•新 HSK 汉语学习与考试系列教程 •



学习与考试教程

书写与口语(四级)

张 璐 编著

The Perfect Combination of Chinese Language Learning and New HSK Examination Skills

汉语学习和新HSk 应试技巧完美结合!!

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张 璐 编著

Xin HSK Hanyu Xuexi yu Kaoshi Jiaocheng Shuxie yu Kouyu (Si-Ji)

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HSK(Level IV) Examination Guide

汉语水平考试(四级)应试指南

The HSK (Level IV) is intended for students who have mastered 1,200 commonly used words. As everyone knows, the written test of new HSK exam consists of levels from one to six. The requirements for students' vocabulary are different with every level. As the level rises, so does the requirements. For example, HSK level 3 requires students' vocabulary to reach 600 words, and HSK level 4 requires 1,200 words. Obviously, the questions will definitely focus on examining the additional 600 words in HSK level 4. Therefore, HSK level 4's candidates have to master the newly added 600 words.

The HSK level 4 written test consists of 100 questions which are divided into three parts: listening comprehension, reading and writing. The brief explanations of every part's content and examination techniques are presented as follows.

1. Listening



All questions in the listening comprehension part are heard only once. It is required to answer the 45 questions in 30 minutes. The answer time for each item in every part is: the first part around 10 seconds; the second and third part around 17 seconds.

Part I contains 10 items. The test taker will listen to each item only once. For each item, one person says a short paragraph and the other person will say a sentence based on the paragraph. The sentence is also given on the test paper, and the test taker should judge whether the content of the sentence is right or wrong.

Part II contains 15 items. The test taker will listen to each item only once. For each item, two persons make a dialogue of two sentences, and another person will raise a question based on the dialogue. 4 options are given on the test paper and the test taker should select the right answer based on what he/she has heard.

Part III contains 20 items. The test taker will listen to each item only once. In this part, each

item is a dialogue of 4 to 5 sentences or a short paragraph, and one or two questions will be raised based on the dialogue or paragraph. For each item, 4 options are given on the test paper and the test taker should select the right answer based on what he/she has heard.

Examination techniques:

1. Familiarize yourself with the ways in which the questions are usually raised.

HSK's questioning approach is kind of patterned. Being familiar with this question approach, the candidates can win time and energy. According to the real test paper published by Hanban, it can be generalized as follows:

Question details:

| Questioning approach: | Topic of the questions: |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| ——几点 / 几月 / 什么时候? ——多长时间? | Ask the time |
| ——在哪儿/在哪里? | Ask the location |
| ——谁 | Ask the person |
| ——多少(钱)? | Ask for the digits/figures |
| ——怎么(去、吃·····)? | Ask the manner |
| ——男的(女的)(最可能)是做(干)什么的?/说话人是谁? | Ask the occupation, identity etc. |
| ——男的(女的)要做/找/吃/看/担心/打 算/准备做什么? | Ask about the behavior, plans |
| ——男的(女的)怎么了? | Ask the situations, changes etc. |
| ——他们/说话人(最可能)是什么关系? | Ask about the relationships |

Question manner/viewpoint etc.

| Questioning approach: | Topic of the questions: |
|--|-------------------------|
| ——男的(女的)觉得怎么样? ——男的(女的)是什么看法/态度? ——男的(女的)怎么看? ——他/她心情怎么样? | Ask the attitude |
| ——为什么 | Ask the reason |
| ——男的(女的)主要是什么意思? ——男的(女的)有什么意见? | Ask the viewpoint |

| ——他们(这段话)在谈/介绍什么? ——关于男的(女的),可以知道什么? ——根据对话,可以知道什么? ——这段话主要想告诉我们什么? | Ask the contents of a dialogue(or a paragraph) |
|--|--|
| ——关于下列哪个正确? | within the actional. If the search were |

2. You have to be good at predicting the topic and the focal point of the questions according to the four ABCD options.

In the listening comprehension test, the candidates can all—more or less—predict what the speakers are talking about and what they will be asked according to the provided ABCD four options on the exam paper. The candidates shall make use of the known/existing information to guide themselves. While waiting, they shall focus on the interrelated information.

2. Reading



It is required to answer the 40 questions in 35 minutes. The propositional answer time for every question in every part is: the first part around 40 seconds; the second part around 30 seconds and the third part around 1 minute.

Part I contains 10 items. For each item, one or two sentences will be given with one blank, and the test taker should select a choice from the options to make the sentence(s) complete.

Part II contains 10 items. For each item, 3 sentences will be given and the test taker should put them in the right order.

Part III contains 20 items. In this part, each item is a short paragraph with one or two questions, and the test taker should select the right answer from the 4 options.

