

北大版新HSK应试辅导丛书

新汉语水平考试

HSK

词汇学习手册 三级

据国家汉办《新汉语水平考试 (HSK) 词汇》(2012年修订版) 编写
According to *New Chinese Proficiency Test (HSK) Vocabulary* (revision in 2012)
by Chinese National Office for Teaching Chinese as a Foreign Language

任 蕾 编著

(含一、二级词汇 Vocabulary of Level I and II included)

**NEW CHINESE PROFICIENCY TEST
(HSK) VOCABULARY WORKBOOK**

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前言 Preface

本书是为参加新汉语水平考试（HSK）三级的外国汉语学习者编写的工具书。全书共包括两个主要部分：三级词汇和“Do You Know”。“Do You Know”部分下文称为拓展词条。全书所有条目都配有注音、英文释义、举例，例句也有相应注音。

本书在编写方面有两大特色：

一、共收词条 1035 个，其中包括大纲词汇 600 个（另附 7 个常用同义词及 5 个同形词）和拓展词汇 423 个，均为易考常考词。

参加过新汉语水平考试的考生或者接触过新汉语水平考试真题的学习者都知道，只学习新汉语水平考试大纲中的词汇是远远不够的。举例来说：“一”和“些”是三级词汇，这两个词可以组合成“一些”，“一些”却非大纲词汇；“说话”一词可以拆成“说”和“话”，而这两个词大纲均未出；“头发”中的“头”大纲也未出。还有更复杂的，三级词汇出了“天气”和“春”，“天气”的“天”与“春”可以组合成“春天”；“房间”的“房”和“儿子”的“子”可以组合成“房子”。诸如此类还有很多，而这些重新组合产生的词语在新 HSK 三级真题中都曾反复出现。

这就为广大考生带来了一个问题，学习多少超纲词才能轻松自如地应对考试？

为解决这一问题，帮助考生整理词汇复习的重点，本书设计了拓展词条（Do You Know）部分。拓展词条的选取应该是客观的、科学的，不能以个人的喜好和揣测为依据。根据这一原则，我们将《新汉语水平考试真题集 HSK（三级）》和《汉语国际教育用音节汉字词汇等级划分（国家标准·应用解读本）》作为收录拓展词条的基本依据。原因有二：

1. 《新汉语水平考试真题集 HSK（三级）》是筛选拓展词条最有效、最实际的途径。它直接反映了考生的复习范围。考生应该重视真题中出现的超纲词，加强对这些词语的学习是提高考试分数的有效途径。

但是，我们认为，考什么学什么所带来的滞后性会使考生在遇到新词语时感到难以应对。我们希望本书能够与未来考试的出词范围接轨，能够有一定的前瞻性。因此，我们选取了《汉语国际教育用音节汉字词

汇等级划分(国家标准·应用解读本)》作为另一个筛选依据。

2. 《汉语国际教育用音节汉字词汇等级划分(国家标准·应用解读本)》研制的主要依据是包括三十多亿字次的当代大型动态语料库和多种具有代表性、针对性的词典、词表、字表,同时征询了海内外一百位专家学者的意见。我们相信,依据此国家标准筛选三级拓展词汇,其科学性和实用性是有保证的。通过反复比对和实验,最终确定《汉语国际教育用音节汉字词汇等级划分(国家标准·应用解读本)》普通级一级和普通级二级作为本书的拓展词条。

据此,我们应用自主研发的汉语文本批量识别系统,筛选出《新汉语水平考试真题集 HSK (三级)》和《汉语国际教育用音节汉字词汇等级划分(国家标准·应用解读本)》普通级一级和普通级二级中全部由新 HSK 三级词汇拆分成单字后构成的词。然后对这些词进行了必要的人工干预。之所以只筛选那些由三级词汇拆分成单字后构成的词,是基于字本位的观点。

正如张晋军和解妮妮在《开发新 HSK 所遵循的指导思想》一文中所言,新 HSK 在收词方面遵循的是“经济、高效原则”。其词汇大纲的设计是以词本位为主,兼顾字本位。谈到字本位就要涉及字的构词能力,既然涉及构词,理应由学生已知的字组合而成。通过对真题的分析可知,这类重新组合后形成的词虽然不在词汇大纲的范围内,但其在考试中反复出现,易考常考,应该作为考生的复习重点,加强记忆和理解。

