

HSK 6 Vocabulary With Sentence Examples 1-100

NO.	Character	Pinyin	Definition	Sentence Examples
1	挨	ái	verb: to endure, to suffer	<p>Wǒ pà huíjiā wǎn le huì áimà.</p> <p>我怕回家晚了会挨骂。</p> <p>I'm afraid I'll get a scolding for going home late.</p>
2	爱不释手	àibùshìshǒu	verb: to love something so much that one cannot bear to part with it	<p>Zhè běn shū tài jīngcǎi le, ràng wǒ àibùshìshǒu.</p> <p>这本书太精彩了，让我爱不释手。</p> <p>This book is so great that I can't put it down.</p>
3	爱戴	àidài	verb: to love and respect	<p>Tā shì yī wèi shēnshòu rénmin àidài de zǒngtǒng.</p> <p>他是一位深受人民爱戴的总统。</p> <p>He was a president that is deeply loved and respected by the people.</p>

4	暧昧	àimèi	adjective: ambiguous, dubious	<p>Zhè liǎng gè rén guānxi hěn àimèi.</p> <p>这两个人关系很暧昧。</p> <p>These two people have a dubious relationship.</p>
5	哎哟	āiyō	interjection: ow, ouch, ah	<p>Āiyō, wǒ niǔ dào jiǎohuái le!</p> <p>哎哟，我扭到脚踝了！</p> <p>Ouch, I twisted my ankle!</p>
6	癌症	áizhèng	noun: cancer	<p>Tā de qīzi sǐ yú áizhèng.</p> <p>他的妻子死于癌症。</p> <p>His wife died from cancer.</p>
7	案件	ànjiàn	noun: legal case	<p>Nàge lǜshī zhǐ jiē líhūn ànjiàn.</p> <p>那个律师只接离婚案件。</p> <p>That lawyer only takes divorce cases.</p>

8	安居乐业	ānjū lèyè	verb: to live in peace and work happily	<p>Zhǐyǒu guójiā fùqiáng, lǎobǎixìng men cái néng ānjū lèyè.</p> <p>只有国家富强，老百姓们才能安居乐业。</p> <p>Only when the country is rich and powerful can people live in peace and work happily.</p>
9	案例	ànlì	noun: case (law), example of a case	<p>Nǐ yǐnyòng de zhège ànlì bìngbù chángjiàn.</p> <p>你引用的这个案例并不常见。</p> <p>The case you cited is not really common.</p>
10	按摩	ànmó	verb: to massage	<p>Wǒ de jiānbǎng hǎo suān, nǐ néng bāng wǒ ànmó yíxià ma?</p> <p>我的肩膀好酸，你能帮我按摩一下吗？</p> <p>My shoulder is sore. Can you give me a massage?</p>
11	安宁	ānníng	adjective: peaceful, tranquil	<p>Wǒ bù yǔnxǔ rèn hé rén lái dǎrǎo wǒ ānníng de shēnghuó.</p> <p>我不允许任何人来打扰我安宁的生活。</p> <p>I won't allow anyone to disturb my peaceful life.</p>

12	暗示	ànshì	verb: to imply, to hint	<p>Wǒ yǐjīng ànshì guò tā hěn duō cì wǒ bù xǐhuan tā.</p> <p>我已经暗示过他很多次我不喜欢他。</p> <p>I've hinted to him many times that I don't like him.</p>
13	安详	ānxiáng	adjective: composed, serene	<p>Tā kàn qǐlai píngjìng ér ānxiáng.</p> <p>她看起来平静而安详。</p> <p>She looks calm and serene.</p>
14	安置	ānzhì	verb: to find a place for, to arrange for	<p>Wǒmen xūyào jǐnkuài ānzhì zhèxiē nànmín.</p> <p>我们需要尽快安置这些难民。</p> <p>We need to find a place for these refugees as soon as possible.</p>
15	昂贵	ánguì	adjective: expensive	<p>Zhège xiàngjī suīrán jiàgé ánguì, zhìliàng quèshì dǐngjiān de.</p> <p>这个相机虽然价格昂贵，质量却是顶尖的。</p> <p>Although the camera is expensive, it is of top quality.</p>

