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HSK 3.0 - Level 1 Vocabulary With Sentence Examples 101-200

NO.	Word	Pinyin	Definition	Sentence Examples	Literal Translations		
101	房间	fángjiān	noun: room	<p>Zhège fángjiān lǐ yǒu liǎng zhāng chuáng.</p> <p>这个房间里有两张床。</p> <p>There are two beds in this room.</p>	这个 房间 里 有 两 张 床	zhège fángjiān lǐ yǒu liǎng zhāng chuáng	this one room inside there are two classifier for flat objects bed
102	房子	fángzi	noun: house	<p>Wǒ dì mǎi le yí gè fángzi.</p> <p>我弟买了一个房子。</p> <p>My younger brother bought a house.</p>	我 弟 买 了 一 个 房 子	wǒ dì mǎi le yí gè fángzi	my younger brother to buy (completed action marker) one classifier for people or objects house
103	放	fàng	verb: to put	<p>Nǐ zhīdào wǒ de shǒujī fàng nǎr le ma?</p> <p>你知道我的手机放哪儿了吗？</p> <p>Do you know where I put my cellphone?</p>	你 知 道 我 的 手 机 放	nǐ zhīdào wǒ de shǒujī fàng	you to know I ~'s (possessive particle) cellphone to put

					哪儿 了 吗	nǎr le ma	where? (completed action marker) (particle for "yes-no" questions)
104	放假	fàngjià	verb: to have a holiday or vacation	Nǐ fàngjià qù nǎr wán le? 你放假去哪儿玩了? Where did you go for the holiday?	你 放假 去 哪儿 玩 了	nǐ fàngjià qù nǎr wán le	you to have a holiday or vacation to go to (a place) where? to have fun (completed action marker)
105	放学	fàngxué	verb: to finish class (for the day)	Fàngxué hòu wǒmen yìqǐ qù túshūguǎn ba. 放学后我们一起去图书馆吧。 Let's go to the library together after school.	放学后 我们 一起 去 图书馆 吧	fàngxué hòu wǒmen yìqǐ qù túshūguǎn ba	after school we together to go to (a place) library (indicating suggestion, request or mild command)
106	飞	fēi	verb: to fly / to travel by plane	Wǒ míngtiān fēi Běijīng. 我明天飞北京。 I am flying to Beijing tomorrow.	我 明天 飞 北京	wǒ míngtiān fēi Běijīng	I tomorrow to fly (travel by plane) Beijing

107	飞机	fēijī	noun: airplane	<p>Zhè shì wǒ dìyī cì zuòfēijī. 这是我第一次坐飞机。</p> <p>This is my first time taking an airplane.</p>	<p>这 zhè this 是 shì is 我 wǒ I 第一次 dìyī cì the first time 坐飞机 zuòfēijī to catch a plane</p>
108	非常	fēicháng	adverb: very / extremely	<p>Wǒ fēicháng xǐhuan chī Zhōngguócài. 我非常喜欢吃中国菜。</p> <p>I like to eat Chinese food very much.</p>	<p>我 wǒ I 非常 fēicháng very much 喜欢 xǐhuan to like 吃 chī to eat 中国菜 Zhōngguócài Chinese cuisine</p>
109	分	fēn	noun: point / mark classifier: one cent (unit of money)	<p>Nǐ kǎo le duōshao fēn? 你考了多少分?</p> <p>What score did you get (in the exam)?</p>	<p>你 nǐ you 考 kǎo to take an exam 了 le (completed action marker) 多少 duōshao how many 分 fēn point (in an exam)</p>
110	风	fēng	noun: wind	<p>Wàibian fēng dà, duō chuān diǎnr yīfu. 外边风大，多穿点儿衣服。</p> <p>It's very windy outside. Put on more clothes.</p>	<p>外边 wàibian outside 风 fēng wind 大 dà big 多 duō more 穿 chuān to wear 点儿 diǎnr a little 衣服 yīfu clothes</p>

