



OFFICIAL HSK 3.0 CURRICULUM

HSK 2 Study Guide

Fluency in Routine Life — Expanding Word Combinations & Conversational Confidence.

202

WORDS

125

CHARS

78

GRAMMAR

34

TOPICS

76

TASKS

Official Capability Benchmark:

Can conduct basic communication in everyday living, studying, and simple workplace scenarios.

1. HSK 2 Vocabulary Flashcards

202 official headwords with tone alignment & POS.

202 WORDS

#1

点
diǎn

[v.] To touch or mark lightly with a small tip; To order food

#2

多
duō

[num., adv.] Many, much; a large number or amount of something

#3

给
gěi

[prep.] Marks the receiver of a transfer, born from the verb "to give"; Points to "to", "for", and the passive agent ("by")

#4

好
hǎo

[adv.] Well, in a fine or proper manner; Very, quite, really (intensifier before adjectives)

#5

那
nà

[conj.] 那 in the dialogue, reaching back to a given condition to move forward; Then

#6

啊
a

[part.] An exclamation from an open mouth, a sound of surprise or realization; A sentence-final particle adding exclamation, enthusiasm, or confirmation

#7

爱好
ài hào

[v., n.] hobby; to be fond of; to like

#8

白色
bái sè

[n.] white; white color

#9

班
bān

[n.] A defined group of people arranged together for work or study; Class, team, shift, or a scheduled duty roster

#10

帮
bāng

[v.] To assist by working alongside or using one's strength for another's task; To help, aid, or do a favor for someone

#11

帮忙
bāng máng

[v.] to help; to do a favor

#12

包
bāo

[v., n., m.] To enfold or enclose something within a covering; A bag, package, or bundle

#13

本子
běn zi

[n.] notebook; book

#14

比
bǐ

[v., prep.] To stand side by side with another, comparing the two; To compare, contrast, or compete

#15

笔
bǐ

[n.] A writing brush made of bamboo handle and animal hair; A pen, pencil, or any writing instrument

#16

别
bié

[adv.] To separate or part; the root sense of being distinct and apart

#17

不错
bú cuò

[adj.] not bad; pretty good; correct

#18

不好意思
bù hǎo yì si

embarrassed; sorry; excuse me

#19

长
cháng

[adj.] Long flowing hair streaming down from a person's head; Long in space, distance, or time

#20

车站
chē zhàn

[n.] station; stop (bus or train)

#21 出 chū [v.] To go out or come out, moving from inside an enclosed space to the outside; To appear, occur, or arise	#22 出国 chū guó [v.] to go abroad; to leave one's country
#23 出来 chū lái [v.] to come out; to emerge	#24 出门 chū mén [v.] to go out; to leave home
#25 出去 chū qù [v.] to go out	#26 床 chuáng [n.] A wooden platform for sleeping, placed under a shelter or roof; A bed
#27 词 cí [n.] Words or phrases used to express ideas in speech and writing; A word or term	#28 次 cì [m.] A temporary stop or resting spot along a journey; One occurrence or turn in a sequence—counting times, rounds, or events
#29 从 cóng [prep.] Two people walking in tandem, one behind the other on the same path; From (a starting point in place, time, or source)	#30 从小 cóng xiǎo [adv.] from childhood; since one was very young
#31 错 cuò [adj.] Jumbled and interlocking, like metal inlay crossing at odd angles; Wrong, mistaken, incorrect	#32 打 dǎ [v.] To strike or hit with the hand; To play a game, make a call, type, light (fire), fetch — the all-purpose "do" verb for nearly every action
#33 打车 dǎ chē [v.] to take a taxi; to hail a cab	#34 打开 dǎ kāi [v.] to open; to turn on
#35 但 dàn [conj.] Baring the chest at dawn; as a function word, "only, merely" — a narrow focus	#36 但是 dàn shì [conj.] but; however
#37 得 de [part.] Obtaining, reaching, or attaining — the root sense behind the grammatical particle; A structural particle (de) linking verbs/adjectives to complements of degree, result, or manner	#38 地 de [part.] A structural particle, rooted in the noun "ground/earth" (地 dì), that attaches an adverbial word to a following verb; Chinese's everyday "-ly" marker: 慢慢地走 (walk slowly), 高兴地说 (say happily) — describi...
#39 等 děng [v.] To arrange bamboo slips evenly into neat stacks; To wait, await, or hold on for someone or something	#40 地铁 dì tiě [n.] subway; metro; underground
#41 懂 dǒng [v.] To know a meaning clearly and deeply in the heart/mind; To understand, comprehend, grasp, or finally figure something out	#42 动 dòng [v.] To exert strength to set something in motion or shift it; To move, touch, act, affect, or stir emotion

#43

饭馆
fàn guǎn

[n.] restaurant; eatery

#44

飞
fēi

[v.] To move through the air with wings, as birds do; To fly by aircraft

#45

高
gāo

[adj., n.] A tall building or high mound rising above the landscape; Height, tall, loud, expensive, superior

#46

高中
gāo zhōng

[n.] high school; senior high school

#47

告诉
gào su

[v.] to tell; to inform

#48

个子
gè zi

[n.] height; stature; build

#49

跟
gēn

[prep., conj.] To follow behind a person's heel, moving exactly with them; With, in company of

#50

公交车
gōng jiāo chē

[n.] bus; public bus

#51

过
guò

[v.] To move along a path and leave it behind, crossing from one side to another; To pass by, go through, exceed, or spend time on an activity

