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HSK 3.0 - Level 1 Vocabulary With Sentence Examples 1-100

NO.	Word	Pinyin	Definition	Sentence Examples	Literal Translations
1	爱	ài	verb: to love	Tā hěn ài tā de nǚpéngyou. 他很爱他的女朋友。 He loves his girlfriend very much.	他 tā he 很 hěn very 爱 ài to love 他 tā he 的 de ~'s (possessive particle) 女朋友 nǚpéngyou girlfriend
2	爱好	àihào	noun: hobby	Nǐ de àihào shì shénme? 你的爱好是什么？ What's your hobby?	你 nǐ you 的 de ~'s (possessive particle) 爱好 àihào hobby 是 shì is 什么 shénme what
3	八	bā	numeral: eight	Xiànzài shì bā diǎn shíwǔ fēn. 现在是八点十五分。 It is 08:15 now.	现在 xiànzài now 是 shì is 八 bā eight 点 diǎn o'clock 十五 shíwǔ fifteen 分 fēn minute

4	爸爸 / 爸	bàba / bà	noun: father / dad	<p>Wǒ bà zài zhè jiā gōngsī shàngbān.</p> <p>我爸在这家公司上班。</p> <p>My dad works in this company.</p>	<div> <div>我爸</div> <div>wǒ bà</div> <div>my father</div> </div> <div> <div>在</div> <div>zài</div> <div>in</div> </div> <div> <div>这</div> <div>zhè</div> <div>this</div> </div> <div> <div>家</div> <div>jiā</div> <div>classifier for businesses</div> </div> <div> <div>公司</div> <div>gōngsī</div> <div>company</div> </div> <div> <div>上班</div> <div>shàngbān</div> <div>to go to work</div> </div>
5	吧	ba	particle: (indicating a suggestion, request or mild command)	<p>Wǒmen qù nà jiā fàndiàn chī ba!</p> <p>我们去那家饭店吃吧！</p> <p>Let's go eat in that restaurant!</p>	<div> <div>我们</div> <div>wǒmen</div> <div>we</div> </div> <div> <div>去</div> <div>qù</div> <div>to go to (a place)</div> </div> <div> <div>那</div> <div>nà</div> <div>that</div> </div> <div> <div>家</div> <div>jiā</div> <div>classifier for businesses</div> </div> <div> <div>饭店</div> <div>fàndiàn</div> <div>restaurant</div> </div> <div> <div>吃</div> <div>chī</div> <div>to eat</div> </div> <div> <div>吧</div> <div>ba</div> <div>(indicating suggestion, request or mild command)</div> </div>
6	白	bái	adjective: white	<p>Tā bù xǐhuan chuān bái yīfu.</p> <p>他不喜欢穿白衣服。</p> <p>He doesn't like to wear white clothes.</p>	<div> <div>他</div> <div>tā</div> <div>he</div> </div> <div> <div>不喜欢</div> <div>bù xǐhuan</div> <div>not like</div> </div> <div> <div>穿</div> <div>chuān</div> <div>to wear</div> </div> <div> <div>白</div> <div>bái</div> <div>white</div> </div> <div> <div>衣服</div> <div>yīfu</div> <div>clothes</div> </div>
7	白天	báitiān	noun: daytime / during the day	<p>Zhèlǐ báitiān hěn rè, wǎnshang hěn lěng.</p> <p>这里白天很热，晚上很冷。</p> <p>Here is very hot during the day and very cold at night.</p>	<div> <div>这里</div> <div>zhèlǐ</div> <div>here</div> </div> <div> <div>白天</div> <div>báitiān</div> <div>during the daytime</div> </div> <div> <div>很热</div> <div>hěn rè</div> <div>very hot</div> </div> <div> <div>晚上</div> <div>wǎnshang</div> <div>night</div> </div> <div> <div>很冷</div> <div>hěn lěng</div> <div>very cold</div> </div>

