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HSK 6 Vocabulary With Sentence Examples 301- 400

NO.	Character	Pinyin	English	Sentences
301	重阳节	Chóngyáng Jié	noun: Double Ninth Festival (September 9th of the Chinese calendar)	<p>Chóngyáng jié shì Zhōngguó chuántǒng jiérì zhōng de jìzǔ jiérì zhīyī.</p> <p>重阳节是中国传统节日中的祭祖节日之一。</p> <p>Double Ninth Festival is one of China's traditional festivals that worships ancestors.</p>
302	充足	chōngzú	adjective: adequate, sufficient, abundant	<p>Lí fēijī qǐfēi hái yǒu sān gè xiǎoshí, wǒmen yǒu chōngzú de shíjiān kěyǐ chīfàn.</p> <p>离飞机起飞还有三个小时，我们有充足的时间可以吃饭。</p> <p>There is still three hours to go before the plane takes off, so we have plenty of time to eat.</p>
303	筹备	chóubèi	verb: to get ready for, to prepare (usually for important and big events)	<p>Wèile chóubèi zhè chǎng hūnlǐ, tā dōu kuài lèi chū bìng lái le.</p> <p>为了筹备这场婚礼，他都快累出病来了。</p> <p>In preparing for this wedding, he almost got sick from exhaustion.</p>
304	踌躇	chóuchú	verb: to hesitate	<p>Tā háo bù chóuchú de dāying le wǒ suǒyǒu de yāoqiú.</p> <p>他毫不踌躇地答应了我所有的要求。</p> <p>He agreed to all my requirements without any hesitation.</p>

305	丑恶	chǒu'è	adjective: ugly, repulsive, hideous	<p>Běn shū jiēlù le rén xìng chǒu'è de yī miàn.</p> <p>本书揭露了人性丑恶的一面。</p> <p>This book exposes the ugly side of human nature.</p>
306	抽空	chōukòng	verb: to find the time to do something	<p>Gōngzuò zài máng, yě yào chōukòng xuéxí.</p> <p>工作再忙，也要抽空学习。</p> <p>No matter how busy you are with work, you should find time to study.</p>
307	稠密	chóumì	adjective: dense	<p>Yīndù Mèngmǎi shì quánqiú rén kǒu zuì chóumì de chéngshì zhī yī.</p> <p>印度孟买是全球人口最稠密的城市之一。</p> <p>Mumbai, India is one of the most densely populated cities in the world.</p>
308	储备	chǔbèi	verb: to store up	<p>Yī tīngshuō shíwù kěnéng duǎnquē, dàjiā jiù lìjí chǔbèi qǐ lái.</p> <p>一听说食物可能短缺，大家就立即储备起来。</p> <p>As soon as people heard that there might be a shortage of food, everyone immediately started to stock up.</p>
309	初步	chūbù	adjective: initial, preliminary	<p>Gēnjù chūbù diào chá, cǐ cì huǒzāi kěnéng shì rén wéi de.</p> <p>根据初步调查，此次火灾可能是人为的。</p> <p>According to a preliminary investigation, the fire may have been arson.</p>

310	储存	chǔcún	verb: to store up, to stockpile	Dōngběi rén xǐhuan zài dōngtiān jiāng dà báicài chǔcún zài dìjiào lǐ. 东北人喜欢在冬天将大白菜 储存 在地窖里。 Northeastern people like to store Chinese cabbage in the cellar during wintertime.
311	触犯	chùfàn	verb: to offend, to violate	Tā de xíngwéi yǐjīng chùfàn le fǎlǚ, yīnggāi shòudào chéngfá. 他的行为已经 触犯 了法律，应该受到惩罚。 His behavior has violated the law and should be punished.
312	处分	chǔfèn	noun: punishment, disciplinary action (internal disciplinary action by an organization)	Tā yīn kǎoshì zuòbì ér shòudào chǔfèn . 他因考试作弊而受到 处分 。 He was punished for cheating on the exam.
313	处境	chǔjìng	noun: unfavorable situation, plight	Nǐ bù tóngqíng tā shì yīnwèi nǐ bù liǎojiě tā de chǔjìng . 你不同情他是因为你不了解他的 处境 。 You have no sympathy for him because you don't understand his situation.
314	出路	chūlù	noun: way out (of a difficulty)	Duìyú jiātíng pínkùn de háizi láishuō, hǎohǎo dúshū shì wéiyī de chūlù . 对于家庭贫困的孩子来说，好好读书是唯一的 出路 。 For children from poor families, studying hard is the only way out.

