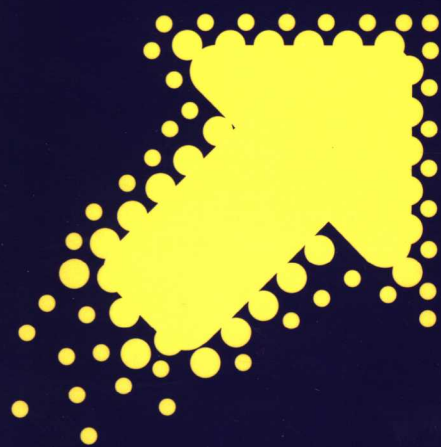


HSK

词汇攻关

初、中等

孙德金 主编



Access to
the Mastery of
HSK Vocabulary

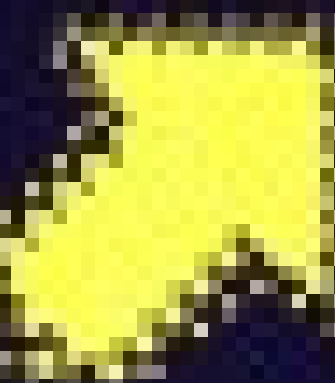
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HSK

词汇攻关

HSK 词汇

HSK 词汇



Access to
the Mastery of
HSK Vocabulary

HSK 词汇

Access to the Mastery of HSK Vocabulary

HSK 词汇攻关 (初、中等)

HSK Cíhuì Gōngguān

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致读者

本书主要为参加汉语水平考试(HSK 初、中等)的备考人员而编写,它也可以帮助一般的汉语学习者更好地掌握汉语词汇。

本书的编写方法不同于其他类型的词汇辅导书。编者从一开始就充分考虑到汉语初学者的实际水平和实际需要,确定了易懂、实用、方便的编写原则。同时紧密贴近汉语水平考试的要求,采用简要释义、差异对比等方式帮助读者掌握 HSK 词汇的意义和用法,设计了不同层次、不同形式的练习题供读者自行操练,通过大量的练习,以达到掌握词汇、取得 HSK 高分的目的。书后附有参考答案,便于读者自学。

本书所选的词汇范围是,《汉语水平考试词汇等级大纲》(国家对外汉语教学领导小组办公室汉语水平考试中心编)中甲、乙、丙三级词汇,共 5000 个左右,但不是每个词都解释、练习,本书只包括易混易错的词语,共计 437 组 1298 个。

本书编者都是多年从事对外国人进行汉语教学的教师,他们教学经验丰富,对外国人学习汉语词汇时存在的问题很清楚,这保证了本书词汇解析的针对性和练习设计的实用性。真诚希望本书能在你学习汉语的过程中助你一臂之力。

为了您能更好地使用本书,请您在学习之前认真阅读一下为您提供的“使用说明”。

To the Reader

This book is mostly helpful to those preparing for the Chinese Proficiency Tests (HSK) at elementary and intermediate levels. It can also be used by anyone working on the vocabulary of the Chinese language.

Taking into full consideration of the actual levels in Chinese and the practical needs of the users of this book, the writers have tried to make it easy to understand and practical and convenient for use. Explanations of the meanings of words and sentences are given concisely; comparisons are made to show differences; and large quantities of exercises are designed for students at different levels and in different forms for their practice. It is hoped that all these features will make the book outstanding among the books of the same kind. In addition, keys to exercises are provided at the end of the book so that it can also be used as a teach-yourself book.

The 5,000 words in this book are selected from Phases A, B and C of *A Collection of Words and Phrases for the Chinese Proficiency Tests* (compiled by the HSK Testing Center, Work Office of the Leading Group of the Teaching of Chinese for Foreigners, China). However, explanations are given and exercises are designed only for those words which are somewhat confusing in meaning and liable to be misused. There are altogether 1,298 such words arranged in 437 groups.

All the writers of this book are professors with rich experience in teaching Chinese to foreigners and ample knowledge of where the difficulties and problems of foreigners lie when they are learning the language. It is the writers' sincere hope that this book will be able to render our readers some help in their studies of the Chinese language.

For an effective use of this book, it is advisable to read carefully "Guide to the Use of the Book".

