

北大版HSK应试辅导丛书



# HSK

# 词汇速成

HSK CIHUI SUCHENG

( 初级篇 · 上册 )

主编 王丽艳

编著 王 琪 王丽艳



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# 使用说明

一、本套书主要为参加汉语水平考试(HSK 初、中等和高等)的备考人员编写,也可作为汉语学习者的词汇工具书使用,同时,还可以帮助一般的汉语学习者尽快地掌握好汉语词汇。本套书的编写特色是抓住汉语水平考试(HSK)词汇题的考点,讲解和练习相结合,这样,既便于读者掌握词汇的重点、难点,又可以不断巩固、提高。

二、本套书收词依据《汉语水平词汇等级大纲》(国家对外汉语教学领导小组办公室汉语水平考试部 1992 年颁布),以下简称《大纲》,包含了《大纲》中列出的所有 8822 个词语(甲级词 1033 个、乙级词 2020 个、丙级词 2201 个、丁级词 3568 个)。

三、本套书词语按照甲级词、乙级词、丙级词、丁级词顺序排列,初级篇上册收入的都是甲级词。

四、序号指本词语在按音序排列的《大纲》中的序号,例如:序号:1888,词条:分 fēn 指“分”这一词语在《大纲》中是第 1888 个词。

五、注音:主要依据《大纲》,同时兼顾现代汉语在实际交流中出现的轻声和变调情况,例如:含有“一”和“不”的词语,根据词语的不同语境,按照相应的变调标音。

六、词性:依据《大纲》和《现代汉语词典》标注,《大纲》中明显不合理的地方已被修正。同一词语有多个词性时,按照常用的基本词性在前,不常用的其他词性在后的顺序排列。

七、级别:分别用 1、2、3、4 来表示该词语属于《大纲》规定的甲、乙、丙、丁级词语。

八、英译和要点式讲解:同一词语有多项词义时,只选择常用的基本义项,按照逻辑顺序排列,也注重讲解词的语法意义和兼类情况。

九、练习:样式完全按照汉语水平考试(HSK)的词汇题型编写。为了增强学习者的学习兴趣、提高难度,同时避免学习者不认真思考,按照同一单元内前面的词汇讲解对照填写答案,单元内的练习题打乱顺序编排。

十、答案:每个单元练习后附练习答案。

编者

## Guide to the Series

1. The series (HSK Elementary, Intermediate and Advanced) are compiled for those preparing for the Chinese Proficiency Test, also known as HSK for the Chinese Pinyin "Hanyu Shuiping Kaoshi". They are designed to help those who learn Chinese as a foreign language to master Chinese vocabulary and thus can also be used as vocabulary books. The series focus on key words in HSK vocabulary test, combine detailed explanation and exercises, enabling readers to grasp important and difficult Chinese vocabulary and to continuously improve their Chinese proficiency.
2. The series are based on the Outline of HSK Vocabulary (hereinafter referred to as the Outline) released by the Department of Testing Affairs (HSK) of China National Office for Teaching Chinese as a Foreign Language (NOCFL) in 1992. The entire series contain 8,822 words listed in the Outline (including 1,033 level A words, 2,020 level B words, 2,201 level C words and 3,568 level D words).
3. The vocabulary in the series is arranged in the order of level A words (marked with "1" in the text), level B words (marked with "2"), level C words (marked with "3"), and level D words (marked with "4").
4. Number of an entry: refers to the serial number of the word in the Outline arranged according to the order of pinyin. For example: entry 1888: 分, suggesting that the word of "分" is the 1888<sup>th</sup> word listed in the Outline based on its pinyin.
5. Phonetic notation: is mainly based on the Outline and also taking into account the light tone and tonal modification in actual use. For example: the words containing "一" and "不" are labeled with corresponding pronunciations according to different context.
6. Part of speech: is based on both the Outline and the Contemporary Chinese Dictionary. The obvious mistakes appeared in the Outline have been corrected. As for the words serving different parts of speeches, the basic one comes first, followed by others in the order of using frequency.
7. English paraphrase and the explanation of main points: if a word has several meanings, the common ones are listed and arranged in the logic sequence; the explanation of main points focuses on the grammar use of a word and its functions in serving different parts of speeches.
8. Exercises: are compiled in the form of HSK vocabulary test; the unit exercises are arranged in a random order to provide a new learning experience and to improve the difficulty of exercises.
9. Answers: the answers to the unit exercises follow each unit for the convenience of readers.

