助动词

HSK 5 Grammar

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.

将 / 将要 / 将会 (formal future)

Read tomorrow's notice

- A school notice says **会议将在明天举行。** – the meeting will be held tomorrow. The notice places the event after today.
- It reports the announced plan. Reading it today does not show that tomorrow's meeting has already happened.

Keep the subject and future action

- Put **将 / 将要 / 将会** before the future action phrase: **学校将会公布结果。** – the school will announce the results.
- In the meeting example, **在明天** supplies the time and **举行** supplies the event. 将 does not mark 会议 as an object to move.

会议将在明天举行。
huì yì jiāng zài míng tiān jǔ xíng
Word guide: 会议 – meeting; 将 – will; 在 – at; 明天 – tomorrow; 举行 – be held.

Separate future and object uses

- **会议将在明天举行。** announces a future event. **请将门关上。**
  qǐng jiāng mén guān shàng
  Word guide: 请 – please; 将 – object marker; 门 – door; 关上 – close. asks someone to close the door; 门 is the affected object.
- The same written 将 does different jobs. Read the whole action phrase, rather than translating every 将 as will.

Separate future and object uses

Notice read today
会议将在明天举行。

Revised tomorrow start: 15:00
Old start: 14:00 → one hour later

Future announcement ≠ completed event
会议已经举行了。 reports completion

Keep the stated situation and evidence together.

Re-read a changed time

- A revised fictional notice changes tomorrow's start from 14:00 to 15:00. The announced start is now one hour later.
- Use the revised time when planning your arrival. Neither the future form nor a time on the notice proves the meeting actually began then.

Choose a register, not a certainty level

- 将 is common in formal written announcements. In a chat about tomorrow, **我们明天要开会。** is an ordinary alternative.
- A formal style does not make a plan impossible to cancel. **会议已经举行了。** instead reports a meeting already held.

Check event, time and evidence

- Identify the subject, the action and its stated future time. Keep a future announcement separate from a completed-event report.
- When 将 puts an object before an action, read that object use separately. Register alone does not tell you which job 将 performs.

Practise this pattern step by step.

Practice without the models

将 / 将要 / 将会 (formal future)

1101.1 Use one of the future forms taught here: The meeting will be held tomorrow: 会议 …… 在明天举行。

1101.2 {'en': ' 将 here is used mostly in…', 'zh': ' 这里的将多用于 ……'}

- A. {'en': 'casual chat among friends', 'zh': ' 朋友间闲聊'}
- B. {'en': 'news / formal announcements', 'zh': ' 新闻 / 正式通告'}

1101.3 {'en': 'This future 将 is the same as the 把-style 将 (将门关上).', 'zh': ' 这个表将来的将和把式的将 (将门关上) 是同一用法。'}

True or false? Explain or repair the statement.

1101.4 An announcement gives tomorrow's meeting time. What does 会议将在明天举行。communicate?

- A. 将 presents the meeting as a future event in formal style.
- B. 将 always introduces an object before a disposal action.

1101.5 An announcement says 会议将在明天举行。Does it establish that the meeting has already been held?

True or false? Explain or repair the statement.

1101.6 A revised notice changes tomorrow's start from 14:00 to 15:00. How many minutes later is the announced start?

1101.7 Match the complete sentence to its job.

- 1. 学校将会公布结果。
- 1. 请将门关上。
- 1. 会议已经举行了。
- A. Ask for an action on the door
- B. Announce a future action
- C. Report a meeting already held

1101.8 Using formal 将 in a meeting notice shows the plan can never be cancelled.

True or false? Explain or repair the statement.

1101.9 Recall the situation: Read tomorrow's notice. Decide what the speaker wanted to communicate. Close the examples. Say a Mandarin response, then write it in Chinese. Explain briefly in English what the lesson's pattern adds. Compare with the model, then change one detail and try again.

Write or say your own response before reading the key.

Answers and explanations

■ 将 / 将要 / 将会 (formal future)

1101.1 {'en': ' 将', 'zh': ' 将'}

{'en': ' **将 / 将要 / 将会 + VP** = formal future: 会议将在明天举行.', 'zh': ' **将 / 将要 / 将会 + 动词短语** = 书面将来: 会议将在明天举行。'}

1101.2 B. {'en': 'news / formal announcements', 'zh': ' 新闻 / 正式通告'}

{'en': ' 将 = a formal "will"; everyday speech prefers 会 / 要.', 'zh': ' 将 = 书面 " 将 "; 口语多用会 / 要。'}

1101.3 False.

{'en': 'No – same character, two senses: future 将 vs disposal 将.', 'zh': ' 不是 — 同字两义: 将来的将 vs 处置的将。'}

1101.4 A. 将 presents the meeting as a future event in formal style.

将 presents the meeting as a future event in formal style. Compare 将门关上, where 将 introduces an object to be acted on. Word order and meaning determine which use applies.

1101.5 False.

The notice announces a future meeting; completion would need a later report or other evidence.

1101.6 60

15:00 minus 14:00 is one hour, or 60 minutes. This compares announced times; it does not prove actual completion.

1101.7 1–B: 学校将会公布结果。= Announce a future action; 2–A: 请将门关上。= Ask for an action on the door; 3–C: 会议已经举行了。= Report a meeting already held

The future, object-before-action and completed-event constructions make different claims.

1101.8 False.

Formal register does not guarantee that the future plan will be fulfilled.

1101.9 One possible response: 会议将在明天举行。

Check meaning and form:

- My response conveys a message that fits the opening situation.
- I can explain the meaning of the pattern, rather than only naming it.
- A revised fictional notice changes tomorrow's start from 14:00 to 15:00. The announced start is now one hour later.
- Use the revised time when planning your arrival. Neither the future form nor a time on the notice proves the meeting actually began then.
- I tried a second response with a name, time, place, or description changed.

This is supported productive practice. Compare meaning and structure; your answer need not copy the model. A partner or teacher must hear the spoken response to comment on pronunciation.