111	干	gān	adjective: dry	Yīfu gān le méiyǒu? 衣服干了没有? Have the clothes gotten dried yet?	衣服 干 了 没有	yīfu gān le méiyǒu	clothes dry (completed action marker) yes or no? (used at the end to form a question)
112	干净	gānjìng	adjective: clean	Zhè jiā fàndiàn hěn gānjìng, wǒmen zài zhèr chī ba. 这家饭店很干净，我们在这儿吃吧。 This restaurant is very clean. Let's eat here.	这 家 饭店 很干净 我们 在这儿 吃 吧	zhè jiā fàndiàn hěn gānjìng wǒmen zài zhèr chī ba	this classifier for families or businesses restaurant very clean we at here to eat (indicating suggestion, request or mild command)
113	干	gàn	verb: to do / to work	Wǒ wǎnshang yǒushì yào gàn, bùnéng gēn nǐ chīfàn le. 我晚上有事要干，不能跟你吃饭了。 I have something to do at night and won't be able to eat with you.	我 晚上 有事 要 干 不能 跟 你 吃饭 了	wǒ wǎnshang yǒushì yào gàn bùnéng gēn nǐ chīfàn le	I evening to have things to need to do cannot to go with you to have a meal (indicating a change of state)

114	干什么	gàn shénme	verb: what are (you) doing?	Nǐ zài gànshénme? 你在干什么? What are you doing?	你 在 干什么	nǐ zài gànshénme	you (indicating action in progress) doing what?
115	高	gāo	adjective: high / tall	Shànghǎi yǒu hěn duō gāolóu. 上海有很多高楼。 There are many tall buildings in Shanghai.	上海 有 很多 高楼	Shànghǎi yǒu hěn duō gāolóu	Shanghai there are a lot of high building
116	高兴	gāoxìng	adjective: happy / glad	Hěn gāoxìng rènshi nǐ! 很高兴认识你! Nice to meet you!	很 高兴 认识 你	hěn gāoxìng rènshi nǐ	very happy to know you
117	告诉	gàosu	verb: to tell	Zhè jiàn shì búyào gàosu biéren. 这件事不要告诉别人。 Don't tell others about this.	这 件 事 不要 告诉 别人	zhè jiàn shì búyào gàosu biéren	this classifier for events, things, clothes etc matter don't! to tell other people
118	哥哥/哥	gēge / gē	noun: older brother	Wǒ gē zài Shēnzhèn gōngzuò. 我哥在深圳工作。 My older brother works in Shenzhen.	我 哥 在 深圳 工作	wǒ gē zài Shēnzhèn gōngzuò	my elder brother (to be) in Shenzhen to work

119	歌	gē	noun: song	Nǐ huìbúhuì chàng Zhōngwén gē? 你会不会唱中文歌? Can you sing Chinese songs?	你 会 不 会 唱 中 文 歌 nǐ huìbúhuì chàng Zhōngwén gē you can or cannot? to sing Chinese song
120	个	gè	classifier: for people or objects	Tā shì gè hǎo rén. 他是个好人。 He's a good person.	他 是 个 好 人 tā shì gè hǎo rén he is classifier for people or objects good person
121	给	gěi	verb: to give	Zhè shì wǒ nán péngyou gěi wǒ de. 这是我男朋友给我的。 My boyfriend gave me this.	这 是 我 男 朋 友 给 我 的 zhè shì wǒ nán péngyou gěi wǒ de this is my boyfriend to give me (used at the end for emphasis)
122	跟	gēn	conjunction: with / and	Nǐ zài gēn shuí shuō huà? 你在跟谁说话? Who are you talking with?	你 在 跟 谁 说 话 nǐ zài gēn shuí / shéi shuō huà you (indicating action in progress) with who to talk

123	工人	gōngrén	noun: worker	<p>Zhèxiē gōngrén zhōng, yǒu yíban shì Zhōngguó rén.</p> <p>这些工人中，有一半是中国人。</p> <p>Among these workers, half of them are Chinese.</p>	<p>这些 zhèxiē these</p> <p>工人 gōngrén worker</p> <p>中 zhōng among</p> <p>有 yǒu there are</p> <p>一半 yíban half</p> <p>是 shì are</p> <p>中国人 Zhōngguó rén Chinese person</p>
124	工作	gōngzuò	noun: job	<p>Nǐ shì zuò shénme gōngzuò de?</p> <p>你是做什么工作的？</p> <p>What is your job?</p>	<p>你 nǐ you</p> <p>是 shì (with 的 at the end to indicate category, characteristic, etc.)</p> <p>做 zuò to do</p> <p>什么 shénme what?</p> <p>工作 gōngzuò job</p> <p>的 de (used at the end for emphasis)</p>
125	关	guān	verb: to close / to turn off	<p>Chūmén qián jìde guān dēng!</p> <p>出门前记得关灯！</p> <p>Before going out, remember to turn off the light!</p>	<p>出门 chūmén to go out</p> <p>前 qián before</p> <p>记得 jìde to remember</p> <p>关 guān to turn off</p> <p>灯 dēng light</p>
126	关上	guānshàng	verb: to close (a door) / to turn off (a light, electrical equipment, etc.)	<p>Tā shēngqì de guānshàng le mén.</p> <p>他生气地关上了门。</p> <p>He closed the door angrily.</p>	<p>他 tā he</p> <p>生气 shēngqì angry</p> <p>地 de -ly</p> <p>关上 guānshàng to close (a door)</p>