8	百	bǎi	numeral: hundred	<p>Zhè jiān fáng wǔ bǎi kuài qián yí gè yuè.</p> <p>这间房五百块钱一个月。</p> <p>This room costs 500 yuan per month.</p>	<p>这 zhè this</p> <p>间 jiān classifier for rooms</p> <p>房 fáng room</p> <p>五百块 wǔbǎi kuài five hundred yuan</p> <p>钱 qián money</p> <p>一个月 yí gè yuè one month</p>
9	班	bān	noun: class	<p>Wǒmen bān yǒu shí'èr gè xuésheng.</p> <p>我们班有十二个学生。</p> <p>There are 12 students in our class.</p>	<p>我们 wǒmen our</p> <p>班 bān class</p> <p>有 yǒu there are</p> <p>十二 shí'èr twelve</p> <p>个 gè classifier for people or objects</p> <p>学生 xuésheng student</p>
10	半	bàn	numeral: half	<p>Wǒmen bànxiǎoshí hòu zài nǐ jiā jiànmiàn ba.</p> <p>我们半小时后在你家见面吧。</p> <p>Let's meet in your home half an hour later.</p>	<p>我们 wǒmen we</p> <p>半小时 bànxiǎoshí half an hour</p> <p>后 hòu later</p> <p>在你家 zài nǐ jiā at your home</p> <p>见面 jiànmiàn to meet</p> <p>吧 ba (indicating suggestion, request or mild command)</p>
11	半年	bàn nián	half a year	<p>Wǒ zài Shànghǎi zhù le bàn nián.</p> <p>我在上海住了半年。</p> <p>I lived in Shanghai for half a year.</p>	<p>我 wǒ I</p> <p>在上海 zài Shànghǎi in Shanghai</p> <p>住 zhù to live</p> <p>了 le (completed action marker)</p>

					半年	bàn nián	half a year
12	半天	bàntiān	noun: half of the day	Tā qǐng le bàntiān jià. 他请了半天假。 He asked for half a day off.	他 请 了 半天 假	tā qǐng le bàntiān jià	he to ask (for a leave) (completed action marker) half day vacation
13	帮	bāng	verb: to help	Nǐ néng bāng wǒ zhǎo yíxià wǒ de shǒujī ma? 你能帮我找一下我的手机吗? Can you help me look for my phone?	你 能 帮 我 找 一 下 我 的 手 机 吗	nǐ néng bāng wǒ zhǎo yíxià wǒ de shǒujī ma	you can to help me to look for to do (sth for a short time) my cell phone (particle for "yes-no" questions)
14	帮忙	bāngmáng	verb: to do a favor	Nǐ néng bāng wǒ yí gè máng ma? 你能帮我一个忙吗? Can you do me a favor?	你 能 帮...忙 我 一 个 忙...忙 吗	nǐ néng bāng... máng wǒ yí gè bāng... máng ma	you can to do (sb) a favor (separable verb) me one classifier for people or objects to do (sb) a favor (separable verb) (particle for "yes-no" questions)

15	包	bāo	noun: bag	Nǐ de shǒujī zài wǒ de bāo lǐ. 你的手机在我的包里。 Your cellphone is in my bag.	你的 手机 在 我的 包 里	nǐ de shǒujī zài wǒ de bāo lǐ	your cell phone (located) at my bag inside
16	包子	bāozi	noun: steamed stuffed bun	Bāozi duōshao qián yí gè? 包子多少钱一个？ How much is a steamed stuffed bun?	包子 多少 钱 一 个	bāozi duōshao qián yí gè	steamed stuffed bun how much money one classifier for people or objects
17	杯	bēi	classifier: for glass or cup	Qǐng gěi wǒ yì bēi shuǐ! 请给我一杯水！ Please give me a glass of water!	请 给我 一杯 水	qǐng gěi wǒ yì bēi shuǐ	please (do sth) to give me one glass (of) water
18	杯子	bēizi	noun: cup / glass	Nǐ néng zài gěi wǒ yí gè bēizi ma? 你能再给我一个杯子吗？ Can you give me another cup?	你能 再 给我 一 个 杯 子 吗	nǐ néng zài gěi wǒ yí gè bēizi ma	you can another to give me one classifier for people or objects cup (particle for "yes-no" questions)

19	北	běi	noun: north	Wǒ zài Shēnzhèn běi zhàn xiàchē. 我在深圳北站下车。 I get off at Shenzhen North station.	我 在 深圳 北 站 下 车	wǒ zài Shēnzhèn běi zhàn xiàchē	I (located) at Shenzhen (a city) north station to get off or out of (car, train, etc.)
20	北边	běibian	noun: north side	Jiānádà zài Měiguó de běibian. 加拿大在美国的北边。 Canada is north of the United States.	加拿大 在 美国 的 北边	Jiānádà zài Měiguó de běibian	Canada (located) at United States (used after an attribute) north side
21	北京	Běijīng	noun: Beijing, capital of China	Wǒ méi qù guo Běijīng. 我没去过北京。 I haven't been to Beijing.	我 没 去 过 北京	wǒ méi qù guo Běijīng	I have not to go to (a place) (experienced action marker) Beijing
22	本	běn	classifier: for books	Wǒ fēicháng xǐhuan zhè běn shū. 我非常喜欢这本书。 I like this book a lot.	我 非常 喜欢 这 本 书	wǒ fēicháng xǐhuan zhè běn shū	I very to like this classifier for books book

