: 请 坐。

Listen and translate the text into English

néng
能 – can, may

qǐng
请 – please



New Words

9. 这儿 zhèr pron. here
 10. 没有(没) méiyǒu (méi) adv. there is not
 11. 能 néng mod. can, may
 12. 坐 zuò v. to sit, to be seated

Chinese characters learning, Choose the right character:

Rén – person, people: A 人, B 入

Qǐng – please: A 请, B 情

Zuò – to sit, to be seated A 丛, B 坐

méiyǒu

没有 – there is not, not have

HSK 1 Lesson 10 texts 3

yǒu

Méiyǒu

In the negative form of a “有” sentence, “没有” is used without a numeral classifier before the object. For example:

	Word of locality	<u>Méiyǒu</u> 没有	Person/thing existing	Translate the sentence 1.2.3 into English
1.	<u>Yǐzi xiàmiàn</u> 椅子下面	<u>méiyǒu</u> 没有	<u>xiǎo gǒu</u> 小狗	
2.	<u>Zài xuéxiào</u> 在学校	<u>méiyǒu</u> 没有	<u>lǎoshī hé xuéshēng</u> 老师和学生	
3.	<u>Zài yīyuàn</u> 在医院	<u>méiyǒu</u> 没有	<u>shāngdiàn</u> 商店	

能 néng

The modal verb “能” is usually used before a verb to form the predicate indicating an ability or a possibility. The interrogative sentence structure “能……吗?” is often used to indicate a request or hope for permission. For example:

(1) 明天下午我能去商店。 Míngtiān xiàwǔ wǒ néng qù shāngdiàn。

(2) 你能在这儿写你的名字吗? Nǐ néng zài zhè'er xiě nǐ de míngzì ma?

(3) 我能坐这儿吗? Wǒ néng zuò zhè'er ma?

Please translate the sentences above into English

(1) _____

(2) _____

(3) _____