315	出卖	chūmài	verb: to sell, to sell out, to betray	<p>Wǒ bù xiāngxìn tā huì wèile qián ér chūmài wǒ.</p> <p>我不相信他会为了钱而出卖我。</p> <p>I don't believe he will betray me for money.</p>
316	出身	chūshēn	noun: family background, (class) origin	<p>Wǒmen wúfǎ gǎibiàn zìjǐ de chūshēn, dàn kěyǐ juéding zìjǐ de wèilái.</p> <p>我们无法改变自己的出身，但可以决定自己的未来。</p> <p>We cannot change our origin, but we can determine our future.</p>
317	出神	chūshén	verb: to be lost in thought, entranced	<p>Tā zhàn zài yángtái shàng, wàngzhe tiānkōng chūshén.</p> <p>他站在阳台上，望着天空出神。</p> <p>He stood on the balcony, staring at the sky in a daze.</p>
318	出息	chūxi	noun: prospects, bright future	<p>Zhè háizi cóngxǎo jiù hàoxué, jiānglái kěndìng yǒu chūxi.</p> <p>这孩子从小就好学，将来肯定有出息。</p> <p>This kid has been eager to learn since young, and definitely will have a bright future.</p>
319	储蓄	chǔxù	noun: savings, deposit	<p>Dìngqī chǔxù cúnguǎn cún qī yuè cháng lìlǜ yuè gāo.</p> <p>定期储蓄存款存期越长利率越高。</p> <p>The longer the term of the fixed deposit, the higher the interest rate.</p>

320	出洋相	chūyángxiàng	verb: to make a fool of oneself	<p>Wèile bìmiǎn zài kètáng shàng chūyángxiàng, tā rènzhēn de fùxí le gōngkè.</p> <p>为了避免在课堂上出洋相，他认真地复习了功课。</p> <p>To avoid making a fool of himself in class, he carefully reviewed his homework.</p>
321	处置	chǔzhì	verb: to handle, to deal with, to punish	<p>Duìyú wéifǎn gōngsī guīdìng de yuángōng, wǒmen huì yángé chǔzhì.</p> <p>对于违反公司规定的员工，我们会严格处置。</p> <p>We will strictly punish employees who violate company regulations.</p>
322	串	chuàn	measure word: for rows, strings, skewers, etc.	<p>Lǎobǎn, gěi wǒ lái shí chuàn yáng ròu hé wǔ chuàn niú ròu!</p> <p>老板，给我来十串羊肉和五串牛肉！</p> <p>Boss, give me ten skewers of lamb and five skewers of beef!</p>
323	船舶	chuánbó	noun: ships, boats	<p>Zhōngguó gǎngkǒu huì duì guówài lái de chuánbó shíxíng shí sì tiān gé lí ma?</p> <p>中国港口会对国外来的船舶实行 14 天隔离吗？</p> <p>Will Chinese ports implement a 14-day quarantine on foreign ships?</p>
324	传达	chuándá	verb: to pass on (information, etc.), to transmit	<p>Wǒ yào zěnmē bǎ zhège xiāoxi chuándá gěi tā ne?</p> <p>我要怎么把这个消息传达给他呢？</p> <p>How can I pass on this information to him?</p>

325	传单	chuándān	noun: leaflet, flier	<p>Nàge nánrén měitiān xiàwǔ dōu huì zài zhèlǐ pàifā chuándān.</p> <p>那个男人每天下午都会在这里派发传单。</p> <p>That man distributes leaflets here every afternoon.</p>
326	川流不息	chuānliú bùxī	idiom: to flow in an endless stream	<p>Jiē shàng de xíng rén chuānliú bùxī.</p> <p>街上的行人川流不息。</p> <p>There is a constant stream of pedestrians on the street.</p>
327	喘气	chuǎnqì	verb: to pant, to gasp, to breathe deeply, to take a breather	<p>Zhè liǎng tiān wǒ máng de lián chuǎnqì de shíjiān dōu méiyǒu.</p> <p>这两天我忙得连喘气的时间都没有。</p> <p>I was so busy these two days that I didn't even have time to breathe.</p>
328	传授	chuánshòu	verb: to pass on, to teach, to impart	<p>Shīfu háo bù bǎoliú de bǎ shǒuyì chuánshòu gěi le wǒ.</p> <p>师傅毫不保留地把手艺传授给了我。</p> <p>The master taught me the technique without any reservations.</p>
329	穿越	chuānyuè	verb: to pass through, to cross	<p>Méiyǒu chōngfèn de zhǔnbèi, chuānyuè shāmò shì hěn wēixiǎn de.</p> <p>没有充分的准备，穿越沙漠是很危险的。</p> <p>Without adequate preparation, it will be dangerous to cross the desert.</p>

