了(le) - Exercises

TRUE or FALSE

1. 我们吃了午饭。(Wǒmen chīle wǔfàn.)

2. 他没写完作业了。(Tā méi xiěwán zuòyè le.)

3. 他喜欢了打篮球。(Tā xǐhuan le dǎ lánqiú.)

4. 外面下雨了！(Wàimian xià yǔ le!)

5. 快九点了，我要回家了。(Kuài jiǔ diǎn le, wǒ yào huíjiā le.)

6. 他们经常去了游泳。(Tāmen jīngcháng qùle yóuyǒng.)

7. 你吃早饭了吗？(Nǐ chī zǎofàn le ma?)

8. 我昨天看一本书。(Wǒ zuótiān kàn yì běn shū.)

Answers

1. 我们吃了午饭。(Wǒmen chīle wǔfàn.). **TRUE**
>> Here "了" is functioned as an aspect particle. And "吃了" to express the completion of the action "吃".

2. 他没写完作业了。(Tā méi xiěwán zuòyè le.) **FALSE**
Correct version: 他没写完作业。He doesn't finish his homework./他写完作业了。He has finished his homework.
>> Here "了" is used at the end of a sentence to express a change, and for the negative form we should use "没" and leave out "了". So here we can change it into "他没写完作业" by removing "了" or we keep down the affirmative form by removing "没", thus it goes to "他写完作业了。".

3. 他喜欢了打篮球。(Tā xǐhuan le dǎ lánqiú.) **FALSE**
Correct version: 他喜欢打篮球。He likes playing basketball.
>> "喜欢" is a kind of mental activity and "了" is not used if the verb expresses a mental activity. So here we should remove "了".

4. 外面下雨了！(Wàimian xià yǔ le!) **TRUE**
It's raining outside!
>> In "下雨了", "了" is used to indicate the change, meaning "It didn't rain in the past, but it is now."

5. 快九点了，我要回家了。(Kuài jiǔ diǎn le, wǒ yào huíjiā le.) **TRUE**
It will be nine o'clock and I need to go back home.
>> The patterns "快……了" and "要……了" indicates a change that is going to take place.

6. 他们经常去了游泳。(Tāmen jīngcháng qùle yóuyǒng.) **FALSE**
Correct version: 他们经常去游泳。They often go to swim.
>> "经常"(often) indicates "游泳"(swim) this action happens regularly, so here we shouldn't use "了".

7. 你吃早饭了吗？(Nǐ chī zǎofàn le ma?) **TRUE**
Have you had breakfast?
>> "Sentence + 了" indicates the change in state of somebody or something that has already happened. So here the speaker wants to know your state on whether you have finished "吃早饭" or not.

8. 我昨天看一本书。(Wǒ zuótiān kàn yì běn shū.) **FALSE**
Correct version: 我昨天看了一本书。I read a book yesterday.
>> "昨天"(yesterday) indicates the action "看" has already happened in the past. Thus, "了" should be used after "看", as "verb + 了" indicates the completion of an action.