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HSK1

Mandarin Chinese

Grammar Cracker



“A perfect summary to review and master HSK1 Grammar points in 1 hour.”



南北中文

SOUTH AND NORTH MANDARIN

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HSK1

The HSK (Level I) is intended for students who have studied Chinese for a semester (half an academic year), with 2-3 class hours in each week. These students have mastered 150 commonly used words and basic grammar patterns.

One language sets you in a corridor for life. Two languages open every door along the way.

Frank Smith



1. 打招呼、告别。 Greetings and saying bye
2. 简单介绍个人信息（姓名、年龄、住所、家庭、爱好、能力等）。
Basic introduction of a person (name, age, address, family, hobbies, skills etc.)
3. 表示感谢、道歉。
Express thanks and apologizes
4. 表达数量。
Numbers
5. 表达时间（分钟、小时、天、星期、日、月、年等）。
Time (minutes, hours, day, week, dates, month, year etc.)
6. 简单描述（天气、方位、大小、多少等）。
Simple description (weather, direction, size, quantity etc.)
7. 提问、回答简单的问题（购物、交通等）。
Ask and answer simple questions (shopping, transporation etc.)
8. 表达、理解简单的要求或请求（学习、工作等）。
Express and understand simple requests (study, work etc.)
9. 表达简单的情感。
Simple expression about feeling.

1.1: How to Count Numbers in Chinese

零/0	líng	0
一	yī	1
二	èr	2
三	sān	3
四	sì	4
五	wǔ	5
六	liù	6
七	qī	7
八	bā	8
九	jiǔ	9
十	shí	10
百	bǎi	Hundred
千	qiān	Thousand
万	wàn	10 thousand
亿	yì	A hundred million

Chinese number is very logical and easy to master. You just need to learn how to count and read the numbers above and then you can master the whole counting system.

0-10 in Chinese

零, 一, 二, 三, 四, 五, 六, 七, 八, 九, 十

(And 一 yī is often read as yāo especially the single digit.)

11-99 in Chinese

() 十

60, 六十, liù shí

80, 八十, bā shí

() 十 ()

38, 三十八, sān shí bā

72, 七十二, qī shí èr

Hundreds in Chinese

() 百

100, 一百, yī bǎi

300, 三百, sān bǎi

() 百 () (十)

120, 一百二十, yī bǎi èr (shí)

560, 五百六十, wǔbǎi liù (shí)

() 百 () 十 ()

345, 三百四十五, sānbǎi sìshíwǔ

789, 七百八十九, qībǎi bāshíjiǔ

() 百 零 ()

502, 五百零二, wǔbǎi líng èr

704, 七百零四, qībǎi líng sì

Thousands in Chinese

() 千

5000, 五千, wǔ qiān

() 千 () 百

4300, 四千三百, sìqiān sānbǎi

() 千 () 百 () (十)

3250, 三千二百五十, sānqiān èrbǎi wǔ (shí)

() 千 () 百 () 十 ()

1234, 一千二百三十四, yīqiān èrbǎi sānshísì

() 千零 ()

6003, 六千零三, liùqiān líng sān

() 千 () 百零 ()

7302, 七千三百零二, qīqiān sānbǎi líng èr

() 千零 () 十 ()

9086, 九千零八十六, jiǔqiān líng bāshíliù

1.2: How to Express Time in Chinese

In Chinese, time is expressed in the order of “hour-minute”. When the minute is over ten, then “分” can be omitted.