16	熬	áo	verb: to endure (distress, hard times, etc), to hold out	<p>Tā áo le sān gè tōngxiāo cái xiěwán zhè piān lùnwén.</p> <p>他熬了三个通宵才写完这篇论文。</p> <p>Only after being up for three nights did he finish writing this paper.</p>
17	奥秘	àomì	noun: secret, profound mystery	<p>Kēxuéjiā men zài bùduàn de tànsuǒ yǔzhòu de àomì.</p> <p>科学家们在不断地探索宇宙的奥秘。</p> <p>Scientists are constantly exploring the mysteries of the universe.</p>
18	凹凸	āotū	adjective: uneven (surface), bumpy	<p>Zhè tiáo lù āotūbùpíng, wǒmen ràoxíng ba.</p> <p>这条路凹凸不平，我们绕行吧。</p> <p>The road is uneven. Let's make a detour.</p>
19	扒	bā	verb: to push apart	<p>Diàntī chū gùzhàng le, wǒ néng yòng shǒu bǎ mén bākāi ma?</p> <p>电梯出故障了，我能用手把门扒开吗？</p> <p>The elevator is out of order. Can I push the (elevator's) doors open with my hands?</p>

20	疤	bā	noun: scar	<p>Nǐ méimáo shàng de bā shì zěnme lái de?</p> <p>你眉毛上的疤是怎么来的?</p> <p>How did you get the scar on your eyebrow?</p>
21	巴不得	bābude	verb: to be only too anxious (to do something), to be eager for	<p>Wǒ bābude xiànzài jiù jiàndào nǐ.</p> <p>我巴不得现在就见到你。</p> <p>I wish I could see you now.</p>
22	霸道	bàdào	adjective: overbearing, domineering	<p>Nàge jīnglǐ hěn bàdào, dàjiā dōu bù xǐhuan tā.</p> <p>那个经理很霸道，大家都不喜欢他。</p> <p>That manager is very domineering and everyone dislikes him.</p>
23	罢工	bàgōng	verb: to go on strike	<p>Zàibu fā gōngzī, wǒmen jiù bàgōng!</p> <p>再不发工资，我们就罢工！</p> <p>If you don't pay us, we will go on strike!</p>

24	把关	bǎguān	verb: to check on, to guard a pass	<p>Qǐng yīdìngyào duì chǎnpǐn zhìliàng yángé bǎguān!</p> <p>请一定要对产品质量严格把关!</p> <p>Please, make sure to do strict checks on the products in order to guarantee the quality!</p>
25	巴结	bājie	verb: to flatter, to fawn	<p>Tā shì kào bājie lǎobǎn cái shēngzhí de.</p> <p>他是靠巴结老板才升职的。</p> <p>He got his promotion by sucking up to the boss.</p>
26	拔苗助长	bámiáo zhùzhǎng	idiom: literally means to pull shoots to help them grow - to spoil things by being impatient for success and thus, taking actions that ruins the results	<p>Yòng zhèzhǒng fāngshì jiàoyù háizi, jiǎnzhí shì bámiáo zhùzhǎng.</p> <p>用这种方式教育孩子，简直是拔苗助长。</p> <p>Teaching children this way puts too much pressure on them and will get the opposite result of what you seek.</p>