330	床单	chuángdān	noun: bed sheet	<p>Nǐ néng bāng wǒ huàn yīxià chuángdān ma?</p> <p>你能帮我换一下床单吗?</p> <p>Can you help me change the bed sheets?</p>
331	创立	chuànglì	verb: to found, to establish	<p>Tā yú yījiǔbāiliù nián chuànglì le zhè jiā gōngsī.</p> <p>他于 1986 年创立了这家公司。</p> <p>He founded this company in 1986.</p>
332	创新	chuàngxīn	noun: innovation	<p>Wéi yǒu chuàngxīn, qǐyè cái néng bùduàn fāzhǎn zhuàngdà.</p> <p>唯有创新，企业才能不断发展壮大。</p> <p>Only by innovation can a business continue to develop and grow.</p>
333	创业	chuàngyè	verb: to start an enterprise, to do pioneering work	<p>Suīrán chuàngyè shībài le, dàn tā bìng méiyǒu qìněi.</p> <p>虽然创业失败了，但他并没有气馁。</p> <p>Although the business he started failed, he was not discouraged.</p>
334	创作	chuàngzuò	verb: to create, to produce, to write	<p>Jīngguò cháng dá wǔ nián de chuàngzuò, tā zhōngyú wánchéng le zhè bù xiǎoshuō.</p> <p>经过长达五年的创作，她终于完成了这部小说。</p> <p>After five long years of writing, she finally finished her novel.</p>

335	锤	chuí	noun: hammer	<p>Wǒ xūyào yī bǎ chuízi hé yīxiē dīngzi bǎ zhè fú huà guà qǐlai.</p> <p>我需要一把锤子和一些钉子把这幅画挂起来。</p> <p>I need a hammer and some nails in order to hang this picture.</p>
336	吹牛	chuīniú	verb: to brag, to boast	<p>Tā shuō tā bà shì qiānwàn fùwēng, dàn wǒ juéde tā zài chuīniú.</p> <p>他说他爸是千万富翁，但我觉得他在吹牛。</p> <p>He said his dad is a multimillionaire, but I think he is bragging.</p>
337	吹捧	chuīpěng	verb: to flatter, to lavish praise on	<p>Bùshǎo rén chuīpěng zhè bù diànyǐng, dàn wǒ bù xǐhuan.</p> <p>不少人吹捧这部电影，但我不喜欢。</p> <p>Many people praise this movie, but I didn't like it.</p>
338	垂直	chuízhí	adjective: vertical, perpendicular	<p>Zhè liǎng tiáo xiàn hùxiāng chuízhí.</p> <p>这两条线互相垂直。</p> <p>These two lines are perpendicular to each other.</p>
339	纯粹	chúncuì	adverb: purely, wholly, completely	<p>Zhè chúncuì shì wǒ de cāicè.</p> <p>这纯粹是我的猜测。</p> <p>This is purely my guess.</p>

340	纯洁	chúnjié	adjective: pure, chaste, honest	Tā yǒu yī kē chúnjié , shànliáng de xīn. 她有一颗 纯洁 、善良的心。 She has a pure and kind heart.
341	刺	cì	noun: thorn, splinter	Tā bù xiǎoxīn bèi xiānrénzhǎng shàng de cì zhā dào le. 他不小心被仙人掌上的 刺 扎到了。 He accidentally pricked himself by a thorn on the cactus.
342	伺候	cìhou	verb: to serve, to wait on	Zhège kèhù tèbié nán cìhou , bùlùn wǒ zuò shénme, tā zǒng néng tiāo chū máobing. 这个客户特别难 伺候 ，不论我做什么，他总能挑出毛病。 This client is extremely difficult to please. No matter what I do, he always finds some flaws in my work.
343	词汇	cíhuì	noun: vocabulary, words and phrases	Xué guò de cíhuì cháng shíjiān bù yòng jiù huì wàngjì. 学过的 词汇 长时间不用就会忘记。 If you don't use the vocabulary you learned, after a while, you will forget it.
344	次品	cìpǐn	noun: substandard products, defective goods	Zhè pī huò lǐ de cìpǐn tài duō le, wǒ yào tuìhuò. 这批货里的 次品 太多了，我要退货。 There are too many defects in this batch of products. I want to return them.