					了 门	le mén	(completed action marker) door
127	贵	guì	adjective: expensive	Zhège shāngdiàn lǐ de dōngxi hěn guì. 这个商店里的东西很贵。 Things in this store are very expensive.	这个 商店 里 的 东西 很 贵	zhège shāngdiàn lǐ de dōngxi hěn guì	this store inside (used after an attribute) stuff very expensive
128	国	guó	noun: country	Nǐ shì nǎ guó rén? 你是哪国人? Which country are you from?	你 是 哪 国 人	nǐ shì nǎ guó rén	you are which country people
129	国家	guójiā	noun: country / nation	Zhège guójiā bǐ nàge dà hěn duō. 这个国家比那个大很多。 This country is much bigger than that one.	这个 国家 比 那个 大 很多	zhège guójiā bǐ nàge dà hěn duō	this country than that one big a lot

130	国外	guówài	noun: abroad / overseas	Wǒ mèimei zài guówài dúshū. 我妹妹在国外读书。 My younger sister is studying abroad.	我 妹妹 在 国外 读书	wǒ mèimei zài guówài dúshū	my younger sister (to be) in abroad to attend school
131	过	guò	verb: to celebrate (a holiday) / to spend or pass (time)	Nǐ jīnnián huíjiā guònián ma? 你今年回家过年吗? Are you going home to celebrate the (Chinese) new year (this year)?	你 今年 回家 过年 吗	nǐ jīnnián huíjiā guònián ma	you this year to return home to celebrate the Chinese New Year (particle for "yes-no" questions)
132	还	hái	adverb: also / in addition	Nǐ hái xiǎngyào shénme? 你还想要什么? What else do you want?	你 还 想要 什么	nǐ hái xiǎngyào shénme	you in addition to want what?
133	还是	háishi	conjunction: or	Nǐ xiǎng chī mǐfàn háishi miàntiáor? 你想吃米饭还是面条儿? Do you want to eat rice or noodles?	你 想 吃 米饭 还是 面条儿	nǐ xiǎng chī mǐfàn háishi miàntiáor	you to want to eat (cooked) rice or noodles

134	还有	hái yǒu	furthermore / still	Wǒmen hái yǒu duōshao shíjiān? 我们还有多少时间? How much time do we still have?	我们 还有 多少 时间	wǒmen hái yǒu duōshao shíjiān	we in addition how much time
135	孩子	háizi	noun: child	Nǐ yǒu méiyǒu háizi? 你有没有孩子? Do you have any kids?	你 有没有 孩子	nǐ yǒu méiyǒu háizi	you do (you, they, etc.) have... child
136	汉语	Hànyǔ	noun: Mandarin / Chinese language	Wǒ lái Zhōngguó xuéxí Hànyǔ. 我来中国学习汉语。 I came to China to study Mandarin.	我 来 中国 学习 汉语	wǒ lái Zhōngguó xuéxí Hànyǔ	I to come China to learn Chinese language
137	汉字	Hànzì	noun: Chinese character	Wǒ rènshi liǎng sān bǎi gè Hànzì. 我认识两三百个汉字。 I know two to three hundred Chinese characters.	我 认识 两 三 百 个 汉字	wǒ rènshi liǎng sān bǎi gè Hànzì	I to recognize two three hundred classifier for people or objects Chinese character
138	好	hǎo	adjective: good	Tā de Zhōngwén shì bān lǐ zuìhǎo de. 他的中文是班里最好的。	他 的 中文	tā de Zhōngwén	he ~'s (possessive particle) Chinese

