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1

吧 ba

particle: (indicating a suggestion, request or mild command)

Wǒmen míngtiān qù kàn diànyǐng ba!

我们明天去看电影吧！

Let's go see a movie tomorrow!

我们	wǒmen	we
----	-------	----

明天	míngtiān	tomorrow
----	----------	----------

去	qù	to go
---	----	-------

看	kàn	to see
---	-----	--------

电影	diànyǐng	movie
----	----------	-------

吧	ba	(particle indicating suggestion)
---	----	----------------------------------

Think in Chinese - HSK 2 Vocabulary With Sentence Examples 1-150

2

白 bái

adjective: white

Wǒ bù xǐhuan chuān bái yīfu.

我不喜欢穿白衣服。

I don't like wearing white clothes.

我	wǒ	I
不	bù	not
喜欢	xǐhuan	to like
穿	chuān	to wear
白	bái	white
衣服	yīfu	clothes

3

百 bǎi

numeral: hundred

Wǒmen gōngsī yǒu yì bǎi duō gè rén.

我们公司有一百多个人。

Our company has over a hundred people.

我们	wǒmen	our
公司	gōngsī	company
有	yǒu	to have
一百	yì bǎi	one hundred
多	duō	more
个	gè	classifier for people
人	rén	person

4

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帮助 bāngzhù

verb: to help / to assist

Tā bāngzhù guo wǒ hěn duō cì.

他帮助过我很多次。

He helped me many times.

他	tā	he
---	----	----

帮助	bāngzhù	to help
----	---------	---------

过	guo	(experienced action marker)
---	-----	-----------------------------

我	wǒ	me
---	----	----

很多	hěn duō	many
----	---------	------

次	cì	classifier for enumerated events: time
---	----	--

5

报纸 bàozhǐ

noun: newspaper

Zhè shì jīntiān de bàozhǐ.

这是今天的报纸。

This is today's newspaper.

这	zhè	this
---	-----	------

是	shì	is
---	-----	----

今天	jīntiān	today
----	---------	-------

的	de	(used after an attribute)
---	----	---------------------------

报纸	bàozhǐ	newspaper
----	--------	-----------

6

比 bǐ

preposition: than / to compare

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Jīntiān bǐ zuótiān lěng.

今天比昨天冷。

Today is colder than yesterday.

今天	jīntiān	today
----	---------	-------

比	bǐ	to compare
---	----	------------

昨天	zuótiān	yesterday
----	---------	-----------

冷	lěng	cold
---	------	------

7

别 bié

adverb: do not

Bié wán shǒujī le, duì yǎnjīng bùhǎo.

别玩手机了，对眼睛不好。

Stop playing with your phone! It's not good for your eyes.

别	bié	don't ...!
---	-----	------------

玩	wán	to play
---	-----	---------

手机	shǒujī	cellphone
----	--------	-----------

了	le	(in commands or requests in response to a changed situation)
---	----	---

对	duì	for
---	-----	-----

眼睛	yǎnjīng	eye
----	---------	-----

不好	bù hǎo	no good
----	--------	---------

8

宾馆 bīnguǎn

noun: hotel

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Nǐ zhù zài nǎge bīnguǎn?

你住在哪个宾馆?

Which hotel are you staying in?

你	nǐ	you
---	----	-----

住	zhù	to live
---	-----	---------

在	zài	(located) at
---	-----	--------------

哪个	nǎge	which
----	------	-------

宾馆	bīnguǎn	hotel
----	---------	-------

9

长 cháng

adjective: long

Tā de tóufa hěn cháng.

她的头发很长。

Her hair is very long.

她	tā	she
---	----	-----

的	de	~'s (possessive particle)
---	----	---------------------------

头发	tóufa	hair (on the head)
----	-------	--------------------

很	hěn	very
---	-----	------

长	cháng	long
---	-------	------

10

唱歌 chàngē

verb: to sing a song

Tā chàngē chàng de bǐ wǒ hǎo.

她唱歌唱得比我好。

She sings better than I do.

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她	tā	she
唱歌	chànggē	to sing a song
唱	chàng	to sing
得	de	(linking a verb or an adjective to a complement which describes the manner or degree)
比	bǐ	to compare
我	wǒ	me
好	hǎo	good

11

出 chū

verb: to come or go out

Wǒ mǎshàng chūmén.

我马上出门。

I am leaving home soon.

我	wǒ	I
马上	mǎshàng	at once
出门	chūmén	to go out

12

穿 chuān

verb: to wear / to put on

Nǐ chuān duōdà de xiézi?

你穿多大的鞋子？

What size of shoes do you wear?

你	nǐ	you
穿	chuān	to wear

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多大	duōdà	how big?
的	de	(used after an attribute)
鞋子	xiézi	shoe

13

次 cì

classifier: for enumerated events, times

Wǒ jīntiān gěi nǐ dǎ le sān cì diànhuà.

我今天给你打了三次电话。

I've called you three times today.

我	wǒ	I
今天	jīntiān	today
给	gěi	to
你	nǐ	you
打	dǎ	to make (a phone call)
了	le	(completed action marker)
三次	sān cì	three times
电话	diànhuà	phone call

14

从 cóng

preposition: from (a place, a time)

Cóng nǐ jiā dào gōngsī yǒu duō yuǎn?

从你家到公司有多远？

How far is it from your home to your company?

从	cóng	from
你	nǐ	your

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家	jiā	home
到	dào	to (a place)
公司	gōngsī	company
有	yǒu	there is
多远	duō yuǎn	how far

15

错 cuò

adjective: wrong / incorrect

Wǒ shuō cuò le ma?

我说错了吗?

Did I say it wrong?

我	wǒ	I
说	shuō	to say
错	cuò	wrong
了	le	(completed action marker)
吗	ma	(particle for "yes-no" questions)

16

打篮球 dǎ lánqiú

to play basketball

Tā měitiān wǎnshang dōu huì dǎ lánqiú.

他每天晚上都会打篮球。

He plays basketball every night.

他	tā	he
每天	měitiān	every day
晚上	wǎnshang	night

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都	dōu	all
会	huì	will
打篮球	dǎ lánqiú	to play basketball

17

大家 dàjiā

pronoun: all / everybody

Kuàidiǎn! Dàjiā dōu zài děng nǐ.

快点！大家都在等你。

Hurry up! Everyone is waiting for you.

快点	kuàidiǎn	Hurry up!
大家	dàjiā	everyone
都	dōu	all
在	zài	(indicating action in progress)
等	děng	to wait
你	nǐ	you

18

到 dào

verb: to arrive / to reach

Dào jiā le gěi wǒ dǎdiànhuà.

到家了给我打电话。

Call me when you get home.

到	dào	to arrive
家	jiā	home
了	le	(indicating an expected or presumed action)
给	gěi	to

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我 wǒ me

打电话 dǎdiànhuà to make a telephone call

19

得 de

particle: (linking a verb or an adjective to a complement which describes the manner or degree)

Nǐ shuō de tài kuài le!