345	慈祥	cíxiáng	adjective: benevolent (often older people)	Nǎinai cíxiáng de miànróng lìng rén nányǐ wànguáí. 奶奶 慈祥 的面容令人难以忘怀。 Grandma's kind face is unforgettable.
346	雌雄	cíxióng	adjective: male and female (not used with humans), victory and defeat	Yǒuxiē dòngwù shì cíxióng tóngtǐ de. 有些动物是 雌雄 同体的。 Some animals are hermaphrodite.
347	次序	cìxù	noun: sequence, order	Qǐng jiāng zhèxiē dāncí kǎpiàn àn cìxù fàng hǎo, bùyào nòng luàn le. 请将这些单词卡片按 次序 放好，不要弄乱了。 Please put these vocabulary cards in order and do not mix them.
348	丛	cóng	noun: collection, tussock, thicket	Yǒu yī zhī māo duǒ zài cǎo cóng zhōng. 有一只猫躲在草 丛 中。 There is cat hiding in the bush.
349	从容不迫	cóngróng bùpò	idiom: calm, unhurried	Bùlùn yù dào shénme wèntí, tā zǒng néng cóngróngbùpò de chǔlǐ. 不论遇到什么问题，他总能 从容不迫 地处理。 No matter what problem he encounters, he always deals with it calmly.

350	凑合	còuhe	adjective: passable, not too bad	<p>Suīrán zhè shǒujī píngmù shuāi huài le, dàn hái néng còuhe yòng.</p> <p>虽然这手机屏幕摔坏了，但还能凑合用。</p> <p>Although the screen of the mobile phone is broken, I can still use it.</p>
351	粗鲁	cūlǔ	adjective: rude, rough, impolite	<p>Dàjiā dōu hěn fǎngǎn tā cūlǔ de jǔzhǐ.</p> <p>大家都反感他粗鲁的举止。</p> <p>Everyone was disgusted by his rude behavior.</p>
352	窜	cuàn	verb: to flee, to escape	<p>Jīngguò yī chǎng jīzhàn, dí jūn shāngwáng cǎnzhòng, lángbèi táo cuàn.</p> <p>经过一场激战，敌军伤亡惨重，狼狈逃窜。</p> <p>After a fierce battle, the enemy suffered heavy casualties and fled in confusion.</p>
353	摧残	cuīcán	verb: to devastate, to ruin	<p>Táifēng hé bàoyǔ cuīcán le dàpiàn de zhuāngjia.</p> <p>台风和暴雨摧残了大片的庄稼。</p> <p>The typhoon and heavy rains destroyed a large area of crops.</p>
354	脆弱	cuìruò	adjective: flimsy, weak, frail	<p>Yǒuxiē rén biǎomiàn jiānqiáng, nèixīn cuìruò.</p> <p>有些人表面坚强，内心脆弱。</p> <p>Some people are strong on the surface, but weak in heart.</p>

355	搓	cuō	verb: to rub the hands together	<p>Tā cuō le cuō shǒu shuō: "Jīntiān zhēn lěng a!"</p> <p>他搓了搓手说：“今天真冷啊！”</p> <p>He rubbed his hands and said: "It's so cold today!"</p>
356	磋商	cuōshāng	verb: to consult, to discuss, to negotiate	<p>Jīngguò yī zhōu de cuōshāng, shuāngfāng zhōngyú dáchéng le xiéyì.</p> <p>经过一周的磋商，双方终于达成了协议。</p> <p>After a week of negotiation, the two sides finally reached an agreement.</p>
357	挫折	cuòzhé	noun: setback, reverse, defeat	<p>Jīnglì de cuòzhé yuè duō, nǐ de nèixīn huì yuè qiángdà.</p> <p>经历的挫折越多，你的内心会越来越强大。</p> <p>The more setbacks you experience, the stronger you will be.</p>
358	搭	dā	verb: to put up, to build, to take (boat, bus, train, etc.)	<p>Wǒ de chē huài le, suǒyǐ zhǐhǎo dā dìtiě qù shàngbān le.</p> <p>我的车坏了，所以只好搭地铁去上班了。</p> <p>My car broke down, so I had to take the subway to work.</p>
359	打包	dǎbāo	verb: to pack, to wrap, to put leftovers in a doggy bag for take-out	<p>Fúwùyuán, máfan bāng wǒ dǎbāo zhè liǎng gè cài.</p> <p>服务员，麻烦帮我打包这两个菜。</p> <p>Waiter, please put these two dishes in a doggy bag.</p>

