

HSK · HSK · HSK 5

Name: _____ Score: _____

1. Using the lesson pattern in this demonstrated example: Among the classmates, he's tallest: 同学 _____, 他最高。

2. Using the lesson pattern in this demonstrated example: We trust each other: 我们 _____ 信任。

3. Using the lesson pattern in this demonstrated example: Since graduating, I've been busy: 毕业 _____, 我一直很忙。

4. Using the lesson pattern in this demonstrated example: When I got home, it was dark: _____ 我回家的时候, 天黑了。

5. Using the lesson pattern in this demonstrated example: He's a warm-hearted person: 他 _____ 人很热情。

6. Where does 当中 occur in the group-frame pattern taught here?
☐ after the group it points into
☐ before the group, like English "among"
7. How does 彼此 differ from 互相?
☐ 彼此 can be an object, as in 了解彼此; 互相 normally modifies an action
☐ The two cannot ever express mutual action
8. In a conversation taking place now, 毕业以来 frames which period?
☐ From graduation to the present reference point
☐ Entirely in the future
☐ Only before graduation
9. Which expression closes the full 当 ... 的时候 pattern taught here?
☐ 的时候
☐ 以后
10. In the team's assessment 他这个人很热情, what does 这个人 help do?

- ☐ Frame him as a person for the following comment
- ☐ Prove that the comment is criticism
- ☐ Identify his job

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1. 当中

(Group) + 当中 = among: 同学当中, 他最高.

2. 彼此

彼此 + Verb = each other: 彼此信任.

3. 以来

Time / Event + 以来 = ever since: 毕业以来, 我一直很忙.

4. 当

当 + Clause + 的时候 = when ...: 当我回家的时候, 天黑了.

5. 这个

Noun + 这个 + Category sizes someone up: 他这个人很热情.

6. after the group it points into

The demonstrated pattern names the group first, then 当中. This is a construction pattern, not a claim that the word has only one position in all Chinese sentences.

7. 彼此 can be an object, as in 了解彼此; 互相 normally modifies an action

彼此 is a reciprocal pronoun; 互相 is normally an adverb. Both can occur before 信任.

8. From graduation to the present reference point

The event graduation is the start, and the current conversation supplies the reference endpoint. A dated report can have its own reference point.

9. 的时候

的时候 closes this full taught time clause. Shorter constructions also exist, so it is not a rule for every occurrence of 当.

10. Frame him as a person for the following comment

The frame identifies what is being discussed; 很热情 supplies the warm evaluation. Context and delivery also affect tone.