你说得太快了!

You speak too fast!

你 nǐ you

说 shuō to speak

得 de (linking a verb or an adjective to a complement which describes the manner or degree)

太...了 tài... le (express an excessive degree)

快 kuài quick

20

等 děng

verb: to wait

Méiguānxi, wǒ děng nǐ.

没关系，我等你。

It's okay! I will wait for you!

没关系 méiguānxi it doesn't matter

我 wǒ I

等 děng to wait

你 nǐ you

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21

弟弟 dìdi

noun: younger brother

Nǐ dìdi zài nǎr shàngbān?

你弟弟在哪儿上班？

Where does your younger brother work?

你 nǐ your

弟弟 dìdi younger brother

在哪儿 zàinǎr at where

上班 shàngbān to go to work

22

第一 dìyī

numeral: first

Zhè shì wǒ dìyī cì lái Zhōngguó.

这是我第一次来中国。

This is my first time in China.

这 zhè this

是 shì is

我 wǒ my

第一次 dìyīcì the first time

来 lái to come

中国 Zhōngguó China

23

懂 dǒng

verb: to understand

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Wǒ bù dǒng nǐ de yìsi.

我不懂你的意思。

I don't understand what you mean.

我	wǒ	I
不	bù	not
懂	dǒng	to understand
你	nǐ	you
的	de	~'s (possessive particle)
意思	yìsi	meaning

24

对 duì

preposition: (used before a noun or pronoun) to / for

Chōuyān duì shēntǐ bù hǎo.

抽烟对身体不好。

Smoking is not good for your health.

抽烟	chōuyān	to smoke (a cigarette, tobacco)
对	duì	for
身体	shēntǐ	one's health
不好	bù hǎo	not good

25

对 duì

adjective: right / correct

Zhège zì wǒ dú duì le ma?

这个字我读对了吗？

Did I pronounce this character correctly?

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这个	zhège	this
字	zì	character
我	wǒ	I
读	dú	to pronounce
对	duì	correct
了	le	(completed action marker)
吗	ma	(particle for "yes-no" questions)

26

房间 fángjiān

noun: room

Zhège fángjiān hěn dà.

这个房间很大。

This room is very big.

这个	zhège	this
房间	fángjiān	room
很	hěn	very
大	dà	big

27

非常 fēicháng

adverb: very / extremely

Nǐ de Zhōngwén shuō de fēicháng hǎo.

你的中文说得非常好。

You speak Chinese very well.

你	nǐ	you
的	de	~'s (possessive particle)

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中文	Zhōngwén	Chinese language
说	shuō	to speak
得	de	used after a verb, indicating effect, degree, possibility etc
非常	fēicháng	very
好	hǎo	well

28

服务员 fúwùyuán

noun: attendant / waiter / waitress

Zhège fúwùyuán de tàidu hěn bùhǎo.

这个服务员的态度很不好。

This waiter's attitude is very bad.

这个	zhège	this
服务员	fúwùyuán	waiter
的	de	(used after an attribute)
态度	tàidu	attitude
很	hěn	very
不好	bùhǎo	no good

29

高 gāo

adjective: tall / high

Tā bǐ wǒ gāo yìdiǎnr.

她比我高一点儿。

She's a little taller than me.

她	tā	she
---	----	-----

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比 bǐ to compare

我 wǒ me

高 gāo tall

一点儿 yīdiǎnr a little bit

30

告诉 gàosu

verb: to tell

Nǐ néng gàosu wǒ tā de míngzi ma?

你能告诉我她的名字吗?

Can you tell me her name?

你 nǐ you

能 néng can

告诉 gàosu to tell

我 wǒ me

她的 tā de her

名字 míngzi name

吗 ma (particle for "yes-no" questions)

31

哥哥 gēge

noun: older brother

Wǒ gēge shì lǎoshī.

我哥哥是老师。

My older brother is a teacher.

我 wǒ my

哥哥 gēge older brother

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是 shì is
老师 lǎoshī teacher

32

给 gěi

preposition: to / for

Tā gěi wǒ mǎi le yì běn shū.

他给我买了一本书。

He bought a book for me.

他	tā	he
给	gěi	for
我	wǒ	me
买	mǎi	to buy
了	le	(completed action marker)
一	yì	one
本	běn	classifier for books
书	shū	book

33

公共汽车 gōnggòngqìchē

public bus

Tā měitiān dōu zuò gōnggòngqìchē qù shàngbān.

他每天都坐公共汽车去上班。

He goes to work by bus every day.

他	tā	he
每天	měitiān	every day
都	dōu	all

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坐	zuò	to take (a bus, airplane etc)
公共汽车	gōnggòngqìchē	bus
去	qù	to go in order to do sth
上班	shàngbān	to go to work

34

公司 gōngsī

noun: company / firm

Wǒ zài yì jiā xiǎo gōngsī shàngbān.

我在一家小公司上班。

I work in a small company.

我	wǒ	I
在	zài	(located) at
一	yì	one
家	jiā	classifier for businesses
小	xiǎo	small
公司	gōngsī	company
上班	shàngbān	to go to work

35

贵 guì

adjective: expensive

Shēnzhèn de fángzi hěn guì.

深圳的房子很贵。

Houses in Shenzhen are very expensive.

深圳	Shēnzhèn	Shenzhen
的	de	(used after an attribute)

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房子	fángzi	house
很	hěn	very
贵	guì	expensive

36

过 guo

(used after a verb) to indicate the completion of an action

Nǐ qù guo Shànghǎi ma?

你去过上海吗?

Have you been to Shanghai?

你	nǐ	you
去	qù	to go to (a place)
过	guo	(experienced action marker)
上海	Shànghǎi	Shanghai
吗	ma	(particle for "yes-no" questions)

37

还 hái

adverb: fairly / rather

Zhège fángjiān hái kěyǐ, jiùshì yǒudiǎnr xiǎo.

这个房间还可以，就是有点儿小。

This room is okay. It's just a little small.

这个	zhège	this
房间	fángjiān	room
还	hái	fairly
可以	kěyǐ	pretty good
就	jiù	just

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是	shì	is
有点儿	yǒudiǎnr	a little
小	xiǎo	small

38

孩子 háizi

noun: child / kid

Nǐ yǒuméiyǒu háizi?

你有没有孩子？

Do you have kids?

你 nǐ you

有没有 yǒuméiyǒu Do (you, they etc) have ...?

孩子 háizi child

39

好吃 hǎochī

adjective: tasty / delicious

Zhège cài zhēn hǎochī!

这个菜真好吃！

This dish is really delicious!

这个 zhège this

菜 cài dish (type of food)

真 zhēn really

好吃 hǎochī delicious

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黑 hēi

adjective: black

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Wǒ xǐhuan chuān hēi yīfu.

我喜欢穿黑衣服。

I like wearing black clothes.

我	wǒ	I
喜欢	xǐhuan	to like
穿	chuān	to wear
黑	hēi	black
衣服	yīfu	clothes

41

红 hóng

adjective: red

Nàge chuān hóng qúnzi de nǚhái shì shéi/shuí?

