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编写说明

《新 HSK5000 词分级词典》主要供准备参加新汉语水平考试 (HSK) 的读者使用, 同时也是不同水平的汉语学习者不可或缺的一套工具书。这套词典收录了《新汉语水平考试大纲》(一~六级) 规定的 5000 个词语。按照这 5000 个词语的相应级别, 我们将词典分为三册, 即《新 HSK5000 词分级词典》(一~三级)、《新 HSK 5000 词分级词典》(四~五级) 和《新 HSK5000 词分级词典》(六级), 便于不同水平的考生和学习者使用。

根据汉语词汇的不同等级和学习者的实际情况, 我们对三个分册的体例做了不同处理。其中,《新 HSK5000 词分级词典》(一~三级) 词条注释采用了英文注释的方法, 所有的例句都配有汉语拼音和英文翻译, 便于初学者对照学习、体会、模仿、记忆。《新 HSK 5000 词分级词典》(四~五级) 的词条注释采用了汉语和英语两种方式, 四级例句配有汉语拼音, 五级例句不再提供拼音, 以实现拼音到汉字的过渡。例句不再提供英语翻译, 以养成学习者汉语思维的能力。《新 HSK5000 词分级词典》(六级) 的词条只用汉语注释, 加拼音, 例句完全使用汉字, 不再提供汉语拼音, 以形成学习者独立运用汉语的能力。

《新 HSK5000 词分级词典》各分册注释和例句所使用的词语基本都限制在考试大纲规定的词汇量之内, 这样就给汉语学习者带来极大的方便, 避免了词典中因出现生词而给学习者带来困难。例句照顾到了口语、交际、实用、典范的特点, 同时照顾了常用搭配和常用语法格式。在《新 HSK5000 词分级词典》(一~三级) 中, 每个词条配有 3~8 个例句, 通过丰富的例句, 让被释词反复出现, 便于学习者理解、学习、掌握。这些例句汇集起来, 就是一本很好的

初级口语大全。初学者在学习汉语教材的同时,拥有这样一本词典,可立即获得更多的表达方式,起到复习、巩固、提高、丰富汉语词语的效果,引起学习者对汉语的更大兴趣,获得初学汉语的满足感和成就感。四~五级分册和六级分册,每个词条配有3~5个例句,根据不同词语的特点,兼顾口语和书面语两种形式,真正体现学习者的中高级汉语水平,为学习者通过相应级别的汉语水平考试提供帮助。

这套词典的编写,得益于编者在爱尔兰都柏林大学孔子学院任教时的很多想法和经验。同时,也曾与很多孔子学院的中外方院长和教师交流过,得到了他们的一些很好的建议。北京语言大学出版社对外汉语教育事业部原部主任苗强给予了词典极大的关心,同时提出了很多改进意见。编辑付彦白做了大量认真细致的工作,在此一并表示诚挚的感谢。

词典是为学习者而编写的,所以学习者的评价、意见和建议将是对编者的莫大支持和鼓励。您在使用时有任何问题或者想法,欢迎与编者联系,以便于我们为您提供更优质的服务。

编者的联系方式: lluxing@163.com

编 者

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Foreword

A Dictionary of 5000 Graded Words for New HSK is mainly targeted at readers who are going to take New Chinese Proficiency Test (HSK). It is also a set of reference books indispensable for Chinese language learners of various levels. This set of dictionaries, with 5000 graded words prescribed in the *Outline of the New HSK* (Levels 1~6), is divided into three volumes and intended for test takers and students of different levels, namely *A Dictionary of 5000 Graded Words for New HSK* (Levels 1, 2 & 3), *A Dictionary of 5000 Graded Words for New HSK* (Levels 4 & 5), and *A Dictionary of 5000 Graded Words for New HSK* (Level 6).

The formats of the three volumes are differentiated based on the various levels of Chinese words and actual situations of students. Among them, *A Dictionary of 5000 Graded Words for New HSK* (Levels 1, 2 & 3) is annotated in English, i.e., all the sample sentences are provided with Chinese *pinyin* and English translations, so that beginners can compare, comprehend, imitate and memorize the words without much difficulty. The entries in *A Dictionary of 5000 Graded Words for New HSK* (Levels 4 & 5) are annotated in Chinese and English. Chinese *pinyin* is provided for the sample sentences at Level 4, but not for those at Level 5, to ensure the transition from *pinyin* to characters. The sample sentences in this volume are no longer annotated in English to develop students' Chinese thinking ability. In *A Dictionary of 5000 Graded Words for New HSK* (Level 6), the entries are only annotated in Chinese characters and *pinyin*, and all the

sample sentences are written in Chinese characters without using *pinyin* any more, to develop students' ability of using Chinese independently.