Examination techniques:

The first part of the exam will mainly focus on the examinees' mastering of nouns, verbs and adjectives and other notional words (sometimes it can also contain function words, especially adverbs). The examinees should master the HSK level 4 vocabulary (especially the newly added 600 words) in the often used syntactical functions and morphological features that help determine the part of speech of the words, the meaning and usage of the words, and be familiar with the placement of the often encountered new words within a sentence. When answering the questions, you have to understand the sentences or the dialogues, in order to avoid making a sentence that is grammatically correct but illogical in meaning.

新HSK 汉语学习与考试教程 书写与口语(四级)

The second part of the exam will mainly focus on the examinees' mastering of connected words and the logical structure within Chinese sentences. Firstly, the examinee must separately understand the meaning of the three short sentences, making the best of the connecting words within the sentences. If the sentences are not explicitly connected, the examinee should clearly understand the logical relation within the three short sentences, and thus determine the sentence order.

The emphasis of the third part of the test is the candidates' understanding of the meaning of the HSK level 4 vocabulary in the specific texts, and the ability to generalize or induce the state of mind and subjective attitudes of the author and the text characters. Correspondingly, in this part, the questions are further divided into three types: questions about the details, questions about the articles' main idea and questions about the authors' and text characters' subjective intent.

For these questions which focus on details, the candidates should look for the keywords in the questions to help them find the related sentence or paragraph, and to quickly determine the appropriate answer from the four ABCD options.

For questions about the articles' main idea, candidates should attach importance to the sentences at the beginning or in the end of the article, since the core is usually located in the first or last sentence of the short articles. Of course there are also some short articles that do not have a clear-cut main sentence, then the candidates must generalize it according to the logic of the sentences.

For subjective intent questions, the candidates must pay close attention to the sentences that involve subjective trends and generalizing words, especially transition sentences, exclamation sentences, rhetorical questions and other special patterns, and thus to be able to deduce the author's or characters' subjective point of view or intent in the article.

3. Writing



It is required to answer the 15 questions in 25 minutes. The propositional answer time for every question in every part is: the first part around 1.5 minutes; the second part around 1 minute.

Part I contains 10 items. For each item, several Chinese words are given and the test taker is required to write a sentence with these words.

Part II contains 5 items. For each item, a picture and a Chinese word are given and the test taker is required to use this word to write a sentence based on the picture.

Examination techniques:

The first part aims to test the copying skills as well as the grasp of the basic Chinese sentence orders and patterns. The candidates firstly have to make sure that they have not mistaken the transcription of the characters. Then they should pay close attention to the subject, predicate, object and modifiers position.

The second part mainly aims to test the ability to integrate the newly added words from HSK level 4 and to form sentences talking about a picture. The candidates must ensure that the grammar and semantics are placed properly in the sentences and in close connection with the picture content. They should also express themselves with different sentence patterns as much as possible.

Lastly, what must be reminded is that the candidates have to write the answers firstly on the test paper, and in 10 minutes before the end, copy it on the answer card.

汉语水平考试(四级)应试指南

HSK(Level IV) Examination Guide

HSK(四级)主要面向掌握了 1 200 个常用词语的考生。众所周知,新 HSK 考试笔试包括一到六级,每一级对学生词汇量的要求是不同的,级别越高,要求学生的词汇量越大,如 HSK(三级)要求学生的词汇量达到 600 个,HSK(四级)则要求学生的词汇量达到 1 200 个,显而易见,出题者一定会着重考查 HSK(四级)新增的 600 词。因此,HSK(四级)的应试者应该熟练掌握这新增的 600 词。

HSK(四级)笔试共100题,分为听力、阅读、书写三部分,下面简要介绍每一部分的内容及应试技巧。

一、听力



听力试题每题都只听一遍,要求 30 分钟答完 45 道题。各部分中每道题的答题时间为:第一部分 10 秒左右,第二部分和第三部分 17 秒左右。

第一部分,共 10 题。每题听一次。每题都是一个人先说一小段话,另一人根据这段话说一个句子,试卷上也提供这个句子,要求考生判断对错。

第二部分,共15题。每题听一次。每题都是两个人的两句对话,第三个人根据对话问一个问题,试卷上提供4个选项,考生根据听到的内容选出答案。

第三部分,共20题。每题听一次。这部分试题都是4到5句对话或一小段话,根据对话或语段问一到两个问题,试卷上每题提供4个选项,考生根据听到的内容选出答案。

应试技巧:

1. 熟悉常见的提问方式。HSK 的提问方式较为模式化,熟悉这些提问方式 将为考生赢得获胜的时间和精力。根据汉办公布的真题,现总结如表 0─1、表 0─2: 表 0-1

