HSK1 – student practice pack

Chinese

Original Mandarin teaching practice supporting HSK1. This pack is not an official mock paper or a complete exam inventory.

Try first with help closed. Review tomorrow and after a few days. A teacher or partner can read the listening script from the separate teacher pack.

Meet a new classmate

Goal: Greet someone, exchange names, and ask about an identity.

■ Words to help you

- 你好 – nǐ hǎo – hello
- 名字 – míngzi – name
- 学生 – xuésheng – student
- 老师 – lǎoshī – teacher
- 谢谢 – xièxie – thank you

■ Listen before reading

What does Wang Li say about himself?

1. He is a teacher.
2. He is a student.
3. His name is Lin An.

■ Read a different account

你好！我叫林安。我是学生。高文是老师。

Who is a teacher in the reading?

林安 / 高文 / Both people

■ Build a sentence

Complete “I am not a teacher”: 我 …… 是老师。

Meet a new classmate – speak and write

■ Speak

Greet a new classmate, give your name, and ask their name. Use real or fictional names.

■ Plan and write

Write a greeting, your name, and your identity. Use a fictional role if you wish.

- A greeting makes sense in the situation.
- 我叫 introduces the name.
- 我是 introduces an identity.

■ Remember

叫 gives a name; 是 gives an identity. Use 我叫林安 and 我是学生, rather than swapping the two verbs.

Arrange a time to meet

Goal: Ask the day and time, then agree when to meet.

■ Words to help you

- 明天 – míngtiān – tomorrow
- 星期三 – xīngqīsān – Wednesday
- 几点 – jǐ diǎn – what time
- 半 – bàn – half
- 学校 – xuéxiào – school

■ Listen before reading

When is the meeting?

1. Wednesday at 3:30
2. Wednesday at 4 p.m.
3. Thursday at 4 p.m.

■ Read a different account

明天是星期三。王力三点去学校。林安三点半去学校。

Who goes to school later?

王力 / 林安 / Both at the same time

■ Build a sentence

Complete “What time are you going?”: 你 …… 去?

Arrange a time to meet – speak and write

■ Speak

Ask a partner the day and time of a fictional meeting. They suggest Wednesday at four; confirm it.

■ Plan and write

Write a two-line meeting note: the weekday and time, then the place. Change at least one detail from the reading.

- The weekday and clock time are identifiable.
- The place is stated.
- The time differs from the reading.

■ Remember

星期三 is a weekday; 三点 is a clock time. Do not answer one question with the other.

Buy a small quantity

Goal: Ask the price and buy a stated number of things.

■ Words to help you

- 苹果 – píngguǒ – apple
- 个 – ge – general measure word
- 多少钱 – duōshao qián – how much money
- 块 – kuài – yuan, spoken
- 要 – yào – want, in this request

■ Listen before reading

What does the customer buy?

1. Two apples and water
2. Three apples without water
3. One apple

■ Read a different account

林安要两个苹果和一杯水。两个苹果六块钱，一杯水三块钱。一共九块钱。

How much is Lin An's purchase altogether?

三块钱 / 六块钱 / 九块钱

■ Build a sentence

Complete "two apples": 两 …… 苹果。

Buy a small quantity – speak and write

Speak

Be a customer: ask a price, then order three apples. Be the seller and give a price.

Plan and write

Write a short order for two apples and water. State a fictional total price.

- Use a number and measure word with 苹果.
- Include both requested items.
- Label the price as a total.

Remember

The count is 两个, not 二个 in this ordinary phrase. Use a measure word instead of directly copying English two apples.

Describe weather and location

Goal: Say what the weather is like and where a place is.

■ Words to help you

- 冷 – lěng – cold
- 热 – rè – hot
- 下雨 – xià yǔ – rain
- 旁边 – pángbiān – beside
- 哪里 – nǎlǐ – where

■ Listen before reading

Where is the park in the recording?

1. Beside the school
2. Beside the hospital
3. Inside the school

■ Read a different account

今天下雨，很冷。林安不去公园。她去学校。学校在医院旁边。

Why does the text describe an unpleasant outdoor day?

It is cold and raining / It is hot / The school is closed

■ Build a sentence

Complete “The school is beside the hospital”: 学校 …… 医院旁边。

Describe weather and location – speak and write

■ Speak

Describe today's weather. Ask a partner where a fictional school is and answer with 旁边.

■ Plan and write

Write one weather sentence and one location sentence using a different place order.

- Use an adjective or weather expression.
- Use 在 for location.
- Keep the two sentence purposes distinct.

■ Remember

For the ordinary adjective description use 今天很冷. Do not insert 是 just because English says is cold.

Choose food and a drink

Goal: Ask what someone wants to eat and drink.

■ Words to help you

- 吃 – chī – eat
- 喝 – hē – drink
- 饺子 – jiǎozi – dumplings
- 水 – shuǐ – water
- 想 – xiǎng – would like to

■ Listen before reading

Which drink does the speaker choose?