23	本子	běnzǐ	noun: notebook	<p>Zhège běnzǐ shì nǐ de ma?</p> <p>这个本子是你的吗?</p> <p>Is this your notebook?</p>	<p>这个 zhège this one</p> <p>本子 běnzǐ notebook</p> <p>是 shì is</p> <p>你的 nǐ de your</p> <p>吗 ma (particle for "yes-no" questions)</p>
24	比	bǐ	preposition: than	<p>Wǒ mèimei bǐ wǒ xiǎo sì suì.</p> <p>我妹妹比我小四岁。</p> <p>My sister is four years younger than me.</p>	<p>我妹妹 wǒ mèimei my younger sister</p> <p>比 bǐ than</p> <p>我 wǒ me</p> <p>小 xiǎo young</p> <p>四 sì four</p> <p>岁 suì year (of age)</p>
25	别	bié	adverb: do not	<p>Bié wàng le gěi wǒ dǎ diànhuà!</p> <p>别忘了给我打电话!</p> <p>Don't forget to call me!</p>	<p>别 bié do not</p> <p>忘 wàng to forget</p> <p>了 le (in commands or requests in response to a changed situation)</p> <p>给 gěi to</p> <p>我 wǒ me</p> <p>打电话 dǎ diànhuà to make a telephone call</p>
26	别的	biéde	noun: another / other	<p>Zhèlǐ de yīfu tài guì le, wǒ xiǎng qù biéde shāngchǎng kànkàn.</p> <p>这里的衣服太贵了，我想去别的商场看看。</p> <p>The clothes here are too expensive.</p>	<p>这里 zhèlǐ here</p> <p>的 de (used after an attribute)</p> <p>衣服 yīfu clothes</p> <p>太贵了 tài guì le too expensive (to an excessive degree)</p> <p>我想 wǒ xiǎng I want to</p>

				I want to go to another shopping mall to take a look.	去 别的 商场 看看	qù biéde shāngchǎng kànkàn	to go to (a place) another shopping mall to take a look at
27	别人	biérén	noun: someone else / other people	Nǐ shìbúshì àishàng le biérén? 你是不是爱上了别人? Did you fall in love with someone else?	你 是不是 爱上 了 别人	nǐ shìbúshì àishàng le biérén	you yes or no to fall in love with (completed action marker) someone else
28	病	bìng	verb: to be sick	Lǎoshī bìng le, jīntiān bùnéng lái shàngkè. 老师病了，今天不能来上课。 The teacher is sick and can't come to class today.	老师 病 了 今天 不能 来 上课	lǎoshī bìng le jīntiān bùnéng lái shàngkè	teacher to fall ill (completed action marker) today cannot to come to go to a class
29	病人	bìngrén	noun: patient / sick person	Yǒu hěn duō bìngrén zài děng zhège yīshēng. 有很多病人在等这个医生。 There are many patients waiting for this doctor.	有 很多 病人 在 等 这个 医生	yǒu hěn duō bìngrén zài děng zhège yīshēng	there are a lot patient (indicating an action in progress) to wait for this one doctor

30	不大	bú dà	adverb: not very / not often	Wǒ bú dà xǐhuan gēn tā shuōhuà. 我不大喜欢跟他说话。 I don't like talking to him very much.	我 不大 喜欢 跟 他 说话	wǒ bú dà xǐhuan gēn tā shuōhuà	I not very to like with him to talk
31	不对	búduì	adjective: incorrect / wrong	Wǒ de huídá búduì ma? 我的回答不对吗? Is my answer wrong?	我的 回答 不对 吗	wǒ de huídá búduì ma	my reply not correct (wrong) (particle for "yes-no" questions)
32	不客气	bú kèqi	you're welcome / don't mention it	Bú kèqi, Wáng Xiānsheng. 不客气, 王先生。 You're welcome, Mr. Wang.	不客气 王 先生	bú kèqi Wáng Xiānsheng	you're welcome surname Wang Mister (Mr.)
33	不用	búyòng	adverb: need not	Búyòng xiè wǒ, bāng nǐ de rén shì tā. 不用谢我, 帮你的人是他。 No need to thank me. The person that helped you was him.	不用 谢 我 帮你的人 是 他	búyòng xiè wǒ bāng nǐ de rén shì tā	no need to thank me the person that helps you is him
34	不	bù	adverb: not / no	Wǒ bú rènshi nàge nánrén. 我不认识那个男人。 I don't know that man.	我 不 认识 那个	wǒ bù rènshi nàge	I not know that one