#52

过来
guò lái

[v.] to come over; to come here

#53

过年
guò nián

[v.] to celebrate the Chinese New Year; to spend the New Year

#54

过去
guò qù

[v.] to go over; to pass by

#55

还是
hái shì

[adv., conj.] or (in questions); still; had better

#56

黑色
hēi sè

[n.] black; black color

#57

红茶
hóng chá

[n.] black tea

#58

红色
hóng sè

[n.] red; red color

#59

后面
hòu miàn

[n.] behind; back; later

#60

花
huā

[v.] To use up or pay out resources, as petals fall from a bloom and vanish; To spend money or time

#61

画
huà

[v., n.] To draw boundary lines with a brush around a field; To paint or sketch

#62

坏
huài

[adj.] Ruined, collapsed, or broken down (as of a wall or structure); Bad, evil, spoiled, rotten, or terrible in quality

#63

回来
huí lái

[v.] to come back; to return

#64

回去
huí qù

[v.] to go back; to return

#65 机 场 jī chǎng [n.] airport	#66 机 票 jī piào [n.] airplane ticket; plane ticket; flight ticket
#67 记 得 jì de [v.] to remember; to recall	#68 间 jiān [m.] A unit counting enclosed spaces like rooms; Used for houses, shops, and other building units
#69 教 jiāo [v.] To guide someone's learning through words, actions, or discipline; To teach, instruct, train, or coach in any skill or subject	#70 教 室 jiào shì [n.] classroom
#71 介 绍 jiè shào [v.] to introduce; to recommend	#72 进 jìn [v.] To advance or move forward step by step; To enter, go into, come in
#73 近 jìn [adj.] Near in space or distance; close by	#74 进 来 jìn lái [v.] to come in; to enter
#75 进 去 jìn qù [v.] to go in; to enter (away from the speaker)	#76 经 常 jīng cháng [adv.] often; frequently; regularly
#77 酒 店 jiǔ diàn [n.] hotel; restaurant	#78 就 jiù [adv.] To approach or go toward a high place, drawing close to the target; Then, precisely, just, already—marks immediacy, emphasis, and logical closeness
#79 咖 啡 kā fēi [n.] coffee	#80 开 始 kāi shǐ [v., n.] to start; to begin; beginning
#81 开 学 kāi xué [v.] to start school; to begin a new term	#82 考 kǎo [v.] To question or test someone's knowledge, as elders did with the young; To take an exam
#83 考 试 kǎo shì [v., n.] examination; test; to take a test	#84 可 能 kě néng [adj., n., v.] possible; maybe; possibility
#85 裤 子 kù zi [n.] trousers; pants	#86 快 kuài [adj., adv.] Feeling pleased or relieved at heart, with a sense of inner joy; Swift in movement or action

#87 快乐 kuài lè [adj.] happy; joyful; cheerful	#88 快要 kuài yào [adv.] soon; about to; on the point of
#89 篮球 lán qiú [n.] basketball	#90 累 lèi [adj., v.] To bind or pile up with threads, creating a heavy load; To feel tired, fatigued, worn out
#91 离 lí [v.] To fly off from a place like a bird departing its nest; To leave, to part from, to be away from, or to be distant from	#92 里面 lǐ miàn [n.] inside; interior
#93 楼 lóu [n.] A multi-story wooden tower or elevated structure; A building, floor, or story	#94 路 lù [n.] A path or roadway formed by the constant passing of feet on the ground; A route, journey, distance, direction, or method/way of achieving something
#95 路上 lù shàng [n.] on the road; on the way	#96 旅游 lǚ yóu [v.] to travel; to tour; to go on a trip
#97 绿茶 lǜ chá [n.] green tea	#98 绿色 lǜ sè [n.] green; the color green
#99 慢 màn [adj.] Slow in movement or action; unhurried, sluggish in pace	#100 没意思 méi yì si boring; uninteresting; meaningless
#101 每 měi [pron.] A single member or instance considered individually within a larger group; Each and every	#102 门 mén [n.] A two-leaf wooden door or gate at the entrance of a building; A category, field, or family
#103 门口 mén kǒu [n.] doorway; entrance; gate	#104 门票 mén piào [n.] entrance ticket; admission ticket
#105 面 miàn [suff.] The face — the outward front surface of the head that others see; As a suffix, it marks a side, surface, aspect, or directional -ward: 上面 (above), 外面 (outside), 方面 (aspect)	#106 名 míng [n., m.] A person's own name, called out in the dark to identify oneself; Name, reputation, rank or place
#107 拿 ná [v.] To close the hand over a thing to grasp and keep it; To take, hold, carry, or get	#108 那么 nà me [pron., conj.] so; such; in that case; then

