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Hsk 3 words list pdf

The Hanyu Shuiping Kaoshi exams taken by Mandarin learners to prove their language proficiency are set to be reformed, according to the Hanban, the department of the Ministry of Education responsible for Chinese language studies and Confucius Institutes. Skip to content New HSK 3 Word List: Vocabulary Analysis The new HSK 3 has 973 words. The old HSK 3 only had 300 words. Big change: out of those 300 words, only 57 stay in the new HSK 3! The remaining 916 words are totally new — mostly coming from old HSK4, 5, 6, or appearing for the first time ever.

NEW HSK WORDS OLD HSK WORDS TOTAL 973 300 COMING FROM THE OLD HSK 57 COMPLETELY NEW 916 Well... it might sound dramatic, but almost everything is new in the new HSK 3. Most words are new, and they all come from higher levels — the old HSK 4, 5, and 6. The general impression of the word list is that it's very abstract. There are over 100 abstract nouns, over 150 abstract verbs, over 80 adverbs; so by reaching this level, you will be able to express your thoughts & ideas about quite advanced & complex subjects. We'll look at some specific examples later in the article. What Happened to the Old HSK 3 List? Almost all the words from the old HSK 3 list (206 out of 300 words, or 2/3 of the whole list) have been moved to lower levels of HSK1 and HSK2. Some other 40 words went to HSK 4, 5, and 6, but only because the characters they are made of are not very common. Here's a breakdown of all the changes: - 57 words from the old HSK3 remained in the new HSK3; - 58 words were moved to the new HSK 1; - 148 words were moved to the new HSK 2; - 29 words were moved to the new HSK 4, including 地方 (dìfāng, "place") — who knows why; - 9 words were moved to HSK 5: 鼻子 (bízi, "nose"), 聪明 (cōngmíng, "smart"), 蛋糕 (dàngāo, "cake"), 耳朵 (ěrduo, "ear"), 邻居 (línjū, "neighbor"), 皮鞋 (píxié, "leather shoes"), 瘦 (shòu, "slim/skinny"), 饮料 (yǐnliào, "drinks"), 熊猫 (xióngmāo, "panda"); - 1 word was moved to HSK 6: 聊天 (liáotiān, "to chat"); - 1 word was moved to HSK 7-9: 刮风 (guāfēng, "to blow (of wind)"); - 1 word was removed: 数学 (shùxué, "maths", and other subjects such as "chemistry" disappeared from the HSK list too). HSK3 Word List: New Topics With over 900 new words added, no wonder that new topics have appeared in the new HSK 3 list. We've tried to create our own categories to get a sense of what's going on — and you can do the same to memorize the words more easily, and create stories and dialogues to practice them. The new vocabulary topics in HSK 3 include: International relations & politics; Business & trade; Environment; Jobs & occupations; Clothing; Food & drinks; Emotions & feelings; Cities, villages & life of local people; Law & order; Life & death; New location & direction nouns; More words to describe people as individuals and as groups; Show business: music, news, TV & cinema, performing arts; Sports; Technology & internet; Travel; Nature & animals. That is a LOT of new topics! Not all the words will be equally useful in real life, but since the new HSK follows the principle of building as many possible combinations with the most common characters as possible, the word choice can almost always be explained by that principle.

Over a hundred abstract nouns appear in the new HSK 3 list. Here are a few examples — of the nouns that are extremely useful, common, and appearing in everyday speech: ABSTRACT NOUNS IN THE NEW HSK 3 CHINESE PINYIN ENGLISH PART OF SPEECH NEW? 变化 biànhuà change; to change (verb; noun) 成功 chénggōng success; to succeed (noun) NEW 程度 chéngdù degree; extent (noun) NEW 方式 fāngshì way; method (noun) NEW 关系 guānxi relationship; relations (noun) 过程 guòchéng process (noun) NEW 经验 jīngyàn experience (noun) NEW 理由 lǐyóu reason; excuse (noun) NEW 目标 mùbiāo targt; goal; objective (noun) NEW 内容 nèiróng content (noun) NEW 情况 qíngkuàng situation; circumstances (noun) NEW 区别 qūbié difference (noun) NEW 任务 rènwu task; assignment (noun) NEW 数量 shùliang quantity (noun) NEW 主意 zhùyì idea (noun) Notice that some of these nouns can work as verbs, too. Over 130 abstract verbs appear in the new HSK 3 list. Many of them are synonyms — so you might want to learn them in context, and pay extra attention to the examples of use. Such verbs are great in any language though, as they can help you convey important ideas. Here are some indispensable abstract verbs: ABSTRACT VERBS IN THE NEW HSK 3 CHINESE PINYIN ENGLISH PART OF SPEECH NEW? 发生 fāshēng to happen; to occur (verb) NEW 发展 fāzhǎn to develop; development (verb; noun) 继续 jìxù to continue (verb) NEW 结束 jiéshù to end; to finish (verb) 解决 jiějué to solve (verb) 经历 jīnglì to experience; experience (verb; noun) NEW 决定 juédìng to decide (verb) 开始 kāishǐ to begin; to start (verb) NEW 理解 lǐjiě to understand; to comprehend (verb) NEW 支持 zhīchí to support (verb) NEW 调整 tiáozhèng to adjust (verb) NEW 注意 zhùyì to pay attention; take something seriously (verb) NEW Notice that some of these verbs can also work as nouns. Other topics are less extensive, they just include a few words. But there is a sense of accomplishment that comes with learning short lists. Take, for instance, vocabulary related to strong & weak points — just 6 words: WORDS DESCRIBING ADVANTAGES & DISADVANTAGES IN THE NEW HSK 3 CHINESE PINYIN ENGLISH PART OF SPEECH NEW? 长处 chángchù forte; one's strong/good point (noun) NEW 短处 duǎnchù shortcoming; one's weak point (noun) NEW 缺点 quēdiǎn disadvantage(s) (noun) NEW 优点 yōudiǎn advantage(s) (noun) 优势 yōushì advantage(s) (noun) NEW 所长 suǒzhǎng what one is good at; one's strong point (noun)