

LEVEL

2

HSK

Coursebook

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规范教程

by Wang Xun

王璿 编著



华语教学出版社
SINOLINGUA

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HSK规范教程 (二级)

王璟 编著

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Preface

Throughout the years of teaching Chinese to non-native learners, we have tried our best to find a way to enable students to spend less time improving their Chinese verbal communication abilities so as to help them to quickly adjust to their lives in China.

After having created a 400-hour course with 40 situational dialogues containing 1000 characters, we have set up the *You Can Speak Chinese* (YCSC) Language Center (www.youcanspeakchinese.cn). Eight years on, we have kept trying to find an even better way to help students, and now we finished compiling this series of books. We trust it will be a useful tool for those who are teaching or learning Chinese.

This teaching material contains six levels. There is one book for levels 1-4, while level 5 is covered by two books and level 6 is covered by three books. The series is compiled based on the vocabulary of the HSK. All question types from the HSK are included in the exercises provided in the books. As well, the examination paper at the end of each level is an HSK mock test. Therefore, by focusing on communicative abilities, the series also prepares learners to take the HSK through such exercises and mock tests.

The YCSC teaching method provides basic essential language skills which are both useful and practical. The suggested teaching plan for each lesson (1 class hour) in level 1 has been provided at the end of the book. The suggested teaching plans for each lesson in levels 2-6 follow a similar teaching method as outlined in level 1. This series of books requires around 1000 teaching hours:

Level	Hours	Level	Hours	Level	Hours
1	40	2	60	3	100
4	150	5	250	6	400

The level 1 and 2 books will foster students' interest in speaking Chinese while simultaneously teaching them to read Chinese characters. The level 3 and 4 books focus on character recognition and reading, and conversational topics. Depending on the interests of the students, character writing may also be taught. The level 5 and 6 books will enhance students' abilities to express their ideas in Chinese. For the level 1-4 books we have provided English explanations of new words, notes on characters and exercise instructions. The level 5 books only contain English explanations for new words, while the level 6 books are only in Chinese.

I would like to thank Professor Zhang Pengpeng, the author of *The Most Common Chinese Radicals and Radical Literacy in Chinese* for inspiring me to improve my teaching method of Chinese characters through Chinese language sentences. In addition, I would like to thank Callan School London where I learned the question and answer practice method, whereby the teacher asks questions twice in rapid succession and pushes the students to answer quickly. In this method, new words must always be included, and the teacher can change or adjust the questions according to the knowledge base of the class and the students.

We are always grateful for any of your suggestions and advice. Please send them to youcanspeakchinese@gmail.com.

前言

在多年的对外汉语教学工作中，我们尽力去寻找一种方法，可以让学生用尽可能少的时间快速掌握尽可能强的汉语应用能力，去适应中国的日常生活。

在创建了 400 小时口语课程（40 个情景对话，1000 个汉字认读）的同时，我们建立了玩转汉语（YCSC）中心（www.youcanspeakchinese.cn）；八年之后，我们想尝试找到更有益的学习方法，于是，我们编写了这套教材并进行了教学实践。希望这套教材能对学生有所帮助。

这套教材共有 6 级，1～4 级为单本，5 级分上、下册，6 级分上、中、下册。教材完全根据 HSK 考试大纲的词汇编写，1～6 级的每课课后练习及 5～6 级的单元练习包括了 HSK 考试对应级别的所有题型。每级附一套模拟 HSK 试题。学生学完对应教材，不但可以掌握口语交际能力，还可以直接参加 HSK 考试。

“YCSC”教学核心方法是：提供基本、实用、必不可少的语言练习。本套教材的 1 级书后详细记录了每课时（1 小时）的具体教学安排。2～6 级的课程安排和 1 级方法相似。这套书授课时间大约在 1000 小时，具体分配如下：

级别	小时数	级别	小时数	级别	小时数
1	40	2	60	3	100
4	150	5	250	6	400

1～2 级课本会使学生在爱上汉语口语的同时学习汉字认读；3～4 级课本的重点是汉字认读和口语话题，如果学生感兴趣，可教他们汉字书写；5～6 级课本将提高学生用汉语表达思想的能力。1～4 级课本中的词汇释义、汉字讲解、练习标题等部分使用英文标注，5 级课本中的英文只用来解释词汇，6 级课本为纯汉语环境。

