HSK3 – student practice pack

Chinese

Original Mandarin teaching practice supporting HSK3. 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.

Make a plan and explain a condition

Goal: Arrange an activity while keeping conditions clear.

■ Words to help you

- 如果 – rúguǒ – if
- 虽然 – suīrán – although
- 决定 – juédìng – decide
- 活动 – huódòng – activity
- 参加 – cānjiā – take part

■ Listen before reading

What happens if it rains?

1. They read at home
2. They go to school
3. They already left

■ Read a different account

学校星期六有活动。林安虽然很累，但是想参加。王力说，如果不下雨，他就去。两个人还没决定几点出发。

Which detail is not yet decided?

The day of the school activity / Departure time / Lin An's interest

■ Build a sentence

Complete the result marker: 如果不下雨，我们 …… 去。

Make a plan and explain a condition – speak and write

■ Speak

Suggest an activity. Your partner adds a weather condition; repeat the conditional plan to confirm it.

■ Plan and write

Write a plan with one condition and one contrast.

- Separate the condition from a confirmed fact.
- Keep the result linked to the condition.
- Use a genuine contrast after 虽然.

■ Remember

A conditional plan is not proof that the activity will happen. Do not report an if-clause as an event.

Tell someone what you finished

Goal: Describe a completed action and its result clearly.

■ Words to help you

- 把 – bǎ – object-disposal marker here
- 作业 – zuòyè – homework
- 写完 – xiě wán – finish writing
- 找到 – zhǎo dào – find successfully
- 交 – jiāo – hand in

■ Listen before reading

Which result is complete?

1. The book is found
2. The homework is handed in
3. Both

■ Read a different account

林安找了十分钟，终于找到书了。她把作业写完了，但是还没交给老师。王力还在写作业。

What has Lin An not yet done?

Found the book / Finished homework / Handed in homework

■ Build a sentence

Complete “finish writing”: 我把作业写 …… 了。

Tell someone what you finished – speak and write

■ Speak

Report two tasks: one finished, one unfinished. Your partner checks which needs doing next.

■ Plan and write

Write a short progress message with a completed result and a remaining task.

- Make the completed result explicit.
- Keep the unfinished task negative.
- Use 把 with a known object and a meaningful outcome.

■ Remember

Do not place 把 before any noun automatically. This lesson uses a known object and an action that affects it.

Tell a short story in time order

Goal: Recount events and distinguish sequence from cause.

■ Words to help you

- 先 – xiān – first
- 然后 – ránhòu – then
- 最后 – zuìhòu – finally
- 又 – yòu – again, repeated event
- 再 – zài – again, subsequent action

■ Listen before reading

Where did the speaker go first?

1. School
2. Home
3. Library

■ Read a different account

昨天王力先去学校，然后去图书馆，最后回家。他在图书馆又见到了林安。今天林安想再去一次。

What does 林安想再去一次 describe?

A later intended repeat / A repeat that definitely already happened / Her first-ever visit

■ Build a sentence

Complete the final step marker: 先去学校，然后去图书馆，…… 回家。

Tell a short story in time order – speak and write

■ Speak

Tell a partner a three-event day. They retell it in the same order and ask about one detail.

■ Plan and write

Write a three-event story, then a sentence about a planned repeat.

- Use clear time and sequence.
- Keep the event order consistent.
- Distinguish the planned repeat from completed events.

■ Remember

Sequence alone does not prove causation. Keep 又 and 再 tied to the event's timing and meaning.