#109 那样 nà yàng [pron.] that kind; like that; such	#110 奶茶 nǎi chá [n.] milk tea
#111 奶奶 nǎi nai [n.] (paternal) grandmother; grandma	#112 男孩儿 nán hái r [n.] boy
#113 鸟 niǎo [n.] A feathered animal with wings and a beak that lays eggs; Any bird or fowl	#114 女孩儿 nǚ hái r [n.] girl
#115 旁边 páng biān [n.] side; next to	#116 跑 pǎo [v.] To move swiftly on foot, with legs driving the body forward; To run away, flee, function, or go on errands
#117 跑步 pǎo bù [v.] to jog; to run	#118 票 piào [n.] A slip of paper used as proof or entitlement; A ticket, ballot, vote, banknote, or coupon
#119 妻子 qī zi [n.] wife	#120 起来 qǐ lái [v.] to stand up; to get up; (as a complement) to start doing something
#121 前面 qián miàn [n.] front; ahead; in front	#122 晴 qíng [adj.] Sky bright with a visible sun and no clouds overhead; Clear, sunny weather
#123 球 qiú [n.] A round ornamental jade bead or sphere carved from precious stone; A ball, sphere, globe, or anything round like a sports ball or planet	#124 让 ràng [v.] To yield in speech, deferring respectfully instead of pressing one's own claim; To let or allow
#125 肉 ròu [n.] The edible muscular tissue of animals; flesh covering the bones	#126 商场 shāng chǎng [n.] shopping mall; department store
#127 上来 shàng lái [v.] to come up (towards the speaker)	#128 上面 shàng miàn [n.] above; on top of; surface
#129 上去 shàng qù [v.] to go up (away from the speaker)	#130 上网 shàng wǎng [v.] to go online; to surf the internet

#131 身体 shēn tǐ [n.] body; health	#132 生日 shēng rì [n.] birthday
#133 时 shí [n.] The four seasons marked by the sun's yearly cycle; Time in general	#134 事情 shì qing [n.] matter; thing; affair; business
#135 手 shǒu [n.] The five-fingered appendage at the end of the arm, used for grasping and touching; A person's skill or craft	#136 手表 shǒu biǎo [n.] wristwatch
#137 书包 shū bāo [n.] schoolbag; backpack	#138 舒服 shū fu [adj.] comfortable; feeling well
#139 送 sòng [v.] To escort someone on their way as a gesture of respect or farewell; To deliver, send, or give as a gift	#140 虽然 suī rán [conj.] although; even though
#141 所以 suǒ yǐ [conj.] therefore; so; as a result	#142 疼 téng [adj.] Body afflicted by illness or cold, producing a sharp aching sensation; Painful, sore, tender
#143 踢 tī [v.] To strike or propel forcefully with the foot; To play soccer/football	#144 题 tí [n.] The forehead, the front part of the head; A topic, problem, test question, or title—the "head" of any discussion or written work
#145 条 tiáo [m.] A thin branch cut from a tree—long, slender, and pliant; A measure word for long, thin, flexible things: a river, fish, road, pair of pants, or piece of news	#146 跳舞 tiào wǔ [v.] to dance
#147 头 tóu [n.] The head of a person or animal, the part above the neck; Top, tip, end, beginning, leader, first, or front part of something	#148 外国 wài guó [n.] foreign country; abroad
#149 外面 wài miàn [n.] outside; exterior	#150 完 wán [v.] To bring a construction or task to full completion, making it entirely whole; To finish, complete, end, run out of, or be all done with something
#151 万 wàn [num.] Ten thousand, the largest standard unit of ancient Chinese counting; Countless, myriad, all things	#152 往 wǎng [v., prep.] To go or journey toward a specific destination; Towards, in the direction of

#153 网 上 wǎng shàng [n.] on the internet; online	#154 忘 wàng [v.] To lose the heart's memory of something; To forget, neglect, or leave behind
#155 位 wèi [m.] The place where a person stands; a person's station or position	#156 为什么 wèi shén me why; for what reason
#157 希望 xī wàng [v.] to hope; to wish	#158 洗 xǐ [v.] To remove dirt from something using water; To wash, bathe, or rinse
#159 洗手间 xǐ shǒu jiān [n.] restroom; bathroom; toilet	#160 下来 xià lái [v.] to come down; to descend
#161 下面 xià miàn [n.] below; under; underneath; next (in a sequence)	#162 下去 xià qù [v.] to go down; to continue
#163 小孩儿 xiǎo hái r [n.] child; kid	#164 小时候 xiǎo shí hou [n.] childhood; when one was young
#165 笑 xiào [v.] To brighten the face and make sounds from joy; To laugh, smile, or laugh at someone in mockery	#166 姓 xìng [n., v.] The clan name inherited from the mother's side at birth (生); To be surnamed
#167 姓名 xìng míng [n.] full name	#168 颜色 yán sè [n.] color
#169 眼睛 yǎn jīng [n.] eye	#170 药 yào [n.] Healing herbs gathered from the ground for medicinal use; Medicine, drug, or medication
#171 药店 yào diàn [n.] pharmacy; drugstore	#172 爷爷 yé ye [n.] paternal grandfather; grandpa
#173 一会儿 yí huì r [数量] a while; a moment	#174 已经 yǐ jīng [adv.] already