360	答辩	dábiàn	verb: to reply (to an accusation), to defend one's dissertation	<p>Mǎshàng jiù yào lùn wén dábiàn le, wǒ děi hǎohǎo zhǔnbèi yíxià.</p> <p>马上就要论问答辩了，我得好好准备一下。</p> <p>Soon, I will need to defend my thesis, so I have to prepare for it well.</p>
361	大不了	dàbuliǎo	adverb: at worst, if worst comes to worst	<p>Shībài yě méishénme, dàbuliǎo cóngtóu zài lái.</p> <p>失败也没什么，大不了从头再来。</p> <p>It's not a big deal if I fail. If worst comes to worst, I will just start all over again.</p>
362	大臣	dàchén	noun: minister (of a monarchy)	<p>Zài huángdì miànqián, dàchén men dōu bù gǎn shuō zhēn huà.</p> <p>在皇帝面前，大臣们都不敢说真话。</p> <p>In front of the emperor, no minister dared to tell the truth.</p>
363	达成	dáchéng	verb: to reach (agreement), to accomplish	<p>Liǎng guó yuánshǒu tāolùn le Zhōng Měi jīngmào wèntí bìng dáchéng le gòngshí.</p> <p>两国元首讨论了中美经贸问题并达成了共识。</p> <p>The two heads of state discussed Sino-US economic and trade issues and reached a consensus.</p>
364	搭档	dādàng	verb: to cooperate, to work together	<p>Wǒmen liǎng gè rén dādàng ba.</p> <p>我们两个人搭档吧。</p> <p>Let's work together.</p>

365	答复	dáfù	verb: to answer, to reply	<p>Wǒ xiān kǎolǜ yíxià, zài dáfù nǐ.</p> <p>我先考虑一下，再答复你。</p> <p>Let me think about it before I reply.</p>
366	打官司	dǎ guānsi	verb: to sue, to go to court	<p>Jīngjì shàng de jiūfēn duōshù dōu tōngguò dǎ guānsi lái jiějué.</p> <p>经济上的纠纷多数都通过打官司来解决。</p> <p>Most economic disputes are resolved through litigation.</p>
367	大伙儿	dàhuǒr	pronoun: everyone, all of us	<p>Dàhuǒr dōu tóngyì dehuà, wǒmen jiù zhème dìng le.</p> <p>大伙儿都同意的话，我们就这么定了。</p> <p>If everyone agrees, that's how we will settle this.</p>
368	打击	dǎjī	noun: blow, hit	<p>Shīyè gěi tā zàochéng le chénzhòng de dǎjī.</p> <p>失业给他造成了沉重的打击。</p> <p>Unemployment dealt him a heavy blow.</p>
369	打架	dǎjià	verb: to fight, to scuffle, to come to blows	<p>Xiǎoshíhou wǒ hé dìdì jīngcháng dǎjià.</p> <p>小时候我和弟弟经常打架。</p> <p>When we were young, my brother and I often fought.</p>

370	打量	dǎliang	verb: to look somebody up and down, to size somebody up	<p>Bān lǐ lái le gè xīn tóngxué, dàjiā dōu rěnbuzhù dǎliang tā.</p> <p>班里来了个新同学，大家都忍不住打量他。</p> <p>A new student came to the class and everyone couldn't help sizing him up and down.</p>
371	打猎	dǎliè	verb: to go hunting	<p>Tā xiǎoshíhou cháng gēn fùqīn chūqù dǎliè.</p> <p>她小时候常跟父亲出去打猎。</p> <p>She often went hunting with her father when she was a child.</p>
372	搭配	dāpèi	verb: to arrange in pairs or groups, to match	<p>Zhè tiáo qúnzi dāpèi shénme yàng de xiézi cái hǎokàn?</p> <p>这条裙子搭配什么样的鞋子才好看？</p> <p>What kind of shoes does this dress go with?</p>
373	大厦	dàshà	noun: large building (in names of large buildings), mansion	<p>Wǒ de bàngōngshì zài nà dòng dàshà de shíliù lóu.</p> <p>我的办公室在那栋大厦的十六楼。</p> <p>My office is on the 16th floor of that building.</p>
374	大肆	dàsi	adjective: wantonly, without restraint	<p>Shāngjiā zài dàsi xuānchuán zhège yàowù de shénqí gōngxiào.</p> <p>商家在大肆宣传这个药物的神奇功效。</p> <p>The business is hyping the magical effect of this medicine.</p>

