

HSK 1 Lesson 4 texts 1

6 Written questions

1. 她是(tā shì)

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TYPE THE ANSWER

2. 汉语(hànyǔ)

TYPE THE ANSWER

3. 谁 (shéi)

TYPE THE ANSWER

4. her,hers (4-1)

TYPE THE ANSWER

5. used after an attribute (4-1)

TYPE THE ANSWER

6. 她 (tā)

TYPE THE ANSWER

6 Matching questions

1. _____ used after an attribute (4-1)

2. _____ She is (4-1)

3. _____ Chinese(language) (4-1)

4. _____ who (4-1)

5. _____ her,hers (4-1)

6. _____ she, her (4-1)

A. 的 (de)

B. 谁 (shéi)

C. 汉语(hànyǔ)

D. 她是(tā shì)

E. 她 (tā)

F. 她的 (tā de)

6 Multiple choice questions

1. She is (4-1)

- ☐ 她 (tā)
- ☐ 她的 (tā de)
- ☐ 谁 (shéi)
- ☐ 她是(tā shì)

2. 谁 (shéi)

- ☐ Chinese(language) (4-1)
- ☐ who (4-1)
- ☐ she, her (4-1)
- ☐ her,hers (4-1)

3. 汉语(hànyǔ)

- ☐ who (4-1)
- ☐ Chinese(language) (4-1)
- ☐ her,hers (4-1)
- ☐ used after an attribute (4-1)

4. 她的 (tā de)

- ☐ her,hers (4-1)
- ☐ Chinese(language) (4-1)
- ☐ she, her (4-1)
- ☐ who (4-1)

5. 的 (de)

- ☐ her,hers (4-1)
- ☐ she, her (4-1)
- ☐ used after an attribute (4-1)
- ☐ Chinese(language) (4-1)

6. she, her (4-1)

- ☐ 她的 (tā de)
- ☐ 谁 (shéi)
- ☐ 的 (de)
- ☐ 她 (tā)

6 True/False questions

1. she, her (4-1) → 她 (tā)

☐ True

☐ False

2. 谁 (shéi) → she, her (4-1)

☐ True

☐ False

3. Chinese(language) (4-1) → 她的 (tā de)

☐ True

☐ False

4. 她是(tā shì) → her,hers (4-1)

☐ True

☐ False

5. used after an attribute (4-1) → 她 (tā)

☐ True

☐ False

6. her,hers (4-1) → 她 (tā)

☐ True

☐ False

1 在教室 In the classroom 04-1

Tā shì shéi?

A: 她是 谁?

Tā shì wǒ de Hànyǔ lǎoshī, tā jiào Lǐ Yuè.

B: 她是我的汉语老师, 她叫李月。

New Words

- | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------------------------|
| 1. 她 | tā | pron. | she, her |
| 2. 谁 | shéi | pron. | who, whom |
| 3. 的 | de | part. | used after an attribute |
| 4. 汉语 | Hànyǔ | n. | Chinese (language) |

HSK 1 Lesson 4 Texts 1

Listen to the audio and translate the text into English

谁 shéi – interrogative pronoun,
is used to ask about the name or identity of a person

的 de – Indicate possession.
e.g. 我的 wǒ de (my), 你的 nǐ de (your)
- When the noun following “的” is a term of kinship or indicates a person, the “的” can be omitted.
- e.g. 我(的)同学 wǒ (de) tóngxué (My classmate)
我(的)老师 wǒ (de) lǎoshī (My teacher)
你(的)朋友 nǐ (de) péngyou (Your friend)