Integral point

3:00 三点

5:00 五点

Hour – minutes

4:05 四点〇五(分)

7:10 七点十分

9:35 九点三十五(分)

Quarter (1 quarter = 15 mins)

1:15

一点十五(分)

一点一刻

3:15

三点十五（分）

三点一刻

Half hour （half hour = 30 mins）

2:30

两点三十（分）

两点半

11:30

十一点三十（分）

十一点半

Another way to express time (差 chà)

12:50

12 点五十（分）

差十分一点 (10 to 1 o'clock)

6:45

六点四十五（分）

差十五分七点 (15 mins to 7 o'clock)

差一刻七点 (a quarter to 7 o'clock)

1.3: How to Express Dates in Chinese

The 12 months in Chinese

Talking about the 12 months of the year, Chinese is much easier, we just use the numbers 1 to 12 plus the word “yuè” to say them, “yuè” means “month”, so January (yīyuè), February (èryuè), March (sānyuè), April (sìyuè), May (wǔyuè), June (liùyuè), July (qīyuè), August (bāyuè), September (jiǔyuè), October (shíyuè), November (shíyīyuè), December (shíèryuè)

The dates in Chinese

The names of the dates are made by combining the numbers 1 to 31 with “hào” (spoken form) or “rì” (written form). For example:

(yīyuè) yī hào/rì January 1 (wǔyuè) sānshíyī hào/rì May 31
(shíyīyuè) èrshí hào/rì November 20 (shí'èryuè) shíbā
hào/rì December 18

1.4: The summary of “的(de)” in Chinese

None

1.5: The Basic Sentence Structure in Chinese

The main characteristic of Chinese sentence is that it lacks of morphological changes in person, tense, gender, number, and case in the strict sense. The sentence order is very important to convey different grammatical meanings.

The sentences with an adjective predicate:

Adjective in Chinese can function directly as predicates. This kind of sentence can be modified by adverbs such as “很”“也”“都” and etc. And the negation form is to put “不” before adjective that functions as the predicate.

Subject + Predicate

我忙。(Wǒ máng.) I'm busy.

我很忙。(Wǒ hěn máng.) I'm very busy.

我不忙。(Wǒ bù máng.) I'm not busy.

我们都很忙。(Wǒmen dōu hěn máng.) We are all very busy.

The sentences with a verbal predicate:

The main part of the predicate in a sentence with a verbal predicate is a verb. The object usually follows the verb. The negative form is formed by putting “不” or “没” before the verb.

Subject + (Adv.) + Verb + (Object)

(S-V-O)

e.g.

我爱你。(Wǒ ài nǐ.) I love you.

我们都喜欢汉语。(Wǒmen dōu xǐhuān hànyǔ.) We all like Chinese language.

你在哪儿?(Nǐ zài nǎr?) Where are you?

我不知道。(Wǒ bù zhīdào.) I don't know.

1.6: General Questions 吗(ma) and 呢(ne)

吗 (ma) and 呢 (ne) are most commonly used general question (also called yes or no question) particles in Chinese.

吗

A declarative sentence can be changed into a yes-no question by adding the question particle “吗” at the end of it.

e.g.

你好。(Nǐ hǎo.) → 你好吗?(Nǐ hǎo ma?)

你忙。(Nǐ máng.) → 你忙吗?(Nǐ máng ma?)

他喝水。(Tā hē shuǐ.) → 他喝水吗?(Tā hē shuǐ ma?)

呢

呢 is mostly used to turn statements into queries (among other things). It's used to ask the situation mentioned previously, which indicates “How about.....?” “What about.....?”.

e.g.

我很好, 你呢?(Wǒ hěn hǎo, nǐ ne?)

I'm very good, and you?

你的书在这儿, 我的呢?(Nǐ de shū zài zhèr, wǒ de ne?)

Your books are here, what about mine?

1.7: The Summary of Wh-Questions in Chinese

1. The particles “什么”, “怎么”, “哪里”, “谁” and “为什么” are used to ask “what”, “how”, “where”, “Who” and “why” in Chinese. If you want to ask something specific, these particles are really helpful, such as:

你想吃什么? (Nǐ xiǎng chī shén me?) What do you want to eat?

你叫什么名字? (Nǐ jiào shén me míng zi?) What is your name?

去故宫怎么走? (Qù gù gōng zěn me zǒu?) How can I get to the Imperial Place?

这道题怎么做? (Zhè dào tí zěn me zuò?) How can I solve this question?