#175 一起 yì qǐ [adv.] together	#176 意思 yì si [n.] meaning; idea
#177 阴 yīn [adj.] The shady, dark side of a hill or mountain where sunlight does not reach; Overcast, gloomy, hidden, secretive, or negative qualities	#178 因为 yīn wèi [prep., conj.] because; because of
#179 游 yóu [v.] To move through water by swimming or floating; To travel, roam, tour, wander, or hang out	#180 游泳 yóu yǒng [v.] to swim
#181 有意思 yǒu yì si interesting; meaningful	#182 有时 yǒu shí [adv.] sometimes
#183 右 yòu [n.] The right-hand side, opposite of left; The right side, the right hand, or the rightward direction	#184 右边 yòu bian [n.] right side
#185 鱼 yú [n.] A pictograph of a fish with a triangular head, a scaled body, and a splayed tail fin; Any fish	#186 远 yuǎn [adj.] Far in physical distance — a long way from a starting point; Distant in time, remote in relationship, or far-reaching in scope and influence
#187 运动 yùn dòng [v., n.] to exercise; sports; movement	#188 站 zhàn [n.] A place where people or vehicles stand still, a fixed stopping point; A station, stop, or stand—for trains, buses, taxis, or service points
#189 丈夫 zhàng fu [n.] husband	#190 这么 zhè me [pron.] so; such; this way
#191 这样 zhè yàng [pron.] like this; such; this way	#192 着 zhe [part.] To be attached or touching a surface, staying in place; As a particle after verbs: marks a continuous, ongoing state or action (e
#193 正 zhèng [adv.] Upright and centered, exactly on the mark; Just (now)	#194 周 zhōu [n.] The outer boundary or full circle around something; A week (a complete cycle of seven days)
#195 准备 zhǔn bèi [v.] to prepare; to get ready; to intend	#196 自己 zì jǐ [pron.] oneself; self

#197

走
zǒu

[v.] To run swiftly with long strides — the original classic sense of moving fast on foot; To walk, go, leave, or depart from one place to another

#198

走路
zǒu lù

[v.] to walk; to go on foot

#199

足球
zú qiú

[n.] football; soccer

#200

最
zuì

[adv.] In the extreme highest position; the utmost limit of degree

#201

左
zuǒ

[n.] The left hand; the side of the body where the left hand rests

#202

左边
zuǒ bian

[n.] left side

2. HSK 2 Characters & Writing

Recognition grid & 7-cell Tian Zi Ge stroke practice.

125 CHARS · 100 WRITE

Part 1: Character Recognition (125 Characters)

啊 ¹	帮 ²	备 ³	比 ⁴	笔 ⁵	表 ⁶	别 ⁷	步 ⁸
场 ⁹	词 ¹⁰	次 ¹¹	从 ¹²	错 ¹³	但 ¹⁴	地 ¹⁵	等 ¹⁶
店 ¹⁷	懂 ¹⁸	动 ¹⁹	啡 ²⁰	夫 ²¹	告 ²²	跟 ²³	馆 ²⁴
过 ²⁵	黑 ²⁶	红 ²⁷	花 ²⁸	画 ²⁹	坏 ³⁰	己 ³¹	记 ³²
交 ³³	教 ³⁴	介 ³⁵	进 ³⁶	近 ³⁷	经 ³⁸	睛 ³⁹	酒 ⁴⁰
就 ⁴¹	咖 ⁴²	考 ⁴³	裤 ⁴⁴	快 ⁴⁵	篮 ⁴⁶	乐 ⁴⁷	累 ⁴⁸
离 ⁴⁹	留 ⁵⁰	楼 ⁵¹	路 ⁵²	旅 ⁵³	绿 ⁵⁴	慢 ⁵⁵	每 ⁵⁶
门 ⁵⁷	拿 ⁵⁸	鸟 ⁵⁹	旁 ⁶⁰	跑 ⁶¹	票 ⁶²	妻 ⁶³	情 ⁶⁴
晴 ⁶⁵	球 ⁶⁶	然 ⁶⁷	让 ⁶⁸	肉 ⁶⁹	色 ⁷⁰	绍 ⁷¹	身 ⁷²
始 ⁷³	试 ⁷⁴	室 ⁷⁵	舒 ⁷⁶	思 ⁷⁷	送 ⁷⁸	诉 ⁷⁹	虽 ⁸⁰
所 ⁸¹	疼 ⁸²	踢 ⁸³	体 ⁸⁴	跳 ⁸⁵	铁 ⁸⁶	头 ⁸⁷	完 ⁸⁸
万 ⁸⁹	网 ⁹⁰	往 ⁹¹	忘 ⁹²	望 ⁹³	为 ⁹⁴	位 ⁹⁵	舞 ⁹⁶
希 ⁹⁷	洗 ⁹⁸	笑 ⁹⁹	姓 ¹⁰⁰	颜 ¹⁰¹	眼 ¹⁰²	药 ¹⁰³	爷 ¹⁰⁴
已 ¹⁰⁵	意 ¹⁰⁶	因 ¹⁰⁷	阴 ¹⁰⁸	泳 ¹⁰⁹	游 ¹¹⁰	右 ¹¹¹	鱼 ¹¹²
远 ¹¹³	运 ¹¹⁴	站 ¹¹⁵	长 ¹¹⁶	丈 ¹¹⁷	周 ¹¹⁸	着 ¹¹⁹	准 ¹²⁰
自 ¹²¹	走 ¹²²	足 ¹²³	最 ¹²⁴	左 ¹²⁵			

Part 2: Handwriting Practice (100 Official Writing Characters)

