

HSK真题集解析

Analyses of
HSK Official Examination Papers

2014版

孙中华 [泰]นางปณณพัทธ์ โทชาลี (冯丽颖) 主编

3级

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Preface

The HSK is a national level standard test, which is tailored to test the proficiency of non-native Chinese speakers. Since the revision of the HSK test in 2009, it has become much more adaptable to the spread of the Chinese language worldwide.

Students can acquaint themselves with the material as well as its style by doing the exercises from the HSK Official Examination Papers. These papers can not only test students' levels of Chinese, but also help them to master commonly used vocabulary and grammatical points that they may confuse by offering them the chance to learn and do these exercises repeatedly. In order to help HSK examinees prepare for the test more effectively and systematically, this book offers an explanation for each exercise in the HSK Official Examination Papers (2014 edition) in detail; it also has a focus on the explanation of vocabulary and grammatical points that are easily misused so as to help students avoid misunderstandings in the Chinese language. This book can guide students to pass the HSK test more easily.

The book has many distinctive features:

Scientific: The book is compiled based on the HSK syllabus and offers detailed analysis of the vocabulary and grammatical points in the HSK Official Examination Papers (2014 edition), which can help students to better understand the test features and master the exercises.

Authoritative: The book is written by instructors who are engaged in teaching Chinese and have been offering instruction on the HSK test to international students for many years. Since the compilers are familiar with each HSK test point, this book can aid teachers and students in preparing for the test more effectively.

Self-learning: This book intends to keep the language simple to explain each difficult point of the exercise in detail. This book is not only conducive for teachers explaining these language points, but also for students learning by themselves. Self-learning can further enhance students' ability to imagine, conjecture, respond and comprehend Chinese language, and can also improve their logical thinking, analyzing, summarizing competence and the ability to grasp the framework of vocabulary words. This book can act as a teaching plan for teachers as well as a tool for students learning Chinese.

We expect teachers, HSK examinees and other readers to share their insights with us. You can contact us via email hyjx@sinolingua.com.cn or via micro blog <http://weibo.com//sinolingua vip>.

The Compilers

May, 2014

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H31221 卷答案解析

1

一、听力 Listening Section

第一部分 Part One

Keys to Questions 1—5: A C E F B

1. A

It can be deduced from 高 that the question must be related to one's height and features. A shows a girl measuring her height with a ruler, so it is the correct answer.

2. C

行李箱 is mentioned in the recording. We may think B and C are both correct as they are related to 箱. But if we continue to listen, 太小了 and 放不进去 in the recording show that C is the correct picture which contains a piece of luggage that cannot be closed.

3. E

考试 and 复习 are mentioned in the recording, and these words are related to reading and study. So E is the correct answer.

4. F

In the recording, the man asked 这两个人是谁. Only in Picture F are there two people.

5. B

箱子 is mentioned in the recording again. 碗 and 筷子 mentioned in the recording are only meant to confuse the listener. The correct answer is B, which is also the only option left.

Keys to Questions 6—10: D A B E C

6. D

The first word 妈 in the recording shows D is the correct answer to the exercise, which can be further confirmed as 骑 is mentioned twice in the recording. In Picture D, there is a mother and a son who is learning to ride a bike.

7. A

After hearing 帽子, you can find the answer. Only pictures A and D contain a person with a hat. But choice D has been chosen, so A is the correct answer.

1
8. B

The key word here is 相机, although it appears only once. Words like 换 and 没换 in the recording may mislead you into believing A is the correct answer, but A has been chosen, so we can choose B directly. It is very important to catch the key words.

9. E

It is not easy to choose the correct answer to the exercise. Since there is no picture showing a scene of playing in the snow, it seems that no picture matches with 雪越来越大 and 再玩儿一会儿 in the recording. However, in Picture E, a girl is holding an umbrella to shelter herself from the rain or snow. If we look at the picture more carefully, we can see the girl is wearing a scarf. So it can be deduced that this picture is related to a freezing and snowy day.

10. C

The key to the exercise is to spot the laptop in Picture C. 上网 in the first sentence of the recording shows that a laptop should be included in the picture. So C is the correct answer.

第二部分 Part Two

11. ✓

一千多块 is mentioned in the recording. Based on this figure, this statement can be confirmed as true.