					男人	nánrén	man
35	菜	cài	noun: dish (type of food) / cuisine	Zhè jiā fàndiàn de cài zěnmeyàng? 这家饭店的菜怎么样? How is this restaurant's food?	这 家 饭店 的 菜 怎么样	zhè jiā fàndiàn de cài zěnmeyàng	this classifier for businesses restaurant (used after an attribute) dish (type of food) how is it?
36	茶	chá	noun: tea	Wǒ bù hē chá, wǒ hē kāfēi. 我不喝茶，我喝咖啡。 I don't drink tea. I drink coffee.	我 不 喝茶 我 喝咖啡	wǒ bù hē chá wǒ hē kāfēi	I not to drink tea I to drink coffee
37	差	chà	adjective: poor, bad	Wǒ de Zhōngwén tīnglì hěn chà. 我的中文听力很差。 My Chinese listening is very bad.	我的 中文 听力 很 差	wǒ de Zhōngwén tīnglì hěn chà	my Chinese listening ability very bad

38	常	cháng	adverb: often	Tā bù cháng mǎi yīfu. 她不常买衣服。 She doesn't often buy clothes.	她 不常 买 衣服	tā bù cháng mǎi yīfu	she not often to buy clothes
39	常常	chángcháng	adverb: often	Wǒ mèimei xiǎoshíhou chángcháng shēngbìng. 我妹妹小时候常常生病。 My younger sister often got sick when she was a kid.	我妹妹 小时候 常常 生病	wǒ mèimei xiǎoshíhou chángcháng shēngbìng	my younger sister in one's childhood often to fall ill
40	唱	chàng	verb: to sing	Nǐ huì chàng shénme gē? 你会唱什么歌? What songs can you sing?	你会 唱 什么 歌	nǐ huì chàng shénme gē	you can to sing what song
41	唱歌	chànggē	verb: to sing a song	Tā xǐhuan yìbiān kāichē, yìbiān chànggē. 她喜欢一边开车，一边唱歌。 She likes singing while driving.	她喜欢 一边 开车 一边 唱歌	tā xǐhuan yìbiān kāichē yìbiān chànggē	she likes doing while to drive a car doing while to sing a song
42	车	chē	noun: car	Zhè shì wǒ qùnián mǎi de chē. 这是我去年买的车。 This is the car I bought last year.	这是 我 去年 买	zhè shì wǒ qùnián mǎi	this is I last year to buy

					的 车	de chē	(used after an attribute) car
43	车票	chēpiào	noun: ticket (for a bus or train)	Nǐ zài zhèr děng wǒ, wǒ qù mǎi chēpiào. 你在这儿等我，我去买车票。 Wait for me here. I am going to buy the tickets.	你 在 这儿 等我 我去 买车票	nǐ zài zhèr děng wǒ wǒ qù mǎi chēpiào	you (located) at here to wait for me I go to buy ticket (for a bus or train)
44	车上	chē shang	in the car	Wǒ zài chē shang shuì le yíhuìr. 我在车上睡了一会儿。 I slept a little bit in the car.	我 在 车上 睡 了 一会儿	wǒ zài chē shang shuì le yíhuìr	I (located) at in the car to sleep (completed action marker) a while
45	车站	chēzhàn	noun: railway station / bus stop	Nǐ yào qù nǎyíge chēzhàn? 你要去哪一个车站？ Which station do you want to go to?	你 要 去 哪一个 车站	nǐ yào qù nǎyíge chēzhàn	you to want to go to (a place) which (train or bus) station
46	吃	chī	verb: to eat	Wǒ méi chī zǎofàn, xiànzài yǒudiǎn è le. 我没吃早饭，现在有点饿了。 I didn't have breakfast. Now I am a little hungry.	我 没 吃早饭 现在 有点 饿	wǒ méi chī zǎofàn xiànzài yǒudiǎn è	I not to eat breakfast now a little hungry