在此，我想感谢张朋朋教授，他编写的《常用汉字部首》和《集中识字》完善了我的“在句子中教汉字”的方法。另外，我还想感谢伦敦的 CALLAN 英语学校，在那里，我学会了“快

速问答”教学法：老师快速提问两遍，带着学生快速回答问题。老师可以根据课堂情景和学生情况调整或改变问句，但一定要包含所练习的生词。

如果您对本书有任何意见和建议，请发邮件到 youcanspeakchinese@gmail.com。我期待着……

目 录

Lesson Eleven Huānyíng lái Zhōngguó 欢迎来中国

- I. New vocabulary / 1
- II. Dialogue / 1
- III. Question and answer practice / 2
- IV. Notes / 3
- V. Phonetic drills / 4
- VI. Characters / 4
- VII. Exercises / 6

Lesson Twelve Nǐmen gōngsī zài nǎr ? 你们公司在哪儿?

- I. New vocabulary / 9
- II. Dialogue / 9
- III. Question and answer practice / 10
- IV. Notes / 11
- V. Phonetic drills / 12
- VI. Characters / 13
- VII. Exercises / 14

Lesson Thirteen Wǒmen jīntiān zǎoshang chī shénme ? 我们今天早上吃什么?

- I. New vocabulary / 17
- II. Dialogue / 17
- III. Question and answer practice / 18
- IV. Notes / 19
- V. Phonetic drills / 19
- VI. Characters / 19
- VII. Exercises / 21

Lesson Fourteen Jīntiān bǐ zuótiān lěng 今天比昨天冷

- I. New vocabulary / 24
- II. Dialogue / 24
- III. Question and answer practice / 24
- IV. Notes / 25
- V. Phonetic drills / 26
- VI. Characters / 26
- VII. Exercises / 28

Lesson Fifteen Wǒ shēngbìng le 我生病了

- I. New vocabulary / 31
- II. Dialogue / 31
- III. Question and answer practice / 32
- IV. Notes / 33
- V. Phonetic drills / 33
- VI. Characters / 34
- VII. Exercises / 36

Lesson Sixteen Nǐ xǐhuan shénme yùndòng ? 你喜欢什么运动?

- I. New vocabulary / 39
- II. Dialogue / 39
- III. Question and answer practice / 40
- IV. Notes / 41
- V. Phonetic drills / 42
- VI. Characters / 42
- VII. Exercises / 44

Lesson Seventeen Kāfēi hěn hǎohē 咖啡很好喝

- I. New vocabulary / 47

- II. Dialogue / 47
- III. Question and answer practice / 48
- IV. Notes / 49
- V. Phonetic drills / 50
- VI. Characters / 50
- VII. Exercises / 52

Lesson Eighteen Zhè jiàn yīfú hěn piányi ! 这件衣服很便宜！

- I. New vocabulary / 55
- II. Dialogue / 55
- III. Question and answer practice / 55
- IV. Notes / 57
- V. Phonetic drills / 57
- VI. Characters / 57
- VII. Exercises / 59

Lesson Nineteen Nǐ kǎoshì kǎo de zěnmeyàng ? 你考试考得怎么样？

- I. New vocabulary / 62
- II. Dialogue / 62
- III. Question and answer practice / 63

- IV. Notes / 64
- V. Phonetic drills / 64
- VI. Characters / 65
- VII. Exercises / 66

Lesson Twenty Wǒ yào huí guó le 我要回国了

- I. New vocabulary / 69
- II. Dialogue / 69
- III. Question and answer practice / 69
- IV. Notes / 71
- V. Phonetic drills / 71
- VI. Characters / 72
- VII. Exercises / 73

Appendices

- Listening Comprehension Transcript / 76
- Basic Radicals / 82
- Vocabulary by Parts of Speech / 89
- Word List / 92
- Supplementary Vocabulary / 94
- HSK Mock Test Level 2 / 95

