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HSK 6 Vocabulary With Sentence Examples 201-300

NO.	Character	Pinyin	English	Sentences
201	参谋	cānmóu	verb: to give advice	<p>Mǎi chē zhèzhǒng shì nǐ shūshu jīngyàn zú, nǐ yīnggāi zhǎo tā gěi nǐ cānmóu.</p> <p>买车这种事你叔叔经验足，你应该找他给你参谋。</p> <p>Your uncle is experienced in buying cars. You should ask him for advice.</p>
202	残忍	cánrěn	adjective: cruel, ruthless (behavior, personality, etc.)	<p>Nǐ bù juéde jiāng xiǎo dòngwù guān jìn lóngzi lǐ hěn cánrěn ma?</p> <p>你不觉得将小动物关进笼子里很残忍吗？</p> <p>Don't you think it's cruel to keep small animals in cages?</p>
203	参照	cānzhào	verb: to refer to (another document), to consult and follow a reference	<p>Nǐ kěyǐ cānzhào zhè běn shū lái xiě nǐ de lùnwén.</p> <p>你可以参照这本书来写你的论文。</p> <p>You can consult this book to write your thesis.</p>
204	舱	cāng	noun: cabin (on airplane, boat, etc.)	<p>Wǒ mǎi de shì jīngjìcāng, qǐngwèn rúhé shēng cāng?</p> <p>我买的是经济舱，请问如何升舱？</p> <p>I bought economy class. How I can upgrade it?</p>

205	苍白	cāngbái	adjective: pale	<p>Nǐ liǎnsè zěnmě zhème cāngbái? Shì bùshì bìng le?</p> <p>你脸色怎么这么苍白？是不是病了？</p> <p>Why are you so pale? Are you sick?</p>
206	仓促	cāngcù	adjective: hurried, hasty	<p>Nǐmen rènshi cái sān gè yuè jiù yào jiéhūn, shì bùshì tài cāngcù le?</p> <p>你们认识才三个月就要结婚，是不是太仓促了？</p> <p>You two are getting married after knowing each other for only 3 months?!</p> <p>Isn't that a bit hasty?</p>
207	仓库	cāngkù	noun: storehouse, warehouse	<p>Yóuyú shìchǎng bùjǐngqì, cāngkù lǐ jīyā zhe bùshǎo méi mài chūqu de huòwù.</p> <p>由于市场不景气，仓库里积压着不少没卖出去的货物。</p> <p>Due to the sluggish market, many unsold goods are overstocked in the warehouse.</p>
208	草案	cǎo'àn	noun: draft (of a plan, law, etc.)	<p>Zài zhè xiàng cǎo'àn chéngwéi fǎlǚ zhīqián, tā bìxū huòdé cānyìyuàn hé zǒngtǒng de pīzhǔn.</p> <p>在这项草案成为法律之前，它必须获得参议院和总统的批准。</p> <p>Before this draft becomes law, it must be approved by the senate and the president.</p>

209	操劳	cāoláo	verb: to work hard, to look after	<p>Wèile zhège jiā, mǔqīn cāoláo le yīshēng.</p> <p>为了这个家，母亲操劳了一生。</p> <p>My mother has worked her whole life for our family.</p>
210	操练	cāoliàn	verb: to drill, to practice	<p>Fǎnfù cāoliàn zhèxiē jùxíng shùyuè hòu, wǒ de biǎodá nénglì dàdà tígāo.</p> <p>反复操练这些句型数月后，我的表达能力大大提高。</p> <p>After practicing these sentence patterns repeatedly for several months, my ability to express things have greatly improved.</p>
211	草率	cǎoshuài	adjective: careless, hasty, sloppy, perfunctory	<p>Tā zuòshì tài cǎoshuài, bùnéng bǎ zhòngyào de gōngzuò jiāogěi tā.</p> <p>他做事太草率，不能把重要的工作交给他。</p> <p>He is too careless, so you can't give him important work.</p>
212	嘈杂	cáoza	adjective: noisy	<p>Zhè jiā fàndiàn cáoza de jiào rén tóuténg.</p> <p>这家饭店嘈杂得叫人头疼。</p> <p>This restaurant is so noisy that it gives me a headache.</p>
213	操纵	cāozòng	verb: to operate, to control, to manipulate	<p>Zhè cì xuǎnjǔ kěndìng yǒurén ànzhōng cāozòng.</p> <p>这次选举肯定有人暗中操纵。</p> <p>There must've been someone pulling strings from behind the scenes in this election.</p>