Editor

## はじめに

- 一、本書は主に中国語能力試験（HSK 初級、中級および高級など）の受験者を対象とするが、中国語学習者にいち早く単語を身につけさせるための単語帳として使用することも可能。本シリーズは、中国語能力試験の語彙に関する問題のポイントを取り上げ、練習問題をやりながら説明するように作成しました。そうすることによって、読者が中国語の語彙に関する重要どころ、難しいところを分かりやすく習得し、同学習において絶え間ない進歩が得られる。
- 二、本書は『漢語水平語彙等級大綱』（以下『大綱』と称す）（中国語教育グループ事務室試験部 1992 年発表）に登録されている単語をベースとし、『大綱』に登録してある 8822 単語（甲級単語 1033、乙級単語 2020、丙級単語 2201、丁級単語 3568）を網羅した。
- 三、本書の単語は甲級単語（本文において“1”と表示）、乙級単語（本文において“2”と表示）、丙級単語（本文において“3”と表示）、丁級単語（本文において“4”と表示）順に並べる。
- 四、順番表記の方法—番号はそれぞれの単語が『大綱』（ピンイン順に並べる）における順番を示す。例えば、1888 番の“分”という単語は『大綱』において 1888 番目に出現した単語であることを示す。
- 五、ピンインの表記方法—『大綱』を参考すると同時に実際の会話における軽声やアクセントの変化にも注目した。例えば、“一(いち)”と“不”を含む単語について、異なる場面では発音が変化するので、それぞれの場面に応じたピンイン表記をする。
- 六、品詞の表記方法—基本的に『大綱』と『現代漢語辞典』の品詞表記を参考とする。なお、『大綱』における不適切と思われる品詞表記については修正した。兼類単語に関しては品詞の使用頻度の多い順に記述。
- 七、英訳と重点説明について、一つの単語が幾つかの意味を表す場合、表す意味の使用頻度の多い順に並べる。文法を説明する際は単語の語法的意味と兼類詞の使い方に重点を置く。
- 八、HSK の出題形式と同じ形式の練習問題を作成し、その上学習者の勉強意欲を高めるために、問題の難易度を調整した。各ユニットの練習問題についてもランダムに出題する方法を取る。
- 九、解答は、各ユニットの練習問題の後ろにある。

## 사용안내

1. 이 책은 한어수준고시(HSK 초, 중, 고등)를 준비하고 있는 자들을 위한 책으로 한어학습자의 사전으로도 활용할 수 있으며 일반 한어 학습자 들이 가능한 빨리 한어단어를 기억하는데 도움이 되는 책이다. 이 책은 한어수준고시(HSK) 단어문제의 시험중점에 역점을 두었다는것이 가장 뚜렷한 특색으로 해석과 연습제를 결합하여 독자들이 단어의 중점, 어려운 점을 장악할 수 있게 하고 반복적으로 익숙하고 제고하는데 큰 도움이 된다.
2. 이 책에 수록된 단어는 《한어수준단어등급대강》(아래 《대강》이라 고 간칭한 다.)에 근거하여 편집했다. (국가대외한어교학리더팀사 무실 한어수준고시 부 1992 년 반포). 《대강》중에 있는 8822 개 단어가 모두 포함된다. (갑급 단 어 1033 개, 을급 단어 2020 개, 병급 단어 2201 개, 정급단어 3568 개).
3. 이 책의 단어는 갑급단어(본문에서 “1”로 표시), 을급단어(본문에서 “2”로 표시), 병급단어(본문에서 “3”으로 표시), 정급단어(본문에서 “4”로 표시)의 순서대로 배열했다.
4. 번호: 본 단어가 음순으로 배열된 《대강》에서의 순서번호를 가르킨다. 예를 들어: 1888 단어: 分, “分”이라는 단어가 음순으로 배열된 《대강》에서는 제 1888 번째 단어이다.
5. 발음기호: 주로 《대강》을 근거하는 동시에 실제교류중 나타나는 현대 한어의 경음, 어음변화상황도 결합하였다. 예를 들어, “一”와 “不”가 포함된 단어, 단어들이 처한 언어환경에 의거하여 상대되는 어음변화 발음을 표기하였다.
6. 어성(詞性): 《대강》과 《현대한어사전》을 근거로 표기했다. 《대강》중 근 명하게 불 합리한 부분은 이미 수정되었다. 兼類詞는 기본어성을 먼저, 비상용 기타어성을 그 뒤로 하는 순서로 배열했다.
7. 영어해석(“영역英译”이라고 간칭한다.)과 요점식 독해: 동일 단어가 여러가지 의미가 있을 경우 상용 기본 의미만 선택하여 로직적 순서로 배열했다. 요점식 독해는 단어의 문법의미와 겸류(兼類)상황에 더 많은 비중을 두었다.
8. 연습: 완전히 한어수준고시(HSK)의 단어 문제유형의 양식대로 편집했 다. 학습자의 취미성을 감안하고 난이도를 제고를 위하여 과문연습제의 순서를 섞어서 재편집했다.
9. 답안: 매 단원의 연습문제 뒤로 끝이어 연습제 답안이 첨부된다.

