HSK 1 words 人

The classic first 150. HSK is the official Chinese test, and its level 1 list is the best-known set of first words. This sheet is the 150-word list of the original six-level HSK (HSK 2.0). The newer HSK 3.0 starts with a first band of 500 words; these 150 are the classic place to start.

People 17

我 **wǒ** I, me	你 **nǐ** you	他 **tā** he, him	她 **tā** she, her	我们 **wǒmen** we, us
人 **rén** person, people	爸爸 **bàba** dad	妈妈 **māma** mum	儿子 **érzi** son	女儿 **nǚ'ér** daughter
朋友 **péngyou** friend	同学 **tóngxué** classmate	老师 **lǎoshī** teacher	学生 **xuésheng** student	医生 **yīshēng** doctor
先生 **xiānsheng** Mr, sir	小姐 **xiǎojiě** Miss			

Polite words 7

谢谢 **xièxie** thank you	不客气 **bù kèqi** you're welcome	对不起 **duìbuqǐ** sorry	没关系 **méi guānxi** it's OK, never mind	请 **qǐng** please; to invite
再见 **zàijiàn** goodbye	喂 **wèi** hello? (on the phone)			

In a sentence

你好!
Nǐ hǎo!
Hello!

我是老师。
Wǒ shì lǎoshī.
I'm a teacher.

她是我的朋友。
Tā shì wǒ de péngyou.
She's my friend.

那个人是谁?
Nà gè rén shì shéi?
Who's that?

我妈妈是医生。
Wǒ māma shì yīshēng.
My mum's a doctor.

谢谢你!
Xièxie nǐ!
Thank you!

Tones on this sheet: every word keeps its dictionary tones. In speech some change: two 3rd tones in a row make the first one 2nd, so 你好 nǐ hǎo is said ní hǎo, and 一 and 不 change too, so 一个 yī gè is said yí gè and 不是 bù shì is said bú shì. Some later syllables are light, with no mark, like 妈妈 māma.

他 and 她 sound the same, tā. Only the writing shows he or she.

Numbers and time 时候

Numbers 10

一 **yī** one	二 **èr** two	三 **sān** three	四 **sì** four	五 **wǔ** five
六 **liù** six	七 **qī** seven	八 **bā** eight	九 **jiǔ** nine	十 **shí** ten

Time 15

今天 **jīntiān** today	明天 **míngtiān** tomorrow	昨天 **zuótiān** yesterday	现在 **xiànzài** now	上午 **shàngwǔ** morning
中午 **zhōngwǔ** midday	下午 **xiàwǔ** afternoon	时候 **shíhou** time, when	年 **nián** year	月 **yuè** month
号 **hào** day of the month	星期 **xīngqī** week	点 **diǎn** o'clock	分钟 **fēnzhōng** minute	岁 **suì** years old

Bigger numbers are built from the first ten, and so are the days of the week and the months: 星期一 is Monday, 一月 January.

十一 **shíyī** 11	二十 **èrshí** 20	二十一 **èrshíyī** 21	九十九 **jiǔshíjiǔ** 99	星期一 **xīngqīyī** Monday	星期六 **xīngqīliù** Saturday

In a sentence

今天几月几号?
Jīntiān jǐ yuè jǐ hào?
What's the date today?

今天星期几?
Jīntiān xīngqī jǐ?
What day is it today?

现在几点?
Xiànzài jǐ diǎn?
What time is it now?

我儿子十岁。
Wǒ érzi shí suì.
My son's ten.

我明天上午九点去学校。
Wǒ míngtiān shàngwǔ jiǔ diǎn qù xuéxiào.
Tomorrow I'm going to school at nine.

昨天下午我在家。
Zuótiān xiàwǔ wǒ zài jiā.
I was at home yesterday afternoon.

Two of something is 两 liǎng, not 二: 两个人, two people. 两 is an HSK 2 word, but you'll hear it from day one. Time words go near the start, before the verb.

