HSK 1 Lesson 14 texts 2 worksheets (e)

14 Matching questions

to see; to catch sight of	A. 学 (xué)
a family name	B. 分钟 (fēnzhōng)
to drive，to start	C. 看见 (kàn jiàn)
Mr. Zhang	D. 回来 (huí lai)
Mr.，husband，sir	E. 能 (néng)
to drive a car	F. 开车 (kāi chē)
car vehicle	G. 车 (chē)
can, may, be able to	H. 什么时候 (shénme shíhou)
to learn, to study	I. 先生 (xiānsheng)
minute	J. 五分钟后 (wǔ fēn zhōng hòu)
after; afterwards; later	K. 张 (Zhāng)
after 5 minutes	L. 开 (kāi)
when	M. 后(hòu)
to come back (回huí- to return；来lái – to come)	N. 张先生 (Zhāng xiānshēng)

LIVEWORKSHEETS

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

LIVEWORKSHEETS

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

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Vocabulary expansion

Please translate the below phrase into English：

Huílái 看见

Wǒ kànjiàn tale
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 xīngqísān **hòu** _____

40分钟后40 fēnzhōng **hòu**_____

LIVEWORKSHEETS

HSK 1 Lesson 14 Text 2

2 在公司 In the company 14-2

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?

Sìshí fēnzhōng hòu huílai.

B: 40 分钟 后 回来。

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

Listen and Translate the text into English

_____

_____

_____

_____

Answer the questions in Chinese based on the dialogues:

1. A 看见张先生了吗？Kànjiàn zhāng xiānshēngle ma? _____
2. 张先生去做什么了？ Zhāng xiānshēng qù zuò shénmeliǎo? _____
3. 张先生什么时候回来？ Zhāng xiānshēng shénme shíhòu huílái? _____
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. _____

LIVEWORKSHEETS

“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 leads 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：

我想看见电影。 Wǒ xiǎng kànjiàn diànyǐng.	【	】
他在看书呢。Tā zài kànshū ne.	【	】
我看见学校了。Wǒ kànjiàn xuéxiàole.	【	】
你看老师了吗？Nǐ kàn lǎoshīle ma?	【	】

LIVEWORKSHEETS