

Give a reason and make a suggestion

HSK 2

Use the examples with their context and limits. Recall a sentence before reading the model. Original teaching additions accompany examples adapted from Chinese Grammar Wiki (AllSet Learning, CC BY-NC-SA); see the course reference provenance. Explain a change of plan and respond with a suggestion.

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.

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。

Read for meaning

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。”

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

Listen to a different passage

Ask a partner to read this with the script closed. Use the online practice for browser playback.

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.

Speak and write

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

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

One speaking model: A: 因为下雨了，我们明天去吧。B: 好，明天去。

One writing model: 因为今天很热，我们晚上去吧。

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

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.