				His Chinese is the best in our class.	是 班 里 最 好 的	shì bān lǐ zuìhǎo de	is class inside best (used at the end for emphasis)
139	好吃	hǎochī	adjective: tasty / delicious	Nǐ juéde nǎyíge cài zuì hǎochī? 你觉得哪一个菜最好吃? Which dish do you think is the most delicious?	你 觉 得 哪 一 个 菜 最 好 吃	nǐ juéde nǎyíge cài zuì hǎochī	you to think which dish (type of food) most delicious
140	好看	hǎokàn	adjective: good-looking / good (of a movie, book, TV show, etc.)	Wǒ péngyou shuō zhège diànyǐng hěn hǎokàn. 我朋友说这个电影很好看。 My friend said that this film was very good.	我 朋 友 说 这 个 电 影 很 好 看	wǒ péngyou shuō zhège diànyǐng hěn hǎokàn	my friend to say this movie very good (of a movie, book, TV show etc)
141	好听	hǎotīng	adjective: pleasant to hear	Zhège gē fēicháng hǎotīng. 这个歌非常好听。 This song is very good.	这 个 歌 非 常 好 听	zhège gē fēicháng hǎotīng	this song very pleasant to hear

142	好玩儿	hǎowánr	adjective: fun / interesting	Nǐ zhīdào Shànghǎi nǎlǐ hǎowánr ma? 你知道上海哪里好玩儿吗? Do you know any place that is fun in Shanghai?	你 知道 上海 哪里 好玩儿 吗	nǐ zhīdào Shànghǎi nǎlǐ hǎowánr ma	you to know Shanghai where? fun (particle for "yes-no" questions)
143	号	hào	noun: day of a month	Jīntiān jǐ hào le? 今天几号了? What is today's date?	今天 几 号 了	jīntiān jǐ hào le	today how many day of a month (indicating a change of state)
144	喝	hē	verb: to drink	Nǐ xiǎng hē lěngshuǐ háishi rèshuǐ? 你想喝冷水还是热水? Do you want to drink cold or hot water?	你 想 喝 冷水 还是 热水	nǐ xiǎng hē lěngshuǐ háishi rèshuǐ	you to want to drink cold water or hot water
145	和	hé	conjunction: and / with	Wǒ hé tā shì hǎopéngyou. 我和他是好朋友。 He and I are good friends.	我 和 他 是 好朋友	wǒ hé tā shì hǎopéngyou	I and he are good friend

146	很	hěn	adverb: very / very much	Tā nán péngyou hěn gāo. 她男朋友很高。 Her boyfriend is very tall.	她 男朋友 很 高	tā nán péngyou hěn gāo	her boyfriend very tall
147	后	hòu	noun: back / after	Wǒ liǎng diǎn hòu yǒu shíjiān. 我两点后有时间。 I will have time after 2 o'clock.	我 两点 后 有 时间	wǒ liǎng diǎn hòu yǒu shíjiān	I two o'clock after to have time
148	后边	hòubian	noun: behind	Xuéxiào hòubian yǒu yì jiā shāngchǎng. 学校后边有一家商场。 There is a shopping mall behind the school.	学校 后边 有 一 家 商场	xuéxiào hòubian yǒu yì jiā shāngchǎng	school back there is one classifier for families or businesses shopping mall
149	后天	hòutiān	noun: the day after tomorrow	Hòutiān huì xià yǔ. 后天会下雨。 The day after tomorrow will rain.	后天 会 下雨	hòutiān huì xià yǔ	the day after tomorrow will to rain
150	花	huā	noun: flower	Wǒ nán péngyou chángcháng sòng wǒ huā. 我男朋友常常送我花。 My boyfriend often buys me flowers.	我 男朋友 常常 送	wǒ nán péngyou chángcháng sòng	my boyfriend often to give (as a present)