我们在确定了应收录的 423 个拓展词条以后,欣喜地发现,其中通过《汉语国际教育用音节汉字词汇等级划分(国家标准·应用解读本)》和《新汉语水平考试真题集 HSK (三级)》筛选出的相同词语共 200 多个,相同词条的数目占一半左右。由此可见,这种筛选方式是比较科学的、客观的,它可以为广大考生提供一个较为合理的词汇复习方向,帮助考生轻松、愉快地通过新汉语水平考试。

诚然,在考试中确有个别超纲词不由大纲词汇拆分的单字构成,但是或数量较少,或复考率较低,根据“抓大放小”的复习原则,这类词不必作为考生复习的重点。

二、例句尽量不使用主词条和拓展词条以外的词语,我们希望这本书是学生看得懂,学得会的。

词汇书的编写,其难点在于例句。例句的作用是为释义服务的,是用现实生活和写作中使用的句子来印证释义。而词汇书最重要的特点就是圆融,一旦收词条目确定,例词例句应依此编写。理论上讲,每一个例句都应该让学生看得懂,例句中的每一个词语都应该让学生查得到。

这种严格苛刻的标准要求编者既要努力编写能够体现语法和语用特点的例句，又要想办法核检收词条目以外的词语。庆幸的是，通过对汉语文本批量识别系统的不断改进和完善，我们最终解决了例句编写和词汇甄别的问题。

根据这一技术，我们对例句进行了反复而细致的修改。基本做到：主词条中的例句用词不超出新 HSK 三级词汇大纲规定的 600 词范围，拓展词条中的例句用词不超出本书 1035 词的范围。

除以上两个特点外，本书采用英文释义并对例句注音，让考生一眼知其意，一看就会读。

本词汇手册的编写历时一年，从选题策划到最终定稿，经历无数艰辛。每当阻滞不前之时，我们便会告诫自己，万不可轻易更改编写原则、降低编写难度，唯有对读者负责才是王道。

希望本书能够为考生们解决一点儿复习上的难题，帮助大家顺利通过考试。

任 蕾

This reference book is compiled for non-native Chinese language learners who will participate in the new HSK Level 3 Test. It consists of two sections: HSK Level 3 Vocabulary and Do You Know (also called extended entries sometimes hereafter). All the entries are provided with *pinyin*, English explanation as well as sample sentences noted by *pinyin*.

Two distinctive features for this book:

I. This book collects 1035 entries altogether, including 600 main entries from the syllabus, 7 commonly-used synonyms, 5 homographs and 423 extended entries, which frequently appear on the HSK test.

Anyone who has taken the new HSK test or read through the authentic new HSK test papers will find that it will be far from enough if he only learns the words listed in the *Chinese Proficiency Test Syllabus*. For example, 一 and 些 in HSK level 3 vocabulary can be combined into a new word 一些, but 一些 is beyond the scope; 说话 can be divided into two words 说 and 话, but neither of them is listed in the HSK level 3 vocabulary; the word 头 in 头发 is in the same situation. There are some more complicated examples. 天气 and 春 in HSK level 3 vocabulary can be somehow combined into a new word 春天; similarly, 房子 is based on 房间 and 儿子. These new words from combination frequently appeared on the new HSK level 3 test papers.

So how many new words outside the syllabus one should be learned to pass the exam with ease? A lot of examinees may be puzzled.

To solve this problem, the "Do You Know" section of this book has been designed, which aims to help the examinees collect and review the key points. The entries in this section are not selected by individual preference or guessing, but in an objective and scientific attitude on the basis of *Official Examination Papers of HSK Level 3* and *The Graded Chinese Syllables, Characters and Words for the Application of Teaching Chinese to the Speakers of Other Languages (National Standard: Application and Interpretation)*. Reasons for referring to these two books are:

1. Consulting *Official Examination Papers of New HSK Level 3* is one of the most effective and practical means to select the entries since it can directly reflect what should be reviewed for an examinee. In particular, the examinees should focus on learning the new words beyond the syllabus appearing on the test papers, since it could improve their scores efficiently.