27	把手	bǎshou	noun: handle, knob	<p>Wòshì de mén bǎshou huài le.</p> <p>卧室的门把手坏了。</p> <p>The bedroom's door handle is broken.</p>
28	把戏	bǎxì	noun: acrobatics, cheap trick, jugglery	<p>Zhè shì piànzi guànyòng de bǎxì.</p> <p>这是骗子惯用的把戏。</p> <p>This is a trick often used by scammers.</p>
29	掰	bāi	verb: to break off or break open something with one's hands	<p>Tā jiāng miànbāo bāi chéng le liǎng bàn.</p> <p>他将面包掰成了两半。</p> <p>He broke the bread into two halves.</p>
30	拜访	bàifǎng	verb: to pay a visit, to call on	<p>Tā míngtiān yào qù bàifǎng tā nǚpéngyou de fùmǔ.</p> <p>他明天要去拜访他女朋友的父母。</p> <p>He is going to visit his girlfriend's parents tomorrow.</p>

31	百分点	bǎifēndiǎn	noun: percentage point	<p>Jīnnián dìyījìdù de xiāoshòu'è bǐ qùnián tóngqī gāo le sān gè bǎifēndiǎn.</p> <p>今年第一季度的销售额比去年同期高了三个百分点。</p> <p>Sales in the first quarter of this year are three percentage points higher than the same period last year.</p>
32	败坏	bàihuài	verb: to ruin (reputation), to corrupt	<p>Tā zhème zuò shì xiǎng bàihuài wǒ de míngshēng.</p> <p>她这么做是想败坏我的名声。</p> <p>She is doing this because she wants to ruin my reputation.</p>
33	拜年	bài nián	verb: to pay a New Year visit	<p>Wǒmen lái wàipó jiā bàinián.</p> <p>我们来外婆家拜年。</p> <p>We came to pay my grandmother a New Year visit.</p>

34	摆脱	bǎituō	verb: to get rid of, to break away from	<p>Hěn duō rén zhǎngdà hòu hái shì wúfǎ bǎituō fùmǔ de zhǎngkòng.</p> <p>很多人长大后还是无法摆脱父母的掌控。</p> <p>Many people still can't get rid of their parents' control even after they grow up.</p>
35	拜托	bàituō	verb: to ask a favor of, to request	<p>Wǒ bàituō nǐ de shì bàn de zěnmeyàng le?</p> <p>我拜托你的事办得怎么样了？</p> <p>How is it going with the favor I asked you to do?</p>
36	版本	bǎnběn	noun: edition, version	<p>Nǐ de diànnǎoxìtǒng bǎnběn tài dī le, xūyào gēngxīn.</p> <p>你的电脑系统版本太低了，需要更新。</p> <p>Your computer system's version is too old and needs to be upgraded.</p>

37	颁布	bānbù	verb: to issue, to promulgate (law, regulation, etc.)	<p>Duìyú xīn bānbù de líhūn fǎ, nǐ yǒu shénme kànfa?</p> <p>对于新颁布的离婚法，你有什么看法？</p> <p>What do you think of the new divorce law that was just put out?</p>
38	颁发	bānfā	verb: to award (prize, metal, etc.), to issue (policy, permit, etc.)	<p>Zhèngfǔ yǐ jiāng yíngyè xǔkězhèng bānfā gěi wǒ le.</p> <p>政府已将营业许可证颁发给我了。</p> <p>The government has issued me a business permit.</p>
39	伴侣	bànlǚ	noun: companion, mate	<p>Tā shì wǒ de línghún bànlǚ.</p> <p>他是我的灵魂伴侣。</p> <p>He is my soulmate.</p>
40	伴随	bànsuí	verb: to accompany, to follow	<p>Bèiduōfēn de yīnyuè bànsuí le wǒ zhěnggè wǎnshàng.</p> <p>贝多芬的音乐伴随了我整个晚上。</p> <p>Beethoven's music accompanied me throughout the night.</p>