哪里能买到汉语词典? (Nǎ lǐ néng mǎi dào hàn yǔ cí diǎn?)
Where can I buy a Chinese dictionary?

你要去哪里? (Nǐ yào qù nǎ lǐ?) Where would you want to go?

他是谁? (Tā shì shuí?) Who is he?

谁是美国人? (Shuí shì měi guó rén?) Who is an American?

他为什么没来? (Tā wèi shén me méi lái?) Why doesn't he come?

2. When you want to ask how much or how many about something or somebody in Chinese, you can use “几”, “多”, such as:

这件衣服多少钱? (Zhè jiàn yī fu duō shǎo qián?) How much are these clothes?

这孩子多大了? (Zhè hái zi duō dà le?) How old is this child?

现在几点了? (Xiàn zài jǐ diǎn le?) What is the time now?

你要几个苹果?(Nǐ yào jǐ gè píng guǒ) How many apples do you want?

1.8: The summary of “是(shì)……的(de)” Sentence in Chinese

“是……的” is used in a dialogue to emphasize the time, place or way of something which has happened. Sometimes, “是” can be omitted. The emphasizing part can be time/place/method and etc.

Time

我(是)昨天到北京的。(Wǒ shì zuótiān dào Běijīng de.)

Place

我(是)从上海来的。(Wǒ shì cóng Shànghǎi lái de.)

Method

我(是)坐飞机来北京的。(Wǒ shì zuò fēijī lái Běijīng de.)

The negation form of “是……的” Sentence:

Time

我不是昨天到北京的。(Wǒ búshì zuótiān dào Běijīng de.)

Place

我不是从上海来的。(Wǒ búshì cóng Shànghǎi lái de.)

Method

我不是坐飞机来北京的。(Wǒ búshì zuò fēijī lái Běijīng de.)

1.9: The difference between 不(bù) and 没(méi)

There are two ways to say ‘no’ in Chinese: 没有 (méiyǒu) and 不 (bù). The pronunciation of 没有 (méiyǒu) does not change, but in everyday speech the 有 (yǒu) is often dropped. On the other hand, 不 (bù) does change to bú when followed by a forth-tone character. Otherwise the rules for when each is used are actually fairly simple.

First, 没有 (méiyǒu) can never be used with 是 (shì). This rule is completely reliable, so simply memorize it and live by it.

今天不是一月一号。(Jīntiān búshì yī yuè yī hào. Today is not January 1.)

我妹妹不是十岁。(Wǒ mèimei búshì shí suì. My younger sister is not 10 years old.)

Next, 不 (bù) is used for the present and future time, as well as for habitual activities. Often the adverbs of time, including words like today, tomorrow, next week, usually, or regularly, indicate which of these is meant.

他现在不在。(Tā xiànzài búzài. He's not home now.)

我不喝酒。(Wǒ bù hējiǔ. I don't drink (as a habit, in general).)

while 没 (méi) is used when talking about the past. As with 不 (bù), adverbs of time, including words like yesterday, last month, last year, before, or once long ago, are used to indicate when in the past something did not happen. Also, the past here includes the perfect tenses, those forms that used 'have' plus the past participle, as in 'I have never been to Beijing' or 'He hasn't eaten Dim sum recently'.

我没有去。(Wǒ méiyǒu qù. I didn't go; I haven't gone.)

昨天我没有上课。(Zuótiān wǒ méiyǒu shàngkè. I didn't go to class yesterday.)

Since single 有 (yǒu) means "have". So 没有 (méiyǒu) also means "not have".

我没有钱。(Wǒ méiyǒu qián. I don't have money.)

他没有时间。(Tā méiyǒu shíjiān. He doesn't have time.)

In spoken Mandarin 没 is short form of 没有, so 有 (yǒu) is often omitted.

我没去过长城。(Wǒ méi qùguò chángchéng. I haven't been to the Great Wall.)