However, solely preparing what has previously been tested is not the best approach to learning, because they will not understand new word combinations. Therefore, we choose *The Graded Chinese Syllables, Characters and*

Words for the Application of Teaching Chinese to the Speakers of Other Languages (National Standard: Application and Interpretation) as another guideline when we select the entries so that some of them might appear in future tests.

2. *The Graded Chinese Syllables, Characters and Words for the Application of Teaching Chinese to the Speakers of Other Languages* (National Standard: Application and Interpretation) is compiled based on the large-scale contemporary lexis containing over 3 billion character items, typical dictionaries, word and character lists as well as the suggestions from one hundred experts living in China and abroad. Therefore, this national standard can ensure the selection of the extended entries for HSK level 3 is systematic and practical. Through repeated comparison and demonstration, the elementary vocabulary from level 1 and level 2 in this book has been decided as the basis for selecting the extended entries.

The Mass Identification System for Chinese Discourse that we developed is designed to pick up the words, which are solely made up of the characters of the new HSK level 3 vocabulary, from the two aforementioned books. Since the character-based teaching approach is advocated, so only the words composed of these characters are collected, arranged and explained.

In the essay *The Guiding Principle for Developing New HSK Test*, Zhang Jinjun and Xie Nini mentioned that the principle of economics and efficiency is followed for collecting entries for the *Syllabus of New HSK Vocabulary*, in which words are mainly regarded as collection unit with characters included. In terms of character-based teaching approaches, the key point is training the students to form the words from the characters they've already known. By analyzing the authentic test papers, it can be clearly seen that the new words composed of characters familiar to the examinees outside the syllabus frequently appear on the test; therefore, the words of this type should be the learning focus.

To our delight, over 200 of the 423 extended entries appear in both *The Graded Chinese Syllables, Characters and Words for the Application of Teaching Chinese to the Speakers of Other Languages* (National Standard: Application and Interpretation) and *Official Examination Papers of HSK Level 3*. This shows that our method of entries collection for this book is systematic and objective. It can offer an appropriate vocabulary review direction for the examinees, helping them pass the new HSK test with ease and joy.

Although there still are some words which are not the combinations of the characters listed in the *Syllabus of New HSK Vocabulary*, they are in small amount, and seldom reappear in the test, so the examinees should focus on the

main content instead of side issues.

II. Words outside the main entries and extended entries are hardly used in the sample sentences, so that the learners can easily understand it and master it.

One of the difficulties in compiling vocabulary books lies in the designing of sample sentences. Sample sentences must come from daily life or daily writing and be used to show the usage and meaning of a certain entry. Vocabulary books are often featured by correlation. On one hand, sample words and sentences should be created based on the entries themselves; On the other hand, theoretically each word in the sample sentences should be traced among the entries so that students can understand. Consequently, the compiler is required to not only write the sample sentences representing the grammar points and practical functions of each entry, but also ensure the complete collection of the words appearing in the whole book. Thanks to the upgrade of The Mass Identification System for Chinese Discourse, we have succeeded in compiling the sample sentences and selecting the entries.

Thanks to this modern technology, we have revised the sample sentences over and over again to ensure that each word of the sample sentences in Section 1 is confined to the 600 entries in *Syllabus of New HSK Vocabulary*, and even the words of the sample sentences in Section 2 can be found among the 1035 entries in the book.

In addition to the two features listed above, this book provides *pinyin* for sample sentences as well as English explanations so that examinees will find it easy to read and comprehend.

It took us one year to complete this reference book. Whenever we faced with obstacles, we often remind ourselves that we should always maintain our mission of serving readers, and never easily alter or simplify our compiling principles.

We hope this book can be a good guide for you to preparing for the new HSK test, and help you a lot to pass it successfully.