12. ×

Special attention should be paid to the change of concepts when we do this exercise. In the recording, it says that the book introduces 节日 so as to acquaint children with 文化 from different countries. Despite that 音乐 is a part of 文化, this recording only touches upon 节日文化. So this statement is false.

13. ×

Generally speaking, if the statement contains the words expressing absolute senses like 必须, 一定, it is highly likely to be false. Based on the key points 自己多想办法 and 不能总是让别人 in the recording, it can be deduced that the statement and the recording are contrary in meaning.

14. ✓

Focus should be put on synonyms in this exercise. 那个地方的茶很有名 in the statement means the same as 那里的茶非常有名 in the recording.

15. ✓

It is not difficult to find the correct answer. Although there are a lot of descriptions of where 校长 is standing, the focus remains on 校长. 他很年轻 in the latter part fits in with the statement 校长很年轻, so the statement is consistent with the recording.

16. ×

Eggs, bread, milk and fruit juice are mentioned but apples are not, so the statement is false.

17. ×

It is unlikely that 他们正在看电影. Expressions like 对不起, 突然有事儿 and 下星期再一起去 in the recording show that they are not watching a movie together now.

18. ✓

There is a lot of information in the former part of the recording. However, you won't find the statement 王阿姨会打篮球 correct until you hear the final sentence 但她的篮球打得非常好.

19. ×

手表不见了 is mentioned in the recording, and 这让他很难过 in the latter part shows that the speaker hasn't found his watch. So the statement 他找到手表了 is obviously false.

20. ✓

The key information often comes after the clause introduced by 除了. 考试时只能用铅笔 is mentioned after the first clause, which shows that pencils are needed when you take the exam. So the statement 考试要带铅笔 fits in line with the recording.

第三部分 Part Three

21. A

The key to this exercise is to hear and recognize the word 电梯. We can also find the answer from a different approach. If the words 教室 and 办公室 that are easily memorized and commonly used are not mentioned in the recording, A will be the correct answer.

22. A

这是我大学同学 in the recording shows that the person the woman is introducing is her 同学.

23. C

Synonyms are tested in the exercise again. In the recording, you will hear 发现自己没带钱包, which has the same meaning as 忘拿钱包了 in the statement. So C is the correct answer.

24. C

After hearing the recording, you will know the man is going to 图书馆, but he doesn't know how to get there. So C is the correct answer.

25. C

累 is mentioned in the recording. We can start by imagining the feeling of being tired, and when being tired, a rest will be well-warranted. In the recording, though the man asks the woman if she would like some water to drink, what the woman wants is 休息. So C is the correct answer.

26. B

The key word 听 in the recording shows that it has nothing to do with 写, so C should be ruled out first. If the woman 不懂汉语, she won't say the story is 很有意思. So B is the correct answer because it shows that the female speaker thinks the story is good.

27. B

In the recording, the female speaker expresses her surprise and then asks the man why his room is so clean. So it can be deduced that the cleanliness is unusual and is a bit surprising. This statement has nothing to do with 女儿, so A should be ruled out first. And apparently, C is incorrect, because the reason why the boy cleaned his dormitory is that his mother will visit him. So B is the correct answer.

28. B

In the recording, 要上飞机了 demonstrates that the speakers are waiting for their plane at 机场. So B is the correct answer.

29. C

In the recording, the woman asks if she has gained weight. A man should never tell a lady that she becomes fat because of common decency. Therefore, the man says 没变化 to the lady, which sounds a polite response. So C is the correct answer.

30. B

Common sense won't help you to find the answer to the exercise, so you should listen to the recording carefully. Since 邻居 appears twice in the recording while 弟弟 and 奶奶 are never mentioned, B can be confirmed as the correct answer.

第四部分 Part Four

31. B

The recording introduces the topic at the beginning. When asked what she thinks of the

trousers, the woman replies 不错. 不错 should be the focus when you listen. This reply is sensible, since no one is willing to buy something 普通. In addition, comparisons between other trousers are never made in the dialogue.

32. C

In the recording, the old 桌子 is mentioned first, then the speakers suggest 桌子和椅子 be changed. Even if you don't catch the word 椅子, 盘子 and 自行车 from the choices are never mentioned in the recording, so these choices can be ruled out, and you can choose C.

33. C

Two clues can help you get the correct answer of 踢足球. Among the choices, the other two activities won't be influenced if the weather changes, because these activities can be done indoors. Meanwhile, the verb 踢 is mentioned twice, so C is the correct answer.