41	半途而废	bàntú'érfèi	idiom: to give up halfway	<p>Wǒ xiǎng xué Hànyǔ, dàn yòu pà zìjǐ huì bàntú'érfèi.</p> <p>我想学汉语，但又怕自己会半途而废。</p> <p>I want to learn Chinese, but I'm afraid I will give up halfway.</p>
42	斑纹	bānwén	noun: stripe, marking	<p>Yǒuxiē dòngwù shēnshang de bānwén huì gēnjù huánjìng ér gǎibiàn.</p> <p>有些动物身上的斑纹会根据环境而改变。</p> <p>Some animals have markings that change according to their environments.</p>
43	扮演	bànyǎn	verb: to act, to play the part of	<p>Zhè bù diànyǐng de nǚ zhǔjué shì shéi bànyǎn de?</p> <p>这部电影的女主角是谁扮演的？</p> <p>Who plays the leading actress in this film?</p>
44	磅	bàng	measure word: for pound (weight)	<p>Jiéshí yī gè yuè hòu, wǒ jiǎn le shí bàng.</p> <p>节食一个月后，我减了十磅。</p> <p>After dieting for a month, I lost ten pounds.</p>

45	绑架	bǎngjià	verb: to kidnap	<p>Zhège nánhái bèi kǒngbùfènzi bǎngjià le.</p> <p>这个男孩被恐怖分子绑架了。</p> <p>This boy was kidnapped by terrorists.</p>
46	榜样	bǎngyàng	noun: example (to follow), (role) model	<p>Měi gè háizi dōu xūyào yī gè bǎngyàng.</p> <p>每个孩子都需要一个榜样。</p> <p>Every child needs a role model.</p>
47	包庇	bāobì	verb: to shield (e.g., a criminal), to cover up	<p>Bāobì zuìfàn shì wéifǎ de.</p> <p>包庇罪犯是违法的。</p> <p>It's illegal to cover up for criminals.</p>
48	报仇	bào chóu	verb: to revenge, to avenge	<p>Tā fāshì yào wèi fùqīn de sǐ bào chóu.</p> <p>他发誓要为父亲的死报仇。</p> <p>He swore to avenge his father's death.</p>

49	报酬	bàochou	noun: pay, compensation	<p>Tā zhè fèn gōngzuò bùjǐn xīnkǔ, bàochou hái dī.</p> <p>他这份工作不仅辛苦，报酬还低。</p> <p>His job is not only hard, but also low paying.</p>
50	报答	bàodá	verb: to pay back, to repay (a favor, a kindness, etc.)	<p>Nǐ bāng le wǒ zhème duō, wǒ gāi zěnmē bàodá nǐ ne?</p> <p>你帮了我这么多，我该怎么报答你呢？</p> <p>You have helped me so much, how can I repay you?</p>
51	报到	bàodào	verb: to check in (e.g., to school, company, etc.), to report for duty	<p>Jīntiān shì wǒ qù xīn xuéxiào bàodào de rìzi.</p> <p>今天是我去新学校报到的日子。</p> <p>Today is the day that I will go to register in my new school.</p>
52	爆发	bàofā	verb: to break out (e.g., war, revolution, etc.)	<p>Dì'èr Cì Shìjiè Dàzhàn yú yī jiǔ sān jiǔ nián bàofā.</p> <p>第二次世界大战于 1939 年爆发。</p> <p>In 1939, the Second World War broke out.</p>

53	报复	bàofù	verb: to retaliate, to revenge	<p>Wǒ yào bàofù suǒyǒu shānghài guò wǒ de rén.</p> <p>我要报复所有伤害过我的人。</p> <p>I will get back at all the people that hurt me before.</p>
54	抱负	bàofù	noun: ambition, aspiration	<p>Tā shì gè méiyǒu bàofù de nánrén.</p> <p>他是个没有抱负的男人。</p> <p>He is a man with no ambition.</p>
55	包袱	bāofu	noun: burden, load	<p>Tā chéngwéi le tā fùmǔ de bāofu.</p> <p>他成为了他父母的包袱。</p> <p>He has become a burden to his parents.</p>
56	保管	bǎoguǎn	verb: to guarantee, to hold in safekeeping	<p>Hē xià zhège yào, wǒ bǎoguǎn nǐ jīnwǎn shuì gè hǎo jiào.</p> <p>喝下这个药，我保管你今晚睡个好觉。</p> <p>Take this medicine and I'll guarantee you a good night's sleep tonight.</p>

