

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

Vocabulary study

14 Matching questions

☐

to come back

☐

want or not?

☐

to buy

☐

can, beable 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

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)

J. 怎么样

(zěn me yàng)

K. 几点 (jǐ diǎn)

L. 买 (mǎi)

M. 回来 (huí lai)

N. 几个 (jǐ ge)

☐

indicating degree or extent, many, much, more

☐

chair

☐

several; how many

☐

tomorrow

G. 不想(bù xiǎng)

H. 明天 (míngtiān)

I. 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 (zěnmeyàng)

Definition

not want

Definition

several; how many

Definition

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

Term

明天 (míngtiān)

Term

椅子 (yǐzi)

5 True/False questions

Term

要不要 (yào bú yào)

☐ True

☐ False

Definition

how about ; what about

Term

能 (néng)

☐ True

☐ False

Definition

can, be able to

Definition

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

☐ True

☐ False

Term

多 (duō)

Term

三点多 (sān diǎn duō)

☐ True

☐ False

Definition

how about ; what about

Definition

indicating degree or extent, many, much, more

☐ True

☐ False

Term

几 (jǐ)

5 Multiple choice questions

Definition

what time

☐ 不想(bù xiǎng)

☐ 几点 (jǐ diǎn)

☐ 几个 (jǐ ge)

☐ 椅子 (yǐzi)

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 lai)
- 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 bú 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 | |



“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:
“十几个人 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:
“几十个人 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 xīngqī	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 lǚyóu le 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 hěnduō _____ 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 zhùle sān gè ____ xīngqī.

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 yìqǐ 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
A	几	朋天	儿	骑子
B	卖	亲	明天	买
C	明天	绮子	多	椅子
D	新	靳	九	夕夕

e.g. B/2 卖

- | | |
|----|----|
| 1. | 2. |
| 3. | 4. |
| 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 huílái?

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 yào ____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: _____