

Notes

HSK · HSK · HSK 2

Hsk2

HSK: explicit legacy / 3.0 transition

Official new syllabus: published November 2025, states implementation July 2026.
Official worldwide launch notice: 13 December 2026. Confirm the booked session version with the test centre. Acquired HSK2_yj samples are legacy. The distinct HSK 3.0 written/oral sample members and audio are now archived with hashes. Teach the reviewed new tasks separately; confirm the booked version and preserve existing grammar lessons. Full vocabulary/character coverage remains in progress.

Official scope: <https://hsk.cn-bj.ufileos.com/3.0/%E6%96%B0%E7%89%88HSK%E8%80%83>

任务一、六、十七 · Personal descriptions, requests and forms of address

- For a teacher, surname + 老师 is usual: 王老师。先生 and 女士 fit other respectful contexts.
- Describe a person with suitable adjective predicates: 他很高。Do not add 是 before ordinary 很高.
- 可以 ... 吗? asks permission; 请 ... makes a polite request. 别 ... gives a negative instruction.
- 为什么 asks why, and 因为 gives a reason. Questions and answers must preserve the intended social action.

Checked example

王老师，我可以进来吗? means Teacher Wang, may I come in? 可以 asks permission and 进来 describes movement toward the speaker's reference point. 对不起，我来晚了 gives an apology and a changed arrival situation.

Common error

Respectful titles depend on role and context, not a direct copy of English first-name use.

任务二、三、九 · Events, objects and shopping comparisons

- A + 比 + B + adjective compares two things: 这本书比那本书贵。The adjective follows the comparison.
- Use appropriate measure words such as 本 for books and 件 for clothing. Quantity and property answer different questions.
- 已经 + verb + 了 can indicate an action is already completed in context. Read what happened versus what is planned.
- Record names, dates, quantities and prices in the correct fields. A comparison needs both reference objects.

Checked example

蓝色的二十元，红色的三十元。蓝色的比红色的便宜十元。The blue item costs 20; the red 30; the difference is 10. The comparison has a specific baseline and difference.

Common error

Do not add 很 into the standard 比 comparison merely because an English sentence uses very.

任务四、五、八 · Weather, describing places and directions

- Use 从 ... 到 ... for a route from one place to another. 往 marks movement toward a direction.
- Left and right are 左 and 右. A relative place can use 左边、右边 or 里面.
- 离 expresses distance relation: 学校离我家很近。A comparison can use 比: 今天比昨天冷。
- For directions, give actions in order with 先 ... 再 Confirm the destination and landmarks so the listener can act.

Checked example

从车站往右走，先过桥，再往左走。医院在学校旁边。The first sentences give a route; the last gives a landmark relationship. A listener can draw the route and mark the hospital separately.

Common error

Do not interpret every 来 and 去 as absolute compass directions. They depend on a reference point.

任务七、十、十一 · Meals, leisure, experience and advice

- Verb + 过 marks past experience: 我去过北京。It does not state a particular recent completed event by itself.
- A result complement states the outcome: 吃完、听懂、写好。Use 没 for an action not completed: 没吃完。
- Verb + 得 + adjective describes how an action is done: 他跑得很快。Keep the describing structure connected to the verb.
- Use advice in context: 多休息、别太累。Wellbeing role-plays teach language, not medical recommendations.

Checked example

我听了，但是没听懂。The person listened, but did not understand. 听 describes the action and 懂 its achieved result. This sentence shows why an activity and its outcome must be distinguished.

Common error

An action happening does not guarantee its result was achieved. 了 and a result complement have different roles.

任务十二 — 十五 · Family, learning history, school and work

- Assign the actor, time and activity clearly: 妈妈晚上做饭，我洗碗。Common routines use 经常 or 有时候。
- A duration can follow an action with an appropriate structure: 我学中文了两年。Keep duration distinct from a clock time.
- 正在 identifies ongoing activity; 快要 ... 了 describes an approaching event: 快要上课了。
- Describe ability or performance with 得: 中文说得很好。Evidence of a learning history differs from a claim of current fluency.

Checked example

Activity record: 爸爸星期六打扫房间，姐姐晚上做作业。Question 谁打扫房间？——爸爸。什么时候？——星期六。Use the person and time from the same row, not the nearest familiar word.

Common error

A duration such as 两年 and a date such as 二〇二四年 answer different questions.

任务十六；语法 · Festivals, reasons, contrasts and choices

- Use 还是 in an alternative question: 你吃米饭还是面条？Use 或者 for alternatives in ordinary statements.
- 因为 ... 所以 ... connects reason and consequence. 虽然 ... 但是 ... connects a concession and contrast.
- Introduce festival plans with date, people and activity. Do not treat one family's traditions as universal.
- Use 先 ... 再 ... for ordered actions. These patterns let you explain a simple plan rather than recite disconnected nouns.

Checked example

虽然今天很冷，但是我們想去看朋友。It concedes cold weather while keeping the plan. 因为下雨，所以我们坐公交车。It gives a reason for the travel choice. The connectors encode different relations.

Common error

A word meaning “or” depends on whether you are asking a choice question or making a statement.

书写 · Build characters and use pinyin in a sentence

- The new level-two sample adds ten writing items to twenty-five listening and twenty-five reading items. Writing is ten minutes. Its first five writing items require completing a character component; the next five ask for a character within a pinyin-supported sentence. This is a real writing requirement even though the legacy level-two sample has no writing section.

- A component contributes to a character but is not automatically a whole character or a reliable translation. In 妈, 女 occupies the left and 马 the right. In 吗, 口 replaces 女. Observe the position and shape, then write the complete target. Handwriting must remain recognisable; merely naming the component does not demonstrate writing.
- For character filling, read the sentence before selecting the graph. 你好吗? needs the question particle 吗, whereas 我妈妈很好 needs 妈. Pinyin identifies sound and tone, but homophones make meaning and grammar essential. Copy the missing character in the answer position, not the whole romanised syllable.
- The official sample writing paper numbers items 51–60, while its answer file labels the corresponding series 54–63. This mismatch is documented and the writing key is held for teacher review. The original examples here were checked independently. Do not apply the shifted official labels to automatic marking or silently modify the source key.

Checked example

Original component exercise: complete 妈 from 女 + 马, then compare 吗 from 口 + 马. Original sentence: “你 hǎo 吗?” → 你好吗? The blank is 好; “我 māma 很好” contains 妈妈, not 吗吗. Sound, function and component position agree.

Common error

Pinyin is evidence of pronunciation, not permission to ignore tone or sentence meaning. The published key numbering mismatch must stay visible.