57	曝光	bàoguāng	verb: to expose (mostly dishonorable things)	<p>Chǒuwén bàoguāng hòu, tā zìshā le.</p> <p>丑闻曝光后，他自杀了。</p> <p>After the scandal was exposed, he committed suicide.</p>
58	饱和	bǎohé	verb: to be saturated	<p>Zhège guójiā de zhìnéngshǒujī shìchǎng yǐjīng bǎohé.</p> <p>这个国家的智能手机市场已经饱和。</p> <p>The smartphone market in this country is saturated.</p>
59	饱经沧桑	bǎojīng cāngsāng	idiom: having lived through many changes	<p>Tā kàn qǐlai bǎojīng cāngsāng.</p> <p>她看起来饱经沧桑。</p> <p>She looks like she has gone through many changes (in her life).</p>
60	暴力	bàoli	noun: violence	<p>Bàoli bùnéng jiějué rènhé wèntí.</p> <p>暴力不能解决任何问题。</p> <p>You can't solve any problem with violence.</p>

61	暴露	bàolù	verb: to expose, to reveal	<p>Nǐ xūwěi de běnzhì zhōngyú bàolù chūlái le!</p> <p>你虚伪的本质终于暴露出来了！</p> <p>Your hypocritical nature is finally exposed!</p>
62	保密	bǎomì	verb: to keep something confidential, to maintain secrecy	<p>Zhè jiàn shì yīdìngyào bǎomì!</p> <p>这件事一定要保密！</p> <p>This matter must be kept secret!</p>
63	保姆	bǎomǔ	noun: nanny, housekeeper	<p>Xīn lái de bǎomǔ fēicháng fùzérèn.</p> <p>新来的保姆非常负责任。</p> <p>The new nanny is very responsible.</p>
64	报社	bàoshè	noun: newspaper office	<p>Wǒ zài yī jiā bàoshè shíxí.</p> <p>我在一家报社实习。</p> <p>I work as an intern in a newspaper office.</p>

65	保守	bǎoshǒu	adjective: conservative	<p>Zhège dìfāng de rén sīxiǎng dōu hěn bǎoshǒu.</p> <p>这个地方的人思想都很保守。</p> <p>People in this place are very conservative.</p>
66	包围	bāowéi	verb: to surround, to encircle	<p>Táofàn bèi jǐngchá bāowéi le.</p> <p>逃犯被警察包围了。</p> <p>The escaped prisoner was surrounded by the police.</p>
67	保卫	bǎowèi	verb: to defend, to safeguard	<p>Tā zài bǎowèi guójiā shí xīshēng le.</p> <p>他在保卫国家时牺牲了。</p> <p>He gave his life in defense of his country.</p>
68	报销	bàoxiāo	verb: to apply for reimbursement	<p>Lǚfèi kě zhǎo cáiwù bù bàoxiāo.</p> <p>旅费可找财务部报销。</p> <p>Travel expenses can be reimbursed by the finance department.</p>

69	保养	bǎoyǎng	verb: to maintain (car, house, etc.), to take care of one's health	Nǐ de pífu bǎoyǎng de zhēn hǎo! 你的皮肤 保养 得真好! Your skin is well maintained!
70	抱怨	bàoyuàn	verb: to complain, to grumble (about people or situations, not a formal complain)	Tā zǒngshì gēn wǒ bàoyuàn tā zhàngfu bù làngmàn. 她总是跟我 抱怨 她丈夫不浪漫。 She always complains to me that her husband is not romantic.
71	爆炸	bào zhà	verb: to explode, to blow up	Yī jiā huà gōng chǎng gāng gang bào zhà le. 一家化工厂刚刚 爆炸 了。 A chemical factory just blew up.
72	保障	bǎo zhàng	verb: to guarantee (life, property, rights, etc.)	Xīn zhèng cè bǎo zhàng le nǚ xìng de quán yì. 新政策 保障 了女性的权益。 The new policy protects women's rights and interests.

