

Give a reason and make a suggestion

HSK 2

Original teaching practice. Read one pattern, cover its model and try the questions before checking the separate answer section. Examples adapted from Chinese Grammar Wiki (AllSet Learning, CC BY-NC-SA) retain the course-reference provenance.

Explain a change of plan and respond with a suggestion.

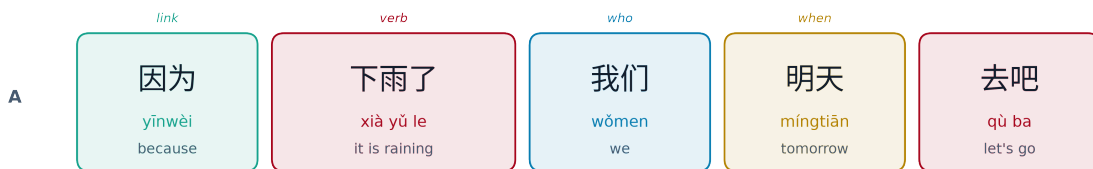
Before you start: Recall time words, 去 for going and weather statements. 为什么 requests a reason; a suggestion and an accepted plan provide different evidence.

■ Build the meaning

为什么 asks for a reason; 因为 introduces one. A reply should explain the decision rather than repeat it.

..... 吧 can soften a suggestion: 我们明天去吧. 了 can indicate a new situation in 下雨了; it is not simply a past-tense marker.

因为 gives the reason, 吧 makes a suggestion



■ Work through a decision

A says 今天下雨了, 我不去公园 – it has started raining today; I am not going to the park. Asked 为什么, an answer 因为下雨了 supplies the reason. 我不去公园 alone repeats the decision rather than explaining it. A later 我们明天去吧 proposes a replacement; agreement still needs a reply.

Compare: 下雨了 can announce rain starting or a newly relevant rainy situation; 了 is not simply an English past-tense ending. 我们明天去吧 is a suggestion, while 好, 明天去 can accept it in context. Neither establishes tomorrow's weather.

■ Useful words in context

- 为什么 wèishénme – why. 你为什么不去?
- 因为 yīnwèi – because. 因为下雨了。
- 吧 ba – suggestion particle here. 明天去吧。
- 一起 yìqǐ – together. 我们一起去。
- 下雨 xià yǔ – rain. 下雨了。

■ Listen before reading the script

Ask a partner to read the listening script from the answer section while you keep it covered. Then attempt the listening question. If you work alone without audio, use the script for reading practice; it is not a listening test.

■ Read a different account

今天下雨了。王力不去公园。林安问：“为什么？”他说：“因为下雨了。我们明天一起去吧。”

Try the reading question before checking the English meaning in the answer section.

■ Speak with a partner

Say why a fictional trip cannot happen today. Suggest a new time and let your partner accept or decline.

Check the distinction: A suggestion is not a confirmed arrangement until the other person agrees. 了 may signal a change, not merely past time.

Learn step by step · Practise and review.

Practice without the models

Choose a pattern, cover its teaching examples, and attempt its questions. Use the labels to find feedback in the separate key.

■ Give a reason and make a suggestion

0601.1 Listening. When is the suggested visit?

- A. Tomorrow
- B. This evening
- C. Yesterday

0601.2 Reading. What is Wang Li's reason?

- A. The rain
- B. The price
- C. His sister

0601.3 Complete “Why are you not going?”: 你 不去?

0601.4 Match each word with its meaning in this unit.

- 1. 为什么
- 1. 因为
- 1. 吧
- 1. 一起
- 1. 下雨
- A. why

- B. together
- C. suggestion particle here
- D. rain
- E. because

0601.5 Write a reason for a change of plan and a new suggestion.

Write or say your own response before reading the key.

0601.6 我们明天去吧。明天 means tomorrow and 去吧 suggests going. Without a reply, which claim is supported?

- A. No one can ever go.
- B. Everyone has confirmed the arrangement.
- C. The speaker suggests going tomorrow.

0601.7 林安 says 今天没有时间, 我不去商店。没有时间 means have no time and 商店 means shop. Asked 为什么不去 – why not go – first identify the stated circumstance. Which answer explains her choice?