					了	le	(indicating a change of state)
47	吃饭	chīfàn	verb: to have a meal / to eat	Nǐ xiǎng qù nǎ jiā fàndiàn chīfàn? 你想去哪家饭店吃饭? Which restaurant would you like to go to eat?	你想去哪家饭店吃饭	nǐ xiǎng qù nǎ jiā fàndiàn chīfàn	you want to go to (a place) which classifier for businesses restaurant to have a meal
48	出	chū	verb: to go out or come out	Tā wǔ fēnzhōng qián chūmén le. 他五分钟前出门了。 He went out five minutes ago.	他五分钟前出门了	tā wǔ fēnzhōng qián chūmén le	he five minutes ago to go out (of home) (completed action marker)
49	出来	chūlái	verb: to come out	Nǐ néng chūlái yíxià ma? Wǒ yǒu shì gēn nǐ shuō. 你能出来一下吗？我有事跟你说。 Can you come out for a little bit? I have something to tell you.	你能出来一下吗？我有事跟你说	nǐ néng chūlái yíxià ma wǒ yǒu shì gēn nǐ shuō	you can to come out to do (sth for a short while) (particle for "yes-no" questions) I have matter / thing with you to say

50	出去	chūqù	verb: to go out	Tā chūqù mǎi shuǐguǒ le. 他出去买水果了。 He went out to buy fruits.	他 出去 买水果 了	tā chūqù mǎi shuǐguǒ le	he to go out to buy fruit (completed action marker)
51	穿	chuān	verb: to wear / to put on	Nǐ jīntiān chuān de yīfu zhēn hǎokàn! 你今天穿的衣服真好看！ The clothes you're wearing today are really nice!	你 今天 穿 的 衣服 真 好看	nǐ jīntiān chuān de yīfu zhēn hǎokàn	you today to wear (used after an attribute) clothes really nice-looking
52	床	chuáng	noun: bed	Fángjiān lǐ yǒu liǎng zhāng chuáng. 房间里有两张床。 There are two beds in the room.	房间 里 有 两 张 床	fángjiān lǐ yǒu liǎng zhāng chuáng	room inside there are two classifier for flat objects bed
53	次	cì	classifier for enumerated events: times	Wǒ dǎ le hěn duō cì diànhuà gěi nǐ! 我打了很多次电话给你！ I called you many times!	我 打 了 很 多 次	wǒ dǎ le hěn duō cì	I to make (phone call) (completed action marker) very many classifier for enumerated events: times

					电话 给 你	diànhuà gěi nǐ	telephone to you
54	从	cóng	preposition: from (a place, a time)	Qǐngwèn cóng zhèr dào jīchǎng yǒu duō yuǎn? 请问从这儿到机场有多远? Excuse me, how far is it from here to the airport?	请问 从 这儿 到 机场 有 多远	qǐngwèn cóng zhèr dào jīchǎng yǒu duō yuǎn	excuse me from here to (a place) airport there is how far
55	错	cuò	adjective: wrong	Duìbuqǐ, wǒ dǎ cuò diànhuà le. 对不起，我打错了电话了。 Sorry, I dialed the wrong number.	对不起 我 打错 电话 了	duìbuqǐ wǒ dǎcuò diànhuà le	I'm sorry I to dial a wrong (number) phone number (completed action marker)
56	打	dǎ	verb: to beat / to hit	Tā chángcháng dǎ tā. 他常常打她。 He often hits her.	他 常常 打 她	tā chángcháng dǎ tā	he often to beat / to hit her
57	打车	dǎchē	verb: to take a taxi / to go by taxi	Xià yǔ le, wǒmen dǎ chē qù ba. 下雨了，我们打车去吧。 It's raining now. Let's go by taxi.	下雨 了 我们	xià yǔ le wǒmen	to rain (indicating a change of state) we

					打车 去 吧	dǎchē qù ba	to take a taxi to go (indicating suggestion, request or mild command)
58	打电话	dǎ diànhuà	to make a telephone call	Dào jiā le dǎ diànhuà gěi wǒ. 到家了打电话给我。 Call me when you get home.	到 家 了 打电 话 给 我	dào jiā le dǎ diànhuà gěi wǒ	to arrive home (indicating a presumed action) to make a telephone call to me
59	打开	dǎkāi	verb: to open / to turn on	Qǐng dǎkāi mén! 请打开门！ Please open the door!	请 打 开 门	qǐng dǎkāi mén	please (do sth) to open door
60	打球	dǎqiú	verb: to play ball	Wǎnfàn hòu wǒmen qù dǎqiú ba. 晚饭后我们去打球吧。 Let's go play ball after dinner.	晚 饭 后 我 们 去 打 球 吧	wǎnfàn hòu wǒmen qù dǎqiú ba	dinner after we to go to play ball (indicating suggestion, request or mild command)