					我 花	wǒ huā	me flower
151	话	huà	noun: speech / language / dialect	Wǒ tīngbudǒng Guǎngdōnghuà. 我听不懂广东话。 I cannot understand Cantonese.	我 听不懂 广东话	wǒ tīngbudǒng Guǎngdōnghuà	I unable to understand what one hears Cantonese language
152	坏	huài	adjective: bad	Wǒ bù juéde tā shì gè huàirén. 我不觉得他是个坏人。 I don't think he is a bad person.	我 不 觉得 他 是 个 坏人	wǒ bù juéde tā shì gè huàirén	I not to think he is classifier for people or objects bad person
153	还	huán	verb: to pay back / to return	Wǒ qù túshūguǎn huánshū. 我去图书馆还书。 I am going to the library to return a book.	我 去 图书馆 还书	wǒ qù túshūguǎn huánshū	I to go to (a place) library to return books
154	回	huí	verb: to go back	Nǐ shénmeshíhou huíguó? 你什么时候回国? When will you go back to your country?	你 什么时候 回国	nǐ shénmeshíhou huíguó	you when? to return to one's home country

155	回答	huídá	verb: to answer	<p>Wǒ bù zhīdào zěnmē huídá tā. 我不知道怎么回答他。 I don't know how to answer him.</p>	我 不知道 怎么 回答 他	<p>wǒ bù zhīdào zěnmē huídá tā</p>	<p>I not know how? to answer him</p>
156	回到	huídào	verb: to return to	<p>Wǒ huídào jiā de shíhòu, yǐjīng hěn wǎn le. 我回到家的时候，已经很晚了。 When I got home, it was already very late.</p>	我 回到 家 的 时候 已经 很 晚 了	<p>wǒ huídào jiā de shíhòu yǐjīng hěn wǎn le</p>	<p>I to return to home (used after an attribute) time (when) already very late (indicating a change of state)</p>
157	回家	huí jiā	verb: to return home	<p>Wǒ yào huí jiā shuìjiào. 我要回家睡觉。 I want to go home to sleep.</p>	我 要 回家 睡觉	<p>wǒ yào huí jiā shuìjiào</p>	<p>I to want to return home to sleep</p>
158	回来	huílái	verb: to come back	<p>Nǐ jǐdiǎn huílái? 你几点回来? What time will you be back?</p>	你 几点 回来	<p>nǐ jǐdiǎn huílái</p>	<p>you what time? to return</p>

159	回去	huíqù	verb: to go back	Tā huíqù le méiyǒu? 她回去了没有? Did she go back?	她 回 去 了 没有	tā huíqù le méiyǒu	she to return (completed action marker) yes or no? (used at the end to form a question)
160	会	huì	verb: can / to be able to	Wǒ huì shuō yìdiǎnr Hànyǔ. 我会说一点儿汉语。 I can speak a little Mandarin.	我 会 说 一点 儿 汉语	wǒ huì shuō yìdiǎnr Hànyǔ	I can to speak a little Chinese language
161	火车	huǒchē	noun: train	Jīpiào tài guì le, wǒ zuò huǒchē qù. 机票太贵了，我坐火车去。 The plane ticket is too expensive. I will go by train.	机 票 太 贵 了 我 坐 火 车 去	jīpiào tài guì le wǒ zuò huǒchē qù	air ticket too expensive I to take (a bus, airplane etc) train to go to (a place)
162	机场	jīchǎng	noun: airport	Qù jīchǎng duōshao qián? 去机场多少钱? How much does it cost to go to the airport?	去 机 场 多 少 钱	qù jīchǎng duōshao qián	to go to (a place) airport how much money

163	机票	jīpiào	noun: plane ticket	<p>Nǐ mǎi le jīpiào méiyǒu?</p> <p>你买了机票没有?</p> <p>Have you bought the plane ticket yet?</p>	<p>你 买了 机票 没有</p> <p>nǐ mǎi le jīpiào méiyǒu</p> <p>you to buy (completed action marker) air ticket yes or no? (used at the end to form a question)</p>
164	鸡蛋	jīdàn	noun: chicken egg	<p>Qǐng zài wǒ de miàntiáor lǐ fàng yí gè jīdàn.</p> <p>请在我的面条儿里放一个鸡蛋。</p> <p>Please put an egg in my noodles.</p>	<p>请 在 我的 面条儿 里 放 一 个 鸡蛋</p> <p>qǐng zài wǒ de miàntiáor lǐ fàng yí gè jīdàn</p> <p>please (to be) in my noodles inside to put one classifier for people or objects (chicken) egg</p>
165	几	jǐ	numeral: how many	<p>Nǐ yì tiān gōngzuò jǐ ge xiǎoshí?</p> <p>你一天工作几个小时?</p> <p>How many hours do you work a day?</p>	<p>你 一天 工作 几个 小时</p> <p>nǐ yì tiān gōngzuò jǐ ge xiǎoshí</p> <p>you one day to work how many hour</p>