Ren Lei

一、词汇的选录和条目的安排

1. 本书词汇分为两部分：《新汉语水平考试大纲 HSK 三级》中的词汇、“Do You Know”中的词汇。下文中将“新 HSK 三级词汇”称为“主词条”，将“Do You Know”中的词汇称为“拓展词条”。

主词条收词依据：《新汉语水平考试大纲 HSK 三级》。

拓展词条收词依据：《汉语国际教育用音节汉字词汇等级划分（国家标准·应用解读本）》和《新汉语水平考试真题集 HSK（三级）》。

2. 主词条的收录范围：

主词条是全书的核心和主体。其收录范围是《新汉语水平考试大纲 HSK 三级》中所列出的全部 600 个词语。

3. 拓展词条的收录范围：

从《汉语国际教育用音节汉字词汇等级划分（国家标准·应用解读本）》和《新汉语水平考试真题集 HSK（三级）》筛选出的 423 个词语，构成拓展词条的收词范围。

4. 拓展词条和超纲词在筛选过程中发现的短语词，均按条目分立。

5. 主词条按照汉语拼音字母的顺序排列。拓展词条根据与主词条的相关性，置于相应的主词条之后，形成“Do You Know”部分。

6. 同形词，如“地方”“生气”等，在词条右上角标注 1, 2。

7. 大纲中的一、二级词汇在词条左上角用 1, 2 标注级别。

二、注音

1. 文中所有条目、举例均按《汉语拼音方案》的规定，采用汉语拼音字母注音。

2. 文中所有条目、举例均参照《汉语拼音正词法基本规则》的规定进行分词连写。

3. “一”和“不”标注变调。其他存在变调现象的词，不标变调。

4. 多音字按照拼音字母顺序排列，如相邻，则不互注；如不相邻，则互注。

三、词类、释义和举例

1. 对可在句中作词使用的条目标注词类，短语词、词组、成语、熟语等不作标注。

2. 词分为十三大类：名词、动词、形容词、副词、数词、量词、数量词、代词、介词、连词、助词、叹词、拟声词。其中名词、动词、形容词的附类不作标注。

3. 全书词类用英文标注。

4. 词类标注于多义项条目的第一义项之前。不同词类分立义项。

5. 全书各义项均采用英文释义。

6. 主词条的释义一般选取日常生活、工作学习中的常用义项，同时兼顾新 HSK 三级词汇的组词造句能力。

7. 拓展词条的释义一般选取日常生活、工作学习中最常用的义项，同时兼顾新 HSK 三级词汇和拓展词汇的组词造句能力。

8. 为了便于汉语学习者学习巩固汉字数字，例句中除房间号、电话号码等必须采用阿拉伯数字的地方以外，原则上使用汉字。

I. The selection and arrangement of the entries

1. The entries in this book are grouped into two sections: New HSK Level 3 Vocabulary and Do You Know. The former is also called “main entries” while the latter is called “extended entries”.

Main entries are selected in accordance with *Syllabus of New HSK Level 3 Test*.

Extended entries are selected in accordance with *The Graded Chinese Syllables, Characters and Words for the Application of Teaching Chinese to the Speakers of Other Languages (National Standard: Application and Interpretation)* and *Official Examination Papers of HSK Level 3*.

2. Scope of the main entries:

The main entries are the core of this book, which includes the 600 words listed in the *Syllabus of New HSK Level 3 Test*.

3. Scope of the extended entries:

The 423 words selected from *The Graded Chinese Syllables, Characters and Words for the Application of Teaching Chinese to the Speakers of Other Languages (National Standard: Application and Interpretation)* and *Official Examination Papers of HSK Level 3* constitute this section.

4. All of the phrasal words we found during the selection of extended entries are listed as individual entries in this book.

5. The main entries are arranged in the Chinese phonetic alphabet or *pinyin* orders. The relevant extended entries are listed right behind them, and constitute the “Do You Know” Section.

6. Homographs such as 地方, 生气 are marked with 1, 2 on their upper right side.

7. The entries from syllabus HSK level 1 and 2 are marked with 1, 2 on their upper left side.

II. Phonetic transcriptions

1. All of the entries and sample sentences are noted by *pinyin* in accordance with *Scheme for the Chinese Phonetic Alphabet*.

2. *Pinyin* for all the entries and sample sentences are annotated in accordance with the *Basic Rules of Marking Pinyin in Chinese Discourse*.

3. The entries with tone sandhi are not marked, except 一 and 不.

4. The characters with multiple pronunciations are arranged based on the order of their phonetic letters. Annotation won't be offered unless they are separated.