Lesson Eleven 欢迎来中国

I. New vocabulary

nín 您 you (honorific)	jīchǎng 机场 airport	lù 路 road	suīrán 虽然 although ...	dànshì 但是 but ...	lèi 累 tired
sòng 送 to send; see off	bīnguǎn 宾馆 hotel	xiūxi 休息 to rest; have a rest	yuǎn 远 far	jìn 近 near	dào 到 to arrive
ba 吧 (grammatical particle)	wǎnshang 晚上 evening	yìqǐ 一起 together	zhǎo 找 look for; give the change	kěyǐ 可以 can, OK	

Supplementary words

huānyíng
欢迎 to welcome

II. Dialogue

Nín hǎo! Dàshān xiānsheng, wǒ shì Gāo Liàngliang.
A: 您好! 大山先生, 我是高亮亮。

Huānyíng lái Zhōngguó!
欢迎来中国!

Nín hǎo! Gāo xiānsheng, xièxie nín néng lái jīchǎng.
B: 您好! 高先生, 谢谢您能来机场。

Bú kèqì. Lùshang zěnmeyàng?
A: 不客气。路上怎么样?

Suīrán lùshang hěn hǎo, dànshì wǒ xiànzài yǒu yìxiē
B: 虽然路上很好, 但是我有一些
lèi.
累。

Nà wǒmen sòng nín qù bīnguǎn xiūxi.
A: 那我们送您去宾馆休息。

Bīnguǎn yuǎn ma?
B: 宾馆远吗?

Bù yuǎn, hěn jìn, èr shí fēnzhōng kěyǐ dào. Nín
A: 不远, 很近, 二十分钟可以到。您

xiān zài chē shàng xiūxi xiūxi ba!
先在车上休息休息吧!

Hǎo de.
B: 好的。

.....

Dàshān xiānsheng, bīnguǎn dào le.
A: 大山先生, 宾馆到了。

Wǒmen wǎnshang yìqǐ chīfàn. Wǒ wǎnshang qī diǎn
B: 我们晚上一起吃饭。我晚上7点
lái zhǎo nín, kěyǐ ma?
来找您, 可以吗?

Kěyǐ.
A: 可以。



III. Question and answer practice

Huānyíng lái Zhōngguó!

欢迎来中国!

Xièxie!

谢谢!

Nín xiǎng chī shénme?

您想吃什么?

Wǒ xiǎng chī ...

我想吃……

Nǐ jīntiān qù jīchǎng le ma?

你今天去机场了吗?

Wǒ jīntiān qù jīchǎng le. / Wǒ jīntiān méi qù jīchǎng.

我今天去机场了。/ 我今天没去机场。

Jīchǎng Lù yuǎn ma?

机场路远吗?

Jīchǎng Lù hěn yuǎn. / Jīchǎng Lù bù yuǎn.

机场路很远。/ 机场路不远。

Suīrán wǒ hěn lèi, dànshì wǒ hái xiǎng qù shāngdiàn.

虽然我累, 但是我还想去商店。

Nǐ ne?

你呢?

Suīrán wǒ bú lèi, dànshì wǒ bù xiǎng qù shāngdiàn.

虽然我不累, 但是我不想去商店。

Lùshàng lèi ma?

路上累吗?

Lùshàng hěn lèi. / Lùshàng bú lèi.

路上很累。/ 路上不累。

Zhè běn shū shì sòng wǒ de ma?

这本书是送我的吗?

Zhè běn shū shì sòng nǐ de. / Zhè běn shū bú shì sòng

这本书是送你的。/ 这本书不是送

nǐ de.

你的。

Nǐ kěyǐ sòng wǒ qù jīchǎng ma?

你可以送我去机场吗?

Wǒ kěyǐ sòng nǐ qù jīchǎng. / Wǒ bù kěyǐ sòng nǐ

我可以送你去机场。/ 我不可以送你

qù jīchǎng.

去机场。

Nǐ sòng wǒ qù bīnguǎn ma?

你送我去宾馆吗?

Wǒ sòng nǐ qù bīnguǎn. / Wǒ bú sòng nǐ qù bīnguǎn.

我送你去宾馆。/ 我不送你去宾馆。

Nǐmen zhōngwǔ jǐ diǎn xiūxi?

你们中午几点休息?

Wǒmen zhōngwǔ ... diǎn xiūxi.

我们中午……点休息。

Nǐmen xuéxiào yuǎn ma?