我没汽车。(Wǒ méi qìchē. I don't have a car.)

1.10: The difference between “二(èr)” and “两(liǎng)” in Chinese

The biggest different between them is that “二” (èr) is used generally when counting in numbers (one, two, three,...), or performing mathematical functions.

However, when you want to say “two of” something, 两(liǎng) is used in front of measure words to express a quantity. This is similar in English to saying “a pair” of something, but it is used in Chinese to express having “two of” almost anything, for example:

两个小时(liǎng gè xiǎo shí) two hours;

两天(liǎng tiān) two days;

两个星期(liǎng gè xīng qī) two weeks;

两个月(liǎng gè yuè) two months.

There is one potentially confusing example. Instead of saying 二点(èr diǎn) to express 2 o'clock, the correct way to express this is actually 两点(liǎng diǎn) 2 o'clock – you can think of it literally as a quantity of “two points on the clock.”

Let's see other differences between them in use.

1) 二 (èr) is used as an ordinal number, such as 第二(dì èr) the second, 二楼(èr lóu) the second floor, etc.

2) When used in math to indicate a numeral, a fraction, or a decimal, “二” is used instead of “两”.

1/2(èr fēn zhī yī) 二分之一; 1/3(sān fēn zhī èr) 三分之二

0.2(líng diǎn èr) 零点二; 2.4(èr diǎn sì) 二点四

3) In the multi-digit numbers, use 二, not 两 for tens place and ones place, as 22(二十二). Before the 百(hundred)'s place, either 两 or 二 can be used, as in 200(二百/两百). When used before the “千”(qiān, thousand)、“万”(wàn, ten thousand) or “亿”(yì, hundred million) places, “两” is much more frequently used.

E.g. 2000(两千); 22222(两万两千二百二十二); 200000000(两亿)

4) Before “traditional” units for capacity or weight (尺(chǐ)/亩(mǔ)/升(shēng)...), both 两 and 二 can usually be used. For example: 二尺/两尺(èr chǐ /liǎng chǐ); 二亩/两亩(èr mǔ /liǎng mǔ); 二升/两升(èr shēng /liǎng shēng).

However, before the “new” units for capacity and weight, typically 两, is used. For instance: 两吨 and 两公里.

Note that 两 also means 1/20 of a kilogram, so to make this distinction clear, two “1/20 kilo” is represented as 二两(èr liǎng), not 两两(liǎng liǎng).

5) When you want to approximate a number, you can use “两” and either “一”/“三” together in succession. For examples

一两天(yī liǎng tiān) One or two days.

这个词我们学了两次了。(Zhè ge cí wǒ men xué le liǎng sān cì le.)

We've studied this word two or three times.

每个人要花两三百块钱。(Měi gè rén yào huā liǎng sān bǎi kuài qián.) *Every one needs to spend two to three hundred RMB.*

6) “两” is also often employed on its own to indicate a generally small number of quantity, whereas “二” can not be used in this way. For example:

怎么就来了这么两个人?(zěn me jiù lái le zhè me liǎng gè rén ?)

How have so few people come?

“俩(liǎ)” means “两个”, and is more commonly used as a colloquial term in northern China. Some examples: 我们俩(我们两个, the two of us), 俩苹果(两个苹果, two apples).

Note that 贰 (also pronounced èr) is used to represent the number 2 on items like cheques to [prevent forgery](#).

1.11: 会 (huì) and 能 (néng)

‘Can’ has two Chinese equivalents: 会 (huì) and 能 (néng). The former, 会 means ‘to know how to’, and the latter 能 means ‘be able to’. It all seems quite simple, but many Chinese learners may still confuse how to use them in practical situations.

会

- stress the skills acquired through learning.

e.g.

我会开车。(Wǒ huì kāi chē.)

她会游泳, 我不会。(Tā huì yóuyǒng, wǒ bú huì.)

- can be predicate alone.

e.g.

我会英语。(Wǒ huì yīngyǔ.)