166	记	jì	verb: to record / to write down	<p>Tā de diànhuà hàomǎ wǒ jì zài běnzi shàng le.</p> <p>他的电话号码我记在本子上了。</p> <p>I wrote down his phone number on my notebook.</p>	<p>他的 tā de his</p> <p>电话号码 diànhuà hàomǎ telephone number</p> <p>我 wǒ I</p> <p>记 jì to note</p> <p>在 zài (located) at</p> <p>本子 běnzi notebook</p> <p>上 shàng on</p> <p>了 le (completed action marker)</p>
167	记得	jìde	verb: to remember	<p>Wǒ bú jìde tā de míngzi le.</p> <p>我不记得他的名字了。</p> <p>I don't remember his name.</p>	<p>我 wǒ I</p> <p>不 bú not</p> <p>记得 jìde to remember</p> <p>他的 tā de his</p> <p>名字 míngzi name</p> <p>了 le (indicating a change of state)</p>
168	记住	jìzhu	verb: to bear in mind / to learn by heart	<p>Jìzhu wǒ shuō de huà!</p> <p>记住我说的话！</p> <p>Remember what I said!</p>	<p>记住 jìzhu to remember</p> <p>我 wǒ I</p> <p>说 shuō to speak</p> <p>的 de (used after an attribute)</p> <p>话 huà words</p>
169	家	jiā	noun: home / family	<p>Nǐ jiā yǒu jǐ kǒu rén?</p> <p>你家有几口人？</p> <p>How many people are there in your family?</p>	<p>你 nǐ your</p> <p>家 jiā family</p> <p>有 yǒu there are</p> <p>几 jǐ how many</p>

					口 人	kǒu rén	classifier for family members person
170	家里	jiā li	noun: (at) home / (in one's) family	<p>Jiā li méi chī de le, wǒmen qù fàndiàn chī ba.</p> <p>家里没吃的了，我们去饭店吃吧。</p> <p>There is no food at home. Let's go eat in a restaurant.</p>	家里 没 吃的 了 我们 去饭店 吃 吧	jiā li méi chī de le wǒmen qù fàndiàn chī ba	<p>at home</p> <p>not have</p> <p>things to eat (food)</p> <p>(indicating a change of state)</p> <p>we</p> <p>to go to a restaurant</p> <p>to eat</p> <p>(indicating suggestion, request or mild command)</p>
171	家人	jiārén	noun: family member	<p>Wǒ jiārén dōu zài guówài.</p> <p>我家人都在国外。</p> <p>All my family is abroad.</p>	我 家人 都 在 国外	wǒ jiārén dōu zài guówài	<p>my</p> <p>(one's) family</p> <p>all</p> <p>(location) at</p> <p>abroad</p>
172	间	jiān	classifier: for rooms	<p>Wǒ yào yì jiān dàchuángfáng.</p> <p>我要一间大床房。</p> <p>I wanna get a room with a big bed.</p>	我 要 一 间 大床房	wǒ yào yì jiān dàchuángfáng	<p>I</p> <p>to want</p> <p>one</p> <p>classifier for rooms</p> <p>hotel room with one big bed</p>

173	见	jiàn	verb: to see / to meet	Hǎojiǔbùjiàn, nǐ zuìjìn zěnmeyàng? 好久不见，你最近怎么样？ Long time no see. How have you been lately?	好久不见 hǎojiǔbùjiàn long time no see 你 nǐ you 最近 zuìjìn recently 怎么样 zěnmeyàng how are things?
174	见面	jiànmiàn	verb: to meet (with someone) / to see each other	Wǒmen jīntiān wǎnshang liù diǎn jiànmiàn, hǎo ma? 我们今天晚上六点见面，好吗？ Let's meet at 6 in the evening, okay?	我们 wǒmen we 今天 jīntiān today 晚上 wǎnshang evening 六点 liù diǎn six o'clock 见面 jiànmiàn to meet 好吗 hǎo ma okay?
175	教	jiāo	verb: to teach	Wǒ xiǎng qù Zhōngguó jiāo Yīngyǔ. 我想去中国教英语。 I want to go to China to teach English.	我 wǒ I 想 xiǎng to want 去 qù to go to (a place) 中国 Zhōngguó China 教 jiāo to teach 英语 Yīngyǔ English (language)
176	叫	jiào	verb: to call / to be called	Wǒ jiào Eileen, nǐ ne? 我叫 Eileen，你呢？ My name is Eileen. And yours?	我叫 wǒ jiào I to be called Eileen 你 nǐ you 呢 ne ("And ...?")