# 汉语水平考试(HSK)词汇题解答指南

在汉语水平考试(HSK)试卷中,词汇是一个分量很重的测试内容,考生也很重视这一方面。要想考好词汇题,最重要的当然是在平时的学习中扩大词汇量,扎实地掌握好常用词汇的读音、词性、词义和用法。同时,如果了解一些 HSK 词汇题的特点和答题技巧,也可以帮助考生有针对性地复习和解答,从而提高 HSK 考试成绩。

## 一、汉语水平考试(HSK)试卷词汇题的构成和特点

词汇题主要分布在 HSK 初、中等试卷的语法结构的第一部分和第二部分、阅读理解的第一部分和综合填空的第一部分以及 HSK 高等试卷综合表达的第二部分。这四部分的词汇题测试的重点不同。这部分词汇题的考试范围依据国家汉语水平考试委员会办公室编制的《汉语水平考试大纲》(初、中等)。《大纲》中《常用词汇一览表》是词汇部分的考查范围,其中,甲级词 1033 个,乙级词 2020 个,丙级词 2201 个,一共 5254 个。

### (一) HSK 初、中等试卷的语法结构的第一部分和第二部分中的词汇题

这两部分中的词汇题测试的重点内容是:

1. 常见的方位词、能愿动词、量词、副词、介词、连词、助词等的基本用法;
2. 动词、形容词和名词的重叠;
3. 常见的词组和习惯用语;
4. 句子中的词序;
5. 表示比较和提问的词语用法。

语法结构的第一部分共 10 道题,每道题都是不完整的句子,句子中有 AB CD 四个不同的位置,句子下面提供一个指定的词语,要求考生在句子中确定这个词最合适的位置。例如:

(1) 谁 A 想 B 早一点儿离开,可谁 C 也 D 不敢当着他的面走。

都

这道题测试的是副词“都”的位置,副词的语法位置是固定的,要放在它所修饰的动词或形容词的前面,所以,这道题的正确答案是 A。

语法结构的第二部分共 20 道题,每题都给出一个句子,句子中有一个或者两个空儿,句子下面提供 ABCD 四个词语,要求考生选择一个最合适的词语填空。例如:



(2) 卫星信号从空\_\_\_\_\_发射到地面只需要几秒钟。

A 上

B 外

C 里

D 中

这道题测试的是能和“空”搭配的方位词,“空”只能跟“中”搭配成“空中”,所以,这道题的正确答案是 D。

### (二) HSK 初、中等试卷中的阅读理解第一部分中的词汇题

这部分词汇题共有 20 题,每道题都是一个正确的句子,每个句子中都有一个画线的词语,句子下面有四个备选答案,其中只有一个最合乎题意,要求考生把它找出来。这一部分主要测试考生的三种能力:

1. 在特定语境中对多义词、同义词词义的判断理解能力;
2. 根据上下文推断词义的能力;
3. 对一些口语习惯用语的理解。

从词性来看,这部分考查的词主要是动词、形容词、名词、副词和一些口语习惯用语。例如:

(3) 我想这事不用急着去办,张主任也是这个意思。

A 想法

B 心意

C 趣味

D 意义

这道题测试的是对名词“意思”的理解,正确答案是 A。

从考题形式来看,如果题目中的画线词是个高频率词(如甲级词),那么备选答案一般是低频率词(如丙级词)。反之,如果题目中画线词是低频率词(如丙级词),那么备选答案一般是高频率词(如甲级词、乙级词)。例如:

(4) 这几天老张高兴得逢人就说:“我儿子考上研究生啦!”

A 赶上

B 遇见

C 找到

D 拦住

题中的画线词“逢”是低频率词,是学生不太熟悉的,而备选四个词语的使用频率就很高了。

(5) 刚过完五一,我就盼着暑假早点儿到来。

A 请求

B 梦想

C 期待

D 等候

题中画线的“盼”是高频率词,学生比较熟悉,相对而言,四个备选答案是低频率词。

### (三) HSK 初、中等试卷中的综合填空第一部分的词汇题

综合填空的第一部分也是词语填空,共 24 道题,一般选五六段不同用途的综合材料,有相对完整的短文,也有小片段,还可能是小对话。综合材料长短不一,但一般都有一段比较长的。每段材料中有几个空,中间有题号,每个空右边有四个可以选择的词语,要求考生根据上下文的意思从中选择最恰当的词语。

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、近义词以及形近词的辨析能力。例如:

(6)131—132

那天我和131 一样,一大早就来 131. A 经常 B 平常 C 日常 D 正常  
到车站等132 坐车去学校上学。 132. A 过 B 了 C 在 D 着

131 题的备选词因为都含有“常”,使得这些词看上去很相像,这就需要考生能够排除干扰,准确地选择,正确答案是 B。132 题罗列了常见的动态助词“着”“了”“过”,需要考生准确把握这三个助词的用法,正确答案是 D。

(四) HSK 高等试卷的综合表达第二部分的词汇题

这部分题是词语填空,共 10 道题,每道题可以是一段话,一个复句或一个小片段,每段话中有三到五个空儿,要求考生根据上下文在 ABCD 四组答案中,选择一组最恰当的答案,使这段话完整而正确。这一部分测试的内容与前面(二) HSK 初、中等试卷中的阅读理解第一部分中的词汇题基本一致。不再赘述。

## 二、答题技巧

### (一) 积极利用句子提供的语言环境

句子中的其他词语可以为我们提供解题的线索,根据这些线索就可以推断出画线词的意思。例如:

(7)要是喜欢你就尽管吃吧,我这儿有的是。

A 放的下                      B 多得很                      C 没关系                      D 不客气

如果你不知道“有的是”的意思,通过分析上下文,也可以答题。前面有“要是……就……”表示假设和在假设条件下产生的结果,“尽管”一词表示“自由地”“无限制地”,由此可以推断“有的是”应该是满足对方自由地吃的前提,那么答案是 B。所以要积极利用语言环境,弥补在词语知识上的欠缺。

### (二) 注意正确使用排除法

排除法是根据已有的知识排除掉不可能的答案,缩小被选答案的范围的答题办法。如果运用好排除法,也能提高答题效率。例如:

(8) 143—144

从那天起,我就下定143 ,要好好 143. A 当心 B 决心 C 信心 D 中心  
学习,我想,这是144 热心的北京人的 144. A 报仇 B 报答 C 报复 D 报告  
最好的办法。

144 题的答案选项中“报答”是回应别人对你的帮助;“报复”是回应别人对你的伤害;如果这种伤害造成感情上的创伤,那这时的回应就是“报仇”。很显然,题目中的“我”是得到了热心的北京人的帮助,要表达感谢,所以可以排除明显不合题义的“报告”和感情色彩不对的“报仇”“报复”,正确答案是 C“报答”。从这个例子可以看出,正确运用排除法对答题有很大帮助。当然,考生的主要精力还是要尽量多地了解和掌握同义词、近义词以及词形相像的词的不同