III. Parts of speech, explanations and examples

1. Phrasal words, phrases, set phrases and idioms are not noted by parts of speech except the entries functioning as words in a sentence.

2. Words are classified into thirteen categories: nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, numerals, measure words, numeral-classifier compounds, pronouns, prepositions, conjunctions, particles, interjections, onomatopoeia. The subcategories of the nouns, verbs and adjectives are not marked.

3. All of the parts of speech are noted in English.

4. The part of speech is marked before the first item of each entry. The entry with different parts of speech will be listed separately.

5. All of the items of each entry are provided with English explanations.

6. The items of the main entries come from daily life, work and study and are easily used to compose words and sentences.

7. The items of the extended entries come from daily life, work and study and are easily used to compose words and sentences.

8. In order to reinforce the learning effect of Chinese numbers, all of the numbers in the sample sentences are used in Chinese characters except room number and phone number where Arabic numbers are required.

略语表 Abbreviations

名词	noun	n.
动词	verb	v.
形容词	adjective	adj.
副词	adverb	adv.
数词	numeral	num.
量词	measure word	m. w.
代词	pronoun	pron.
介词	preposition	prep.
连词	conjunction	conj.
助词	particle	part.
叹词	interjection	int.
拟声词	onomatopoeia	ono.
前缀	prefix	pref.
后缀	suffix	suf.
敬辞	polite	pol.

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检索表 Index

说明 Instruction:

1. 词条左侧上标1, 2表示大纲一、二级词汇;

If 1, 2 are marked on the upper left side of the entries, it shows that the entries are from HSK level 1 and 2.

2. 词条右侧上标1, 2表示同形词语;

If 1, 2 are marked on the upper right side of the entries, it shows that the entries are homographs.

3. 加灰色底纹的词条为拓展词条;

The entries highlighted in grey are extended ones.

4. 加括号的词条为相应词条的常用同义词。

The synonym of a certain entry is listed in brackets.

A		班	9	北	16
		班长	10	北边	16
	阿姨	搬	10	北方	16
	啊	搬家	114	¹ 北京	16
	矮	办	10	北面	16
	¹ 爱	办法	10	被	17
	爱好	办公室	11	¹ 本	17
	安静	半	11	本子	18
B		半年	11	鼻子	18
	¹ 八	半天	12	² 比	18
	把	帮	12	比较	19
	爸	帮忙	12	比赛	19
	¹ 爸爸	² 帮助	13	笔	199
	² 吧	包	13	笔记本	20
	² 白	饱	14	必须	20
	白色	² 报纸	14	边	189
	白天	杯	15	变	21
	² 百	¹ 杯子	15	变成	21

变化	20
表	231
² 别	21
别的	22
别人 ¹	22
别人 ²	22
² 宾馆	22
冰箱	22
病	223
病人	223
¹ 不	23
不错	39
不但……而且	24
不对	60
不久	130
¹ 不客气	24
不少	219
不太	24
不要	291
不用	305

C

才	330
¹ 菜	26
菜单	26
参加	26
草	27
草地	27
层	28
¹ 茶	28
查	115
差	29
² 长	29
长期	29
常	128

常常	129
常见	116
常用	306
唱	30
² 唱歌	30
超市	30
车	81
车票	193
车站	108
衬衫	30
成	254
成绩	31
城市	31
¹ 吃	32
吃饭	170
迟到	32
² 出	32
出来	33
出去	34
出院	299
出租	35
¹ 出租车	34
除了	35
² 穿	35
船	36
床	197
春	36
春节	123
春天	36
词	37
词典	36
² 次	37
聪明	37
² 从	38
² 错	38

D

打	40
打车	82
¹ 打电话	40
打开	41
² 打篮球	41
打球	42
打扫	43
打算	43
¹ 大	43
² 大家	44
大声	225
大小	44
大学	285
大学生	283
带	44
带来	45
担心	46
但	239
但是	239
蛋	111
蛋糕	46
当然	46
² 到	46
道	122
道路	160
得到	47
地	47
¹ 的	48
……的话	48
² 得	49
灯	49
² 等	49
地点	50