

HSK 1 Lesson 14 texts 2 worksheets (e)

14 Matching questions

to see; to catch sight of

a family name

to drive, to start

Mr. Zhang

Mr., husband, sir

to drive a car

car vehicle

can, may, be able to

to learn, to study

minute

after; afterwards; later



after 5 minutes

when

to come back (回 huí - to return; 来 lái - to come)

A. 学 (xué) 1-14 0

B. 分钟 (fēnzhōng)

C. 看见 (kàn jiàn)

D. 回来 (huí lai)

E. 能 (néng)

F. 开车 (kāi chē)

G. 车 (chē)

H. 什么时候 (shénme shíhou)

I. 先生 (xiānsheng)

J. 五分钟后

(wǔ fēn

zhōng hòu)

K. 张 (Zhāng)

L. 开 (kāi)

M. 后 (hòu)

N. 张先生 (Zhāng xiānshēng)

6 True/False questions

Definition

a family name

Term

张 (Zhāng)

True

False

Term

开 (kāi)

Definition

to learn, to study

True

False

Definition

to come back (回 huí - to return; 来 lái - to come)

Term

看见 (kàn jiàn)

True

False

Term

看见 (kàn jiàn)

Definition

to see; to catch sight of

True

False

Definition

Mr. Zhang

Term

先生 (xiānsheng)

True

False

Term

先生 (xiānsheng)

Definition

to drive a car

True

False

6 Multiple choice questions

Definition

can, may, be able to

- 能 (néng)
- 张 (Zhāng)
- 车 (chē)
- 学 (xué)

Term

车 (chē)

- a family name
- to learn, to study
- to drive a car
- car vehicle

Definition

to learn, to study

- 学 (xué)
- 开 (kāi)
- 车 (chē)
- 能 (néng)

Term

后(hòu)

- can, may, be able to
- to drive, to start
- to see; to catch sight of
- after; afterwards; later

Term

开车 (kāi chē)

- car vehicle
- to drive, to start
- to see; to catch sight of
- to drive a car



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

【 】 开车 to drive a car	【 】 看见 to see; to catch sight of
【 】 开 to drive, to start	【 】 分钟 minute
【 】 车 car vehicle	【 】 五分钟后 after 5 minutes
【 】 回来 to come back	【 】 先生 Mr. , husband , sir
【 】 后 after; afterwards; later	【 】 学 to learn, to study
【 】 张 a family name	【 】 张先生 Mr. Zhang
【 】 能 can, may, be able to	【 】 什么时候 when



Vocabulary expansion

Please translate the below phrase into English:

Huílái
看见

Wǒ kànjiàn tā
我看见他了

Wǒ méiyǒu kànjiàn tā
我没有看见他

Can you think about an sentence in Chinese to include “看见 Huílái ”

Please translate the below phrase into English:

Huílái
回来

Néng huílái
能回来

Xiǎng huílái
想回来

Bù huílái
不回来

Can you think about an sentence in Chinese to include “回来 Huílái ”

Please translate the below phrase into English:

Kā chēi
开车

Kāichē
开车

Tā huì kāichē
他会开车

Xué kāichē
学开车

Can you think about an sentence in Chinese to include “开车 Kā chēi ”



“后hòu”

The noun “后” indicates a period after the present time or the time being mentioned.

e.g. 五分钟后 Wǔ fēnzhōng hòu - after 5 minutes

Translate the below phrases into English :

五点后 wǔ diǎn hòu _____

星期三后 xīngqīsān hòu _____

40分钟后40 fēnzhōng hòu _____



Nǐ kànjiàn Zhāng xiānsheng le ma?

A: 你看见 张 先生 了吗?

Kànjiàn le, tā qù xué kāi chē le.

B: 看见 了, 他去学开 车了。

Tā shénme shíhou néng huílai?

A: 他 什么 时候 能 回来?

Sishí fēnzhōng hòu huílai.

B: 40 分钟 后 回来。

Listen and Translate the text into English

Hòu

后 indicates: 1) a period after the present time 2) the being mentioned.

New Words

- 4. 看见 kànjiàn v. to see
- 5. 先生 xiānsheng n. Mr., sir
- 6. 开 kāi v. to drive
- 7. 车 chē n. car, vehicle
- 8. 回来 huílai v. to come back
- 9. 分钟 fēnzhōng n. minute
- 10. 后 hòu n. after, afterwards, later

Proper Noun

张 Zhāng Zhang, a Chinese family name



Answer the questions in Chinese based on the dialogues:

1. A 看见张先生了吗? Kànjiàn zhāng xiānshēng ma? _____
2. 张先生去做什么了? Zhāng xiānshēng qù zuò shénme? _____
3. 张先生什么时候回来? Zhāng xiānshēng shénme shíhou huílai? _____
4. 张先生会开车吗? Zhāng xiānshēng huì kāichē ma? _____



Filled in the blank with characters and provide the English meaning.

1. 生 2. 分 3. 看 4. 来 5. 车

回_____ () 钟_____ 见_____

开_____ () 先_____ ()



Listen and answer the questions in Chinese:

1.

2.

3.



“看kàn” VS “看见kàn jiàn”

看 kàn: look; read; watch;

看kàn: refers to the action and function of eyes. One opens his or her eyes to "看kàn".

看见 kàn jiàn: catch sight of; see

看见(kàn jiàn): refers to the result of "看kàn".

“看kàn” and “看见kàn jiàn” are both related to the visual sense.

“看kàn” doesn't always lead to the result of “看见kàn jiàn”, but “看见” involves “看”.

They cannot be exchanged.

Examples:

✓ 我看电视。 wǒ kàn diàn shì
I watch TV.

✗ 我看见电视。 wǒ kàn jiàn diàn shì

✓ 你看见他了吗？ nǐ kàn jiàn tā le ma
Have you seen him?

✗ 你看他了吗？ nǐ kàn tā le ma

True or false :

我想看电影。 Wǒ xiǎng kàn jiàn diànyǐng.

【 】

他在看书呢。 Tā zài kàn shū ne.

【 】

我看学校了。 Wǒ kàn jiàn xué xiào le.

【 】

你看老师了吗？ Nǐ kàn lǎo shī le ma?

【 】