All the words used in the annotations and sample sentences in this series are basically the words *Outline of the New HSK*, which has brought great convenience for Chinese language students—they don't have to consult new words in other dictionaries. The sample sentences are selected according to the concurrent criterion of being frequently used collocations and commonly used grammar patterns, and are colloquial, communicative, practical and typical. In *A Dictionary of 5000 Graded Words for New HSK* (Levels 1, 2 & 3), each entry is provided with three to eight sample sentences. The abundant sample sentences make the words being explained occur repeatedly so as to facilitate students' understanding, learning and mastery. If collected, these sample sentences can be a good guidebook for beginners of spoken Chinese, who can use it together with their Chinese textbooks to learn more expressions, to review, consolidate and improve their Chinese, to become more interested in Chinese, and to gain more sense of satisfaction and achievement. The second and third volumes of the series are compiled based on the characteristics of different words, with three to five sample sentences provided for each entry, taking both the spoken and written styles into consideration. They can meet the needs of intermediate and advanced Chinese learners and help users of the corresponding levels pass HSK.

This dictionary was based on the ideas and teaching experiences the author had when teaching at the Confucius Institute of University College Dublin, as well as many suggestions from the school principals and teachers of many Confucius Institutes both at home and abroad. Sincere thanks are given to Mr. Miao Qiang, former Director of Department of Chinese Language Education for Foreigners of Beijing Language and

Culture University Press, for his support and suggestions, and the editor of the books Mr. Fu Yanbai for his meticulous work.

A dictionary is compiled for learners. Therefore, learners' evaluations and suggestions are the greatest support and encouragement for compilers. If you have any questions or ideas when using this dictionary, please feel free to contact us at lluxing@163.com and we'll do our best to provide you with help and service you need.

Compiler
December 2012

本 册 体 例

一、词目

1. 本册词典根据 2009 年国家汉办公布的《新汉语水平考试大纲》(一~三级)收录词语。其中一级共 150 条词语,二级共 150 条词语,三级共 300 条词语。本册词典共计收词语 600 条。

2. 词目标注汉语拼音。对于单音节词,标注部首、笔画、笔顺等信息。

3. 词目按词汇大纲级别排列,同一级别内按首字汉语拼音顺序排列。若首字音同则按笔画数多少排列,笔画数相同的按起笔笔形“横(一)、竖(丨)、撇(丿)、点(丶)、折(乚)”的顺序排列。首字相同的按第二个字汉语拼音顺序排列。

二、注音

1. 词目按汉语拼音字母注音。

2. 传统上有两种读法而且都比较通行的词目,以现在最常用的音标注。如“谁”shéi,另读 shuí,本词典标注 shéi。

3. 例句标注汉语拼音,对例句中的轻声和“一、不”变调等语流音变,按实际变调注音。

三、释义

1. 释义只用英文注释,不用汉语注释。一些具体的实物名词,如“桌子”“照相机”等配有图片,同时给出相应的用法例句。

2. 词条不止一个义项的, 分项注释, 按常用度排列, 用“①②③……”表示。

3. 本词典的义项设定主要参照《新汉语水平考试大纲》, 根据外国留学生的实际水平, 选择义项中的常用义, 注释最基本、最常用的语词义。不收古义、方言义, 不列姓氏、地名义及单纯科学技术义。

4. 词条标注词类。词类有 13 类。本词典用英文缩写形式标注词类, 在英文释义前用“<>”标注词类简称。即: <n.> (noun), <v.> (verb), <aux.> (auxiliary), <adj.> (adjective), <m.> (measure word), <num.> (numeral), <pron.> (pronoun), <adv.> (adverb), <prep.> (preposition), <conj.> (conjunction), <int.> (interjection), <part.> (particle), <p.n.> (proper noun)。前缀(词头) prefix 标“<pref.>”, 后缀(词尾) suffix 标“<suf.>”。离合词标“<v.>”, 但词条注音用“//”隔开。短语 phrase 标“<phr.>”, 习惯用语 idiomatic expression 标“<i.e.>”。

5. 兼类词另起一行, 按常用度排列先后顺序。如:

热情 <adj.>
 <n.>

●●● 四、例句

1. 本册词典在每一项释义后都配有词条最常用的、含不同用法的例句, 以帮助学习者从例句中认知该词条的实际意义和正确用法。例句一般设 3~8 个。本词典不设短语。

2. 例句尽量做到覆盖《新汉语水平考试大纲》词汇和语法点, 力求贴近留学生汉语水平和生活, 通俗、活泼、健康。用词范围一般不超过考试大纲规定的词汇量。

3. 例句前用“①②③……”表示例句序号, 例句间用“|”隔开。

4. 例句编写原则：

- (1) 照顾到生活化、口语化、通用性、词的语法功能（即可以做什么句子成分）、常用性、自然性、级别的对应性，注意控制例句中词汇难度。
 - (2) 长度原则。例句不能过长，最长以两个分句为宜。
 - (3) 意思的自足性。即能体现该词的意思。
5. 例句都标注汉语拼音，并同时提供英文翻译。

