

HSK · HSK · HSK 5

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Score: \_\_\_\_\_

1. Which works for an abstract target (向他学习)?  
☐ 向  
☐ 往
2. Which can say “(be) good to me” (对 \_\_\_\_ 我好)?  
☐ 对 (对我好)  
☐ 对于 (对于我好)
3. Which switches to a NEW sub-topic (“as for ...”)?  
☐ 至于  
☐ 关于
4. Which means “for your own good” (a benefit / motive)?  
☐ 为 (为你好)  
☐ 给 (给你好)
5. Using the lesson pattern in this demonstrated example: Keep walking straight ahead: 一直 \_\_\_\_\_ 前走。  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. Using the lesson pattern in this demonstrated example: He’s very good to me: 他 \_\_\_\_\_ 我很好。  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. Using the lesson pattern in this demonstrated example: About this matter, I’m not clear: \_\_\_\_\_ 这件事, 我不清楚。  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. Using the lesson pattern in this demonstrated example: I bought you a present: 我 \_\_\_\_\_ 你买了礼物。  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. 朝 can mean “facing toward” (朝南 = facing south).  
☐ True    ☐ False
10. 对于 is more formal and used for a topic / issue.  
☐ True    ☐ False

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1. 向

向 works concretely and abstractly; 往 is for a destination of movement.

2. 对 (对我好)

对我好 is fine; 对我好 is not. 对 is broader.

3. 至于

至于 = as for (new sub-topic); 关于 = about; 对于 = regarding.

4. 为 (为你好)

为你好 = for your good; 给 marks a recipient (给你买).

5. ['往', '向', '朝']

往前走 is the demonstrated form, and 向前走 or 朝前走 are also natural movement-direction expressions.

6. 对

对 = to / toward (a person): 对我很好.

7. ['关于', '对于', '对']

关于 introduces the topic. 对于 or 对 can also naturally frame the speaker's knowledge of this issue; the functions overlap.

8. ['给', '为']

给你买了礼物 is natural; 为你买了礼物 can also name the beneficiary. A strict exclusive answer is not justified here.

9. True

Yes — 朝 = facing: 朝南, 朝着门口.

10. True

Yes — 对于这个问题 ...; where 对于 fits, 对 usually also fits.