那个穿红裙子的女孩是谁？

Who is that girl in the red dress?

那个	nàge	that one
穿	chuān	to wear
红	hóng	red
裙子	qúnzi	skirt
的	de	(used after an attribute)
女孩	nǚhái	girl
是	shì	is
谁	shéi/shuí	who

42

火车站 huǒchēzhàn

noun: railway station

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Cóng zhèr zuò chūzūchē qù huǒchēzhàn yào duōjiǔ?

从这儿坐出租车去火车站要多久？

How long will it take to get to the railway station from here by taxi?

从	cóng	from
这儿	zhèr	here
坐	zuò	to take (a taxi)
出租车	chūzūchē	taxi
去	qù	to go to (a place)
火车站	huǒchēzhàn	train station
要	yào	to take
多久	duōjiǔ	how long?

43

机场 jīchǎng

noun: airport

Qù jīchǎng duōshao qián?

去机场多少钱？

How much does it cost to go to the airport?

去	qù	to go to (a place)
机场	jīchǎng	airport
多少	duōshao	how much?
钱	qián	money

44

鸡蛋 jīdàn

noun: chicken egg

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Lǎobǎn, gěi wǒ jiān liǎng gè jīdàn.

老板，给我煎两个鸡蛋。

Boss, fry two eggs for me.

老板	lǎobǎn	boss
给	gěi	for
我	wǒ	me
煎	jiān	to pan fry
两	liǎng	two
个	gè	classifier for people or objects in general
鸡蛋	jīdàn	(chicken) egg

45

件 jiàn

classifier: for clothes, for matters in general

Wǒ xiǎng mǎi liǎng jiàn chènshān.

我想买两件衬衫。

I want to buy two shirts.

我	wǒ	I
想	xiǎng	to want
买	mǎi	to buy
两	liǎng	two
件	jiàn	classifier for clothes
衬衫	chènshān	shirt

46

觉得 juéde

verb: to think / to feel

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Nǐ juéde zěnmeyàng?

你觉得怎么样？

What do you think?

你 nǐ you

觉得 juéde to feel

怎么样 zěnmeyàng how are things?

47

教室 jiàoshì

noun: classroom

Jiàoshì lǐ hěn lěng.

教室里很冷。

It's very cold in the classroom.

教室 jiàoshì classroom

里 lǐ inside

很 hěn very

冷 lěng cold

48

姐姐 jiějie

noun: older sister

Wǒ jiějie zài Běijīng gōngzuò.

我姐姐在北京工作。

My older sister is working in Beijing.

我 wǒ my

姐姐 jiějie older sister

在 zài (located) at

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北京	Běijīng	Beijing
工作	gōngzuò	to work

49

介绍 jièshào

verb: to introduce / to recommend

Nǐ néng jièshào yíxià nǐ zìjǐ ma?

你能介绍一下你自己吗?

Can you introduce yourself?

你	nǐ	you
能	néng	can
介绍	jièshào	to introduce (sb to sb)
一下	yíxià	(used after a verb) give it a go
你自己	nǐ zìjǐ	yourself
吗	ma	(particle for "yes-no" questions)

50

进 jìn

verb: to enter / to come or go in

Wàimiàn hěn lěng, wǒmen jìngù ba.

外面很冷，我们进去吧。

It's cold outside. Let's go inside.

外面	wàimiàn	outside
很	hěn	very
冷	lěng	cold
我们	wǒmen	we
进去	jìngù	to go in

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吧 ba (particle indicating suggestion)

51

近 jìn

adjective: near / close

Wǒ jiā lí dìtiězhàn hěn jìn.

我家离地铁站很近。

My home is very close to the subway.

我 wǒ my

家 jiā home

离 lí (in giving distances) from

地铁站 dìtiězhàn subway station

很 hěn very

近 jìn close to

52

就 jiù

adverb: the structure "就+verb" indicates a conclusion or a resolution made on the basis of what's been mentioned previously

A: Wǒ juéde zhè jiā fàndiàn de cài búcuò.

A: 我觉得这家饭店的菜不错。

I think that the dishes in this restaurant are very good.

我 wǒ I

觉得 juéde to think

这 zhè this

家 jiā classifier for families or businesses

饭店 fàndiàn restaurant

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的	de	(used after an attribute)
菜	cài	dish (type of food)
不错	búcuò	pretty good

B: Hǎo, jiù zài zhè jiā fàndiàn chī ba.

B: 好，就在这家饭店吃吧。

B: Okay. Let's eat in this restaurant.

好	hǎo	okay
就	jiù	indicates a conclusion or a resolution made on the basis of what's been mentioned previously.
在	zài	(located) at
这	zhè	this
家	jiā	classifier for families or businesses
饭店	fàndiàn	restaurant
吃	chī	to eat
吧	ba	(modal particle indicating suggestion)

53

咖啡 kāfēi

noun: coffee

Wǒ yào yì bēi Měishì kāfēi.

我要一杯美式咖啡。

I want a cup of American coffee.

我	wǒ	I
要	yào	to want
一	yì	one
杯	bēi	cup
美式	Měishì	American style

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咖啡 kāfēi coffee (loanword)

54

开始 kāishǐ

verb: to begin / to start

Diànyǐng jǐdiǎn kāishǐ?

电影几点开始?

What time does the movie start?

电影 diànyǐng movie

几点 jǐdiǎn what time?

开始 kāishǐ to start

55

考试 kǎoshì

noun: exam / test

Wǒ míngtiān yǒu kǎoshì.

我明天有考试。

I will have an exam tomorrow.

我 wǒ I

明天 míngtiān tomorrow

有 yǒu to have

考试 kǎoshì exam

56

可能 kěnéng

adverb: maybe / perhaps / probably

Think in Chinese - HSK 2 Vocabulary With Sentence Examples 1-150

Tā jīntiān méi lái shàngbān, kěnéng shì shēngbìng le.

他今天没来上班，可能是生病了。

He didn't come to work today. Maybe he's sick.

他	tā	he
今天	jīntiān	today
没	méi	didn't
来	lái	to come
上班	shàngbān	to go to work
可能	kěnéng	maybe
是	shì	is
生病	shēngbìng	to fall ill
了	le	(indicating change of state)

57

可以 kěyǐ

adjective: not bad

Zhè jiā fàndiàn de cài hái kěyǐ, jiùshì yǒudiǎnr guì.

这家饭店的菜还可以，就是有点儿贵。

The food in this restaurant is not bad. It's just a little expensive.

这	zhè	this
家	jiā	classifier for families or businesses
饭店	fàndiàn	restaurant
的	de	(used after an attribute)
菜	cài	dish (type of food)
还可以	hái kěyǐ	fairly good
就是	jiùshì	just is
有点儿	yǒudiǎnr	a little
贵	guì	expensive

Think in Chinese - HSK 2 Vocabulary With Sentence Examples 1-150

58

课 kè

noun: class / lesson

Wǒ jīntiān xiàwǔ méiyǒu kè.