1. 水
2. 茶
3. 米饭

■ Read a different account

王力想吃饺子。林安想吃米饭。两个人都喝水。他们中午在学校吃饭。

What do Wang Li and Lin An both do?

Eat dumplings / Eat rice / Drink water

■ Build a sentence

Complete “What would you like to eat?”: 你想吃 ……?

Choose food and a drink – speak and write

■ Speak

Ask a partner what they want to eat and drink. Repeat their choices to check you understood.

■ Plan and write

Write a lunch choice: one food and one drink. Then state the place you eat.

- Name a food and a drink.
- Use 想 for the choice.
- Give a place with 在.

■ Remember

我想吃 means I want to eat, not I am eating now. Do not treat wanting and ongoing action as the same.

State a destination and departure time

Goal: Say where you are going, when, and how.

■ Words to help you

- 去 – qù – go
- 火车 – huǒchē – train
- 坐 – zuò – travel by / sit
- 上海 – Shànghǎi – Shanghai
- 八点 – bā diǎn – eight o'clock

■ Listen before reading

What is the departure time?

1. Eight
2. Nine
3. Tomorrow afternoon

■ Read a different account

王力明天八点坐火车去上海。林安明天九点坐车去学校。王力今天在学校。

Where is Wang Li today?

上海 / 学校 / On the train

■ Build a sentence

Complete "Where are you going?": 你去 ……?

State a destination and departure time – speak and write

■ Speak

Ask where a partner is going tomorrow and how. Give your own fictional departure plan.

■ Plan and write

Write a travel plan with a time, method, and destination. Change the time from the reading.

- Include a time before the action.
- Include 坐 plus transport.
- Include 去 plus a place.

■ Remember

在上海 gives a location; 去上海 gives a destination. Do not answer 去哪里 with only 坐火车.

Express a need and respond kindly

Goal: Say how you feel and what you would like to do.

■ Words to help you

- 不舒服 – bù shūfu – feel unwell
- 休息 – xiūxi – rest
- 游泳 – yóuyǒng – swim
- 会 – huì – know how to
- 能 – néng – can in the situation

■ Listen before reading

What does the speaker want?

1. To learn swimming
2. To rest
3. To go to school

■ Read a different account

林安会游泳，但是今天不舒服。她今天不去游泳，想在家休息。

Does the text say Lin An lacks swimming skill?

Yes / No / It does not mention swimming

■ Build a sentence

Complete “I want to rest”: 我想 ……。

Express a need and respond kindly – speak and write

■ Speak

Ask a partner whether they can go today. In a fictional role, say you feel unwell and want to rest.

■ Plan and write

Write two sentences contrasting a skill and today's possibility.

- Use 会 for the skill.
- Use 今天 to locate the situation.
- State the wish clearly.

■ Remember

会 and 能 overlap in some contexts, but a learned skill is different from being able to participate today.

Read a timetable and say what exists

Goal: Find a lesson time and describe a school facility.

■ Words to help you

- 中文课 – Zhōngwén kè – Chinese lesson
- 开始 – kāishǐ – begin
- 有 – yǒu – have / there is
- 没有 – méiyǒu – do not have / there is no
- 图书馆 – túshūguǎn – library

■ Listen before reading

When does Chinese begin in the recording?

1. Monday at nine
2. Tuesday at ten
3. Tuesday at nine

■ Read a different account

星期一，中文课九点开始，数学课十点开始。学校有图书馆，没有游泳池。

Which facility is absent in the reading?

The library / The swimming pool / The classrooms

■ Build a sentence

Complete “The school has no swimming pool”: 学校 …… 游泳池。

Read a timetable and say what exists – speak and write

■ Speak

Ask when a fictional Chinese class starts. Then ask about a library and reply with 有 or 没有.

■ Plan and write

Write a small timetable note and one sentence about a facility.

- State the weekday and subject.
- State a clock time.
- Use 有 or 没有 for the facility.

■ Remember

Do not write 不有 for this ordinary absence statement. 没有 can refer to a current situation.

Find details in a short notice

Goal: Distinguish people, quantities, places, and times in short messages.

■ Words to help you

- 桌子 – zhuōzi – table
- 上 – shàng – on / above
- 杯子 – bēizi – cup
- 书 – shū – book
- 本 – běn – measure word for books

■ Listen before reading

How many cups are in the recording?

1. Two
2. Three
3. None

■ Read a different account

桌子上有两个杯子和三本书。林安的书在学校。王力下午三点去学校。

Which quantity belongs to books in the reading?

Two / Three / Four

■ Build a sentence

Complete “three books”: 三 …… 书。

Find details in a short notice – speak and write

■ Speak

Describe a fictional table with two cups and one book. Ask a partner how many cups they heard.

■ Plan and write

Write a new table description with different quantities. Ask one detail question about it.

- State the place.
- Use 个 with cups and 本 with books.
- Ask a quantity question.

■ Remember

If you read the transcript before answering, record that as supported reading, not unseen listening.