214	操作	cāozuò	verb: to operate, to manipulate (primarily apply to technical procedures)	<p>Yǒu shéi huì cāozuò zhè tái jīqì?</p> <p>有谁会操作这台机器?</p> <p>Is there anyone that can operate this machine?</p>
215	策划	cèhuà	verb: to plan, to plot, to engineer	<p>Zhè cì xíjí yīdìng shì yùxiān cèhuà hǎo de.</p> <p>这次袭击一定是预先策划好的。</p> <p>The attack must have been planned in advance.</p>
216	测量	cèliáng	verb: to measure, to survey	<p>Hùshi zhèngzài gěi bìng rén cèliáng tǐwēn.</p> <p>护士正在给病人测量体温。</p> <p>The nurse is taking the patient's temperature.</p>
217	策略	cèlüè	noun: strategy, tactics	<p>Zhège yíngxiāo cèlüè xiàoguǒ bù jiā, xūyào gǎijìn.</p> <p>这个营销策略效果不佳，需要改进。</p> <p>This marketing strategy isn't very effective and needs improvement.</p>
218	侧面	cèmiàn	noun: side, flank, lateral, indirect	<p>Wǒ cóng cèmiàn liǎojiě dào tā jiā de jīngjì zhuàngkuàng bù tài hǎo.</p> <p>我从侧面了解到她家的经济状况不太好。</p> <p>I learned indirectly that her family's financial situation isn't very good.</p>

219	层出不穷	céngchū bùqióng	idiom: to emerge in an endless stream	Jìnnián lái, wǎngluò zhàpiàn shìjiàn céngchūbùqióng . 近年来, 网络诈骗事件 层出不穷 。 In recent years, internet fraud has occurred repeatedly.
220	层次	céngcì	noun: arrangement of ideas (in writing or speech), layer, level	Lǎoshī shuō wǒ de wénzhāng céngcì bùqīng. 老师说我的文章 层次 不清。 My teacher said that the ideas in my articles were not organized very clearly.
221	岔	chà	verb: to turn off the main road, to branch off, to change the subject (of a conversation)	Měicì gēn tā tí zhè jiàn shì, tā jiù chàkāi huàtí. 每次跟他提这件事, 他就 岔 开话题。 Every time I mention the matter to him, he changes the subject.
222	查获	cháhuò	verb: to track down and seize (criminals, stolen goods, contraband, etc.)	Jǐngchá cóng tā jiā cháhuò le dàliàng de dúpǐn. 警察从他家 查获 了大量的毒品。 The police seized a large quantity of drugs from his home.
223	差距	chājù	noun: disparity, gap, difference	Xǔduō guójiā dōu zài miànlín zhe pínfù chājù rìyì kuòdà de wèntí. 许多国家都在面临着贫富 差距 日益扩大的问题。 Many countries are facing the growing wealth gap between rich and poor.

224	刹那	chànà	noun: an instant, a split second	<p>Yǒu nàme yīchànà, wǒ yǐwéi wǒ zài zuòmèng.</p> <p>有那么一刹那，我以为我在做梦。</p> <p>For a split second, I thought I was dreaming.</p>
225	诧异	chàyì	adjective: astonished, surprised	<p>Miànduì zhème dà de tiǎozhà, tā méiyǒu tuìsuō, zhè lìng wǒ hěn chàyì.</p> <p>面对这么大的挑战，他没有退缩，这令我很诧异。</p> <p>Faced with such a big challenge, he did not flinch, which surprised me.</p>
226	柴油	cháiyóu	noun: diesel fuel	<p>Zhè liàng kǎchē shì shāo cháiyóu de.</p> <p>这辆卡车是烧柴油的。</p> <p>This truck uses diesel fuel.</p>
227	搀	chān	verb: to assist by the arm, to mix (something into something else)	<p>Nǐ tuǐjiǎo bù fāngbiàn, wǒ chān nǐ shànglóu ba.</p> <p>你腿脚不方便，我搀你上楼吧。</p> <p>You're having problems with your legs. Let me help you go upstairs.</p>
228	馋	chán	adjective: having a craving (for delicious food), greedy	<p>Yīduàn shíjiān bù chī là de wǒ jiù chán.</p> <p>一段时间不吃辣的我就馋。</p> <p>If I don't eat spicy food for a while, I will crave it.</p>