61	大	dà	adjective: big / old (of age)	Nǐ jīnnián duōdà le? 你今年多大了? How old are you?	你 今年 多大 了	nǐ jīnnián duōdà le	you this year how old (indicating a change of state)
62	大学	dàxué	noun: university / college	Nǐ zài nǎr shàng de dàxué? 你在哪儿上的大学? Where did you go to university?	你 在 哪儿 上 的 大学	nǐ zài nǎr shàng de dàxué	you (located) at where to attend (class or university) (used after an attribute) university
63	大学生	dàxuéshēng	noun: university student / college student	Xiànzài de dàxuéshēng hěn nán zhǎodào gōngzuò. 现在的大学生很难找到工作。 It's hard for university students to find a job now.	现在 的 大学生 很 难 找到 工作	xiànzài de dàxuéshēng hěn nán zhǎodào gōngzuò	now (used after an attribute) university student very difficult (to...) to find job
64	到	dào	verb: to arrive	Wǒ mǎshàng dào jiā. 我马上到家。 I will be home soon.	我 马上 到 家	wǒ mǎshàng dào jiā	I soon to arrive home

65	得到	dédào	verb: to get / to obtain	Tā hěn xiǎng dédào zhègè gōngzuò. 他很想得到这个工作。 He really wants to get this job.	他 很 想 得到 这个 工作	tā hěn xiǎng dédào zhègè gōngzuò	he very to want to get this one job
66	地	de	particle: -ly / structural particle: used before a verb or adjective, linking it to preceding modifying adverbial adjunct	Tā shēngqì de kàn zhe tā. 他生气地看着她。 He is looking at her angrily.	他 生气 地 看 着 她	tā shēngqì de kàn zhe tā	he angry -ly to look at (indicating action in progress) her
67	的	de	particle: ~'s (possessive particle) / (used after an attribute)	Zhè shì wǒ de diànnǎo. 这是我的电脑。 This is my computer.	这是 我的 电脑	zhè shì wǒ de diànnǎo	this is my computer
68	等	děng	verb: to wait	Wǒ xiàkè hòu zài lóuxià děng nǐ. 我下课后在楼下等你。 I will wait for you downstairs after the class.	我 下 课 后 在 楼 下 等 你	wǒ xiàkè hòu zài lóuxià děng nǐ	I to finish class after (located) at downstairs to wait for you

69	地	dì	noun: the ground / the floor	Zhège fángjiān de dì hěn gānjìng. 这个房间的地很干净。 This room's floor is very clean.	这个 房间 的 地 很 干净	zhège fángjiān de dì hěn gānjìng	this one room (used after an attribute) floor very clean
70	地点	dìdiǎn	noun: location	Wǒ qǐng nǐ chī wǎnfàn, shíjiān hé dìdiǎn nǐ dìng! 我请你吃晚饭，时间和地点你定！ I will treat you for dinner. You decide time and place.	我 请 你 吃晚饭 时间 和 地点 你 定	wǒ qǐng nǐ chī wǎnfàn shíjiān hé dìdiǎn nǐ dìng	I to invite you to eat dinner time and location you to decide
71	地方	dìfang	noun: place	Wǒmen zhǎo gè dìfang chīfàn ba. 我们找个地方吃饭吧。 Let's find a place to eat.	我们 找 个 地方 吃饭 吧	wǒmen zhǎo gè dìfang chīfàn ba	we to find classifier for people or objects place to eat (indicating suggestion, request or mild command)

72	地上	dìshang	noun: on the ground / on the floor	Dìshang yǒu shuǐ, zǒu màn yìdiǎnr! 地上有水，走慢一点儿！ There is water on the floor. Walk slowly!	地上 有 水 走 慢 一点儿	dìshang yǒu shuǐ zǒu màn yìdiǎnr	on the floor there is water to walk slow a little
73	地图	dìtú	noun: map	Wǒ xiǎng mǎi yì zhāng Zhōngguó dìtú. 我想买一张中国地图。 I want to buy a map of China.	我想 买 一 张 中国 地图	wǒ xiǎng mǎi yì zhāng Zhōngguó dìtú	I want to to buy one classifier for flat objects China map
74	弟弟 / 弟	dìdì / dì	noun: younger brother	Wǒ yǒu yí gè dìdì hé yí gè mèimei. 我有一个弟弟和一个妹妹。 I have a younger brother and sister.	我有 一 个 弟弟 和 一 个 妹妹	wǒ yǒu yí gè dìdì hé yí gè mèimei	I have one classifier for people or objects younger brother and one classifier for people or objects younger sister
75	第	dì	prefix indicating ordinal number, e.g. first, number	Zhè shì wǒ dìyīcì lái zhèr. 这是我第一次来这儿。 This is my first time here.	这是 我 第一次	zhè shì wǒ dìyīcì	this is I the first time