Places and things 东西

Places 12

家 **jiā** home, family	学校 **xuéxiào** school	商店 **shāngdiàn** shop	饭店 **fàndiàn** restaurant, hotel	医院 **yīyuàn** hospital	中国 **Zhōngguó** China
北京 **Běijīng** Beijing	上 **shàng** on, above; up	下 **xià** under, below; next	里 **lǐ** in, inside	前面 **qiánmiàn** in front	后面 **hòumiàn** behind

Things 18

东西 **dōngxi** thing, stuff	桌子 **zhuōzi** table, desk	椅子 **yǐzi** chair	杯子 **bēizi** cup, glass	衣服 **yīfu** clothes	书 **shū** book
字 **zì** character, written word	名字 **míngzi** name	钱 **qián** money	电脑 **diànnǎo** computer	电视 **diànshì** TV	电影 **diànyǐng** film
汉语 **Hànyǔ** Chinese, the language	天气 **tiānqì** weather	飞机 **fēijī** plane	出租车 **chūzūchē** taxi	猫 **māo** cat	狗 **gǒu** dog

Food and drink 6

水 **shuǐ** water	茶 **chá** tea	米饭 **mǐfàn** rice, cooked	菜 **cài** dish, food; vegetables	水果 **shuǐguǒ** fruit	苹果 **píngguǒ** apple

In a sentence

医院在学校后面。
Yīyuàn zài xuéxiào hòumiàn.
The hospital's behind the school.

这个苹果多少钱?
Zhè gè píngguǒ duōshao qián?
How much is this apple?

我坐出租车去饭店。
Wǒ zuò chūzūchē qù fàndiàn.
I'm taking a taxi to the restaurant.

北京的天气怎么样?
Běijīng de tiānqì zěnmeyàng?
What's the weather like in Beijing?

你想喝茶吗?
Nǐ xiǎng hē chá ma?
Would you like some tea?

你的书在哪儿?
Nǐ de shū zài nǎr?
Where's your book?

Where goes after the thing: 医院在学校后面, the hospital is at school behind. 在 says where something is, and 上, 下, 里, 前面 and 后面 come after the place.

Verbs 做

Doing 25

是 **shì** to be: am, is, are	有 **yǒu** to have; there is	没有 **méiyǒu** not have; didn't	去 **qù** to go	来 **lái** to come
回 **huí** to go back, return	看 **kàn** to look, watch, read	看见 **kànjiàn** to see	听 **tīng** to listen	说 **shuō** to speak, say
读 **dú** to read aloud, study	写 **xiě** to write	叫 **jiào** to be called; to call	吃 **chī** to eat	喝 **hē** to drink
买 **mǎi** to buy	住 **zhù** to live, stay	坐 **zuò** to sit; to take (a bus)	做 **zuò** to do, make	开 **kāi** to open; to drive
打电话 **dǎ diànhuà** to make a phone call	下雨 **xià yǔ** to rain	睡觉 **shuìjiào** to sleep	学习 **xuéxí** to study, learn	工作 **gōngzuò** to work; job

Liking, wanting, can 6

认识 **rènshi** to know (a person)	喜欢 **xǐhuan** to like	爱 **ài** to love	想 **xiǎng** to want to; to think	会 **huì** can (learnt); will
能 **néng** can, be able to				

In a sentence

我会说一点儿汉语。
Wǒ huì shuō yīdiǎnr Hànyǔ.
I can speak a little Chinese.

他在学校工作。
Tā zài xuéxiào gōngzuò.
He works at a school.

我想买一本书。
Wǒ xiǎng mǎi yī běn shū.
I'd like to buy a book.

你认识她吗?
Nǐ rènshi tā ma?
Do you know her?

我很喜欢看电影。
Wǒ hěn xǐhuan kàn diànyǐng.
I really like watching films.

你住在哪儿?
Nǐ zhù zài nǎr?
Where do you live?

Verbs never change. 我去, 你去, 他去: I go, you go, he goes, all with the same 去. There's no past form either: a time word or a little word like 了 does that job.

会 or 能? 会 is can because you've learnt it: 我会说汉语. 能 is can because nothing stops you: 我明天能去, I can go tomorrow.