229	颤抖	chàndǒu	verb: to tremble, to shiver	<p>Měicì shàngtái jiǎnghuà, wǒ dōu jǐnzhāng de shēngyīn chàndǒu.</p> <p>每次上台讲话，我都紧张得声音颤抖。</p> <p>Every time I speak on stage, my voice trembles with nervousness.</p>
230	缠绕	chánràò	verb: to twine, to wind, to bother	<p>Wǒ kànjiàn yī tiáo shé chánràò zài shùzhī shàng.</p> <p>我看见一条蛇缠绕在树枝上。</p> <p>I saw a snake coiled itself around a tree branch.</p>
231	阐述	chǎnshù	verb: to expound, to elaborate (on a topic)	<p>Guānyú zhège huàtí, nǐ néng xiángxì chǎnshù yīxià nǐ de guāndiǎn ma?</p> <p>关于这个话题，你能详细阐述一下你的观点吗？</p> <p>Can you elaborate on your point of view regarding this topic?</p>
232	产业	chǎnyè	noun: industry, property	<p>Nóngyè shì wǒguó jīngjì de jīběn chǎnyè.</p> <p>农业是我国经济的基本产业。</p> <p>Agriculture is the fundamental industry of our country's economy.</p>
233	倡导	chàngdǎo	verb: to initiate, to advocate	<p>Zhōngguó zài chàngdǎo jiéyuē liángshí, dùjué làngfèi.</p> <p>中国在倡导节约粮食，杜绝浪费。</p> <p>China is advocating food conservation and eliminating waste.</p>

234	场合	chǎnghé	noun: situation, occasion	<p>Zhèzhǒng chǎnghé nǐ bùnéng chuān de tài suíbiàn.</p> <p>这种场合你不能穿得太随便。</p> <p>You shouldn't dress too casually for such an occasion.</p>
235	偿还	chánghuán	verb: to reimburse, to repay	<p>Yínháng de dàikuǎn yīng ànqī chánghuán.</p> <p>银行的贷款应按期偿还。</p> <p>Bank loans should be repaid on time.</p>
236	敞开	chǎngkāi	verb: to open wide (door, window, mind, etc.)	<p>Tā chǎngkāi xīnfēi, hé wǒ tán le tā zhēnshí de xiǎngfǎ.</p> <p>他敞开心扉，和我谈了他真实的想法。</p> <p>He opened his heart and told me what he really thought.</p>
237	猖狂	chāngkuáng	adjective: reckless and uninhibited (usually criminal behavior)	<p>Zhè xiǎotōu tài chāngkuáng le, jìnggǎn zài dà báitiān tōu dōngxi!</p> <p>这小偷太猖狂了，竟敢在大白天偷东西！</p> <p>The thief is so bold and crazy that he dares to steal things in broad daylight!</p>
238	场面	chǎngmiàn	noun: scene, occasion	<p>Měicì kàndào diànyǐng zhōng gǎnrén de chǎngmiàn, wǒ dōu rěnbuzhù liúlèi.</p> <p>每次看到电影中感人的场面，我都忍不住流泪。</p> <p>Every time I see a touching scene in a movie, I can't help but cry.</p>

239	常年	chángnián	adverb: throughout the year, a long time	<p>Yīn chángnián zàiwài dǎgōng, tāmen hěn shǎo gēn háizi jiànmiàn.</p> <p>因常年在外打工，他们很少跟孩子见面。</p> <p>Because they work away from their home all year long, they rarely see their children.</p>
240	昌盛	chāngshèng	adjective: prosperous	<p>Gǎigékāifàng yǐhòu, Zhōngguó gèngjiā fánróngchāngshèng le.</p> <p>改革开放以后，中国更加繁荣昌盛了。</p> <p>After China reformed and opened up to the outside world, it became more prosperous.</p>
241	尝试	chángshì	verb: to try, to attempt	<p>Wǒ chángshì guò hěnduō jiǎnféi de fāngfǎ, dàn xiàoguǒ dōu bù jiā.</p> <p>我尝试过很多减肥的方法，但效果都不佳。</p> <p>I've tried many ways to lose weight, but the results weren't very good.</p>
242	场所	chǎngsuǒ	noun: location, place	<p>Gōnggòng chǎngsuǒ, jìnzhǐ xīyān!</p> <p>公共场所，禁止吸烟！</p> <p>No smoking in public places!</p>
243	畅通	chàngtōng	adjective: unblocked, free-flowing	<p>Zài jiāojǐng de zhǐhuī xià, dǔsè de jiāotōng hěn kuài jiù chàngtōng le.</p> <p>在交警的指挥下，堵塞的交通很快就畅通了。</p> <p>Under the direction of the traffic police, the traffic jam soon flowed smoothly.</p>