使用说明

1. 本书按照词类分成名词、动词、形容词三个单元,每个单元里面有若干组词。每一组里面包含 2~5 个词,都是在意义上或词形上有一定联系,但又相互区别、容易混淆的词。特别要说明的是,在 HSK 试卷词汇题中还包括少量的副词题,考虑到一方面副词题占的比例很小,另一方面在语法部分也有副词题,因此本书没有包括副词单元。在准备考试时也要兼顾副词。
2. 本书为了方便读者学习,提供了两种检索方法:一种是按照词类分类分组排列,各词类内部的每组词再按第一个词的汉语拼音音序排列,每组词因为以意义或词形相联系,所以组内各词自由排列;另一种是按词检索,每个词按照拼音音序排列,此种检索法可以弥补第一种检索法的不足。你如果想查某类词中的某些容易混淆的词,你就可以用第一种检索方法,如果你只想知道某个词的用法,你就可以用第二种检索方法。当然你也可以把本书当作一本汉语词汇课本从头至尾一组一组地学习。
3. 每一组词包含三部分内容:

第一、词形、词音、词义部分。在这一部分你可以知道每个词的写法、读音和基本的意义。拼音以新版《现代汉语词典》为准。我们列出的义项一般都是最常用的,分别用①②等标出。在这一部分我们还提供了以下有用的用法信息:(1)某些名词给出了常用的量词,放在“()”里。如果是几个量词,常用的在前,用“/”隔开。(2)某些词还给出了反义词,用符号“←→”表示。(3)某些词还标明了语体。“【口】”表示口语,“【书】”表示书面语。(4)部分词语还标出了感情色彩,“[褒]”表示褒义,“[贬]”表示贬义。(5)如果一个词有几个词性,我们在“〈 〉”内标出,“〈名〉”表示名词,“〈动〉”表示动词,“〈形〉”表示形容词,“〈副〉”表示副词。

第二、用法辨析部分。这是本书一个很重要的部分,主要是通过组合对比来体会词语用法的不同。带“*”的表示这样的组合是错误

的,某些条目中还在“()”中给出了正确的说法,用“√”标明。

第三、练习部分。每一组词的练习目的是了解了该组词的意义及用法之后尽快通过练习加以掌握。这是第一个层次的练习。

4. 在每个单元后面我们设计了本单元的综合练习。这是在第一个层次练习基础上的进一步的练习。
5. 为了帮助读者朋友熟悉 HSK 词汇题目,提高答题的能力,我们根据 HSK 初中等部分的题型设计了“实战模拟”练习题,共 2 套,每套题最好能在 40 分钟内完成。这是第三个层次的练习。通过以上三个层次的练习,对汉语的词汇你一定会掌握得更好。
6. 书后附有三个层次练习题的参考答案,最好在完成各层次的练习前要求自己不要看答案。

Guide to the Use of the Book

1. This book consists of three units arranged on the basis of the parts of speech of the words, i. e. , nouns, verbs and adjectives. Each unit contains a number of groups of words, and each group is made up of two to five words which are semantically or morphologically related to each other but different and liable to be mixed up. It should be noted that adverbs are not included in the book. This is because adverbs are relatively few in number, and exercises involving adverbs have already been included in the book of this series concerning grammar. However, they should not be left out when students are preparing for the HSK test.
2. Two retrieval systems are available in the book. One method is based on the arrangement of parts of speech. Within each part of speech, groups of words are arranged in the alphabetical order of *pinyin* of the first word in each group, while in each group words are related to each other in some way and are not arranged according to a specific order. The second retrieval system, which is a compensation for the first one, is to arrange all the words in the alphabetical order of *pinyin*. Therefore, if one wishes to look up some words of the same part of speech, the first system can be used. if one only wishes to look up a certain word, then the second one would be more effective to use. Of course, it is also possible to study all the words systematically without having to resort to any retrieval system at all.
3. Each group of words has the following three parts:
 - A. Inflections, Pronunciations and Meaning of the WordsIn this part, the way of writing, pronunciation and meaning of each word are presented. The *Pinyin* system used is based on that of the *Modern Chinese Dictionary*. The commonly used meanings of the word are given

and they are listed after ①, ②, and so on.

Additional information is provided as follows:

a. The measure words for some nouns are given in brackets “()”. When there are more than one measure word, they are separated by a slant “/” with the more common ones preceding the less common ones.

b. Antonyms are given for some words, and they are indicated with arrows “ \longleftrightarrow ”.

c. Styles are indicated with “【口】” for colloquialism, “【书】” for written style.

d. Attitudinal colouring is indicated with “[褒]” for a complimentary sense and “[贬]” for a derogatory sense.

e. For a word that has more than one part of speech, it will be indicated with 〈名〉 for a noun; 〈动〉 for a verb; 〈形〉 for an adjective; and with 〈副〉 for an adverb.