			two, etc.		来 这 儿	lái zhèr	to come here
76	点	diǎn	noun: o'clock	Wǒ míngtiān shàngwǔ jiǔ diǎn yǒu kè. 我明天上午九点有课。 I have a class tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock.	我 明天 上午 九点 有课	wǒ míngtiān shàngwǔ jiǔ diǎn yǒu kè	I tomorrow morning nine o'clock to have class
77	电	diàn	noun: electricity	Wǒ de shǒujī méidiàn le. 我的手机没电了。 My cellphone ran out of battery.	我的 手机 没 电 了	wǒ de shǒujī méi diàn le	my cell phone no electricity (indicating a change of state)
78	电话	diànhuà	noun: telephone / phone call	Nǐ dǎ le diànhuà gěi wǒ ma? Wǒ méi tīngjiàn. 你打了电话给我吗？我没听见。 Did you call me? I didn't hear it.	你 打 了 电 话 给 我 吗 我 没 听 见	nǐ dǎ le diànhuà gěi wǒ ma wǒ méi tīngjiàn	you to make (phone call) (completed action marker) phone call to me (particle for "yes-no" questions) I not to hear

79	电脑	diànnǎo	noun: computer	<p>Wǒ de diànnǎo huài le.</p> <p>我的电脑坏了。</p> <p>My computer broke down.</p>	<p>我的 电脑 坏 了</p> <p>wǒ de diànnǎo huài le</p> <p>my computer to break down (completed action marker)</p>
80	电视	diànshì	noun: television / TV	<p>Wǒ bù cháng kàn diànshì.</p> <p>我不常看电视。</p> <p>I don't often watch TV.</p>	<p>我 不常 看电视</p> <p>wǒ bù cháng kàn diànshì</p> <p>I not often to watch TV</p>
81	电视机	diànshìjī	noun: television set	<p>Wǒ xiǎng mǎi yí gè dà diànshìjī.</p> <p>我想买一个大电视机。</p> <p>I want to buy a big TV set.</p>	<p>我想 买 一 个 大 电视机</p> <p>wǒ xiǎng mǎi yí gè dà diànshìjī</p> <p>I want to to buy one classifier for people or objects big television set</p>
82	电影	diànyǐng	noun: movie / film	<p>Wǒmen xiàbān hòu qù kàn diànyǐng ba!</p> <p>我们下班后去看电影吧！</p> <p>Let's go see a movie after work!</p>	<p>我们 下班 后 去 看电影 吧</p> <p>wǒmen xiàbān hòu qù kàn diànyǐng ba</p> <p>we to get off work after to go to watch a movie (indicating suggestion, request or mild command)</p>

83	电影院	diànyǐngyuàn	noun: movie theater	Jīntiān diànyǐngyuàn lǐ de rén tài duō le. 今天电影院里的人太多了。 There were so many people in the theater today!	今天 电影院里 的人 太多了	jīntiān diànyǐngyuàn lǐ de rén tài duō le	today movie theater inside (used after an attribute) people too many (to an excessive degree)
84	东	dōng	noun: east	Wǎng dōng zǒu yì bǎi mǐ jiù dào le. 往东走一百米就到了。 Walk towards the east for 100 meters and you will get there.	往 东 走 一百米 就 到 了	wǎng dōng zǒu yì bǎi mǐ jiù dào le	towards east to walk 100 meters then to arrive (indicating a presumed action)
85	东边	dōngbian	noun: east side	Shànghǎi zài Zhōngguó de dōngbian. 上海在中国的东边。 Shanghai is on the east side of China.	上海 在 中国 的 东边	Shànghǎi zài Zhōngguó de dōngbian	Shanghai (located) at China (used after an attribute) east side
86	东西	dōngxī	noun: thing / stuff	Wǒ bāo lǐ de dōngxī tài duō le. 我包里的东西太多了。 There is too much stuff in my bag.	我 包 里 的 东西	wǒ bāo lǐ de dōngxī	my bag inside (used after an attribute) stuff