73	保重	bǎozhòng	verb: (to wish somebody) to take care of themselves	<p>Chūmén zàiwài, bǎozhòng shēntǐ.</p> <p>出门在外，保重身体。</p> <p>Take care of yourself when you go out.</p>
74	包装	bāozhuāng	noun: package, wrapper	<p>Kèhù duì bāozhuāng de yāoqiú shì shénme?</p> <p>客户对包装的要求是什么？</p> <p>What are the customer's requirements for packaging?</p>
75	悲哀	bēi'āi	adjective: grieved, sorrowful	<p>Tīngdào fùqīn qùshì de xiāoxi, tā wúbǐ bēi'āi.</p> <p>听到父亲去世的消息，他无比悲哀。</p> <p>Hearing the news of his father's death, he was very grieved.</p>
76	卑鄙	bēibǐ	adjective: mean, despicable	<p>Tā shì gè bēibǐ xiǎorén, bùyào xiāngxìn tā!</p> <p>他是个卑鄙小人，不要相信他！</p> <p>He is a despicable man, don't believe him!</p>

77	悲惨	bēicǎn	adjective: tragic, miserable (used to describe life situations)	<p>Zhè bù xiǎoshuō de jiéjú hěn bēicǎn.</p> <p>这部小说的结局很悲惨。</p> <p>This novel has a tragic ending.</p>
78	被动	bèidòng	adjective: passive	<p>Rúhé jiāng bèidòng cíhuì zhuǎnhuàn chéng zhǔdòng cíhuì?</p> <p>如何将被动词汇转换成主动词汇?</p> <p>How do we change our passive vocabulary into active vocabulary?</p>
79	备份	bèifèn	verb: to back up, to make a copy of (a disk)	<p>Yóuyú wàngjì bèifèn zhè fèn wénjiàn, wǒ diūshī le liǎng tiān de gōngzuò!</p> <p>由于忘记备份这份文件，我丢失了两天的工作！</p> <p>Because I forgot to back up this document, I lost two days' work!</p>
80	被告	bèigào	noun: defendant (in legal case)	<p>Fǎtíng xuānpàn bèigào wúzuì.</p> <p>法庭宣判被告无罪。</p> <p>The court declared the defendant not guilty.</p>

81	北极	běijí	noun: the North Pole, the Arctic Pole	<p>Yǒurén zhù zài běijí ma?</p> <p>有人住在北极吗?</p> <p>Do people live in the North Pole?</p>
82	贝壳	bèiké	noun: sea shell	<p>Wǒmen qù hǎibiān jiǎn bèiké ba!</p> <p>我们去海边捡贝壳吧!</p> <p>Let's go to the beach and pick up some sea shells!</p>
83	背叛	bèipàn	verb: to betray	<p>Rúguǒ nǐ bèipàn wǒ, wǒ jiù zàiyě bù xiāngxìn nǐ le.</p> <p>如果你背叛我，我就再也不相信你了。</p> <p>If you betray me, I will never trust you again!</p>
84	背诵	bèisòng	verb: to recite, to repeat from memory	<p>Nǐ néng bèisòng chū zhè liǎng shǒu shī ma?</p> <p>你能背诵出这两首诗吗?</p> <p>Can you recite these two poems?</p>

85	备忘录	bèiwànglù	noun: memorandum, memo	<p>Qǐng bāng wǒ bǎ zhè fèn bèiwànglù dǎyìn chūlái.</p> <p>请帮我把这份备忘录打印出来。</p> <p>Please print out this memo for me.</p>
86	奔波	bēnbō	verb: to rush about, to be constantly on the move	<p>Wèile shēngjì, tā bùdébù jīngcháng zàiwài bēnbō.</p> <p>为了生计，他不得不经常在外奔波。</p> <p>In order to make a living, he often has to go from place to place.</p>
87	奔驰	bēnchí	verb: to run quickly, to speed (refers to vehicles or big animals)	<p>Qìchē zài gāosùgōnglù shàng bēnchí.</p> <p>汽车在高速公路上奔驰。</p> <p>The cars are speeding on the highway.</p>
88	本能	běnnéng	noun: instinct	<p>Wǒ gāngcái de fǎnyìng wánquán shì chūyú běnnéng.</p> <p>我刚才的反应完全是出于本能。</p> <p>My reaction was entirely by instinct.</p>