34. A

This exercise is not easy because 离开 is mentioned only once, and if we want to know if the man will leave, we must figure out the implication of the key words 要回去, 说再见, 有机会见面 and 去我们那儿玩儿 in the context. Listening again, you will find 真不想现在就离开北京 in the recording shows the answer.

35. A

The key to the exercise is to hear the first question 累了吧 and its answer 是 clearly. 休息 in the third sentence can further confirm that the woman is tired. So A is the correct answer.

36. B

The recording focuses on the good relations between the man and Xiao Wang in the photo. The first sentence 这张照片上 ... shows B is the correct answer; as well, A and C are never mentioned.

37. B

Several food names and the verbs 买 and 要 used for shopping appear in the recording. In addition, the key information 客人 shows that the man will buy something to treat the guest(s). So B is the correct answer which shows the man is going to do some shopping.

38. A

三层, 走楼梯, 电梯 and 疼 in the dialogue between the man and the woman share links with 脚. So A is the correct answer.

39. B

It is easy to choose A because having something to eat seems to be discussed in the

recording. But upon listening further, you will find the reason why the woman doesn't want to eat has nothing to do with 饿了 or not, but that she 发烧, which is related to 生病.

40. A

The recording may flummox you because the two location words 东 and 西 are often related to 地图. In the recording, the sun is mentioned but the moon is not, so B can be ruled out first. If you continue to listen, weather related words like 下雨, 晴天, 夏天 are mentioned further, so C 地图 can be ruled out as well.

二、阅读 Reading Section

第一部分 Part One

Keys to Questions 41—45: B D C F A

Tips: While doing this type of matching exercise, the key is to find the appropriate words or phrases through the similarities, relevance or connections. The exercises here are designed based on starting from the easiest and moving to the hardest.

41. B

In the statement 上网 matches with 电脑 in choice B.

42. D

In the statement, the key words 看看, 新闻, 体育比赛 are related to 看 and 电视节目. So D is the correct answer.

43. C

什么时候 determines that a time expression is needed to answer the question. Among the choices, C 夏天 can be used to answer it.

44. F

This proverb is a little difficult, but 借 and 还 show that this proverb is related to borrowing things. The beginning parts of A and F seem to be feasible, but if we look at their latter parts, we will find 到 in choice A is irrelevant to 借, and yet 用 in choice F is the inevitable result of 借, because you will definitely use whatever you borrow.

45. A

Although we can choose answer A directly as it is the only option left, the choice can still be tested by looking for related words. For example, 坐坐 is related to 到, and 马上到 is the

direct reason why the speaker won't rest right away in spite of 腿疼.

Keys to Questions 46—50: E D C B A

46. E

见马经理 shows its reply should be relevant to a person, to which C and E are related. Choice C shows a history lesson will be given, which has nothing to do with 经理, so C should be ruled out leaving E as the correct answer.

47. D

When it comes to changes in a city, urban elements such as streets and houses are often touched upon. In choice D, the houses have been changed into high-rises, which is in line with the changing urban features, so D is the correct answer.

48. C

老师 is mentioned in the statement. 学生 in choice C matches with the statement, so C is the correct answer.

49. B

有多远 should be answered with miles or by the time length of your trip. In choice B, 40 多分钟 is mentioned. So B is the correct answer.

50. A

The statement mentions weather, which often connects with cold and warmth, or sunny and rainy days. In choice A, a cold winter is mentioned; A is the correct answer.

第二部分 Part Two

Keys to Questions 51—55: B A C F D

Tips: To solve this kind of questions students can first use the process of elimination to rule out unrelated choices and then analyze the rest.

51. B

The brackets are followed by 哪儿 in 哪儿有卖报纸的, from which we can deduce that the question is about asking for a location and the related vocabulary. Among the choices, 附近 fits in this context. B is the correct answer.

52. A

The brackets are followed by the character 里, from which we can deduce that a noun indicating a certain scope is needed in this context. 班 is the only suitable choice that functions with the

statement 他儿子在他班里最高. So A is the correct answer.

53. C

回答 is easily collocated with 问题. Therefore, C is the correct answer.

54. F

The verb 祝 and the adverb 经常 which indicate frequency are the two options left for this question. And from 带 following the brackets we can deduce that no more verbs are needed in this context. So F 经常 is the correct answer.

55. D

From the wishes 身体健康, 天天快乐, and other ones like 新年快乐 and 生日快乐 we know that the verb 祝 is needed in the context. So D is the correct answer.