我今天下午没有课。

I don't have classes this afternoon.

我	wǒ	I
今天	jīntiān	today
下午	xiàwǔ	afternoon
没有	méiyǒu	to not have
课	kè	class

59

快 kuài

adjective: quick / fast

Nǐ néng zǒu kuài yìdiǎn ma?

你能走快一点吗？

Can you walk a little faster?

你	nǐ	you
能	néng	can
走	zǒu	to walk
快	kuài	quick
一点	yìdiǎn	a little
吗	ma	(particle for "yes-no" questions)

60

快乐 kuàilè

adjective: happy

Think in Chinese - HSK 2 Vocabulary With Sentence Examples 1-150

Qīn'ài de, shēngrì kuàilè!

亲爱的，生日快乐！

Dear, happy birthday!

亲爱的	qīn'ài de	dear
-----	-----------	------

生日快乐	shēngrìkuàilè	happy birthday
------	---------------	----------------

61

累 lèi

adjective: tired

Yīnwèi zuówǎn méi shuì hǎo, suǒyǐ wǒ xiànzài juéde hěn lèi.

因为昨晚没睡好，所以我现在觉得很累。

Because I didn't sleep well last night, I feel very tired now.

因为	yīnwèi	because
----	--------	---------

昨晚	zuówǎn	last night
----	--------	------------

没	méi	did not
---	-----	---------

睡好	shuì hǎo	to sleep well
----	----------	---------------

所以	suǒyǐ	so
----	-------	----

我	wǒ	I
---	----	---

现在	xiànzài	now
----	---------	-----

觉得	juéde	to feel
----	-------	---------

很累	hěn lèi	very tired
----	---------	------------

62

离 lí

verb: to be away from / to be at a distance from

Think in Chinese - HSK 2 Vocabulary With Sentence Examples 1-150

Nǐ jiā lí xuéxiào yǒu duō yuǎn?

你家离学校有多远？

How far away is your home from your school?

你	nǐ	your
家	jiā	home
离	lí	(in giving distances) from
学校	xuéxiào	school
有	yǒu	there is
多远	duō yuǎn	how far

63

两 liǎng

numeral: two

Wǒ bǐ wǒ dìdì dà liǎng suì.

我比我弟弟大两岁。

I am two years older than my younger brother.

我	wǒ	I
比	bǐ	to compare
我弟弟	wǒ dìdì	my younger brother
大	dà	older (than)
两	liǎng	two
岁	suì	classifier for years (of age)

64

零 líng

numeral: zero

Think in Chinese - HSK 2 Vocabulary With Sentence Examples 1-150

Jīntiān hěn lěng, língxià wǔdù.

今天很冷，零下五度。

Today is very cold. It is minus 5 degrees.

今天	jīntiān	today
----	---------	-------

很	hěn	very
---	-----	------

冷	lěng	cold
---	------	------

零下	língxià	below zero
----	---------	------------

五度	wǔdù	five degrees
----	------	--------------

65

路 lù

noun: road / way / path

Wǒ zài qù nǐ jiā de lù shang.

我在去你家的路上。

I am on my way to your home.

我	wǒ	I
---	----	---

在	zài	(located) at
---	-----	--------------

去	qù	to go to (a place)
---	----	--------------------

你家	nǐ jiā	your home
----	--------	-----------

的	de	(used after an attribute)
---	----	---------------------------

路上	lùshang	on the road
----	---------	-------------

66

旅游 lǚyóu

verb: to travel / to take a trip

Think in Chinese - HSK 2 Vocabulary With Sentence Examples 1-150

Wǒ xiǎng qù Ōuzhōu lǚyóu.

我想去欧洲旅游。

I want to travel to Europe.

我	wǒ	I
想	xiǎng	to want
去	qù	to go to (a place)
欧洲	Ōuzhōu	Europe
旅游	lǚyóu	to travel

67

卖 mài

verb: to sell

Miànbāo yǐjīng mài wán le.

面包已经卖完了。

The bread has been sold out.

面包	miànbāo	bread
已经	yǐjīng	already
卖完	mài wán	to be sold out
了	le	(completed action marker)

68

慢 màn

adjective: slow

Nǐ néng shuō màn yìdiǎn ma?

你能说慢一点吗？

Can you speak a little slower?

你	nǐ	you
---	----	-----

Think in Chinese - HSK 2 Vocabulary With Sentence Examples 1-150

能	néng	can
说	shuō	to speak
慢	màn	slow
一点	yídiǎn	a bit
吗	ma	(particle for "yes-no" questions)

69

忙 máng

adjective: busy

Nǐ zuìjìn zài máng shénme?

你最近在忙什么？

What have you been busy with lately?

你	nǐ	you
最近	zuìjìn	recently
在	zài	(indicating an action in progress)
忙	máng	busy
什么	shénme	what?

70

每 měi

pronoun: every / each

Wǒ měitiān dōu hěn máng.

我每天都很忙。

I am busy every day.

我	wǒ	I
每天	měitiān	every day
都	dōu	all

Think in Chinese - HSK 2 Vocabulary With Sentence Examples 1-150

很	hěn	very
忙	máng	busy

71

妹妹 mèimei

noun: younger sister

Nǐ mèimei zhēn kě'ài!

你妹妹真可爱！

Your little sister is so cute!

你	nǐ	your
妹妹	mèimei	younger sister
真	zhēn	really
可爱	kě'ài	cute

72

门 mén

noun: gate / door

Kāimén, shì wǒ.

开门，是我。

Open the door. It's me.

开门	kāimén	to open a door
是	shì	is
我	wǒ	me

73

面条 miàntiáo

noun: noodles

Think in Chinese - HSK 2 Vocabulary With Sentence Examples 1-150

Nǐ xiǎng chī miàntiáo háishi mǐfàn?

你想吃面条还是米饭?

Do you want to eat noodles or rice?

你 nǐ you

想 xiǎng to want

吃 chī to eat

面条 miàntiáo noodles

还是 háishi or

米饭 mǐfàn (cooked) rice

74

男 nán

adjective: male

Nánzhuāng zài jǐ lóu?

男装在几楼?

On what floor is the men's clothing?

男装 nánzhuāng men's clothes

在 zài (located) at

几 jǐ how many

楼 lóu floor

75

您 nín

pronoun: you (courteous)

Qǐngwèn nín guìxìng?

请问您贵姓?

Could you please tell me your family name?

Think in Chinese - HSK 2 Vocabulary With Sentence Examples 1-150

请问	qǐngwèn	Excuse me, may I ask...?
您	nín	you (courteous)
贵姓	guìxìng	(May I ask) your surname?

76

牛奶 niúnnǎi

noun: cow's milk

Qǐng bùyào zài wǒ de kāfēi lǐ fàng niúnnǎi.

请不要在我的咖啡里放牛奶。

Please don't put any milk in my coffee.