89	本钱	běnqián	noun: capital (money)	<p>Méiyǒu běnqián, zěnme chuàngyè?</p> <p>没有本钱，怎么创业？</p> <p>Without a capital, how do I start a business?</p>
90	本人	běnrén	pronoun: I, myself, oneself	<p>Zhàopiàn méiyǒu tā běnrén hǎokàn.</p> <p>照片没有她本人好看。</p> <p>Her photo doesn't look as good as the real person.</p>
91	本身	běنشēn	pronoun: itself, in itself	<p>Zhègè gōngzuò běنشēn bù nán, zhǐshì bǐjiào hàoshí.</p> <p>这个工作本身不难，只是比较耗时。</p> <p>The job itself is not difficult, it's just time-consuming.</p>
92	本事	běنشì	noun: ability, skill	<p>Xīnshuǐ duōshao wǒ bùzàihu, wǒ zhǐ xiǎng duō xué diǎn běنشì.</p> <p>薪水多少我不在乎，我只想多学点本事。</p> <p>I don't care what the salary is, I just want to learn more skills.</p>

93	本着	běnzhe	preposition: based on, in line with	<p>Wǒ gōngsī jiāng běnzhe zhìliàng dìyī de yuánzé wèi nín fúwù.</p> <p>我公司将本着质量第一的原则为您服务。</p> <p>Our company will provide you with service based on the principle of quality first.</p>
94	笨拙	bènzhuō	adjective: clumsy, stupid	<p>Dàjiā dōu zài cháoxiào tā bènzhuō de dòngzuò.</p> <p>大家都在嘲笑他笨拙的动作。</p> <p>Everyone is laughing at his clumsy movements.</p>
95	甬	béng	adverb: don't, needn't (short for 不用 / bù yòng)	<p>Nǐ bùxiǎng qù jiù béng qù le.</p> <p>你不想去就甬去了。</p> <p>Don't go if you don't want to.</p>
96	蹦	bèng	verb: to jump, to leap	<p>Tā tūránjiān cóng fángjiān lǐ bèng chūlai, xià wǒ yī tiào!</p> <p>他突然间从房间里蹦出来，吓我一跳!</p> <p>He suddenly jumped out from a room and scared me!</p>

97	迸发	bèngfā	verb: to burst out (e.g., laughter)	<p>Lǎoshī huáidǎo zàidì, jiàoshì lǐ bèngfāchū yīzhèn xiàoshēng.</p> <p>老师滑倒在地，教室里迸发出一阵笑声。</p> <p>When the teacher slipped on the floor, there was a burst of laughter from the classroom.</p>
98	崩溃	bēngkuì	verb: to collapse (of a country's politics, economy, military, etc.), to break down (emotional)	<p>Zhège guójiā de jīngjì jíjiāng bēngkuì.</p> <p>这个国家的经济即将崩溃。</p> <p>The country's economy is about to collapse.</p>
99	臂	bì	noun: arm	<p>Tā de zuǒ bì shòu le zhòngshāng.</p> <p>她的左臂受了重伤。</p> <p>Her left arm was badly injured.</p>
100	弊病	bìbìng	noun: shortcoming, problem	<p>Bàolifànzù jǐnjǐn shì wēihài shèhuì de bìbìng zhīyī.</p> <p>暴力犯罪仅仅是危害社会的弊病之一。</p> <p>Violent crime is only one of the problems harming modern society.</p>