244	常务	chángwù	adjective: routine, everyday business	<p>Xīn shàng rèn de chángwù dǒngshì hěn nénggàn.</p> <p>新上任的常务董事很能干。</p> <p>The new managing director is very capable.</p>
245	畅销	chàngxiāo	verb: to sell well	<p>Zhème guì de shǒujī wèishénme huì rúcǐ chàngxiāo?</p> <p>这么贵的手机为什么会如此畅销?</p> <p>Why do such expensive mobile phones sell so well?</p>
246	倡议	chàngyì	noun: proposal, initiative	<p>Zhège chàngyì dédào le dàjiā yìzhì de zàntóng.</p> <p>这个倡议得到了大家一致的赞同。</p> <p>This proposal was met with unanimous approval.</p>
247	超级	chāojí	adjective: super-	<p>Hěnduō rén rènwéi Zhōngguó shì yī gè chāojí dàguó.</p> <p>很多人认为中国是一个超级大国。</p> <p>Many people consider China a superpower.</p>
248	潮流	cháliú	noun: tide, current, trend	<p>Tā duì hūnyīn de kànfa yǒudiǎnr bù fúhé shídài cháliú.</p> <p>他对婚姻的看法有点儿不符合时代潮流。</p> <p>His views on marriage are a bit behind the times.</p>

249	钞票	chāopiào	noun: paper money, bill	<p>Zhè zhāng chāopiào shì jiǎ de.</p> <p>这张钞票是假的。</p> <p>This (dollar) bill is fake.</p>
250	潮湿	cháoshī	adjective: wet, damp, moist	<p>Zhèlǐ de dōngtiān bùjǐn lěng, hái hěn cháoshī.</p> <p>这里的冬天不仅冷，还很潮湿。</p> <p>The winter here is not only cold, but also humid.</p>
251	嘲笑	cháoxiào	verb: to make fun of, to ridicule	<p>Wǒ pà shuō cuò le huì bèi rén cháoxiào.</p> <p>我怕说错了会被人嘲笑。</p> <p>I'm afraid that people will make fun of me if I say it wrong.</p>
252	超越	chāoyuè	verb: to surpass, to exceed	<p>Shēngmìng de yìyì jiù zài yú jiēshòu tiǎozhàn bìng chāoyuè zìwǒ!</p> <p>生命的意义就在于接受挑战并超越自我！</p> <p>The meaning of life is to accept challenges and surpass our limits.</p>
253	撤退	chètuì	verb: to withdraw, to retreat	<p>Shāngwáng tài dà, wǒmen bùdébù chètuì.</p> <p>伤亡太大，我们不得不撤退。</p> <p>The casualties were so great that we had to retreat.</p>

254	撤销	chèxiāo	verb: to repeal, to revoke, to cancel (usually used in legal or formal situations)	<p>Tāmen juéding chèxiāo duì nà jiā gōngsī de zhǐkòng, zài tíngwài héjiě.</p> <p>他们决定撤销对那家公司的指控，在庭外和解。</p> <p>They decided to drop the charges against that company and settle out of court.</p>
255	沉淀	chéndiàn	verb: to settle, to precipitate	<p>Zázhi chéndiàn hòu, shuǐ biàn qīng le.</p> <p>杂质沉淀后，水变清了。</p> <p>After the impurities precipitated, the water became clear.</p>
256	陈旧	chénjiù	adjective: old, old-fashioned, antiquated	<p>Wǒmen bù yào bèi chénjiù de sīxiǎng suǒ shùfù.</p> <p>我们不要被陈旧的思想所束缚。</p> <p>We should not be bound by old thinking.</p>
257	陈列	chénliè	verb: to display, to exhibit	<p>Huòjià shàng chénliè zhe gèzhǒng pǐnpái de zhàoxiàngjī.</p> <p>货架上陈列着各种品牌的照相机。</p> <p>There are various brands of cameras displayed on the shelf.</p>
258	沉闷	chénmèn	adjective: (of weather, atmosphere, etc.) gloomy, oppressive, depressing, (of sound) dull, not outgoing, withdrawn	<p>Huìyìshì de qìfēn chénmèn de lìngrén wúfǎrěnrshòu.</p> <p>会议室的气氛沉闷得令人无法忍受。</p> <p>The atmosphere in the conference room was unbearably oppressive.</p>