请	qǐng	please (do sth)
不要	bùyào	don't!
在	zài	(to be) in
我的	wǒ de	my
咖啡	kāfēi	coffee
里	lǐ	inside
放	fàng	to put
牛奶	niúnnǎi	cow's milk

77

女 nǚ

adjective: female / woman

Nǐ yǒu nǚpéngyou ma?

你有女朋友吗？

Do you have a girlfriend?

你	nǐ	you
有	yǒu	to have

Think in Chinese - HSK 2 Vocabulary With Sentence Examples 1-150

女朋友 nǚpéngyou girlfriend
吗 ma (particle for "yes-no" questions)

78

旁边 pángbiān

noun: side / to the side

Chāoshì pángbiān yǒu yí gè yínháng.

超市旁边有一个银行。

There is a bank next to the supermarket.

超市	chāoshì	supermarket
旁边	pángbiān	beside
有	yǒu	there is
一	yí	one
个	gè	classifier for people or objects in general
银行	yínháng	bank

79

跑步 pǎobù

verb: to run / to jog

Wǒ měitiān zǎoshang pǎobù bànxiǎoshí.

我每天早上跑步半小时。

I run for half an hour every morning.

我	wǒ	I
每天	měitiān	every day
早上	zǎoshang	early morning
跑步	pǎobù	to run
半小时	bànxiǎoshí	half hour

80

便宜 piányi

adjective: cheap / inexpensive

Zuò huǒchē bǐ zuò fēijī piányi hěn duō.

坐火车比坐飞机便宜很多。

It's much cheaper to take the train than airplane.

坐火车	zuò huǒchē	to take train
比	bǐ	to compare
坐飞机	zuò fēijī	to take airplane
便宜	piányi	cheap
很	hěn	very
多	duō	much

81

票 piào

noun: ticket

Wǒ xiǎng mǎi yì zhāng qù Shànghǎi de fēijīpiào.

我想买一张去上海的飞机票。

I want to buy a plane ticket to Shanghai.

我	wǒ	I
想	xiǎng	to want
买	mǎi	to buy
一	yì	one
张	zhāng	classifier for flat objects, sheet
去	qù	to go to (a place)
上海	Shànghǎi	Shanghai
的	de	(used after an attribute)

Think in Chinese - HSK 2 Vocabulary With Sentence Examples 1-150

飞机票 fēijīpiào air ticket

82

妻子 qīzi

noun: wife

Tā de qīzi shì Zhōngguó rén.

他的妻子是中国人。

His wife is Chinese.

他的 tā de his

妻子 qīzi wife

是 shì is

中国人 Zhōngguó rén Chinese person

83

起床 qǐchuáng

verb: to get out of bed / to get up

Wǒ měitiān zǎoshang qī diǎn qǐchuáng.

我每天早上七点起床。

I get up at 7 o'clock every morning.

我 wǒ I

每天 měitiān every day

早上 zǎoshang early morning

七点 qī diǎn 7 o'clock

起床 qǐchuáng to get out of bed

84

千 qiān

numeral: thousand

Think in Chinese - HSK 2 Vocabulary With Sentence Examples 1-150

Wǒ juéde wǔ qiān kuài qián mǎi yí gè shǒujī yǒudiǎnr guì.

我觉得五千块钱买一个手机有点儿贵。

I feel that 5000 yuan for a phone is a little expensive.

我觉得	wǒ juéde	I feel
五千块	wǔ qiān kuài	5000 yuan
钱	qián	money
买	mǎi	to buy
一	yí	one
个	gè	classifier for objects in general
手机	shǒujī	cellphone
有点儿	yǒudiǎnr	a little
贵	guì	expensive

85

铅笔 qiānbǐ

noun: pencil

Kǎoshì de shíhou yào yòng qiānbǐ.

考试的时候要用铅笔。

You need to use pencils when taking the exam.

考试	kǎoshì	to take an exam
的	de	(used after an attribute)
时候	shíhou	time (when)
要	yào	to need
用	yòng	to use
铅笔	qiānbǐ	pencil

86

Think in Chinese - HSK 2 Vocabulary With Sentence Examples 1-150

晴 qíng

adjective: sunny / fine / clear (day)

Jīntiān shì qíngtiān.

今天是晴天。

Today is a sunny day.

今天 jīntiān today

是 shì is

晴天 qíngtiān sunny day

87

去年 qùnián

noun: last year

Wǒmen shì qùnián rènshi de.

我们是去年认识的。

We met last year.

我们 wǒmen we

是 shì is

去年 qùnián last year

认识 rènshi to get acquainted with sb

的 de (used at the end of a declarative sentence for emphasis)

88

让 ràng

verb: to let / to allow / to have somebody do something

Tā bàba bú ràng tā wán shǒujī.

他爸爸不让他玩手机。

His father doesn't let him play with the phone.

Think in Chinese - HSK 2 Vocabulary With Sentence Examples 1-150

他爸爸	tā bàba	his father
不	bù	not
让	ràng	to let sb do sth
玩	wán	to play
手机	shǒujī	cellphone

89

日 rì

noun: day of a month

Jīntiān shì Sānyuè shíwǔ rì.

今天是三月十五日。

Today is March 15th.

今天	jīntiān	today
是	shì	is
三月	Sānyuè	March
十五	shíwǔ	fifteen
日	rì	date, day of the month

90

上班 shàngbān

verb: to go to work / to be on duty

Nǐ jǐdiǎn kāishǐ shàngbān?

你几点开始上班？

What time do you start to work?

你	nǐ	you
几点	jǐdiǎn	what time?
开始	kāishǐ	to start

Think in Chinese - HSK 2 Vocabulary With Sentence Examples 1-150

上班 shàngbān to go to work

91

身体 shēntǐ

noun: (human) body / health

Tā shēntǐ bùhǎo, jīngcháng shēngbìng.

他身体不好，经常生病。

He's not in good health and often gets sick.

他 tā his

身体 shēntǐ one's health

不好 bùhǎo no good

经常 jīngcháng often

生病 shēngbìng to get sick

92

生病 shēngbìng

verb: to get sick

Wǒ shēngbìng le, yào qù yīyuàn.

我生病了，要去医院。

I am sick and I want to go to the hospital.

我 wǒ I

生病 shēngbìng to get sick

了 le (indicating change of state or situation)

要 yào to want

去 qù to go to (a place)

医院 yīyuàn hospital

93

Think in Chinese - HSK 2 Vocabulary With Sentence Examples 1-150

生日 shēngrì

noun: birthday

Nǐ de shēngrì shì nǎ yì tiān?

你的生日是哪一天？

When is your birthday?

你	nǐ	you
的	de	~'s (possessive particle)
生日	shēngrì	birthday
是	shì	is
哪	nǎ	which
一	yì	one
天	tiān	day

94

时间 shíjiān

noun: (the concept of) time

Wǒ hěn máng, méi shíjiān xuéxí.

我很忙，没时间学习。

I am very busy and don't have time to study.

