

HSK Level 1

Chinese Choose the Right Word Worksheets—017

Choose the right word in each sentence and read them aloud.

1. Jīntiān de gōngzuò bù duō, wǒ hěn hǎo / gāoxìng.
今天的 工作 不 多, 我 很 好 / 高兴。
2. Zhège píngguǒ tài / hěn xiǎo le, wǒ bù xiǎng chī.
这个 苹果 太 / 很 小 了, 我 不 想 吃。
3. Nǐ xiǎng lái wǒ jiā ma? Wǒ de sān ge tóngxué dōu bù / zài.
你 想 来 我 家 吗? 我 的 三 个 同 学 都 不 / 在。
4. Wǒ māma hé bàba dōu / tài bú huì shuō Hànyǔ.
我 妈妈 和 爸爸 都 / 太 不 会 说 汉语。
5. Tā péngyou shàng / xià ge xīngqī huì qù Běijīng.
她 朋友 上 / 下 个 星 期 会 去 北 京。
6. Zhèlǐ de shuǐ bù / hěn duō, qǐng nǐ shǎo hē yìdiǎnr.
这 里 的 水 不 / 很 多, 请 你 少 喝 一 点 儿。
7. Wǒ bàba qīshí suì le, nǐ bàba ne / ma?
我 爸爸 七 十 岁 了, 你 爸爸 呢 / 吗?
8. Wǒ qù shāngdiàn kàn / mǎi yìxiē shuǐguǒ, nǐ xiǎng chī shénme?
我 去 商 店 看 / 买 一 些 水 果, 你 想 吃 什 么?

Answers →

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Learn Mandarin Chinese, *effectively*.

8

回 (hui) to return

A whirlpool.

to return; to go back; to turn around

hwei2 // xoei2

Breakdown

hui

guó 国 (component) yin 因 reason wèi 喂 hey hē 喝 to drink

2nd Pinyin Yale IPA
Initial h- h [x]
Final -uei wei [œi]

This character sounds like "who wait" spoken in one syllable, but the "wh" is pronounced like the Scottish "ch" as in "loch," and the "t" is omitted.

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yīyuàn 医院

to cure + courtyard = hospital

The two characters of 医院 (yīyuàn) "hospital" have different functions. 医 (yī) "to cure" tells us what the hospital does, while 院 (yuàn) "courtyard" indicates that the place is big in size. Together, they literally mean that a hospital is a place (as big as a courtyard) people are cured.

noun
1. hospital

Wǒ péngyou zài yīyuàn gōngzuò.
我朋友在医院工作。
My friend works at a hospital.

5.1 了 (le) – PTC – completed action marker

SUB V 了 (le) OBJ

Wǒ 我 I chī 吃 to eat le 了 (CMPLT) píngguǒ 苹果 apple
(I completed eating apples.)
I ate apples.

了 (le) is a particle that has multiple functions, but in this section, we will learn about its primary function as a completed action marker. As the name suggests, 了 (le) is used to mark that an action is completed, regardless of time of completion (past, present, future), and it always comes immediately after the verb. Although verbs with 了 (le) are often translated in the past tense, 了 (le) is only similar, but not equivalent, to the English "ed" as Chinese does not have tenses.

Examples:
Tāmen mǎi le yìxiē shù.
他们买了一些书。
They bought some books.

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Today's word:
下载 (xiàzài) to download

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Answers

1. gāoxìng
高兴

There is not too much work today. I'm very **glad**.

2. tài
太

This apple is **too** small, I don't want to eat it.

3. zài
在

Do you want to come to my home? Three of my classmates **are here**.

4. dōu
都

Neither my mom nor dad can speak Chinese.

5. xià
下

Her friend will go to Beijing **next** week.

6. bù
不

The water here **isn't** much. Please drink a bit less.

7. ne
呢

My dad is 70 years old now. **What about** your dad?

8. mǎi
买

I'm going to the store to **buy** some fruit. What do you want to eat?