你们学校远吗?

Wǒmen xuéxiào hěn yuǎn. / Wǒmen xuéxiào bù yuǎn.

我们学校很远。/ 我们学校不远。

Nǐ jiā jìn ma?

你家近吗?

Wǒ jiā hěn jìn. / Wǒ jiā bú jìn.

我家很近。/ 我家不近。

Fēijī jǐ diǎn dào Běijīng?

飞机几点到北京?

Fēijī ... diǎn dào Běijīng.

飞机……点到北京。

Nǐ shì Zhōngguó rén ba?

你是中国人吧?

Wǒ shì Zhōngguó rén. / Wǒ bú shì Zhōngguó rén.

我是中国人。/ 我不是中国人。

Wǒ wǎnshàng qù zhǎo nǐ ba?

我晚上去找你吧?

Hǎo de. / Wǎnshàng nǐ búyào lái zhǎo wǒ.

好的。/ 晚上你不要来找我。

Wǒmen yìqǐ qù shāngdiàn ba!

我们一起去商店吧!

Hǎo. / Wǒ bù xiǎng qù.

好。/ 我不想去。

Nǐ hé shéi yìqǐ gōngzuò?

你和谁一起工作?

Wǒ hé ... yìqǐ gōngzuò.

我和……一起工作。

Nǐ shénme shíhòu lái zhǎo wǒ?
你什么时候来找我?

Wǒ ... lái zhǎo nǐ.
我……来找你。

Tā zhǎo nǐ qián le ma?
她找你钱了吗?

Tā zhǎo wǒ qián le. / Tā méi zhǎo wǒ qián.
她找我钱了。/ 她没找我钱。

Wǒ kěyǐ bù xuéxí ma?
我可以不学习吗?

Nǐ kěyǐ bù xuéxí. / Nǐ bù kěyǐ bù xuéxí.
你可以不学习。/ 你不可以不学习。

IV. Notes

1. 吧

(1) To confirm an answer already known

Example: Nǐ shì Zhōngguó rén ba?
你是中国人吧?

(2) To offer a suggestion in the form of a question

Example: Wǒ wǎnshàng qù zhǎo nǐ ba?
我晚上去找你吧?

(3) To offer a suggestion in the form of a statement

Example: Wǒmen zǒu ba!
我们走吧!

(4) 好吧! - Not completely willing to agree to

a suggestion

Hǎo de.
好的。 - Completely willing to agree to a

suggestion

2. 您

It is the respectful form of the second person pronoun 你. It is normally reserved for elderly people. To show respect, one may extend its use

to people of their own generation, especially

towards a leader or at a first meeting.

3. 虽然 (although) ... 但是 (but) ...

Example: Suīrán lùshàng hěn hǎo, dànshì wǒ

xiànzài yǒu yìxiē lèi.
现在有一些累。

Lùshàng hěn hǎo, dànshì wǒ xiànzài yǒu
路上很好, 但是我现在有一些累。

Wǒ xiànzài yǒu yìxiē lèi, suīrán lùshàng
我现在有一些累, 虽然路上
hěn hǎo.
很好。

4. Verbal reduplication

It may indicate an informal, casual tone of voice.

Example: AA 看 - 看看

ABAB 休息 - 休息 休息

V. Phonetic drills

1. Drill on the following syllables

āyí—ānjìng àihào—ànzhuò
āiyā—shì'a āyí—ái'è

2. Drill on the following syllables

bàba—bābǎi bànfǎ—biànhuà
bāngzhù—biéchù bàozhǐ—biǎoshì

3. Drill on the following syllables

bēizi—bízi běnxiào—bǐjiào
bīngguǎn—bīngxiāng bú kèqī—duìbuqǐ

4. Drill on the following syllables

báisè—biéde biēqu—bǔyǔ
bānjiā—bèi shā bāofu—bēnpǎo

VI. Characters

chǎng 场	lù 路	yíng 迎	lèi 累	sòng 送	yuǎn 远	xiū 休
xī 息	dàn 但	jìn 近	dào 到	wǎn 晚	nín 您	ba 吧
zhǎo 找	suī 虽	bīn 宾				

chǎng 场 : large place. Most characters with the radical 土 refer to soil or ground.