#1

爱

爱 爱 爱

#2

八

八 八 八

#3

爸

爸 爸 爸

#4

百

百 百 百

#5

半

半 半 半

#6

边

边 边 边

#7

不

不 不 不

#8

茶

茶 茶 茶

#9

打

打 打 打

#10

大

大 大 大

#11

的

的 的 的

#12

点

点 点 点

#13

对

对 对 对

#14

多

多 多 多

#15

儿

儿 儿 儿

#16

二

二 二 二

#17

分

分 分 分

#18

哥

哥 哥 哥

#19

个

个 个 个

#20

工

工 工 工

#21

国

国 国 国

#22

还

还 还 还

#23

汉

汉 汉 汉

#24

好

好 好 好

#25

和

和 和 和

#26

很

很 很 很

#27

后

后 后 后

#28

会

会 会 会

#29

几

几 几 几

#30

家

家 家 家

#31

间

间 间 间

#32

叫

叫 叫 叫

#33

姐

姐 姐 姐

#34

今

今 今 今

#35

九

九 九 九

#36

可

可 可 可

#37

口

口 口 口

#38

来

来 来 来

#39

了

了 了 了

#40

两

两 两 两

#41

六

六 六 六

#42

妈

妈 妈 妈

#43

吗

吗 吗 吗

#44

么

么 么 么

#45

没

没 没 没

#46

们

们 们 们

#47

名

名 名 名

#48

那

那 那 那

#49

男

男 男 男

#50

你

你 你 你

#51

年

年 年 年

#52

女

女 女 女

#53

七

七 七 七

#54

去

去 去 去

#55

人

人 人 人

#56

日

日 日 日

#57

三

三 三 三

#58

上

上 上 上

#59

少

少 少 少

#60

什

什 什 什

#61

生

生 生 生

#62

十

十 十 十

#63

时

时 时 时

#64

是

是 是 是

#65

书

书 书 书

#66

说

说 说 说

#67

四

四 四 四

#68

岁

岁 岁 岁

#69

他

他 他 他

#70

她

她 她 她

#71

天

天天天

#72

同

同同同

#73

文

文文文

#74

我

我我我

#75

五

五五五

#76

午

午午午

#77

习

习习习

#78

下

下下下

#79

现

现现现

#80

小

小小小

#81

写

写写写

#82

学

学学学

#83

要

要要要

#84

也

也也也

#85

一

一一一

#86

以

以以以

#87

有

有有有

#88

语

语语语

#89

月

月月月

#90

在

在在在

#91

这

这这这

#92

中

中中中

#93

子

子子子

#94

字

字字字

#95

作

作作作

#96

比

比比比

#97

地

地地地

#98

过

过过过

#99

为

为为为

#100

长

长长长

3. HSK 2 Grammar Patterns

78 structures with paired bilingual examples.

78 POINTS

1. 过

Parts of Speech · Particles · Aspect Particles

你学过中文吗？

Have you ever studied Chinese?

我没去过北京。

I have never been to Beijing.

2. 着

Parts of Speech · Particles · Aspect Particles

他穿着一条黑色的裤子。

He is wearing a pair of black pants.

教室的门开着。

The classroom door is open.

3. 呢4、吧2、的2、啊1

Parts of Speech · Particles · Modal Particles

她怎么不在家呢？

Why isn't she at home?

明天你想去哪儿呢？

Where do you want to go tomorrow?

4. 动补短语1

Phrases · Structural Types · Basic Structural Types

听懂、回去、跑得很快、等一下

understand, go back, run fast, wait a moment

5. “的”字短语

Phrases · Structural Types · Other Structural Types

老师的、白色的、便宜的、妈妈做的

the teacher's, the white one, the cheap one, the one mom made

6. 连谓短语

Phrases · Structural Types · Other Structural Types

来上课、去上海旅游、坐地铁去学校

come to class

7. 面

Morphemes · Suffixes

我想坐在教室前面。

I want to sit in the front of the classroom.

你的书包里面有什么？

What's inside your schoolbag?

8. 左、右

Parts of Speech · Nouns · Location & Direction Nouns

左边那件多少钱？

How much is the one on the left?

你右边那个人是谁？

Who is that person on your right?

9. AA、A—A、A了A、ABAB

Parts of Speech · Verbs · Verb Reduplication

那本书能给我看看吗？

Can you let me take a look at that book?

请大家说一说自己的爱好。

Please talk about your hobbies.

10. 可能

Parts of Speech · Verbs · Modal Verbs

她可能回家了。

She might have gone home.

小猫可能在房间里。

The kitten might be in the room.

11. 帮忙、游泳、跳舞、跑步

Parts of Speech · Verbs · Separable Verbs

你能帮我一个忙吗？

Can you do me a favor?

晚上一起去游游泳，运动一下吧。

Let's go swimming together in the evening and get some exercise.

12. 为什么

Parts of Speech · Pronouns · Interrogative Pronouns

他昨天为什么没来上课？

Why didn't he come to class yesterday?

你为什么想学中文？

Why do you want to learn Chinese?

13. 自己

Parts of Speech · Pronouns · Personal Pronouns

下午我有事，你自己去，可以吗？

I have something to do this afternoon. Can you go by yourself?

14. 那么、那样、这么、这样、每

Parts of Speech · Pronouns · Demonstrative Pronouns

他为什么学得那么好？

Why does he study so well?

那样的事情经常有。

Things like that happen often.

15. AA、AABB

Parts of Speech · Adjectives · Adjective Reduplication

她高高的个子，大大的眼睛，非常漂亮。

She is tall and has big eyes; she is very beautiful.

大家高高兴兴地回家了。

Everyone went home happily.