259	陈述	chénshù	verb: to state, to declare, to make a statement	<p>Zhèngrén xiàng fǎtíng chénshù le shìqíng de jīngguò.</p> <p>证人向法庭陈述了事情的经过。</p> <p>The witness stated to the court what happened.</p>
260	沉思	chénsī	verb: to ponder, to muse, to mediate, to contemplate, to be lost in thought	<p>Tā shǒu tuō xiàba, xiànrù le chénsī.</p> <p>她手托下巴，陷入了沉思。</p> <p>She rested her chin on her hand, lost in thought.</p>
261	称心如意	chènxīn rúyì	idiom: to have everything one could wish for	<p>Dàxué gāng bìyè, tā jiù zhǎodào le yī fèn chènxīnrúyì de gōngzuò.</p> <p>大学刚毕业，她就找到了一份称心如意的工作。</p> <p>As soon as she graduated from university, she found the job that she wished for.</p>
262	沉重	chénzhòng	adjective: heavy, serious, critical (when used to describe one's mood, it means very worried and anxious)	<p>Yī xiǎngdào wèilái, wǒ de xīnqíng jiù hěn chénzhòng.</p> <p>一想到未来，我的心情就很沉重。</p> <p>The thought of the future makes me extremely anxious.</p>
263	沉着	chénzhuó	adjective: composed, cool-headed, calm	<p>Tā zhège rén yīxiàng chénzhuó, yù shì cóngbù huāngzhāng.</p> <p>他这个人一向沉着，遇事从不慌张。</p> <p>He has always been cool-headed and never panics.</p>

264	橙	chéng	noun: orange (fruit)	<p>Qǐng gěi wǒ lái yī bēi chéngzhī!</p> <p>请给我来一杯橙汁！</p> <p>Please give me a glass of orange juice!</p>
265	盛	chéng	verb: to fill (something into a container)	<p>Máfan bāng wǒ chéng yī wǎn fàn, dàn bù yào tài mǎn.</p> <p>麻烦帮我盛一碗饭，但不要太满。</p> <p>Please fill me a bowl of rice, but not too full.</p>
266	秤	chèng	noun: balance (tool to weigh things), scale	<p>Zhège chèng hǎoxiàng bù tài zhǔn.</p> <p>这个称好像不太准。</p> <p>This scale doesn't seem to be very accurate.</p>
267	承办	chéngbàn	verb: to undertake, to accept a contract	<p>Wǒmen jiǔdiàn chéngbàn gèzhǒng yànhuì.</p> <p>我们酒店承办各种宴会。</p> <p>Our hotel caters to all kinds of banquets.</p>
268	承包	chéngbāo	verb: to contract	<p>Tā bǎ chéngbāo de gōngchéng fēnbāo gěi le xǔduō xiǎo gōngsī.</p> <p>他把承包的工程分包给了许多小公司。</p> <p>He jobbed out the contract to a number of small companies.</p>

269	城堡	chéngbǎo	noun: castle	<p>Nǐ jiā de fángzi yòu dà yòu háohuá, gēn chéngbǎo yīyàng!</p> <p>你家的房子又大又豪华，跟城堡一样！</p> <p>Your house is big and luxurious, like a castle!</p>
270	成本	chéngběn	noun: costs (of production, etc.)	<p>Zhè kuǎn chǎnpǐn chéngběn tài gāo, gēnběn méiyǒu lìrùn kōngjiān.</p> <p>这款产品成本太高，根本没有利润空间。</p> <p>The cost to produce this product is so high that there is no profit margin.</p>
271	惩罚	chéngfá	noun: punishment	<p>Tānguān men zǎowǎn huì shòudào chéngfá.</p> <p>贪官们早晚会受到惩罚。</p> <p>Corrupt officials will be punished sooner or later.</p>
272	称号	chēnghào	noun: title (a name given to an individual or group, usually honorific)	<p>Shìjiè guànjūn zhège chēnghào tā dāngzhīwúkuì.</p> <p>世界冠军这个称号他当之无愧。</p> <p>He deserves the title of world champion.</p>
273	成交	chéngjiāo	verb: to reach a deal	<p>Jīngguò yī fān tāojiàhuánjià hòu, wǒmen yǐ dānjià shí yuán de jiàgé chéngjiāo le.</p> <p>经过一番讨价还价后，我们以单价十元的价格成交了。</p> <p>After a lot of bargaining, we closed the deal at the price of 10 yuan per unit.</p>

