

HSK · HSK · HSK 5

Name: _____ Score: _____

1. Use the emphasis word taught here: _____ 十二点了，明天再做吧！

2. Use the recurring-pattern word taught here: 他 _____ 迟到。

3. Use the near-failure phrase taught here: 我 _____ 赶上车，幸好最后赶上了。

4. 你 _____ 早点来。

5. 有问题 _____ 问。

6. 毕业后我们再也没见过 states...
 - ☐ No meeting since graduation in the reported interval
 - ☐ A guaranteed prediction about every future day
 - ☐ Exactly one meeting
 - ☐ A requirement to meet tomorrow
7. Which statement explicitly gives a count of three?
 - ☐ 她提醒了三次。
 - ☐ 她再三提醒。
 - ☐ 她总帮助别人。
 - ☐ 她曾经住在上海。
8. 我去看朋友，顺便把书还给她 identifies which extra action?
 - ☐ Returning the book
 - ☐ Visiting the friend
 - ☐ Buying a ticket
 - ☐ Measuring a queue
9. In 我好不容易才买到票, which reading fits the taught hard-won construction?
 - ☐ Obtained the ticket after difficulty
 - ☐ Every 好不容易 sentence means easy
 - ☐ No ticket was obtained
 - ☐ Exactly three attempts are stated

10. A ticket costs 20 yuan and another 80 yuan. What is their absolute price gap?

- ☐ 60 yuan
- ☐ 100 yuan
- ☐ 4 yuan
- ☐ 2 yuan

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1. 都

都 emphasises the point already reached: it is already twelve.

2. 总

总 works like 总是 in this habit use.

3. 差点没

差点没 describes nearly failing to catch the bus; the following clause makes success explicit.

4. 尽量

尽量 expresses an effort toward early arrival.

5. 尽管

Here 尽管 encourages asking freely.

6. No meeting since graduation in the reported interval

没见过 reports the past interval; it does not prove all future outcomes.

7. 她提醒了三次。

三次 states the count; 再三 does not give an exact number.

8. Returning the book

The visit supplies the stated main purpose.

9. Obtained the ticket after difficulty

The construction supports the idiomatic hard-won reading.

10. 60 yuan

Subtract 20 from 80 to obtain 60.