16. 万、好多、多

Parts of Speech · Numerals

两万三千、五万零八百、好多东西、好多人、二十多年、五十多人

twenty-three thousand, fifty thousand eight hundred, many things, many people, over twenty years, more than fifty people

17. 专用名量词：条、位、间、名

Parts of Speech · Measure Words · Nominal Measure Words

一条裤子、一位老师、一间教室、一名学生

a pair of pants, a teacher, a classroom, a student

18. 借用名量词：包

Parts of Speech · Measure Words · Nominal Measure Words

一包衣服、一包书

a bundle of clothes, a stack of books

19. 次

Parts of Speech · Measure Words · Verbal Measure Words

去一次、看一次

go once, watch once

20. 多、好、最

Parts of Speech · Adverbs · Degree Adverbs

这只小狗多可爱啊！

How cute this puppy is!

这个教室好大啊！

This classroom is so big!

21. 一起

Parts of Speech · Adverbs · Scope Adverbs

晚上我们一起吃饭吧。

Let's have dinner together tonight.

一起去看电影，怎么样？

How about going to the movies together?

22. 还2、已经、有时（候）、快、快要、正

Parts of Speech · Adverbs · Time Adverbs

他还没有起床呢。

He hasn't gotten up yet.

张老师已经下班了。

Teacher Zhang has already left work.

23. 常、经常

Parts of Speech · Adverbs · Frequency Adverbs

我不常坐地铁。

I don't often take the subway.

你经常上网买东西吗？

Do you often buy things online?

24. 别

Parts of Speech · Adverbs · Negative Adverbs

下雨了，别出去了。

It's raining, don't go out.

别忘了，明天有考试。

Don't forget, there's an exam tomorrow.

25. 再2、就1

Parts of Speech · Adverbs · Correlative Adverbs

我先休息一会儿再工作。

I'll rest for a while and then work.

你洗完手再吃水果。

Wash your hands before eating fruit.

26. 都2、就2、还是1

Parts of Speech · Adverbs · Modal Adverbs

都十二点了，快睡觉吧。

It's already twelve o'clock, go to sleep.

车站就在那个饭馆旁边。

The station is right next to that restaurant.

27. 从1

Parts of Speech · Prepositions · Introducing Time & Place

我们从八点到十二点上课。

We have class from eight to twelve.

你从哪儿来？

Where are you from?

28. 往

Parts of Speech · Prepositions · Introducing Direction & Path

你从这儿往前走。

Go straight ahead from here.

从这儿往下看，真漂亮啊！

Looking down from here is really beautiful!

29. 从2

Parts of Speech · Prepositions · Introducing Direction & Path

这路公交车不从学校门口过。

This bus doesn't pass by the school gate.

前门没开，咱们从后门进去吧。

The front door isn't open, so let's go in through the back door.

30. 给

Parts of Speech · Prepositions · Introducing Objects

我经常给爸爸妈妈打电话。

I often call my parents.

我给老师买了一杯咖啡。

I bought a coffee for my teacher.

31. 比

Parts of Speech · Prepositions · Introducing Objects

今天比昨天热。

Today is hotter than yesterday.

我觉得红色的比黑色的好看。

I think the red one is prettier than the black one.

32. 跟1

Parts of Speech · Prepositions · Introducing Objects

跟我说说你的爱好吧。

Tell me about your hobbies.

我跟他见过一次。

I've met him once.

33. 因为1

Parts of Speech · Prepositions · Introducing Reasons

因为中国电影，我开始学习中文。

Because of Chinese movies, I started learning Chinese.

34. 跟2

Parts of Speech · Conjunctions · Connecting Words or Phrases

爸爸跟妈妈都不在家。

Dad and Mom are both not at home.

我跟哥哥都在中国上学。

My brother and I both study in China.

35. 但、但是、那、虽然、还是2、因为2、所以

Parts of Speech · Conjunctions · Connecting Clauses or Sentences

这家饭馆的菜很好吃，但/但是有点儿贵。

The food at this restaurant is delicious, but it's a bit expensive.

你不舒服，那就别去了。

If you're not feeling well, then don't go.

36. 得、地

Parts of Speech · Particles · Structural Particles

他汉语说得很好。

He speaks Chinese very well.

大家正在高兴地唱歌。

Everyone is happily singing.

37. 兼语短语

Phrases · Structural Types · Other Structural Types

请他来、叫朋友帮忙、让妈妈洗衣服

invite him to come

38.

Phrases · Functional Types · Noun Phrases

新电脑、老师的书、火车票、一个男孩、两条、这间

new computer

39.

Phrases · Functional Types · Verb Phrases

写汉字、听懂、回去、经常上网、可以进去

write Chinese characters

40.

Phrases · Functional Types · Adjective Phrases

很累、非常忙、慢一点儿

very tired

41. 什么的

Phrases · Fixed Phrases · Others

他喜欢唱歌、跳舞什么的。

He likes singing, dancing, and so on.

足球、篮球什么的，我都喜欢。

I like football, basketball, and such things.

42. 还是.....吧

Fixed Patterns

这些菜我都没吃过，还是你点吧。

I haven't tried any of these dishes, so you should order.

你还是去医院看看吧。

You'd better go to the hospital and have a check-up.

43. 要/快要/就要.....了

Fixed Patterns

电影要开始了。

The movie is about to start.

我们快要开学了。

We are about to start school.

44. 都.....了

Fixed Patterns

都这么晚了，你怎么还不睡觉？

It's already so late, why aren't you sleeping yet?

都十一点了，别看电视了。

It's already 11 o'clock, stop watching TV.