我	wǒ	I
很	hěn	very
忙	máng	busy
没	méi	have not
时间	shíjiān	time
学习	xuéxí	to study

95

Think in Chinese - HSK 2 Vocabulary With Sentence Examples 1-150

事情 shìqíng

noun: thing / matter / affair

Zhè jiàn shìqíng wǒ yǐjīng zhīdào le.

这件事情我已经知道了。

I already know about this matter.

这	zhè	this
件	jiàn	classifier for events, things, clothes etc
事情	shìqíng	matter
我	wǒ	I
已经	yǐjīng	already
知道	zhīdào	to know
了	le	(indicating a change of state or situation)

96

手表 shǒubiǎo

noun: watch

Wǒ de shǒubiǎo kuài le liǎng fēnzhōng.

我的手表快了两分钟。

My watch is two minutes fast.

我	wǒ	I
的	de	~'s (possessive particle)
手表	shǒubiǎo	wristwatch
快	kuài	quick
了	le	(indicating a change of state or situation)
两	liǎng	two
分钟	fēnzhōng	minute

Think in Chinese - HSK 2 Vocabulary With Sentence Examples 1-150

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手机 shǒujī

noun: cellphone

Nǐ kànjiàn wǒ de shǒujī le ma?

你看见我的手机了吗？

Have you seen my cellphone?

你	nǐ	you
---	----	-----

看见	kànjiàn	to see
----	---------	--------

我	wǒ	I
---	----	---

的	de	~'s (possessive particle)
---	----	---------------------------

手机	shǒujī	cellphone
----	--------	-----------

了	le	(completed action marker)
---	----	---------------------------

吗	ma	(particle for "yes-no" questions)
---	----	-----------------------------------

98

说话 shuōhuà

verb: to speak / to talk

Wǒ xiànzài bùxiǎng shuōhuà.

我现在不想说话。

I don't want to talk now.

我	wǒ	I
---	----	---

现在	xiànzài	now
----	---------	-----

不想	bùxiǎng	do not want
----	---------	-------------

说话	shuōhuà	to speak
----	---------	----------

99

送 sòng

Think in Chinese - HSK 2 Vocabulary With Sentence Examples 1-150

verb: to deliver / to give (as a present)

Nǐ néng sòng dào wǒ jiā ma?

你能送到我家吗？

Can you deliver it to my home?

你能	nǐ néng	you can
送	sòng	to deliver
到	dào	to (a place)
我	wǒ	my
家	jiā	home
吗	ma	(particle for "yes-no" questions)

100

虽然... 但是... suīrán... dànshì...

conjunction: even though... but...

Suīrán zhège shǒujī hěn guì, dànshì wǒ hái shì mǎi le.

虽然这个手机很贵，但是我还是买了。

Even though this phone is expensive, I still bought it.

虽然	suīrán	even though
这个	zhège	this
手机	shǒujī	cellphone
很贵	hěnguì	very expensive
但是	dànshì	but
我	wǒ	I
还是	háishi	still
买	mǎi	to buy
了	le	(completed action marker)

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Think in Chinese - HSK 2 Vocabulary With Sentence Examples 1-150

它 tā

pronoun: it

Nà shì wǒ de gǒu, tā jīnnián sān suì.

那是我的狗，它今年三岁。

That's my dog. It's three years old.

那是	nà shì	that is
我	wǒ	I
的	de	~'s (possessive particle)
狗	gǒu	dog
它	tā	it
今年	jīnnián	this year
三岁	sān suì	three years old

102

踢足球 tī zúqiú

to play soccer

Nǐ xǐhuan tī zúqiú ma?

你喜欢踢足球吗？

Do you like playing soccer?

你	nǐ	you
喜欢	xǐhuan	to like
踢足球	tī zúqiú	to play soccer / football
吗	ma	(particle for "yes-no" questions)

103

题 tí

noun: question / problem (usually on a test)

Think in Chinese - HSK 2 Vocabulary With Sentence Examples 1-150

Wǒ juéde zhèxiē tí hěn jiǎndān.

我觉得这些题很简单。

I think that these questions are very simple.

我	wǒ	I
觉得	juéde	to think
这些	zhèxiē	these
题	tí	exam question
很	hěn	very
简单	jiǎndān	simple

104

跳舞 tiàowǔ

verb: to dance

Tā búhuì chànggē, dànshì tā huì tiàowǔ.

她不会唱歌，但是她会跳舞。

She cannot sing, but she can dance.

她	tā	she
不会	búhuì	not able
唱歌	chànggē	to sing a song
但是	dànshì	but
她	tā	she
会	huì	can
跳舞	tiàowǔ	to dance

105

外 wài

noun: outside (usually tagged after a noun, for example: 门外 / ménwài

outside of a door / gate)

Think in Chinese - HSK 2 Vocabulary With Sentence Examples 1-150

Yǒurén zài ménwài.

有人在门外。

Someone is outside the door.

有人 yǒurén someone

在 zài (located) at

门外 ménwài outside the door

106

完 wán

verb: to finish

Zhè běn shū wǒ kàn wán le.

这本书我看完了。

I've finished reading this book.

这 zhè this

本 běn classifier for books

书 shū book

我 wǒ I

看 kàn to read

完 wán to finish

了 le (completed action marker)

107

玩 wán

verb: to play / to have fun / to enjoy oneself

Wǒmen zài Shànghǎi wán le liǎng tiān.

我们在上海玩了两天。

We spent two days enjoying ourselves in Shanghai.

Think in Chinese - HSK 2 Vocabulary With Sentence Examples 1-150

我们	wǒmen	we
在	zài	(located) at
上海	Shànghǎi	Shanghai
玩	wán	to have fun
了	le	(completed action marker)
两	liǎng	two
天	tiān	day

108

晚上 wǎnshang

noun: night / evening

Wǒ měitiān wǎnshang dōu huì kàn diànshì.

我每天晚上都会看电视。

I watch television every night.

我	wǒ	I
每天	měitiān	every day
晚上	wǎnshang	night
都	dōu	all
会	huì	will
看电视	kàn diànshì	to watch television

109

往 wǎng

preposition: to / towards

Wǎng qián zǒu wǔ fēnzhōng jiù dào le.

往前走五分钟就到了。

Go straight ahead and you'll get there in 5 minutes.

Think in Chinese - HSK 2 Vocabulary With Sentence Examples 1-150

往前	wǎngqián	to move forwards
走	zǒu	to walk
五分钟	wǔ fēnzhōng	five minutes
就	jiù	then
到	dào	to arrive
了	le	(indicating an expected or presumed action)

110

为什么 wèishénme

why

Nǐ wèishénme lái Zhōngguó?

你为什么来中国?

Why did you come to China?

你	nǐ	you
为什么	wèishénme	why?
来	lái	to come
中国	Zhōngguó	China

111

问 wèn

verb: to ask

Bié wèn wǒ, wǒ yě bù zhīdào.

别问我，我也不知道。

Don't ask me. I also don't know.