用法。

我们的这套《HSK 词汇速成》在讲解词语的基础上,整合了 HSK 初、中等试卷的语法结构(第一和第二部分)、阅读理解(第一部分)、综合填空(第一部分)和 HSK 高等试卷的综合表达(第二部分)这四部分的词汇题型,配备了与 HSK 试卷题型完全一致并适合演练和巩固的两种典型练习题,可以帮助考生通过每一个具体词汇的学习,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。

编 者

# Guide to the Vocabulary Part of HSK Test

In HSK test, the vocabulary part is very important and all examinees want to improve their ability in this field. It requires to grasp a large amount of vocabulary and to master the pronunciation, part of speech, meaning and usage of all basic words to obtain high score in this part. While at the same time, it also helps a lot in the examination if you are familiarized with the main characteristics of HSK vocabulary test and grasp the necessary skills; for the general knowledge of the test can help you to review your lessons more effectively, to answer questions more efficiently and to get a higher score in HSK test.

## I. Components and Features of HSK Test

Vocabulary questions are in the Sentence Structure (First and Second Section), Reading (First Section) and Cloze (First Section) of HSK Elementary to Intermediate tests, as well as in the Reading (Second Section) of HSK Advanced test. The questions on vocabulary of different part focus on different aspects of words. The vocabulary examined is among the scope described in the Table of Commonly Used Vocabulary in the Outline of HSK Test (Elementary to Intermediate) released by the Department of Testing Affairs (HSK) of China National Office for Teaching Chinese as a Foreign Language (NOCFL). There are altogether 5,254 words, among which 1,033 are level A words, 2,020 level B words and 2,201 level C words.

### (I) Vocabulary Questions in the Sentence Structure (First and Second Section) of HSK Elementary to Intermediate Tests

The keys of the test questions in these two sections include:

1. Basic usage of common nouns of locality, auxiliary verbs, unit words, adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions, and auxiliary words;
2. Reiteration of verbs, adjectives, and nouns;
3. Commonly used phrases and idioms;
4. Word order in sentence;
5. Usages of words for comparing and questioning.

The First Section of Sentence Structure contains 10 questions, each of which is an incomplete sentence with A, B, C and D marking four different positions in the sentence; there is one word below the sentence, asking you to choose an appropriate position in the sentence for it. Here is an example:

- (1) 谁 A 想 B 早一点儿离开, 可谁 C 也 D 不敢当着他的面走。  
都

This question is about the position of “都” the adverb. Since the grammatical position of an adverb is fixed and should be put before the verb or adjective it describes, the correct answer

to the question is A.

The Second Section of Sentence Structure contains 20 questions, each of which is a sentence with one or two blanks. There are four choices of words marked with A, B, C, and D below the sentence, asking the examinees to choose an appropriate one for the blank. For example:

(2) 卫星信号从空 发射到地面只需要几秒钟。

- A. 上 B. 外 C. 里 D. 中

This question is about the agreement of “空” with certain noun of locality. Since the word “空” can only be used together with “中” for “空中”, the correct choice for this question is D.

## (II) Vocabulary Questions in the Reading (First Section) of HSK Elementary to Intermediate Tests

The section contains 20 questions on vocabulary and each of them is a correct sentence with an underlined words. There are four choices paraphrasing the underlined words, asking the examinees to choose the most appropriate one. This type of question tests the following abilities:

1. To decide on a correct meaning of polysemous words and synonym in certain context;
2. To decide on the specific meaning of a new word based on the context;
3. To understand some colloquial idioms.

As for the parts of speeches examined in this section, most words are verbs, adjectives, adverbs and colloquial idioms. For example:

(3) 我想这事不用急着去办,张主任也是这个意思。

- A. 想法 B. 心意 C. 趣味 D. 意义

This question aims to test the understanding of the word “意思” and the correct choice is A.

As for the forms of questions, if the underlined word is a high frequent word (level A word), then the choices are mostly likely the low frequent words (level C words, for example). On the contrary, if the underlined word is a low frequent word (level C word, for example), then the choices are usually the high frequent words (level A or B words, for example). Here is an example:

(4) 这几天老张高兴得逢人就说:“我儿子考上研究生啦!”。

- A. 赶上 B. 遇见 C. 找到 D. 拦住

The underlined word of “逢” is a low frequent and unfamiliar word, while the using frequency of four choices is higher.