45. 受事主语

Sentence Components · Subject

水果都吃完了。

The fruit has all been eaten.

那本书我看过了。

That book, I have already read.

46. 名词性短语作谓语

Sentence Components · Predicate

她高个子、大眼睛，很漂亮。

She is tall with big eyes and very pretty.

王老师上海人，四十多岁。

Teacher Wang is from Shanghai and in his forties.

47. 动词或动词性短语、主谓短语作定语

Sentence Components · Attributive

那个唱歌的女孩儿是谁？

Who is that girl singing?

这就是儿子我学习汉语的学校。

This is the school where my son studies Chinese.

48. 动词+错/懂/好/会/完

Sentence Components · Complement · Result Complement 1

这个字你写错了。

You wrote this character wrong.

老师的话你听懂了吗？

Did you understand what the teacher said?

49. 简单趋向补语的趋向意义用法：动词+来/去

Sentence Components · Complement · Directional Complement 1

你上来吧，我在楼上等你。

Come up, I'm waiting for you upstairs.

太晚了，你快回去吧。

It's too late, you should go back quickly.

50. 简单趋向补语的趋向意义用法：动词+上/下/进/出/过/回

Sentence Components · Complement · Directional Complement 1

飞机飞上天了。

The plane flew up into the sky.

弟弟跑下楼了。

My younger brother ran downstairs.

51. 复合趋向补语的趋向意义用法：动词+出来/出去/过来/过去/回来/回去/进来/进去/起来/上来/上去/下来/下去

Sentence Components · Complement · Directional Complement 1

车开过来了，大家快上车。

The car is coming over here, everyone get on quickly.

她在那边等着呢，咱们走过去吧。

She's waiting over there, let's walk over.

52. 动词+得+形容词性短语

Sentence Components · Complement · State Complement 1

大家玩儿得很高兴。

Everyone had a great time.

他篮球打得很好。

He plays basketball very well.

53. 表示动作持续的时间

Sentence Components · Complement · Quantity Complement 2

我学了两年中文了。

I have studied Chinese for two years.

我等了她一个多小时。

I waited for her for over an hour.

54. 形容词+数量补语

Sentence Components · Complement · Quantity Complement 2

坐地铁比坐公交车快一些。

Taking the subway is a bit faster than taking the bus.

我哥哥比我大两岁。

My older brother is two years older than me.

55. 主谓句4：主谓谓语句

Sentence Types · Sentence Patterns · Simple Sentences

她个子很高。

She is very tall.

这件事我知道。

I know about this matter.

56. 用“还是”连接的选择问句

Sentence Types · Sentence Categories · Interrogative Sentences

是我去，还是你跟我一起去？

Should I go by myself, or will you come with me?

你喜欢打篮球，还是喜欢踢足球？

Do you like playing basketball, or do you prefer playing soccer?

57. 用“别”的祈使句

Sentence Types · Sentence Categories · Imperative Sentences

下雨了，别出去了。

It's raining, so don't go out.

别忘了，明天有考试。

Don't forget, there's an exam tomorrow.

58. 表示说明或特征

Sentence Types · Special Sentence Structures · 是-Sentence 2

那件衣服是新的。

That piece of clothing is new.

这个手机是坏的，不能用。

This phone is broken and can't be used.

59. 表示达到

Sentence Types · Special Sentence Structures · 有-Sentence 2

王老师有三十岁吗？

Is Teacher Wang thirty years old?

这些水果有一百块钱吗？

Do these fruits cost a hundred yuan?

60. 处所+动词+着(+数量短语)+名词

Sentence Types · Special Sentence Structures · Existential Sentence 2

门口站着一个人。

There is a person standing at the door.

教室里坐着十几个学生。

There are more than ten students sitting in the classroom.

61. A比B+形容词

Sentence Types · Special Sentence Structures · Comparative Sentence 1

姐姐比我高。

My older sister is taller than me.

公交车比地铁便宜。

The bus is cheaper than the subway.

62. A比B+形容词+数量补语/程度补语

Sentence Types · Special Sentence Structures · Comparative Sentence 1

哥哥比我大两岁。

My older brother is two years older than me.

咖啡比奶茶贵一点儿。

Coffee is a little more expensive than milk tea.

63. A有/没有B (+这么/那么) +形容词

Sentence Types · Special Sentence Structures · Comparative Sentence 1

你有他高吗？

Are you as tall as him?

今天没有昨天（那么）冷。

Today is not as cold as yesterday.

64. A比B+动词+得+形容词/A+动词+得+比+B+形容词

Sentence Types · Special Sentence Structures · Comparative Sentence 1

她比我说得好。

She speaks better than me.

我跑得比弟弟快。

I run faster than my younger brother.

65. 强调时间、地点、方式、动作者

Sentence Types · Special Sentence Structures · 是...的 Sentence 1

我是去年九月来中国的。

I came to China last September.

我们是在北京认识的。

We met in Beijing.

66. 表使令：主语+请/叫/让.....+宾语1+动词+宾语2

Sentence Types · Special Sentence Structures · Pivotal Sentence 1

妈妈叫我去超市买水果。

Mom asked me to go to the supermarket to buy fruit.

我想请老师教我中文。

I want to ask the teacher to teach me Chinese.

67. 主语+动词+给+宾语1+宾语2

Sentence Types · Special Sentence Structures · Double Object Sentence 2

爸爸送给我一个新手机。
Dad gave me a new phone.