能

- stress the possession of the skills

e.g.

我能看见。(Wǒ néng kànjiàn.)

- indicate permission or prohibition

e.g.

我能去公园吗?(Wǒ néng qù gōngyuán ma?)

不能去公园。(Bù néng qù gōngyuán.)

- can not be predicate alone

e.g.

我能英语。× (Wǒ néng yīngyǔ.)

1.12: Three Special Sentence Structures

None

1.13: The Summary of “了(le)” in Chinese

1. As a modal particle, “了” is used at the end of a sentence to indicate something has already happened.

e.g.

他去学校了。(Tā qù xuéxiào le.)

He went to school.

我们结婚一年了。(Wǒmen jiéhūn yī nián le.)

We got married for 1 year.

我和他去看电影了。(Wǒ hé tā qù kàn diànyǐng le.)

He and I went to watch movie.

2. As a dynamic auxiliary, “了” is used after verbs to refer to the completion of an action. It's often followed by quantifiers.

e.g.

去年我看了 10 本书。(Qùnián wǒ kànle 10 běn shū.)

I read 10 books last year.

我买了很多衣服。(Wǒ mǎile hěnduō yīfu.)

I bought lots of clothes.

我吃了午饭。(Wǒ chīle wǔfàn.)

I have had lunch.

1.14: Serial Verbs Sentence

Sentences with Serial Verb Phrases consist of two or more Verbs or Verbal phrases which are predicative of the same Subject. Its basic form is

‘Subject+ Verb1+(Object1)+Verb2+ (Object2)’

And here in HSK 1, the serial verbs construction is like this:

去 + (place) + to do something

The “place” part can be omitted. “to do something” is the purpose of the former.

e.g.

我去中国学汉语。(Wǒ qù zhōngguó xué hànyǔ.) I go to China to learn Chinese.

他去饭点吃饭。(Tā qù fàn diǎn chīfàn.) He goes to restaurant to have meal.

他们去商店买东西。(Tāmen qù shāngdiàn mǎi dōngxi.) They go to the shop to buy things.

Part 3

HSK 1 Vocabulary

A quick review sheet

Characters	Pinyin	English
爱	ài	love
八	bā	eight
爸爸	bàba	Dad
杯子	bēizi	cup; glass
北京	Běijīng	Beijing
本	běn	measure word for books
不客气	bú kèqi	you're welcome; don't be polite
不	bù	no; not
菜	cài	dish (type of food); vegetables
茶	chá	tea
吃	chī	eat
出租车	chūzūchē	taxi; cab
打电话	dǎ diànhuà	make a phone call
大	dà	big; large
的	de	indicates possession, like adding 's to a noun
点	diǎn	a dot; a little; o'clock
电脑	diànnǎo	computer
电视	diànshì	television; TV
电影	diànyǐng	movie; film
东西	dōngxi	things; stuff
都	dōu	all; both
读	dú	to read; to study
对不起	duìbuqǐ	sorry
多	duō	many
多少	duōshao	how much?; how many?
儿子	érzi	son
二	èr	two
饭店	fàndiàn	restaurant; hotel
飞机	fēijī	airplane
分钟	fēnzhōng	minute; (measure word for time)
高兴	gāoxìng	happy; glad
个	ge	general measure word
工作	gōngzuò	work; a job
狗	gǒu	dog
汉语	Hànyǔ	Chinese language
好	hǎo	good
号	hào	number; day of a month
喝	hē	to drink
和	hé	and; with
很	hěn	very; quite
后面	hòumian	back; behind
回	huí	to return; to reply; to go back
会	huì	know how to
几	jǐ	how many; several; a few
家	jiā	family; home
叫	jiào	to be called
今天	jīntiān	today
九	jiǔ	nine
开	kāi	to open; to start; to operate (a vehicle)
看	kàn	see; look at; to watch
看见	kànjiàn	see; catch sight of
块	kuài	lump; piece; sum of money
来	lái	come; arrive; ever since; next