问细节

| 提问方式 | 提问内容 |
|-------------------------------|---------|
| ——几点 / 几月 / 什么时候? ——多长时间? | 问时间 |
| ——在哪儿 / 在哪里? | 问地点 |
| ——谁 | 问人 |
| ——多少(钱)? | 问数字 |
| ——怎么(去、吃·····)? | 问方式 |
| ——男的(女的)(最可能)是做(干)什么的?/说话人是谁? | 问职业、身份等 |
| ——男的(女的)要做/找/吃/看/担心/打算/准备做什么? | 问行为计划 |
| ——男的(女的)怎么了? | 问情况、变化等 |
| ——他们/说话的人(最可能)是什么关系? | 问人物关系 |

表 0-2

问态度、观点等

| 提问方式 | 提问内容 |
|--|------|
| ——男的(女的)觉得怎么样? ——男的(女的)是什么看法/态度? ——男的(女的)怎么看? ——他/她心情怎么样? | 问态度 |
| ——为什么 | 问原因 |
| ——男的(女的)主要是什么意思? ——男的(女的)有什么意见? | 问观点 |
| ——天十男的 (女的), 可以知道什么? | |

2. 善于根据 ABCD 四个选项来预测话题及提问焦点。

大多数听力题,考生都可以根据考卷上提供的 ABCD 四个选项大致预测出说话人所谈论的内容以及提问的焦点,考生应尽可能利用已知信息指导自己稍后的听辨行为,将注意焦点集中到相关的信息上。

二、阅读



阅读题要求 35 分钟答完 40 道题,每部分的建议答题时间为:第一部分每题在 40 秒钟内完成,第二部分每题在 30 秒内完成,第三部分每题在 1 分钟左右完成。

第一部分,共10题。每题提供一到两个句子,句子中有一个空格,考生要从提供的

选项中选词填空。

第二部分,共10题。每题提供3个句子,考生要把这3个句子按顺序排列起来。

第三部分,共 20 题。这部分试题都是一小段文字,每段文字带一到两个问题,考生要从 4 个选项中选出答案。

应试技巧:

第一部分所考查的主要是考生对名词、动词和形容词等实词(偶尔也会出现虚词,尤其是副词)的掌握情况,考生应掌握 HSK 四级词语尤其是新增 600 词的常用语法功能和形态特征,并用来帮助我们判断单词的词性、词义及用法,熟悉这些词语在句中的常见使用位置。在答题时还要理解句子或对话的内容,以免造成语法正确而句子意思不通的情况。

第二部分所考查的主要是考生对关联词语和汉语句子之间逻辑构造的掌握情况。考生首先应分别理解三个短句的意思,并充分利用句中出现的关联词语。如果没有关联词语等明显标记,可根据三个短句各自的意思,理清三个短句之间的内在逻辑关系,从而确定句子出现的先后顺序。

第三部分考查的重点是考生对 HSK(四级)词汇在文中的具体含义的理解以及对文章 大意和作者或文中人物的主观态度和情绪的概括或归纳能力。相应地,这一部分的提问也 主要分为三类:细节性问题、文章主旨问题以及作者(或文中人物)的主观意图问题。

对于细节性问题,考生可根据提问中的信息关键词,去文章中寻找和确定问题所在的句子或段落,并对照 A、B、C、D 四个选项,快速确定最恰当的答案。

对于文章主旨问题,考生应重视短文开头和结尾部分的句子,因为短文的中心句一般 位于第一句话或者最后一句话。当然,也有一些短文没有明确的主旨句,这就需要考生根据句与句之间的内在逻辑关系来归纳和概括。

对于主观意图问题,考生需要注意一些带有主观倾向和概括性词语的句子,尤其是转 折句、感叹句和反问句等特殊句型,从而推断作者或文中人物的主观想法或意图。

三、书写



书写题要求考生 25 分钟答完 15 道题。第一部分的建议答题时间为每题一分半钟左右,第二部分每题用一分钟左右完成。

第一部分,共10题。每题提供4到5个词或短语,要求考生用这几个词语写一个句子。 第二部分,共5题。每题提供一张图片和一个词语,要求考生结合图片用这个词语写 一个句子。

应试技巧:

第一部分主要考查考生抄写的能力,以及考生对汉语基本句型和基本语序的把握。考生首先要保证汉字的抄写无误,注意主语、谓语、宾语以及修饰语的位置。

第二部分主要考查考生结合图片运用 HSK(四级)新增词造句的能力。考生要注意所造句子在保证语法、语义正确的基础上,紧密结合图片内容,并尽量选用不同句型表达。

最后,需要提醒的是,新 HSK 答题时应先在试卷上作答,考试结束前 10 分钟再把答案写在答题卡上。

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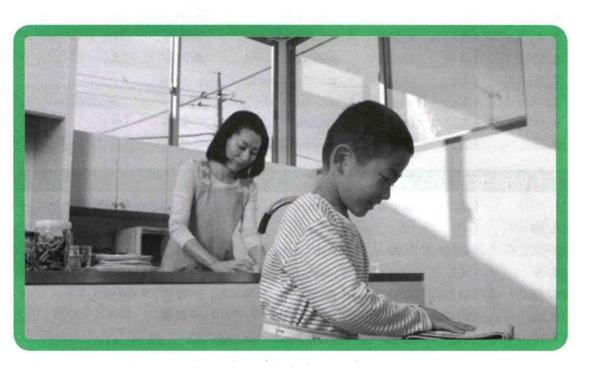
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居家生活