别	bié	don't ...!
问	wèn	to ask
我	wǒ	me

Think in Chinese - HSK 2 Vocabulary With Sentence Examples 1-150

我	wǒ	I
也	yě	also
不	bù	not
知道	zhīdào	to know

112

问题 wèntí

noun: question / problem

Wǒ néng wèn nǐ yí gè wèntí ma?

我能问你一个问题吗?

Can I ask you a question?

我	wǒ	I
能	néng	can
问	wèn	to ask
你	nǐ	you
一	yí	one
个	gè	classifier for people or objects in general
问题	wèntí	question
吗	ma	(particle for "yes-no" questions)

113

西瓜 xīguā

noun: watermelon

Zhègè xīguā tián bù tián?

这个西瓜甜不甜?

Is this watermelon sweet?

这个	zhègè	this
----	-------	------

Think in Chinese - HSK 2 Vocabulary With Sentence Examples 1-150

西瓜	xīguā	watermelon
甜不甜	tián bù tián	sweet or not sweet

114

希望 xīwàng

verb: to hope / to wish

Wǒ xīwàng nǐ huì xǐhuan.

我希望你会喜欢。

I hope that you'll like it.

我	wǒ	I
希望	xīwàng	hope
你	nǐ	you
会	huì	will
喜欢	xǐhuan	to like

115

洗 xǐ

verb: to wash

Nǐ xǐshǒu le ma?

你洗手了吗？

Did you wash your hands?

你	nǐ	you
洗手	xǐshǒu	to wash one's hands
了	le	(completed action marker)
吗	ma	(particle for "yes-no" questions)

116

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小时 xiǎoshí

noun: hour

Wǒ děng le nǐ yí gè xiǎoshí.

我等了你一个小时。

I waited for you for an hour.

我	wǒ	I
等	děng	to wait for
了	le	(completed action marker)
你	nǐ	you
一	yí	one
个	gè	classifier for people or objects in general
小时	xiǎoshí	hour

117

笑 xiào

verb: to laugh / to smile

Wǒ mèimei hěn ài xiào.

我妹妹很爱笑。

My younger sister likes to smile.

我	wǒ	my
妹妹	mèimei	younger sister
很	hěn	(adverb of degree)
爱	ài	to love
笑	xiào	smile

118

新 xīn

adjective: new

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Zhè shì wǒ mǎi de xīn chē.

这是我买的新车。

This is the new car I bought.

这是 zhè shì this is

我 wǒ I

买 mǎi to buy

的 de (used after an attribute)

新车 xīn chē new car

119

姓 xìng

verb: family name / surname

Nǐ xìng shénme?

你姓什么？

What is your family name?

你 nǐ you

姓 xìng to be surnamed

什么 shénme what?

120

休息 xiūxi

verb: to rest

Wǒ méi shíjiān xiūxi.

我没时间休息。

I don't have time to rest.

我 wǒ I

Think in Chinese - HSK 2 Vocabulary With Sentence Examples 1-150

没	méi	don't
时间	shíjiān	time
休息	xiūxi	to rest

121

雪 xuě

noun: snow

Zuówǎn xià xuě le.

昨晚下雪了。

It snowed last night.

昨晚	zuówǎn	last night
下雪	xiàxuě	to snow
了	le	(completed action marker)

122

颜色 yánsè

noun: color

Nǐ xǐhuan zhège yánsè ma?

你喜欢这个颜色吗？

Do you like this color?

你	nǐ	you
喜欢	xǐhuan	to like
这个	zhège	this
颜色	yánsè	color
吗	ma	(particle for "yes-no" questions)

123

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眼睛 yǎnjing

noun: eye

Tā de yǎnjing hěn piàoliang.

她的眼睛很漂亮。

Her eyes are very beautiful.

她	tā	she
的	de	~'s (possessive particle)
眼睛	yǎnjing	eye
很	hěn	very
漂亮	piàoliang	beautiful

124

羊肉 yáng ròu

noun: lamb

Yǒuxiē rén bù xǐhuan chī yáng ròu.

有些人不喜欢吃羊肉。

Some people don't like to eat lamb.

不	bù	not
喜欢	xǐhuan	to like
吃	chī	to eat
羊肉	yáng ròu	goat meat

125

药 yào

noun: medicine / drug

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Zhège yào yì tiān chī sān cì.

这个药一天吃三次。

You need to take the medicine three times a day.

这个	zhège	this
药	yào	medicine
一天	yì tiān	one day
吃	chī	to eat
三次	sāncì	three times

126

要 yào

verb: to want

Tiānqì lěng le, wǒ yào qù mǎi yí jiàn máoyī.

天气冷了，我要去买一件毛衣。

The weather is getting cold and I want to go buy a sweater.

天气	tiānqì	weather
冷	lěng	cold
了	le	(indicating a change of state or situation)
我要	wǒ yào	I want
去	qù	to go
买	mǎi	to buy
一	yí	one
件	jiàn	classifier for events, things, clothes etc
毛衣	máoyī	(wool) sweater

127

也 yě

adverb: also / too

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Tā yě shì wǒ de péngyou.

他也是我的朋友。

He is also my friend.

他	tā	he
也	yě	also
是	shì	is
我	wǒ	I
的	de	~'s (possessive particle)
朋友	péngyou	friend

128

一起 yìqǐ

adverb: together / in the same place

Wǒmen xiàbān hòu yìqǐ qù chīfàn ba.

我们下班后一起去吃饭吧。

Let's go eat together after work.

我们	wǒmen	we
下班	xiàbān	to finish work
后	hòu	after
一起	yìqǐ	together
去	qù	to go
吃饭	chīfàn	to have a meal
吧	ba	(modal particle indicating suggestion or surmise)

129

一下 yíxià

noun: used after a verb, indicating an act or an attempt

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Wǒ lèi le, xiǎng xiūxi yíxià.

我累了，想休息一下。

I am tired and I want to rest a little bit.

我	wǒ	I
累	lèi	tired
了	le	(indicating change of state or situation now)
想	xiǎng	to want
休息	xiūxi	to rest
一下	yíxià	to do (sth for a bit to give it a try)

130

已经 yǐjīng

adverb: already

Xiànzài yǐjīng hěn wǎn le.

现在已经很晚了。

It's already very late.

现在	xiànzài	now
已经	yǐjīng	already
很	hěn	very
晚	wǎn	late
了	le	(completed action marker)

131

意思 yìsi

noun: meaning

Zhège dāncí shì shénme yìsi?

这个单词是什么意思？

What is the meaning of this word?

Think in Chinese - HSK 2 Vocabulary With Sentence Examples 1-150

这个	zhège	this
单词	dāncí	word
是	shì	is
什么	shénme	what?
意思	yìsi	meaning

132

因为...所以... yīnwèi... suǒyǐ...

conjunction: because... so...

Yīnwèi wǒ zuótiān shēngbìng le, suǒyǐ méi qù shàngbān.

因为我昨天生病了，所以没去上班。

I was sick yesterday, so I didn't go to work.