Memory Aid: A large place takes up much ground.

lù 路 : road. Characters with the radical 足 refer to the foot.

Memory Aid: Feet are used to walk on the road.

yíng 迎 : to welcome. Characters with the radical 辶 relate mostly to walking.

Memory Aid: When welcoming someone, one walks forward to greet them.

lèi 累 : tired. tián 田 means field.

Memory Aid: A person who works in the field gets tired.

sòng

送 : see off. Characters with the radical 辶 relate mostly to walking.

Memory Aid: When seeing someone off, one normally walks that person out of their front door.

yuǎn

远 : far. Characters with the radical 辶 relate mostly to walking. 元 is the phonetic component.

Memory Aid: One can walk to a far place.

xiū

休 : to rest. 亻 mostly relates to the activities of human beings. 木 represents a tree.

Memory Aid: A person rests by leaning against a tree.

xī

息 : breath. 自 means nose. 心 means a frame of mind.

dàn

但 : * but. 亻 mostly relates to the activities of human beings. 旦 is the phonetic component.

Memory Aid: A person is thinking about different ideas.

jìn

近 : near. Characters with the radical 辶 relate mostly to walking. 斤 is the phonetic component.

Memory Aid: One can walk to a place that is near.

dào

到 : to arrive. 至 means arrive. 刂 is the phonetic component.

wǎn

晚 : evening. Characters with the radical 日 relate to the sun.

Memory Aid: The sun sets in the evening.

nín

您 : you (respectful) . 心 means heart. 您 is a respectful pronoun from the heart.

ba

吧 : * (question particle) . 口 relates to the mouth. 巴 is the phonetic component.

Memory Aid: When asking a question one uses the mouth.

zhǎo



找 : look for. Characters with the radical 戈 relate to military arms or war.

Memory Aid: One uses the arm to fetch what one is looking for.

VII. Exercises

1. Listening Comprehension

- (1) Listen to the recording and decide whether the situations in the pictures below are right or wrong. If they are right, please mark them with a check. If they are wrong, please mark them with an X.

①		
②		

- (2) Listen to the recording and fill in A or B for each dialogue.



①

☐

②

☐

- (3) Listen to the recording and check the correct answer in each group.

①

A gāoxìng
高兴

B bú lèi
不累

②

A bīnguǎn
宾馆

B jīchǎng
机场

2. Reading Comprehension

(1) Read and fill in A or B for each sentence.

A



B



Dàshān xiānsheng jīntiān lái Zhōngguó, wǒmen zài fànguǎn chīfàn.

① 大山先生今天来中国，我们在饭馆吃饭。

☐

Suīrán jīntiān wǒ hěn lèi, dànshì wǒ hěn gāoxìng.

② 虽然今天我很累，但是我很高兴。

☐

(2) Read and fill in A or B to complete the sentence.

A sòng
送B dào
到

Tīngshuō nǐ jīntiān xiàwǔ de fēijī, wǒ nǐ qù fēijīchǎng ba?

① 听说你今天下午的飞机，我()你去飞机场吧？

Wǒ kěyǐ zuò nǐ de chē ma? wǒ Jīchǎng Lù xià chē.

② 我可以坐你的车吗？我()机场路下车。

(3) Read and decide whether the reply to the statement is right or wrong. If they are right, please mark them with a check. If they are wrong, please mark them with an X.

Jīntiān wǎnshàng qù wǒ jiā ba! Wǒ jiā zài tā jiā hòumiàn, bù yuǎn, hěn hǎo zhǎo.

① 今天晚上去我家吧！我家在他家后面，不远，很好找。

Wǒ jiā hé tā jiā hěn jìn.

★ 我家和他家很近。

()

Zhōngwǔ le, wǒ qù xiūxi, tā shuō tā yào qù mǎi dōngxi, wǒmen xiǎng yìqǐ zǒu.

② 中午了，我去休息，他说他要去买东西，我们想一起走。

Tā yě xiǎng hé wǒ yìqǐ qù xiūxi.

★ 他也想和我一起去休息。

()

(4) Read and fill in A or B to complete the dialogues.

Xièxie, Gāo xiānsheng, rènshi nín hěn gāoxìng.

A 谢谢，高先生，认识您很高兴。