●●● 五、术语表

<i>adj.</i>	adjective	形容词
<i>adv.</i>	adverb	副词
<i>aux.</i>	auxiliary	助动词
<i>conj.</i>	conjunction	连词
<i>i.e.</i>	idiomatic expression	习惯用语
<i>int.</i>	interjection	叹词
<i>m.</i>	measure word	量词
<i>n.</i>	noun	名词
<i>num.</i>	numeral	数词
<i>part.</i>	particle	助词
<i>phr.</i>	phrase	短语
<i>pref.</i>	prefix	前缀 / 词头
<i>prep.</i>	preposition	介词
<i>pron.</i>	pronoun	代词
<i>p.n.</i>	proper noun	专有名词
<i>suf.</i>	suffix	后缀 / 词尾
<i>v.</i>	verb	动词

Notes on the Use of This Volume

I. Entries

1. The entries in this dictionary are selected based on the *Outline of New HSK Vocabulary* (Levels 1, 2 & 3) issued by Hanban in 2009. There are altogether 600 entries, including 150 entries from Level 1, 150 entries from Level 2 and 300 from Level 3.

2. Each entry is marked with Chinese *pinyin*. The monosyllabic words are noted with their components, strokes, stroke orders and other information.

3. The entries are listed according to the vocabulary outline, with those of the same level sequenced alphabetically. For entries with head characters having the same pronunciation, those with fewer strokes preceding the ones with more strokes. As to those with equal number of strokes, they are arranged according to the starting stroke in the order of horizontal stroke (一), vertical stroke (丨), left-falling stroke (丿), dot stroke (丶), and hook stroke (乚). Entries under the same head characters are alphabetically listed according to the pronunciation of the second character.

II. Phonetic Transcription

1. Each entry is noted with *pinyin*, namely, Chinese phonetic transcription.

2. Words with two commonly used pronunciations are transcribed with the more popular ones in this dictionary. For example, “谁” is

pronounced both as *shei* and *shui*, it is transcribed as *shei* in this dictionary.

3. The sample sentences are transcribed with *pinyin*. The variation in pronunciation in the sample sentences, such as the neutral tone, “一” and “不”, are marked in their variant tones.

●●● III. Definitions

1. The entries are noted with their English definitions rather than Chinese ones. Some nouns indicating specific objects, such as “桌子” and “照相机”, are provided with illustrations and corresponding sample sentences to explain their usages.

2. Words with more than one entry are sequenced and explained according to their frequency of use, with notes such as ①②③ indicating their usages.

3. Selection of the entries in this dictionary is mainly based on the *Outline of New HSK*. In line with the actual situations of international students, this dictionary selects and annotates the most basic and frequently used senses of a word, but not the archaic senses, expressions from Chinese dialects, surnames, place names, nor technological terms.

4. The entries are marked with their word types. This dictionary uses English abbreviations in “< >” to indicate the word types of the entries before their English definitions. The word types are listed as follows: <*n.*> (noun), <*v.*> (verb), <*aux.*> (auxiliary), <*adj.*> (adjective), <*m.*> (measure word), <*num.*> (numeral), <*pron.*> (pronoun), <*adv.*> (adverb), <*prep.*> (preposition), <*conj.*> (conjunction), <*int.*> (interjection), <*part.*> (particle), <*p.n.*> (proper noun). The prefixes are marked with “<*pref.*>” and the suffixes are marked with “<*suf.*>”. Separable words are marked with “<*v.*>” and noted with a pair of left slashes, “//” in transcriptions.

The phrases are marked with “<phr:>”, and the idiomatic expressions are marked with “<i.e.>”.

5. Words that can be used as more than one word type are sequenced based on their frequency of use and are written in two paragraphs.

For example, 热情 <adj.>

<n.>

●●● IV. Sample sentences and phrases

1. In this dictionary, each definition is followed by some sample sentences explaining the various usages of the entry most commonly used, to help international students understand the meanings and usages.

2. The sample sentences cover the words and grammar points prescribed in the *Outline of New HSK*. They are popular, lively, healthy, and close to international students' life and their levels of Chinese. The words used in the sample sentences are from the 5000 words prescribed in the *Outline of the New HSK*.

3. The sample sentences notes such as “①②③……” indicate their serial numbers, and the example sentences are separated using “ | ”.

4. We stick to the following principles when compiling the sample sentences:

- (1) The sample sentences are lively, colloquial, commonly used and natural. Attention was paid to show the grammatical function(s) of a word and to control the difficulty degree of the words in the sentences.
- (2) The sample sentences are neither too long nor too short, with the longest ones using only two semicolons.
- (3) The sample sentences are “self-sufficient” in meaning, i.e., they can fully express the meanings of this word.

5. All the sample sentences are marked with Chinese *pinyin* and English translations.

●●● V. Terms table

<i>adj.</i>	adjective
<i>adv.</i>	adverb
<i>aux.</i>	auxiliary
<i>conj.</i>	conjunction
<i>i.e.</i>	idiomatic expression
<i>int.</i>	interjection
<i>m.</i>	measure word
<i>n.</i>	noun
<i>num.</i>	numeral
<i>phr.</i>	<i>phrase</i>
<i>part.</i>	particle
<i>pref.</i>	prefix
<i>prep.</i>	preposition
<i>pron.</i>	pronoun
<i>p.n.</i>	proper noun
<i>suf.</i>	suffix
<i>v.</i>	verb