177	教学楼	jiàoxuélóu	noun: school building	Nǐ zài nǎyíge jiàoxuélóu lǐ shàngkè? 你在哪一个教学楼里上课? In which school building do you have class?	你 在 哪 一个 教学 楼 里 上课	nǐ zài nǎyíge jiàoxuélóu lǐ shàngkè	you (located) at which teaching school building inside to attend class
178	姐姐 / 姐	jiějie / jiě	noun: older sister	Wǒ jiějie shì yīshēng. 我姐姐是医生。 My older sister is a doctor.	我 姐 姐 是 医 生	wǒ jiějie shì yīshēng	my older sister is doctor
179	介绍	jièshào	verb: to introduce	Ràng wǒ jièshào yíxià, zhè shì Lǐ Xiānsheng. 让我介绍一下，这是李先生。 Allow me to introduce Mr. Li.	让 我 介 绍 一 下 这 是 李 先 生	ràng wǒ jièshào yíxià zhè shì Lǐ Xiānsheng	to allow me to introduce (sb to sb) to do (sth for a bit) this is surname Li Mister (Mr.)
180	今年	jīnnián	noun: this year	Wǒ jīnnián bāyuè qù Zhōngguó. 我今年八月去中国。 I will go to China in August of this year.	我 今 年 八 月 去 中 国	wǒ jīnnián Bāyuè qù Zhōngguó	I this year August to go to (a place) China

181	今天	jīntiān	noun: today	Jīntiān de tiānqì zhēn hǎo! 今天的天气真好! Today's weather is so good!	今天的 天气 真好	jīntiān de tiānqì zhēn hǎo	today (used after an attribute) weather really good
182	进	jìn	verb: to enter	Wǒ kànjiàn yí gè nǚhái jìn le tā de fángjiān. 我看见一个女孩进了他的房间。 I saw a girl entered his room.	我 看见 一 个 女孩 进 了 他的 房间	wǒ kànjiàn yí gè nǚhái jìn le tā de fángjiān	I to catch sight of one classifier for people or objects girl to enter (completed action marker) his room
183	进来	jìnlái	verb: to come in	Wǒ néng jìnlái ma? 我能进来吗? Can I come in?	我 能 进来 吗	wǒ néng jìnlái ma	I can to come in (particle for "yes-no" questions)
184	进去	jìnqù	verb: to go in	Wǒ zěnmē jìnqù? 我怎么进去? How do I get in?	我 怎么 进去	wǒ zěnmē jìnqù	I how? to go in

185	九	jiǔ	numeral: nine	<p>Zhè běn shū jiǔ kuài qián. 这本书九块钱。 This book costs 9 yuan.</p>	这 本 书 九 块 钱	<p>zhè běn shū jiǔ kuài qián</p>	<p>this classifier for books book nine classifier for money: yuan money</p>
186	就	jiù	adverb: as early as / already	<p>Wǒ yí gè xiǎoshí qián jiù dào le. 我一个小时就就到了。 I was already here an hour ago.</p>	我 一 个 小 时 前 就 到 了	<p>wǒ yí gè xiǎoshí qián jiù dào le</p>	<p>I one classifier for people or objects hour ago as early as arrive (completed action marker)</p>
187	觉得	juéde	verb: to think / to feel	<p>Nǐ juéde Hànyǔ nán ma? 你觉得汉语难吗? Do you think that Mandarin is difficult?</p>	你 觉 得 汉 语 难 吗	<p>nǐ juéde Hànyǔ nán ma</p>	<p>you to think Chinese language difficult (particle for "yes-no" questions)</p>
188	开	kāi	verb: to open / to turn on	<p>Qǐngwèn, zhège shāngchǎng jǐdiǎn kāimén? 请问，这个商场几点开门? Excuse me, what time does this</p>	请 问 这 个 商 场 几 点	<p>qǐngwèn zhège shāngchǎng jǐdiǎn</p>	<p>Excuse me, may I ask...? this shopping mall what time?</p>