HSK 1 Vocabulary Quick Review Sheet

老师	lǎoshī	teacher
了	le	indicates a completed or finished action
冷	lěng	cold
里	lǐ	inside; Chinese mile (~.5 km)
六	liù	six
妈妈	māmā	mom; mum
吗	ma	indicates a yes/no question (added to a statement)
买	mǎi	to buy
猫	māo	cat
没关系	méi guānxi	it doesn't matter; never mind
没有	méiyǒu	not have; there is not
米饭	mǐfàn	(cooked) rice
明天	míngtiān	tomorrow
名字	míngzi	name
哪	nǎa	which; how
哪儿	nǎr	where? (Beijing accent)
那	nà	that; then
呢	ne	indicates a question; how about...?;
能	néng	can; be able
你	nǐ	you (singular)
年	nián	year
女儿	nǚ'ér	daughter
朋友	péngyou	friend
漂亮	piàoliang	pretty; beautiful
苹果	píngguǒ	apple
七	qī	seven
钱	qián	money; coin
前面	qiánmiàn	in front
请	qǐng	please; invite; to treat someone to something
去	qù	go; to leave
热	rè	heat; hot
人	rén	person; man; people
认识	rènshi	recognize; know (a person)
三	sān	three
商店	shāngdiàn	shop; store
上	shàng	above; up
上午	shàngwǔ	late morning (before noon)
少	shǎo	few; little
谁	shéi	who
什么	shénme	what? (replaces the noun to turn a statement into a question)
十	shí	ten
时候	shíhou	time
是	shì	be; is; are; am
书	shū	book; letter
水	shuǐ	water
水果	shuǐguǒ	fruit
睡觉	shuì jiào	to sleep; go to bed
说	shuō	speak
四	sì	four
岁	sui	years old; age
他	tā	he; him
她	tā	she
太	tài	too (much)
天气	tiānqì	weather

HSK 1 Vocabulary Quick Review Sheet

听	tīng	listen; hear
同学	tóngxué	fellow student; schoolmate
喂	wèi	hello (on the phone)
我	wǒ	I; me
我们	wǒmen	we; us
五	wǔ	five
喜欢	xǐhuan	to like
下	xià	fall; below
下午	xiàwǔ	afternoon
下雨	xiàyǔ	to rain
先生	xiānsheng	Mr.; Sir
现在	xiànzài	now
想	xiǎng	think; believe; suppose; would like to
小	xiǎo	small; young
小姐	xiǎojie	young lady; miss; Ms.
些	xiē	some; few; several
写	xiě	to write; to compose
谢谢	xièxie	thank you
星期	xīngqī	week
学生	xuésheng	student
学习	xuéxí	learn; to study
学校	xuéxiào	school
一	yī	one; once; a
衣服	yīfu	clothes
医生	yīshēng	doctor
医院	yīyuàn	hospital
椅子	yǐzi	chair
一点儿	yídiǎnr	a bit; a few
有	yǒu	have
月	yuè	moon; month
在	zài	at; on; in; indicates an action in progress
再见	zàijiàn	goodbye; see you later
怎么	zěnmē	how?
怎么样	zěnmeyàng	how about?; how is/was it?
这	zhè	this
中国	Zhōngguó	China
中午	zhōngwǔ	noon; midday
住	zhù	to live; reside; to stop
桌子	zhuōzi	table; desk
字	zì	letter; character
昨天	zuótiān	yesterday
做	zuò	do; make
坐	zuò	sit

共 150 个

1. 名词 (63)

(1) jiā xuéxiào fànguǎn shāngdiàn yīyuàn huǒchēzhàn Zhōngguó
家 学校 饭馆 商店 医院 火车站 中国

