

11. Auxiliary verbs

Starter Quiz · 课前小测

HSK · HSK · HSK 5

Name: _____ Score: _____

1. Use one of the future forms taught here: The meeting will be held tomorrow: 会议 _____ 在明天举行。
- _____
2. 将 here is used mostly in...
- ☐ news / formal announcements

☐ casual chat among friends
3. This future 将 is the same as the 把-style 将 (将门关上).
- ☐ True

☐ False
4. An announcement gives tomorrow’s meeting time. What does 会议将在明天举行。communicate?
- ☐ 将 always introduces an object before a disposal action.

☐ 将 presents the meeting as a future event in formal style.
5. An announcement says 会议将在明天举行。Does it establish that the meeting has already been held?
- ☐ True

☐ False
6. A revised notice changes tomorrow’s start from 14:00 to 15:00. How many minutes later is the announced start?
- _____
7. Using formal 将 in a meeting notice proves the plan can never be cancelled.
- ☐ True

☐ False

11. Auxiliary verbs

Answers · 答案

HSK · HSK · HSK 5

1. 将
- 将 / 将要 / 将会 + VP = formal future: 会议将在明天举行.
2. news / formal announcements
- 将 = a formal “will”; everyday speech prefers 会 / 要.
3. False
- No — same character, two senses: future 将 vs disposal 将.
4. 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.
5. False
- The notice announces a future meeting; completion would need a later report or other evidence.
6. 60
- 15:00 minus 14:00 is one hour, or 60 minutes. This compares announced times; it does not prove actual completion.
7. False
- Formal register does not guarantee that the future plan will be fulfilled.