					太多了	tài duō le	too much
87	动	dòng	verb: to move	Bié dòng! Yǒurén zài ménwài. 别动！有人在门外。 Don't move! Someone is outside the door.	别 动 有人 在 门外	bié dòng yǒurén zài ménwài	do not to move someone (located) at outside the door
88	动作	dòngzuò	noun: movement	Dòngzuò kuài yìdiǎnr, huǒchē yào kāi le. 动作快一点儿，火车要开了。 Move faster, the train is about to leave.	动作 快 一点儿 火车 要 开了	dòngzuò kuài yìdiǎnr huǒchē yào kāi le	movement quick a bit train going to (of a train, bus, etc.) to leave (indicating a presumed action)
89	都	dōu	adverb: all / both	Wǒmen dōu shì zhège xuéxiào de xuésheng. 我们都是这个学校的学生。 We're all students in this school.	我们 都 是 这个 学校	wǒmen dōu shì zhège xuéxiào	we all are this one school

					的	de	(used after an attribute)
					学生	xuésheng	student
90	读	dú	verb: to read / reading of word (i.e. pronunciation)	Zhège zì zěnmé dú? 这个字怎么读? How do you pronounce this character?	这个 字 怎么 读	zhège zì zěnmé dú	this one character how to pronounce
91	读书	dúshū	verb: to read a book / to attend school	Wǒ jiějie zài Shànghǎi dúshū. 我姐姐在上海读书。 My older sister attends school in Shanghai.	我姐姐 在 上海 读书	wǒ jiějie zài Shànghǎi dúshū	my older sister (located) at Shanghai to attend school
92	对	duì	adjective: right / correct	Nǐ xǐhuan tā, duì ma? 你喜欢他，对吗? You like him, right?	你 喜欢 他 对 吗	nǐ xǐhuan tā duì ma	you to like him right (particle for "yes-no" questions)
93	对不起	duìbuqǐ	I'm sorry / excuse me	Duìbuqǐ, wǒ búhuì shuō Zhōngwén. 对不起，我不会说中文。 Sorry, I can't speak Chinese.	对不起 我 不会	duìbuqǐ wǒ búhuì	I'm sorry I cannot

					说	shuō	to speak
					中文	Zhōngwén	Chinese
94	多	duō	pronoun / adjective: how (to what extent) / many / much	Zhège fángjiān yǒu duōdà? 这个房间有多大? How big is this room?	这个 房间 有 多大	zhège fángjiān yǒu duōdà	this one room there is how big
95	多少	duōshao	pronoun: how much / how many	Yì zhāng qù Shànghǎi de jīpiào duōshao qián? 一张去上海的机票多少钱? How much is a plane ticket to Shanghai?	一 张 去 上海 的 机票 多少 钱	yì zhāng qù Shànghǎi de jīpiào duōshao qián	one classifier for flat objects to go to (a place) Shanghai (used after an attribute) air ticket how much money
96	饿	è	adjective: hungry	Wǒ yì tiān méi chīfàn le, xiànzài hěn è! 我一天没吃饭了，现在很饿！ I haven't eaten the whole day and I am so hungry now!	我 一天 没 吃饭 了 现在 很饿	wǒ yì tiān méi chīfàn le xiànzài hěn è	I one day have not to eat (completed action marker) now very hungry

97	儿子	érzi	noun: son	Tā érzi yǐjīng shàng dàxué le. 他儿子已经上大学了。 His son is already in university.	他儿子 已经 上大学 了	tā érzi yǐjīng shàng dàxué le	his son already to attend university (indicating a change of state)
98	二	èr	numeral: two	Wǒ zhù zài èr lóu. 我住在二楼。 I live on the second floor.	我 住 在 二 楼	wǒ zhù zài èr lóu	I to live (located) at two floor
99	饭	fàn	noun: cooked rice / meal	Nǐ chīfàn le ma? 你吃饭了吗? Have you eaten?	你 吃饭 了 吗	nǐ chīfàn le ma	you to have a meal (completed action marker) (particle for "yes-no" questions)
100	饭店	fàndiàn	noun: restaurant / hotel	Zhè jiā fàndiàn de cài hěn hǎochī. 这家饭店的菜很好吃。 The food in this restaurant is very tasty.	这 家 饭店 的 菜 很 好吃	zhè jiā fàndiàn de cài hěn hǎochī	this classifier for businesses restaurant (used after an attribute) dish (type of food) very tasty