274	承诺	chéngnuò	verb: to promise	<p>Màijiā chéngnuò qī tiān zhīnèi wútiáojiàn tuìhuànhuò.</p> <p>卖家承诺七天之内无条件退换货。</p> <p>The seller promises to return and exchange the goods unconditionally within seven days.</p>
275	澄清	chéngqīng	verb: to clarify, to clear something up	<p>Wǒmen zhījiān de wùhuì yǐjīng chéngqīng le.</p> <p>我们之间的误会已经澄清了。</p> <p>We have already cleared up our misunderstanding.</p>
276	成天	chéngtiān	adverb: all day long (colloquial), all the time	<p>Zhè duì fūqī chéngtiān wèile yīxiē xiǎoshì nàobièniu.</p> <p>这对夫妻成天为了一些小事闹别扭。</p> <p>The couple quarrels over small things all the time.</p>
277	乘务员	chéngwùyuán	noun: attendant (on a train, bus, airplane, boat, etc.), steward, stewardess	<p>Zhège chéngwùyuán tàidu èliè, wǒ yào tóusù tā!</p> <p>这个乘务员态度恶劣，我要投诉她！</p> <p>This stewardess has a bad attitude and I am going to complain about her!</p>
278	呈现	chéngxiàn	verb: to show, to present, to appear	<p>Cóng quánqiú shǒujī shìchǎng láikàn, zhěngtǐ xiāoliàng yīrán chéngxiàn xiàhuá qūshì.</p> <p>从全球手机市场来看，整体销量依然呈现下滑趋势。</p>

				From the perspective of the global mobile phone market, overall sales still show a downward trend.
279	成效	chéngxiào	noun: effect (expected good results)	<p>Wǒmen de nǚlì zǒngsuàn qǔdé chéngxiào le.</p> <p>我们的努力总算取得成效了。</p> <p>Our efforts have at last paid off.</p>
280	成心	chéngxīn	adverb: on purpose, deliberately	<p>Duibuqǐ, wǒ bùshì chéngxīn ràng nǐ nánkān de.</p> <p>对不起，我不是成心让你难堪的。</p> <p>Sorry, I didn't mean to embarrass you.</p>
281	成员	chéngyuán	noun: member	<p>Dǒngshìhuì chéngyuán yīzhì fǎnduì zhè xiàng tíyì.</p> <p>董事会成员一致反对这项提议。</p> <p>The members of the board unanimously opposed the proposal.</p>
282	诚挚	chéngzhì	adjective: sincere, cordial, earnest	<p>Qǐng bāng wǒ xiàng tā zhuǎndá wǒ chéngzhì de xièyì!</p> <p>请帮我向他转达我诚挚的谢意！</p> <p>Please help me convey my sincere gratitude to him!</p>
283	赤道	chìdào	noun: equator	<p>Yībānláishuō, lí chìdào yuè jìn, qìwēn yuè gāo.</p> <p>一般来说，离赤道越近，气温越高。</p> <p>Generally speaking, the closer to the equator, the higher the temperature.</p>

284	迟缓	chíhuǎn	adjective: slow, sluggish, tardy (to proceed slower than expected)	<p>Xiàngmù jìndù guòyú chíhuǎn, kèhù duì cǐ biǎoshì jí dù bù mǎn.</p> <p>项目进度过于迟缓，客户对此表示极度不满。</p> <p>The progress of this project is too slow and the customer is extremely unhappy about it.</p>
285	持久	chíjiǔ	adjective: lasting, persistent, enduring	<p>Tāmen zhījiān de gǎnqíng shì bù huì chíjiǔ de.</p> <p>他们之间的感情是不会持久的。</p> <p>Their relationship won't last.</p>
286	吃苦	chīkǔ	verb: to bear hardships, to suffer	<p>Lǎoyībèi rén zǒng ài bàoyuàn xiànzài de niánqīng rén chī bù liǎo kǔ.</p> <p>老一辈人总爱抱怨现在的年轻人吃不了苦。</p> <p>The older generation likes to complain that young people nowadays can't bear hardship.</p>
287	吃力	chīlì	adjective: strenuous, requiring effort, tired	<p>Wǒ pǎo píngdì hái xíng, pǎo shàngpō jiù yǒudiǎn chīlì le.</p> <p>我跑平地还行，跑上坡就有点吃力了。</p> <p>For me, running on a flat ground isn't bad, but running uphill is very hard.</p>
288	池塘	chítáng	noun: pool, pond	<p>Yóuyú jiǔ hàn bù yǔ, xǔduō chítáng dōu gānhé le.</p> <p>由于久旱不雨，许多池塘都干涸了。</p> <p>Because of the long drought, many ponds have dried up.</p>