(5) 刚过完五一,我就盼着暑假早点儿到来。

- A. 请求 B. 梦想 C. 期待 D. 等候

The underlined word of “盼” is a familiar word with high using frequency, while the four choices are words with low using frequency.

### (III) Vocabulary Questions in the Cloze (First Section) of HSK Elementary to Intermediate Tests

The first section of Cloze contains 24 vocabulary questions with five or six passages focusing on different aspects. Some passages are relatively complete, some are incomplete clips and others are dialogues. The passages have different lengths and one is usually longer than others. There are several blanks in each passage marked with the number of question with four choices available in the right column, asking the examinees to choose the most appropriate one based on the context.

This section tests the comprehensive understanding of the passage, the abilities of using Chinese and of differentiating synonyms, para-synonyms and words in similar forms. For example:

#### (6) 131 - 132

那天我和131一样,一大早就来到车站 131. A. 经常 B. 平常 C. 日常 D. 正常  
等132坐车去学校上学。 132. A. 过 B. 了 C. 在 D. 着

Since all four choices for Question 131 contain “常”, making them similar in form and requiring the examinees to choose correctly by eliminating interference. The correct answer is B. The choices for Question 132 list commonly used auxiliary words for verbs “着”, “了”, and “过”; the examinees should know exactly the correct usage of three words before choosing the correct answer of D.

### (IV) Vocabulary Questions in the Reading (Second Section) of HSK Advanced Tests

The section contains 10 questions; some are short passages, some are compound sentences with clauses, and others are short clips. There are three to five blanks in each passage, asking the examinees to choose a group of answer from four choices marked with A, B, C and D to make the sentence complete and correct. The content of this section is similar to those in the First Section of Reading in HSK Elementary to Intermediate Tests.

## II. Useful Techniques

### (I) To Understand the Context of the Sentence

Other words in a sentence provide useful clues for answering the question and the examinees are encouraged to guess the meaning of an underlined word based on these clues. For example:

(7) 要是喜欢你就尽管吃吧,我这儿有的是。

A. 放的下 B. 多得很 C. 没关系 D. 不客气

If you don't know the meaning of “有的是”, you can still make the correct choice by analyzing the context. The first sentence with the structure of “要是……就……” suggests an assumption and the consequent result. The word of “尽管” contains the meaning of “at will” and “without limit”. Therefore, one can conclude that “有的是” must be the premise enabling one to eat at one's will; so the answer should be B. In this example, the active analysis of context

can compensate the short in vocabulary knowledge.

## (II) To Use the Process of Elimination

The process of elimination is an effective way to decide on a final choice by eliminating all other impossible choices based on your knowledge. This method can also improve the general efficiency of doing your test. For example:

(8) 143 - 144

从那天起,我就下定143,要好好学习,我 143. A. 当心 B. 决心 C. 信心 D. 中心  
想,这是144 热心的北京人的最好的办法。 144. A. 报仇 B. 报答 C. 报复 D. 报告

Among four choices for 144, “报答” means to repay other people’s kindness and help; “报复” means to get back at someone who has done harm to you; if the harm results in emotional hurt, then the repay becomes “报仇”. In the sentence, it is obvious that “I” got the help from “warm-hearted” Beijing people and wanted to thank them. Therefore, the choice of “报告” is not a correct answer due to its lexical meaning, while both “报仇” and “报复” are wrong for their connotation of “doing harm”. Then only one choice of “报答” is available and correct. In this example, the process of elimination is very useful, though we still insist that the examinees should spend time in mastering different usages of synonyms, para-synonyms and words in similar forms.

*A Short Course for HSK Vocabulary* series focus on the explanation of vocabulary and adopt vocabulary test forms of the Sentence Structure (First and Second Sections), Reading (First Section) and Cloze (First Section) of HSK Elementary to Intermediate, as well as the Reading (Second Section) of HSK Advanced, providing two types of exercises for familiarizing students with actual tests and for consolidating their learning of Chinese vocabulary. This book helps students to establish a solid vocabulary foundation for further study and for achieving high score in HSK test.

Editor

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