B. Usages

In this very important part, various usages of the word are exemplified through comparisons. Incorrect usages are indicated with an asterisk “*”. The corrections of some incorrect usages are given in brackets “()” and are indicated with ticks “✓”.

C. Exercises

The exercises in each group of words are meant to help readers reinforce what they have learned about the meanings and the usages of the words in the group. They can be considered exercises at the initial stage.

4. Comprehensive exercises are provided at the end of each unit for readers to have a better mastery of the words in the unit.
5. To help readers familiarize the format of the HSK test and upgrade their ability to solve test problems, two simulated tests at elementary and intermediate levels have been designed. Each test is expected to be finished in forty minutes.
6. Key to all the exercises and simulated tests is provided at the end of the book for readers to check their answers after they finish the exercises or the simulated tests.

HSK 词汇题解题指南

Guide to Problem Solutions of the Vocabulary Part of the HSK Test

在 HSK 试卷中,词汇是一个非常重要的测试内容,也是我们的读者十分重视的一个方面。要想答好 HSK 试卷中的词汇题,最重要的当然是尽可能多地在平时的学习中扩大自己的词汇量,掌握好常用词汇的读音、词性,尤其是词义。当然,了解 HSK 试卷的一些特点及答题的技巧,可以帮助自己有针对性地复习和答题,从而提高考试成绩。

The Chinese vocabulary deserves due attention from our readers as it constitutes a very important part in the HSK test. For a desirable test result, it is advisable for the reader to be familiar with the characteristics of the HSK test paper and test techniques, apart from a fairly good mastery of the vocabulary including the pronunciations, the parts of speech and the meanings of the words.

一、试卷词汇题的构成和特点

Format and Characteristics of the Vocabulary Questions

HSK 词汇题主要集中在阅读理解的第一部分和综合填空的第一部分。这两部分的词汇题又各有测试重点。

The vocabulary questions are mainly included in the first part of Reading Comprehension and Blank Filling of the HSK test.

1. 阅读理解第一部分中的词汇题

Vocabulary questions in the first part of Reading Comprehension

这一部分主要是测试学生两方面的能力: a. 在特定语境中对多义词词义的判断能力; b. 根据上下文意思推断词义的能力。

This part mainly tests the students' abilities in the following two aspects: a. understanding the different meanings of polysemous words in certain contexts, and b. inferring meanings from the contexts.

从词性来看,这部分的词主要是名词、动词、形容词、副词和一些常用习语。看一个例子:

Mostly, nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs and idioms are tested in this part,
e. g.

[1] 她爱人带着孩子去南方了。

- | | |
|--------|---------|
| A. 丈夫 | B. 妻子 |
| C. 男朋友 | D. 喜欢的人 |

这个题显然是测试对名词“爱人”意义的理解。

To solve this problem, the correct comprehension of the noun “爱人” is required.

从难度来看,一般 60% ~ 70% 选自甲、乙级词,30% 左右是丙级词,另有 5% 左右选自三级词以外。不过,乙级词最多。

In terms of difficulty, 60% ~ 70% of the words tested in this part are selected from the phases A and B, about 30% from Phase C, and the rest 5% from elsewhere. Most of the words are from Phase B.

从形式来看,如果一个题目中划线词是高频词(如甲级词),那么备选答案一定是低频词(如丙级词)。反之,如果题目中划线词是低频词(如丙级词),那么备选答案一定是高频词(如甲、乙级词)。看下面的例子:

If the word underlined in a question is a frequently used word (a word from Phase A), then the words provided for choice are usually not frequently used ones (words from Phase C). On the other hand, if the word underlined is not a common words(from Phase C), the words for choice are usually commonly used ones (the words from the phases A and B), e. g.

[2] 我们的意见他根本不听。

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| A. 反映 | B. 接受 |
| C. 理解 | D. 怀疑 |

题中的划线词“听”是高频词,是学生很熟悉的,而备选词的使用频率则相对较低。

In the above example, “听” is a common word, while the words for choice are not so frequently used.

[3] 这几年,他们家买了冰箱,添了彩电,日子过得挺美。

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| A. 够 | B. 方便 |
| C. 满意 | D. 漂亮 |

题中划线的“美”是低频词,几个备选答案则是高频词。

Here, “美” is not a common word, but the words for choice are quite common.