289	迟疑	chíyí	verb: to hesitate	<p>Tā chíyí le yīhuìr, ránhòu dāying le wǒ.</p> <p>她迟疑了一会儿，然后答应了我。</p> <p>She hesitated for a while and then agreed.</p>
290	赤字	chìzì	noun: deficit (financial)	<p>Zhège guójiā jīnnián cáizhèng chìzì chuàng lìshǐtīngāo.</p> <p>这个国家今年财政赤字创历史新高。</p> <p>The country's fiscal deficit this year hit a record high.</p>
291	崇拜	chóngbài	verb: to admire, to worship	<p>Bùyào mángmù chóngbài ǒuxiàng hé quánwēi!</p> <p>不要盲目崇拜偶像和权威！</p> <p>Don't worship idols and authority blindly!</p>
292	充当	chōngdāng	verb: to serve as, to act as (temporarily)	<p>Wǒ bù dǒng Fǎyǔ, nǐ jīntiān néng chōngdāng yīxià wǒ de fānyì ma?</p> <p>我不懂法语，你今天能充当一下我的翻译吗？</p> <p>I don't know French. Can you act as my interpreter today?</p>
293	重叠	chóngdié	verb: to overlap	<p>Zhè liǎng gè bùmén de gōngzuò yǒuxiē chóngdié.</p> <p>这两个部门的工作有些重叠。</p> <p>The responsibilities of the two departments overlap to some extent.</p>

294	冲动	chōngdòng	noun: impulse	<p>Tā yīshí chōngdòng mǎi le liàng ángguì de pǎochē.</p> <p>他一时冲动买了辆昂贵的跑车。</p> <p>He bought an expensive sports car on impulse.</p>
295	崇高	chónggāo	adjective: lofty, sublime	<p>Niánqīngrén yào shùlì chónggāo de lǐxiǎng.</p> <p>年轻人要树立崇高的理想。</p> <p>Young people should have lofty ideals.</p>
296	冲击	chōngjī	noun: shock (refers to mental stimulation and physical injury), strike, attack, impact	<p>Chūkǒu guānshuì de zēngjiā gěi wàimào hángyè zàochéng le jí dà de chōngjī.</p> <p>出口关税的增加给外贸行业造成了极大的冲击。</p> <p>The increase of export tariff caused a great impact on the foreign trade industry.</p>
297	崇敬	chóngjìng	verb: to esteem, to respect (highly)	<p>Nàxiē wèi rénmin lìyì xiànshēn de rén, yǒngyuǎn zhíde rénmin de chóngjìng.</p> <p>那些为人民利益献身的人，永远值得人民的崇敬。</p> <p>Those who dedicate their lives for the benefit of the people always deserve the admiration of the people.</p>
298	充沛	chōngpèi	adjective: abundant, plentiful, vigorous	<p>Yījiàoxǐnglái, wǒ juéde jīnglìchōngpèi.</p> <p>一觉醒来，我觉得精力充沛。</p>

				When I wake up, I feel energetic.
299	充实	chōngshí	verb: to enrich, to replenish	<p>Wǒmen yào bùduàn xuéxí xīn zhīshi lái chōngshí zìjǐ.</p> <p>我们要不断学习新知识来充实自己。</p> <p>We need to keep learning new things to enrich ourselves.</p>
300	冲突	chōngtū	noun: conflict, clash	<p>Tāmen liǎ yīn yīdiǎn xiǎo shìr qǐ le chōngtū.</p> <p>他们俩因一点小事儿起了冲突。</p> <p>The two of them clashed over a small matter.</p>