375	大体	dàtǐ	adverb: in general, roughly, more or less	<p>Wǒ dàtǐ shàng tóngyì nǐ de kànfǎ.</p> <p>我大体上同意你的看法。</p> <p>On the whole, I agree with you.</p>
376	大意	dàyì	noun: general idea, main idea	<p>Qǐng yòng yījùhuà gài kuò zhè piān wénzhāng de dàyì.</p> <p>请用一句话概括这篇文章的大意。</p> <p>Please summarize the main idea of this article in one sentence.</p>
377	打仗	dǎzhàng	verb: to go to war, to fight a battle	<p>Zài zhège hépíng de niándài lǐ, rén rén dōu hàipà dǎzhàng.</p> <p>在这个和平的年代里，人人都害怕打仗。</p> <p>In this era of peace, everyone is afraid of war.</p>
378	大致	dàzhì	adverb: roughly, more or less	<p>Wǒ dàzhì liǎojiě qíngkuàng le, huì jǐnkuài cǎiqǔ cuòshī.</p> <p>我大致了解情况了，会尽快采取措施。</p> <p>I have a rough understanding of the situation and will take measures as soon as possible.</p>
379	逮捕	dàibǔ	verb: to arrest, to apprehend	<p>Tā yīn shèxián móushā ér bèi dàibǔ.</p> <p>他因涉嫌谋杀而被逮捕。</p> <p>He was arrested on suspicion of murder.</p>

380	代价	dàijià	noun: price, cost (generally refers to the material or energy expended to achieve a certain purpose)	<p>Tā bìxū wèi tā de cuòwù fùchū dàijià.</p> <p>他必须为他的错误付出代价。</p> <p>He has to pay for his mistakes.</p>
381	代理	dàilǐ	verb: to act on behalf of somebody in a responsible position, to represent	<p>Zǒng jīnglǐ bìng le, gōngzuò zhànshí yóu tā dàilǐ.</p> <p>总经理病了，工作暂时由他代理。</p> <p>The general manager is ill, so he is temporarily acting in his place.</p>
382	带领	dàilǐng	verb: to guide, to lead	<p>Gōngzuò rényuán dàilǐng wǒmen cānguān le gōngchǎng.</p> <p>工作人员带领我们参观了工厂。</p> <p>The staff led us on a tour of the factory.</p>
383	怠慢	dàimàn	verb: to neglect, to slight, to give somebody a cold-shoulder	<p>Fúwùyuán yīn dàimàn kèrén ér shòudào pīpíng.</p> <p>服务员因怠慢客人而受到批评。</p> <p>The waiter was criticized for neglecting the customers.</p>

384	歹徒	dǎitú	noun: gangster, evil-doer	<p>Miànduì chí dāo de dǎitú, tā yīdiǎnr yě méiyǒu jīnghuāng.</p> <p>面对持刀的歹徒，他一点儿也没有惊慌。</p> <p>When facing the gangster holding the knife, he didn't panic at all.</p>
385	蛋白质	dànbáizhì	noun: protein	<p>Niúnnǎi hé jīdàn zhōng dōu hányǒu dàliàng de dànbáizhì.</p> <p>牛奶和鸡蛋中都含有大量的蛋白质。</p> <p>Milk and eggs contain a lot of protein.</p>
386	担保	dānbǎo	verb: to assure, to guarantee, to vouch for	<p>Zài yínháng dàikuǎn, rúguǒ méiyǒu dīyā, jiù bìxū yǒurén dānbǎo.</p> <p>在银行贷款，如果没有抵押，就必须有人担保。</p> <p>In a bank loan, if there is no collateral, someone must guarantee it.</p>
387	诞辰	dànchén	noun: birthday (of a respected person or a senior)	<p>Jīntiān shì Máo zhǔxí dànchén yī bǎi èrshí qī zhōunián jìniàn rì.</p> <p>今天是毛主席诞辰 127 周年纪念日。</p> <p>Today is the 127th anniversary of Chairman Mao's birthday.</p>
388	淡季	dànjì	noun: off season	<p>Xiànzài shì lǚyóu dànjì, jǐngdiǎn de yóukè shǎo le hěnduō.</p> <p>现在是旅游淡季，景点的游客少了很多。</p> <p>It is now the off-season for tourism and the number of tourists in scenic spots is much less.</p>