Describing and little words 怎么样 5 · zěnmeyàng · questions, counting, glue

Describing 9

大 **dà** big	小 **xiǎo** small	多 **duō** many, a lot	少 **shǎo** few, little	好 **hǎo** good	冷 **lěng** cold	热 **rè** hot	高兴 **gāoxìng** happy, glad
漂亮 **piàoliang** pretty							

Questions 8

什么 **shénme** what	谁 **shéi** who	哪 **nǎ** which	哪儿 **nǎr** where	几 **jǐ** how many (small)	多少 **duōshao** how many, how much	怎么 **zěnme** how	怎么样 **zěnmeyàng** how is it?

Counting 5

个 **gè** the everyday measure word	本 **běn** for books	块 **kuài** yuan; a piece	些 **xiē** some	一点儿 **yīdiǎnr** a little

Little words 12

这 **zhè** this	那 **nà** that	的 **de** 's, of	和 **hé** and	在 **zài** at, in; be doing	不 **bù** not, no	很 **hěn** very	太 **tài** too, so
都 **dōu** all, both	了 **le** done, or a change	吗 **ma** yes/no question	呢 **ne** and you?				

In a sentence

今天很冷。
Jīntiān hěn lěng.
It's cold today.

太好了！
Tài hǎo le!
Great!

我们都是学生。
Wǒmen dōu shì xuésheng.
We're all students.

我喜欢猫，你呢?
Wǒ xǐhuan māo, nǐ ne?
I like cats. What about you?

这是什么?
Zhè shì shénme?
What's this?

你怎么去学校?
Nǐ zěnme qù xuéxiào?
How do you get to school?

我没有钱。
Wǒ méiyǒu qián.
I haven't got any money.

他不是我爸爸。
Tā bù shì wǒ bàba.
He isn't my dad.

A measure word between number and thing: 一个人, one person, 一本书, one book. 个 works for most things when you're not sure. 这 and 那 take one too: 这个, this one.

No word for yes: answer with the verb. 你是老师吗? 是。 Yes, I am. 不是。 No, I'm not. 很 often just links you to a describing word, so 我很好 is simply I'm fine.

Practice 学习

How: cover the answers on the right with a strip of paper, say each one out loud, then check.

1 to 10: say the pinyin and what it means

1	学校		xuéxiào school	6	医生		yīshēng doctor
2	朋友		péngyou friend	7	怎么样		zěnmeyàng how is it?
3	喜欢		xǐhuan to like	8	苹果		píngguǒ apple
4	漂亮		piàoliang pretty	9	认识		rènshi to know (a person)
5	星期		xīngqī week	10	天气		tiānqì weather

11 to 20: fill the gap with a word from the bank

不 的 都 个 很 几 了 吗 呢 在

11	你是学生_____？ **Nǐ shì xuésheng _____?** Are you a student?	吗 ma		16	我_____喝茶。 **Wǒ _____ hē chá.** I don't drink tea.	不 bù	
12	我很好，你_____？ **Wǒ hěn hǎo, nǐ _____?** I'm fine, and you?	呢 ne		17	下雨_____！ **Xià yǔ _____!** It's started raining!	了 le	
13	这是我_____书。 **Zhè shì wǒ _____ shū.** This is my book.	的 de		18	妈妈_____医院工作。 **Māma _____ yīyuàn gōngzuò.** Mum works at a hospital.	在 zài	
14	她_____漂亮。 **Tā _____ piàoliang.** She's very pretty.	很 hěn		19	我有一_____中国朋友。 **Wǒ yǒu yī _____ Zhōngguó péngyou.** I've got a Chinese friend.	个 gè	
15	我们_____喜欢猫。 **Wǒmen _____ xǐhuan māo.** We all like cats.	都 dōu		20	你女儿_____岁？ **Nǐ nǚ'ér _____ suì?** How old is your daughter?	几 jǐ	

Heard a word from this list in a show? In Kitsumi, hover any word in subtitles to see what it means. Then find it on pages 1 to 5 and say it out loud.