Běijīng
北京

(2) shàng xià qiánmiàn hòumiàn lǐ
上 下 前面 后面 里

(3) jīntiān míngtiān zuótiān shàngwǔ zhōngwǔ xiàwǔ nián yuè rì
今天 明天 昨天 上午 中午 下午 年 月 日

xīngqī diǎn fēnzhōng xiànzài shíhou
星期 点 分钟 现在 时候

(4) bàba māma érzi nǚ'ér lǎoshī xuésheng tóngxué péngyou
爸爸 妈妈 儿子 女儿 老师 学生 同学 朋友

yīshēng xiānsheng xiǎojiě
医生 先生 小姐

(5) yīfu shuǐ cài mǐfàn shuǐguǒ píngguǒ chá bēizi qián fēijī
衣服 水 菜 米饭 水果 苹果 茶 杯子 钱 飞机

chūzūchē diànshì diànnǎo diànyǐng tiānqì māo gǒu dōngxi
出租车 电视 电脑 电影 天气 猫 狗 东西

(6) rén míngzi shū Hànyǔ zì zhuōzi yǐzi
人 名字 书 汉语 字 桌子 椅子

2. 动词 (36)

(1) xièxiè bú kèqi zàijiàn qǐng duìbuqǐ méi guānxi
谢谢 / 不客气 / 再见 请 对不起 / 没关系 /

(2) shì yǒu
是 有

(3) kàn tīng shuōhuà dú xiě kànjiàn jiào lái huí qù chī hē
看 听 说话 读 写 看见 叫 来 回 去 吃 喝

shuìjiào dǎ diànhuà zuò mǎi kāi zuò zhù xuéxí gōngzuò
睡觉 / 打电话 / 做 买 开 坐 住 学习 工作

xià yǔ
/ 下雨 /

HSK 1 Vocabulary Categorized

ài xǐhuan xiǎng rènshi
(4) 爱 喜欢 想 认识

huì néng
(5) 会 能

3. 形容词 (9)

hǎo dà xiǎo duō shǎo lěng rè gāoxìng piàoliang
好 大 小 多 少 冷 热 高兴 漂亮

4. 代词 (14)

wǒ nǐ tā tā wǒmen zhè zhèr nà nàr nǎ nǎr shéi
我 你 他 她 我们 这 (这儿) 那 (那儿) 哪 (哪儿) 谁
shénme duōshao jǐ zěnmeyàng
什么 多少 几 怎么 怎么样

5. 数词 (11)

yī èr sān sì wǔ liù qī bā jiǔ shí líng
一 二 三 四 五 六 七 八 九 十 零

6. 量词 (5)

gè suì běn xiē kuài
个 岁 本 些 块

7. 副词 (5)

bù méi hěn tài dōu
不 没 很 太 都

8. 连词 (1)

hé
和

9. 介词 (1)

zài
在

10. 助词 (4)

de le ma ne
的 了 吗 呢

11. 叹词 (1)

wèi
喂



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Test Content and Structure

HSK (Level I) test is made up of listening comprehension and reading comprehension sections and contains a total of 40 items.

Section		Number of Items		Duration (Min)
I. Listening	Part I	5	20	About 15
	Part II	5		
	Part III	5		
	Part IV	5		
Filling out the answer sheet(Mark your answers for listening comprehension on Answer Sheet)				3
II. Reading	Part I	5	20	17
	Part II	5		
	Part III	5		
	Part IV	5		
Total	/	40	About 35	

The test will last for 40 minutes in total (including 5 minutes in which the test takers fill in personal information).

Listening:

There are 5 items in each part . The recording of each item will be played twice

All items on the test paper are shown in pinyin.

Results Certificate

For the HSK (Level I), three results will be provided including listening, reading and total. The test taker must score at least 120 points total to be considered passing.

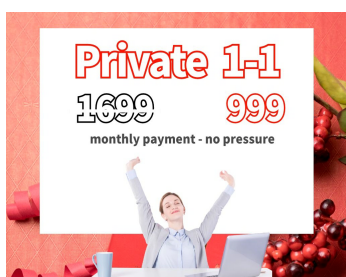
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Cheers to your Chinese study!

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