- A. 我不去商店 – she is not going to the shop
- B. 因为今天没有时间 – because she has no time today
- C. Because the shop must have closed permanently

0601.8 Read the exchange. A: 今天我有事, 不能去。我们星期六去吧。B: 星期六我也不能去。有事 means have a commitment. Which account fits?

- A. A proposes today, but B suggests Saturday instead.
- B. A proposes Saturday, and B accepts that same day.
- C. A proposes Saturday, but B also cannot go that day.

0601.9 Use Mandarin for the new sentences or dialogue. You may explain your reasoning in English. Create a fictional change-of-plan exchange. Give a reason for not going today, suggest a different day and write a partner's acceptance or alternative. Then state exactly what is agreed and what remains undecided. Speak both roles or work with a partner.

Write or say your own response before reading the key.

A fresh situation

R1. Interpret and repair. A message says 因为下雨, 所以我们在家学习吧。Identify the reason and the suggested action.

R2. Use it yourself. Suggest going to the library because the home is noisy.

Write your responses before opening the key. Compare meaning as well as form; a different valid answer need not copy the model.

Answers and explanations

Check after your attempt. For open tasks, compare the message and the stated criteria, then revise one detail.

■ Give a reason and make a suggestion

0601.1 B. This evening

晚上 gives this evening in the recording's today context.

0601.2 A. The rain

因为下雨了 explains the change of plan.

0601.3 为什么

为什么 requests the reason.

0601.4 1-A: 为什么 = why; 2-E: 因为 = because; 3-C: 吧 = suggestion particle here; 4-B: 一起 = together; 5-D: 下雨 = rain

Use the example sentences to check each word's meaning in context.

0601.5 One possible response: 因为今天很热，我们晚上去吧。

Check meaning and form:

- Give a reason.
- Give a new time.
- Use 吧 for the suggestion, not as an English tense.

Compare the meaning and structure with the checklist. Your own response may differ from the model.

0601.6 C. The speaker suggests going tomorrow.

The sentence proposes tomorrow. It does not itself record the other person's agreement, refusal or permanent availability. Check the reply before treating a suggestion as a confirmed plan.

0601.7 B. 因为今天没有时间 – because she has no time today

Lack of time is the supplied reason. Repeating not going gives the decision, not its cause. Permanent closure is an invented explanation.

0601.8 C. A proposes Saturday, but B also cannot go that day.

A proposes Saturday after giving today's constraint. B's 也不能去 says Saturday is also not possible. No agreement or counterproposal appears; do not swap the speakers' roles or turn the suggestion into a confirmed plan.

0601.9 One possible response: Possible exchange: 今天我有事，不能去。我们明天去吧。好，明天下午三点去。The reply accepts tomorrow and supplies an afternoon time. A meeting place and travel method remain unstated. Other coherent reasons and replies are valid.

How to revise: If you called a proposal confirmed before reading the reply, revise the status. If your reason is just the decision repeated, add the circumstance. Ask for any

practical detail the final exchange still lacks.

Check meaning and form:

- Supply a circumstance that explains today's change.
- Use a suggestion that is separate from the reason.
- Make the partner's acceptance or counterproposal clear.
- Report only the agreed details as agreed; leave missing details unknown.
- Write or speak the requested sentences, questions or dialogue in Mandarin; optional English reasoning does not replace them.

If you called a proposal confirmed before reading the reply, revise the status. If your reason is just the decision repeated, add the circumstance. Ask for any practical detail the final exchange still lacks.

■ Listening script and meaning

今天很热。我不去公园。我们晚上去吧。

It is hot today. I am not going to the park. Let's go in the evening.

■ Reading meaning

It has started raining today. Wang Li does not go to the park. He explains the rain and suggests going together tomorrow.

■ Speaking model

A: 因为下雨了, 我们明天去吧。 B: 好, 明天去。

Compare the intended message first. Ask a listener to comment on intelligibility and pronunciation; matching the written model does not establish speaking accuracy.

■ Fresh-situation answers

R1. Rain is the reason; studying at home is the suggestion. 吧 gives a suggestion here rather than marking past or future tense.

R2. One possible response. 家里有点儿吵, 我们去图书馆学习吧。 The reason is relevant to the proposed place. 因为家里有点儿吵, 所以 is also possible; both connectors are not obligatory.

Recall later. Later, change the reason and propose an action that actually addresses it.