Keys to Questions 56—60: B A F E C

Tips: What makes this part more difficult than the last five questions is that set phrases are no longer enough to solve these problems, so students need to take into account the differences regarding parts of speech.

56. B

The brackets are between 我 and 自己, from which we can deduce that a verb is needed to link the subject 我 and the object 自己. Among the choices B and E are verbs, but E 检查 does not fit in this context as it has little to do with expectations for the future. So B 相信 is the correct answer.

57. A

From the flexible date 7 号 we can deduce that 不一定, which indicates uncertainty, is needed at the beginning of the sentence. Although we also have the collocation 不久, it does not fit in this context as the fixed date of return is already mentioned in the statement, which has little to do with time span. So A is the correct answer.

58. F

The two words 蛋糕 and 礼物 come to mind as we see 生日. So F 礼物 is the correct answer.

59. E

Common classroom expressions are tested in this question. After students finish their 作业, the teacher often asks them to 检查 it for possible mistakes. And then the teacher may 检查 the students' 作业 again. 检查 is easily collocated with 作业. So E is the correct answer.

60. C

C 久 is the last option for this question, which has the same meaning as 很长时间.

第三部分 Part Three

61. C

We can find that the first sentence 环境还可以 is the key to the exercise, which is further explained in the following part. The near synonyms 还可以 and 不错 are also tested in this question, thus we can see C corresponds with the first sentence. So A and B can be eliminated.

62. A

B can be eliminated first because based on our common knowledge, as very few characters are contained in a Chinese name. Students maybe misled by C, but the number of characters in 名字 is not mentioned in the question. Instead, the statement is all about 姓. So A is the correct answer.

63. C

米 is not mentioned in the statement, so B can be eliminated. 面 appears once, but it is different from 面条儿. So C is the correct answer which is also the last option.

64. B

春天到了 appears at the end of the statement, so it can be easily deduced that 现在是春季. So B is the correct answer.

65. C

A can be eliminated first as 哭 is not mentioned. We can also eliminate B 总是迟到 because we know of his devotion to his job. From the context we can deduce that he has begun to work. So C is the correct answer.

66. A

下课 in the exercise will be enough to solve this question because students are always expecting this phrase from their 老师.

67. C

去医院 is mentioned at the end of the question, so B can be eliminated first. One may go to the hospital when they catch a cold, but the person's problem is a toothache instead of a headache. So A is not the correct answer.

68. B

In the 虽然 ... 但是 structure, the clause led by 但是 is usually the key and should be closely

monitored. 会找时间去锻炼身体 indicates that the person often exercises, and the latter part only introduces the sports he is involved with.

69. A

We can deduce from the first sentence 她决定和男朋友结婚了 that A is the correct answer.

70. A

We can deduce from the last sentence that the fish at this restaurant is very delicious. So A is the correct answer. As for the other two choices, mutton is not mentioned, while dishes are just described as not many but not whether the ingredients are fresh or not.

三、写作 Writing Section

第一部分 Part One

71. 这种蛋糕太甜了。

The HSK Level 1 vocabulary 太 and 了 can be used in the 什么 + 太 + adj. + 了 structure which indicates a high degree. 甜 is the only adjective that fits in this context, and the word that matches 这种 is 蛋糕; hence the complete form, 这个 + 蛋糕 + 太 + 甜 + 了.

72. 这个月花了一万多块钱。

花 and 了 appear together as a phrase in this context which reduces the difficulty of the question, because otherwise students may come up with 这个月花一万多块钱了. Also, 钱 and 块 are not divided which avoids the possibility of 这个月花了钱一万多块. In Chinese, 了 usually follows the verb immediately to indicate something that has already occurred and 块钱 cannot be separated when following an amount of money.

73. 帮助别人是一件快乐的事情。

什么 + 是 + (个 / 件) + 什么 is a commonly used structure; based on this, students may come up with 一件快乐的事情是帮助别人 which is not correct. The reason is that there are a lot of things that can make you feel happy, helping others is just one of them. If the subject and predicate are interchanged, the sentence will become illogical. Moreover, the modifier 一件 together with what is modified cannot appear as the subject.

74. 会议还没有结束呢。

The usage of 还 is tested in this question. When indicating a continuous action or state, 还 should be immediately followed by words such as 在 or 没. So 还没有结束 is the correct collocation,