				shopping mall open?	开门	kāimén	to open for business
189	开车	kāichē	verb: to drive a car	Nǐ huì kāichē ma? 你会开车吗? Do you know how to drive?	你 会 开车 吗	nǐ huì kāichē ma	you can to drive a car (particle for "yes-no" questions)
190	开会	kāihuì	verb: to hold or attend a meeting	Wǒmen zài nǎ kāihuì? 我们在哪儿开会? Where are we going to have the meeting?	我们 在哪儿 开会	women zài nǎ kāihuì	we at where to hold a meeting
191	开玩笑	kāi wánxiào	verb: to joke	Wǒ zài gēn nǐ kāiwánxiào! 我在跟你开玩笑! I am joking with you!	我 在 跟 你 开玩笑	wǒ zài gēn nǐ kāiwánxiào	I (indicating an action in progress) with you to joke
192	看	kàn	verb: to watch / to read / to see / to look at	Kàn, xià yǔ le! 看, 下雨了! Look! It's raining.	看 下雨 了	kàn xià yǔ le	to look at to rain (indicating a change of state)
193	看病	kànbìng	verb: to see a doctor	Wǒ yào qù yīyuàn kànbìng. 我要去医院看病。 I want to go to a hospital to see a	我 要 去	wǒ yào qù	I to want to go to (a place)

				doctor.	医院 看病	yīyuàn kànbìng	hospital to visit a doctor
194	看到	kàndào	verb: to see (something or someone for a greater duration of time)	Nǐ kàndào wǒ de qiánbāo le ma? 你看到我的钱包了吗? Have you seen my wallet?	你 看到 我的 钱包 了 吗	nǐ kàndào wǒ de qiánbāo le ma	you to see my wallet (completed action marker) (particle for "yes-no" questions)
195	看见	kànjiàn	verb: to see / to catch sight of	Wǒ zuótiān zài túshūguǎn kànjiàn nǐ le. 我昨天在图书馆看见你了。 I saw you in the library yesterday.	我 昨天 在 图书馆 看见 你 了	wǒ zuótiān zài túshūguǎn kànjiàn nǐ le	I yesterday (located) at library to see you (completed action marker)
196	考	kǎo	verb: to test / to take an exam	Wǒ kǎo le bāshí fēn. 我考了八十分。 I got an 80 in the test.	我 考 了 八十 分	wǒ kǎo le bāshí fēn	I to take an exam (completed action marker) eighty point (in an exam)

197	考试	kǎoshì	noun: exam	<p>Wǒ míngtiān xiàwǔ yǒu gè kǎoshì. 我明天下午有个考试。</p> <p>I will have an exam tomorrow afternoon.</p>	我 明天 下午 有 个 考试	<p>wǒ míngtiān xiàwǔ yǒu gè kǎoshì</p>	<p>I tomorrow afternoon to have classifier for people or objects exam</p>
198	渴	kě	adjective: thirsty	<p>Wǒ kě le, nǐ néng gěi wǒ yì bēi shuǐ ma? 我渴了，你能给我一杯水吗？</p> <p>I am thirsty. Can you give me a glass of water?</p>	我 渴 了 你 能 给 我 一 杯 水 吗	<p>wǒ kě le nǐ néng gěi wǒ yì bēi shuǐ ma</p>	<p>I thirsty (indicating a change of state) you can to give me a glass of water (particle for "yes-no" questions)</p>
199	课	kè	noun: class / lesson	<p>Lǎoshī, xiàcì kè shì shénmeshíhou? 老师，下次课是什么时候？</p> <p>Teacher, when will the next class be?</p>	老师 下次 课 是 什么时候	<p>lǎoshī xiàcì kè shì shénmeshíhou</p>	<p>teacher next time lesson is when?</p>
200	课本	kèběn	noun: textbook	<p>Kèběn lǐ de zì nǐ dōu rènshi ma? 课本里的字你都认识吗？</p> <p>Do you know all the Chinese characters in this textbook?</p>	课 本 里 的 字 你	<p>kèběn lǐ de zì nǐ</p>	<p>textbook inside (used after an attribute) (Chinese) character you</p>

					都 认识 吗	dōu rènshi ma	all to recognize (particle for "yes-no" questions)
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