第一部分) 词语与句子 (Words and Sentences)



星期天你一般做什么? 请写在下边。(What do you usually do on Sundays? Write it down.)

一、词语库 (Word bank)

| \ \\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\ | | f 112 | | |
|--|--------|--------------|------------------------|------------|
| | | | ies and objects) | |
| 1. 家具 | (名) | jiājù | furniture | 一套~ |
| 2. 毛巾 | (名) | máojīn | towel | 一条~ |
| 3. 沙发 | (名) | shāfā | sofa | 一张~ |
| 4. 书架 | (名) | shūjià | bookshelf | 一个~ |
| 5. 拖把 | (名) | tuōbă | mop | 一个~ |
| 6. 卧室 | (名) | wòshì | bedroom | 两间~ |
| 7. 洗衣机 | (名) | xĭyījī | washing machine | 一台~ |
| 8. 衣柜 | (名) | yīguì | wardrobe | 那个~ |
| 9. 厨房 | (名) | chúfáng | kitchen | 一间~ |
| 10. 杂志 | (名) | zázhì | magazine; journal | 一本~ |
| 二)动作和 | I状态(Ac | tions and st | ate) | |
| 11. 安排 | (动) | ānpái | arrange | ~工作、~我们见面 |
| 12. 擦 | (动) | cā | wipe | ~桌子、~干净 |
| 13. 负责 | (动) | fùzé | take charge | ~打扫、~做饭 |
| 14. 弄 | (动) | nòng | make; get | ~坏、~懂 |
| 15. 指 | (动) | zhĭ | point at; point to | ~着他、~前面 |
| 16. 脱 | (动) | tuō | take off | ~衣服、~鞋子 |
| 17. 掉 | (动) | diào | use behind other verb | 脱~、吃~ |
| | | | indicating the complet | |
| 18. 丢 | (动) | diū | throw | 把纸~掉、~到一边 |
| 19. 收拾 | (动) | shōushi | | ~房间、~桌子 |
| 20. 躺 | (动) | tăng | | ~下、~在床上 |
| 21. 整理 | (动) | zhěnglí | clean up; sort out | |
| 22. 感觉 | | gănjué | feel; feeling | ~很累、舒服的~ |
| 23. 到处 | (副) | dàochù | everywhere; all over | |
| 24. 乱 | (形) | luàn | disordered; in a mess | |
| 25. 满 | (形) | măn | full; completely | 放~、桌子上~是书 |
| 26. 所有 | (形) | suŏyŏu | all | ~人、~的东西 |
| | | | | |
| 27. 辛苦 | (形) | xīnkŭ | hard; toilsome | ~的工作、做得很~ |
| 28. 幸福 | (形/名) | | happy; happiness | ~的一家人、感觉很~ |
| 29. 脏 | (形) | zāng | dirty | ~衣服、弄~ |

① 括号中"◄ ▶"符号右侧为所列词语的反义词。下同。

| 30. 整齐 | (形) | zhěngqí | tidy; neat; in order | ~的房间、 | 收拾~ |
|--------|-----|---------|----------------------|-------|---------|
| | | | | | (整齐◆→乱) |

| (三)关系 | (Relation) | | | |
|--------|------------|----------|-----------------------|------|
| 31. 🛎 | (介) | dāng | when; while | 当的时候 |
| 32. 而 | (连) | ér | as well as; yet | |
| 33. 首先 | (副/连) | shŏuxiān | firstly; first of all | |
| 34. 接着 | (副/动) | jiēzhe | then; next; continue | |
| 35. 最后 | (名) | zuìhòu | final; last | |
| | | | | |

| 36. 任务 | (名) | rènwù | task; mission | 一个~、一件~ |
|--------|-----|---------|----------------|---------|
| 37. 动作 | (名) | dòngzuò | action; motion | 做~、一个~ |
| 38 效果 | (名) | xiàoauŏ | effect | ~好 没有~ |

こ、词语训练(Words training)

(四) 甘他词语 (Other words)

2.1 先看一看图片(见图 1-1 至图 1-5), 然后从词语库中选择合适的词语 写在每张图片旁边。

Look at the following pictures, choose the appropriate words from the Word Bank, and write them down beside each picture.



图 1-1