389	胆怯	dǎnqiè	adjective: timid, cowardly	<p>Miànduì jìngtóu, tā sìhū yǒuxiē dǎnqiè.</p> <p>面对镜头，她似乎有些胆怯。</p> <p>When facing the camera, she seems to be a little timid.</p>
390	诞生	dànshēng	verb: to be born, to be founded	<p>Yījiǔsìjiǔ nián shí yuè yī rì shì Zhōnghuá rénmin gònghéguó dànshēng de rìzi.</p> <p>1949 年 10 月 1 日是中华人民共和国诞生的日子。</p> <p>October 1, 1949 was the day that the People's Republic of China was founded.</p>
391	淡水	dànshuǐ	noun: fresh water, potable water (with low salt content)	<p>Dìqiú shàng de dànshuǐ zīyuán hěn xīquē.</p> <p>地球上的淡水资源很稀缺。</p> <p>Fresh water resources on earth are scarce.</p>
392	党	dǎng	noun: party, association, society	<p>Tā jiārù le Zhōngguó gòngchǎndǎng.</p> <p>他加入了中国共产党。</p> <p>He joined the Chinese Communist Party.</p>
393	档案	dàng'àn	noun: file, record, archive	<p>Jǐngfāng cháyuè le suǒyǒu guānyú tā de dàng'àn, dàn wèi fāxiàn rènhe kěyí zhī chù.</p> <p>警方查阅了所有关于他的档案，但未发现任何可疑之处。</p> <p>The police looked through all the files about him, but found nothing suspicious.</p>

394	当场	dāngchǎng	adverb: on the spot, at the scene	<p>Liǎng liàng dà huòchē xiāng zhuàng, yī míng sījī dāngchǎng sǐwáng.</p> <p>两辆大货车相撞，一名司机当场死亡。</p> <p>Two big trucks collided and one driver died on the spot.</p>
395	当初	dāngchū	adverb: in the first place, originally, at that time	<p>Zǎo zhīdào tā huì chūmài wǒ, wǒ dāngchū jiù bù yīnggāi bāngzhù tā.</p> <p>早知道他会出卖我，我当初就不应该帮助他。</p> <p>If I knew he was gonna betray me, I wouldn't haven't helped him at that time.</p>
396	档次	dàngcì	noun: grade, quality, level	<p>Zhè jiā jiǔdiàn zhuāngxiū háohuá, dàngcì hěn gāo.</p> <p>这家酒店装修豪华，档次很高。</p> <p>This hotel's decoration is luxurious and of high grade.</p>
397	当面	dāngmiàn	adverb: face to face, in somebody's presence	<p>Zhè zhǒng shìqíng zuìhǎo dāngmiàn gēn tā shuō.</p> <p>这种事情最好当面跟他说。</p> <p>It's better to tell him this kind of thing face to face.</p>
398	当前	dāngqián	noun: current, present	<p>Dāngqián de jīngjì xíngshì bùróng lèguān.</p> <p>当前的经济形势不容乐观。</p> <p>The current economic situation is not optimistic.</p>

399	当事人	dāngshìrén	noun: party (to a lawsuit), litigant (lawyers will refer to their clients with this term)	<p>Duìfāng xīwàng héjiě, kě wǒ de dāngshìrén bù tóngyì.</p> <p>对方希望和解，可我的当事人不同意。</p> <p>The other party wants a settlement, but my client doesn't agree.</p>
400	当务之急	dāngwù zhījí	idiom: most pressing matter of the moment, a top priority	<p>Xiànzài de dāngwù zhījí shì jiějué gōngsī zījīn duǎnquē de wèntí.</p> <p>现在的当务之急是解决公司资金短缺的问题。</p> <p>The top priority now is to solve the company's shortage of funds.</p>