因为	yīnwèi	because
我	wǒ	I
昨天	zuótiān	yesterday
生病	shēngbìng	to get sick
了	le	(completed action marker)
所以	suǒyǐ	so
没	méi	didn't
去	qù	to go
上班	shàngbān	to go to work

133

阴 yīn

adjective: overcast / cloudy

Jīntiān shì yīntiān.

今天是阴天。

Today is a cloudy day.

Think in Chinese - HSK 2 Vocabulary With Sentence Examples 1-150

今天	jīntiān	today
是	shì	is
阴天	yīntiān	cloudy day

134

游泳 yóuyóǒng

verb: to swim

Měi gè Xīngqītiān wǒ dōu huì qù yóuyóǒng.

每个星期天我都会去游泳。

Every Sunday, I go for a swim.

每	měi	every
个	gè	classifier for objects in general
星期天	Xīngqītiān	Sunday
我	wǒ	I
都	dōu	all
会	huì	will
去	qù	to go
游泳	yóuyóǒng	to swim

135

右边 yòubian

noun: right side / to the right

Xǐshǒujiān zài yòubian.

洗手间在右边。

The toilet is on the right.

洗手间 xǐshǒujiān toilet

在 zài (located) at

Think in Chinese - HSK 2 Vocabulary With Sentence Examples 1-150

右边 yòubian right side

136

鱼 yú

noun: fish

Jīngcháng chī yú duì shēntǐ hǎo.

经常吃鱼对身体好。

Eating fish often is good for your health.

经常 jīngcháng often

吃 chī to eat

鱼 yú fish

对 duì for

身体 shēntǐ one's health

好 hǎo good

137

远 yuǎn

adjective: far

Dìtiězhàn lí zhèlǐ yuǎn ma?

地铁站离这里远吗？

Is the metro far away from here?

地铁站 dìtiězhàn subway station

离 lí (in giving distances) from

这里 zhèlǐ here

远 yuǎn far

吗 ma (particle for "yes-no" questions)

138

Think in Chinese - HSK 2 Vocabulary With Sentence Examples 1-150

运动 yùndòng

noun / verb: sport / to do physical exercise / to work out

Wǒ xiǎng yùndòng, dànshì wǒ méi shíjiān.

我想运动，但是我没有时间。

I want to do exercise, but I don't have the time.

我	wǒ	I
想	xiǎng	to want
运动	yùndòng	to exercise
但是	dànshì	but
我	wǒ	I
没	méi	not have
时间	shíjiān	time

139

再 zài

adverb: again / once more / another

Nǐ néng zài shuō yí biàn ma?

你能再说一遍吗？

Can you say it again?

你	nǐ	you
能	néng	can
再	zài	again
说	shuō	to say
一遍	yíbiàn	one time (all the way through)
吗	ma	(particle for "yes-no" questions)

140

Think in Chinese - HSK 2 Vocabulary With Sentence Examples 1-150

早上 zǎoshang

noun: early morning

Wǒ jīntiān zǎoshang wǔ diǎn jiù qǐchuáng le.

我今天早上五点就起床了。

I got up at 5 this morning.

我 wǒ I

今天 jīntiān today

早上 zǎoshang early morning

五点 wǔ diǎn five o'clock

就 jiù as early as

起床 qǐchuáng to get out of bed

了 le (completed action marker)

141

丈夫 zhàngfu

noun: husband

Tā de zhàngfu shì wàiguórén.

她的丈夫是外国人。

Her husband is a foreigner.

她 tā she

的 de ~'s (possessive particle)

丈夫 zhàngfu husband

是 shì is

外国人 wàiguórén foreigner

142

找 zhǎo

verb: to look for

Think in Chinese - HSK 2 Vocabulary With Sentence Examples 1-150

Wǒ zài zhǎo wǒ de yàoshi.

我在找我的钥匙。

I am looking for my keys.

我	wǒ	I
在	zài	(indicating an action in progress)
找	zhǎo	to look for
我	wǒ	I
的	de	~'s (possessive particle)
钥匙	yàoshi	key

143

着 zhe

particle: used to indicate a state

Jìnlái ba, mén shì kāi zhe de.

进来吧，门是开着的。

Come in, the door is open.

进来	jìnlái	to come in
吧	ba	(particle indicating suggestion or surmise)
门	mén	door
是	shì	is
开	kāi	to open
着	zhe	(indicating action in progress)
的	de	(used at the end for emphasis)

144

真 zhēn

adverb: really / indeed

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Zhège xiǎohái zhēn cōngming!

这个小孩真聪明！

This kid is really smart!

这个 zhège this

小孩 xiǎohái child

真 zhēn really

聪明 cōngming smart

145

正在 zhèngzài

adverb: right in the middle of (doing sth) / in the process of

Nǐ dǎdiànhuà gěi wǒ de shíhou, wǒ zhèngzài xǐzǎo.

你打电话给我的时候，我正在洗澡。

When you called me, I was taking a shower.

那是 nà shì that is

我 wǒ I

的 de ~'s (possessive particle)

狗 gǒu dog

它 tā it

今年 jīnnián this year

三岁 sān suì three years old

146

知道 zhīdào

verb: to know

Nǐ zhīdào tā shì shéi/shuí ma?

你知道他是谁吗？

Do you know who he is?

Think in Chinese - HSK 2 Vocabulary With Sentence Examples 1-150

你	nǐ	you
知道	zhīdào	to know
他	tā	he
是	shì	is
谁	shéi/shuí	who
吗	ma	(particle for "yes-no" questions)

147

准备 zhǔnbèi

verb: to intend to / to plan

Nǐ zhǔnbèi shénmeshíhou qù Zhōngguó?

你准备什么时候去中国?

When do you plan to go to China?

你	nǐ	you
准备	zhǔnbèi	to plan
什么时候	shénmeshíhou	when?
去	qù	to go to (a place)
中国	Zhōngguó	China

148

走 zǒu

verb: to walk / to go

Wǒmen zǒu huíjiā ba.

我们走回家吧。

Let's walk back home.

我们	wǒmen	we
走	zǒu	to walk

Think in Chinese - HSK 2 Vocabulary With Sentence Examples 1-150

回家	huíjiā	to return home
吧	ba	(modal particle indicating suggestion or surmise)

149

最 zuì

adverb: (in front of an adjective or a verb) most / -est

Nǐ zuì xiǎng qù nǎge guójiā lǚyóu?

你最想去哪个国家旅游?

Which country do you want to travel to the most?

你	nǐ	you
最	zuì	the most
想	xiǎng	to want
去	qù	to go to (a place)
哪个	nǎge	which
国家	guójiā	country
旅游	lǚyóu	to travel

150

左边 zuǒbian

noun: the left side / to the left of

Zuǒbian nàge fángjiān shì wǒ de.

左边那个房间是我的。

The room on the left is mine.

左边	zuǒbian	to the left of
那个	nàge	that one
房间	fángjiān	room
是	shì	is

Think in Chinese - HSK 2 Vocabulary With Sentence Examples 1-150

我	wǒ	I
的	de	~'s (possessive particle)