2. 综合填空第一部分的词汇题

Vocabulary questions in the first part of Blank Filling

这一部分主要测试考生根据上下文综合理解和运用语言的能力以及对同义词、近义词甚至是形近词的辨析能力。看下面的例子:

This part mainly tests the students' abilities to understand the language in the context and to differentiate synonyms, near synonyms and the words with similar forms, e. g.

141 - 142

昨天我们去参观了一个展览,展览会上的工艺品件件都很141,尤其是玛丽买的这一件,又美观,又142。

141. A. 精确 B. 精致 C. 精彩 D. 精神
142. A. 实用 B. 实在 C. 实际 D. 实惠

两组备选词因为分别含有“精”和“实”,使得这些词看上去很相像,意义上倒不一定有联系。这就需要考生能够抗干扰,准确地辨别。

The two sets of words provided for choice contain “精” and “实” respectively and their likeliness to each other will probably make the students confused. However, they are not necessarily related to each other in meanings. The students, therefore, are required to distinguish them correctly.

此外,还有其他类型的题目,比如不同词性的词在一起,要求准确地选择。

Moreover, the students should also pay attention to the different parts of speech of the words.

二、答题技巧

Test Techniques

1. 注意利用句子提供的语言环境

句子的组成部分可以为我们提供答题的线索。根据这样的线索就可以推断划线词的意思。看例子:

The students should make a good use of the language situation as it very often provides a hint for deducing the correct meaning of the word underlined, e. g.

[4]人们总是帮助自己喜欢的人,而对自己厌恶的人,情况则完全不同。

- A. 害怕 B. 有好感
C. 不认识 D. 不喜欢

假如你没有学过“厌恶”这个词,没关系,上下文可以帮助你。前面是说“总是帮助自己喜欢的人”,后面说“情况则完全不同”,这种环境实际告诉我们,前后的情况是相反的,和“自己喜欢的人”相反的当然应该是“自己不喜欢的人”,所以“厌恶”应该是“不喜欢”的意思,答案是 D。可见语言环境很重要,应该充分利用。

Here, the context “总是帮助自己喜欢的人” and “情况则完全不同” are very helpful to those not familiar with the word “厌恶”, as they imply that the opposite to “自己喜欢的人” must be “自己不喜欢的人”. Therefore, the correct choice “D. 不喜欢” can be easily made.

2. 注意正确使用排除法

排除法就是根据自己已经掌握的知识排除掉不可能的答案,使目标范围缩小的方法。运用好排除法是提高答题效果的关键。看例子:

Another technique that works very effectively is to rule out the choices that are obviously wrong so that there are less possibilities left for the correct answer, e. g.

143 - 144

甲: 饭菜都摆好了,大家143吧。

乙: 来来来,大伙儿举杯,干杯!

丙: 找个144的机会,再叫上王文,到我家好好聚一聚。

甲: 好极了。

143. A. 动作 B. 动员 C. 动手 D. 动身
144. A. 适用 B. 适应 C. 适合 D. 适当

这段对话是一个吃饭的环境,因此跟表示“出发”意思的“动身”没关系,跟“动员”(劝别人做某事)的意思也没关系。排除了 143 的 B 和 D,再看剩下的 A 和 C,根据已经了解的知识,“动作”这个词一般是作名词用,而“大家……吧”这个结构里应该用动词,这样又排除了 A,143 的答案只能是 C。

Since this dialogue is about some people who are eating at a table, it is obvious that “动身”(143. D) which means “出发” and “动员”(143. B) which means “to talk someone into doing something” have nothing to do

with the situation. So these two can be ruled out. Then, for the structure “大家……吧”, a verb is needed. Therefore, the noun “动作” (143. A) is not suitable. Only 143. C is the correct answer.

从上面的例子中可以看出,运用好排除法对于答好试卷会有很大的帮助。当然,在准备考试的时候,最重要的还是要尽量多地了解和掌握那些意义相同或相近(同义词和近义词)、词形相像的词的不同用法。我们的这本《HSK 词汇攻关》就是为了帮助汉语学习者通过对一组组具体词汇的学习,从根本上打好词汇基础,既可以因此提高汉语词汇运用的水平,也可以在 HSK 考试中取得好成绩。

From the above examples, it can be seen clearly that test techniques will be of great help. However, it is more important for the students to have a good command of the vocabulary including synonyms and those words that look alike but are different in meanings (synonyms and near synonyms). Only with a sound foundation in the vocabulary can the students be well prepared for the HSK test. And this is also the ultimate goal of compiling the book.

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词汇索引 Index

(1) 单词组分类音序索引

Index of the Groups of Words on Parts of Speech

名 词 Nouns

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