他卖给我一本中文书。
He sold me a Chinese book.

68. (是), 还是.....

Sentence Types · Compound Sentences · Alternative Compound Sentences

你(是)喝茶, 还是喝咖啡?
Do you want tea or coffee?

你(是)喜欢白色的, 还是黑色的?
Do you like the white one or the black one?

69. 虽然....., 但是.....

Sentence Types · Compound Sentences · Adversative Compound Sentences

虽然学习的时间不长, 但是他汉语说得很好。
Although he hasn't been studying for long, he speaks Chinese very well.

学汉语虽然难, 但是很有意思。
Although learning Chinese is hard, it's very interesting.

70. 因为....., 所以.....

Sentence Types · Compound Sentences · Causal Compound Sentences

因为机票太贵了, 所以我准备坐火车去。
Because the plane tickets were too expensive, I plan to go by train.

因为我爸爸在中国工作, 所以我来这儿学习中文。
Because my father works in China, I came here to study Chinese.

71. 一.....就.....

Sentence Types · Compound Sentences · Condensed Compound Sentences

他一下课就去打篮球了。
As soon as class was over, he went to play basketball.

我一到商场就想买东西。
As soon as I arrive at the mall, I want to buy things.

72. 动词+着: 表示状态的持续

Aspect Markers · Durative Aspect

门开着, 你进去吧。
The door is open, you can go in.

别站着, 快请坐。
Don't stand, please sit down.

73. 动词+着: 表示动作的持续

Aspect Markers · Durative Aspect

他们正吃着饭呢。
They are eating right now.

教室里正上着课呢。
They are having class in the classroom right now.

74. 用动态助词“过”表示

Aspect Markers · Experiential Aspect

你学过中文吗?
Have you ever studied Chinese?

我没去过北京。
I have never been to Beijing.

75. 序数表示法2：数词+量词

Special Expressions · Number Expressions

我的房间在三楼。

My room is on the third floor.

你可以坐304路公交车。

You can take bus number 304.

76. 概数表达法1：用“几”表示概数

Special Expressions · Number Expressions

这几件衣服你帮我洗一下。

Please wash these few clothes for me.

我们学校有几百名外国学生。

Our school has several hundred foreign students.

77. 概数表达法1：数词+多+量词

Special Expressions · Number Expressions

教室里有二十多个学生。

There are more than twenty students in the classroom.

那个手机五千多块钱。

That phone costs over five thousand yuan.

78. 概数表达法1：数词+量词+多

Special Expressions · Number Expressions

我来中国已经三年多了。

I have been in China for over three years.

王老师的儿子今年六岁多了。

Teacher Wang's son is over six years old this year.

4. HSK 2 Scenarios & Topics

Thematic contexts mapping communicative themes.

34 SCENARIOS

Basic Information (基本信息) · 6 Scenarios

Personal Information (个人信息) · 2 scenarios

Appearance, Clothes, Birthdays
外貌、穿着、生日等

Identity, Habits, Hobbies, Origins
身份、习惯、爱好、来处等

Event Information (事件信息) · 1 scenario

Events, People, Time, Ways, Places, Reasons, Changes, States
事件、人物、时间、方式、地址、原因、变化、状态等

Item Information (物品信息) · 1 scenario

Names, Colors, Differences, Quantities, Locations, Features
名称、颜色、差别、数量、所在、特点等

Environmental Information (环境信息) · 2 scenarios

Weather
天气

Environment & Surroundings
环境特征

🗨️ Daily Life (日常生活) · 18 Scenarios

📁 Socializing & Interaction (交往) · 3 scenarios

Everyday Manners
基本礼貌行为

Simple Interactions
简单互动行为

Wishes & Feelings
意愿感受

📁 Food & Drink (饮食) · 3 scenarios

Food & Drinks
食物饮品

Eating Habits
饮食习惯

Dining Out
就餐

📁 Transportation & Travel (交通出行) · 4 scenarios

Asking for Directions
问路

Getting Around
出行方式

Travel Plans
出行安排

Travel Experiences
出行感受

📁 Shopping (购物) · 2 scenarios

Shopping for Goods
商品选购

Product Descriptions
商品描述

📁 Healthcare & Health (医疗健康) · 2 scenarios

Feeling Sick
生病

Seeing a Doctor
就医

📁 Leisure (休闲) · 2 scenarios

Leisure Activities
休闲活动

Leisure Plans
休闲安排

📁 Family Life (家庭生活) · 2 scenarios

Family Relationships
家庭关系

Family Activities
家庭活动

🗨️ Education (教育情况) · 4 Scenarios

📁 Study Situations (学习情况) · 2 scenarios

Personal Basics
基本情况

Learning Journey
学习经历

📁 Campus Life (校园生活) · 2 scenarios

School Overview
学校情况

After-School Activities
课后活动

Workplace Life (职场生活) · 3 Scenarios

Work Situations (工作情况) · 2 scenarios

Job Details

工作信息

Work Experience & Feelings

工作经历、工作感受

Professions (职业) · 1 scenario

Job Status

职业状况

Culture & Traditions (文化与传统) · 3 Scenarios

Traditional Customs (传统习俗) · 1 scenario

Festivals

节日

Food Culture (饮食文化) · 1 scenario

Chinese Food Impressions

中餐印象

Surname Culture (姓氏文化) · 1 scenario

Common Surnames & Formal Titles

主要姓氏、正式称谓等