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HSK 3.0 - Level 1 Vocabulary With Sentence Examples 201-300

NO.	Word	Pinyin	Definition	Sentence Examples	Literal Translations
201	课文	kèwén	noun: text (in textbooks)	Shuí néng dú yíxià zhè piān kèwén? 谁能读一下这篇课文? Who can read aloud this text?	谁 shéi / shuí who 能 néng can 读 dú to read 一下 yíxià (used after a verb) give it a go 这 zhè this 篇 piān classifier for articles 课文 kèwén text
202	口	kǒu	classifier: for family members	Wǒ jiā yǒu wǔ kǒu rén. 我家有五口人。 There are five people in my family.	我 wǒ my 家 jiā family 有 yǒu there are 五 wǔ five 口 kǒu classifier for family members 人 rén person

203	块	kuài	classifier: for money (yuan)	<p>Bāozi yí kuài qián yí gè. 包子一块钱一个。 One yuan for one steamed stuffed bun.</p>	<p>包子 bāozi steamed stuffed bun 一块 yí kuài one yuan 钱 qián money 一 yí one 个 gè classifier for people or objects</p>
204	快	kuài	adjective: quick	<p>Nǐ shuōhuà tài kuài le, wǒ tīngbudǒng. 你说话太快了，我听不懂。 You speak too fast. I don't understand.</p>	<p>你 nǐ you 说话 shuōhuà to speak 太快了 tài kuài le too fast 我 wǒ I 听不懂 tīngbudǒng unable to make sense of what one is hearing</p>
205	来	lái	verb: to come	<p>Nǐ míngtiān lái bù lái? 你明天来不来? Will you come tomorrow?</p>	<p>你 nǐ you 明天 míngtiān tomorrow 来不来 lái bù lái to come or not to come</p>

206	来到	láidào	verb: to come (to) / to arrive	<p>Tā láidào wǒ jiā gàosu wǒ, tā míngtiān huíguó. 他来到我家告诉我，他明天回国。 He came to my home and told me that he will return to his country tomorrow.</p>	<p>他 tā he 来到 láidào to come to 我家 wǒ jiā my home 告诉我 gàosu wǒ to tell me 他 tā he 明天 míngtiān tomorrow 回国 huíguó to return to one's home country</p>
207	老	lǎo	adjective: old (referring to people)	<p>Tā lǎo le, hěn duō shìqíng dōu bú jìde le. 他老了，很多事情都不记得了。 He is getting old and doesn't remember many things.</p>	<p>他 tā he 老 lǎo old (of people) 了 le (indicating a change of state) 很多 hěn duō a lot of 事情 shìqíng matter 都 dōu all 不记得 bú jìde not remember 了 le (indicating a change of state)</p>

208	老人	lǎorén	noun: old person	<p>Nàge lǎorén de shēntǐ hěn hǎo.</p> <p>那个老人的身体很好。</p> <p>That old person is in good health.</p>	那个	nàge	that one
					老人	lǎorén	old man or woman
					的	de	(used after an attribute)
					身体	shēntǐ	health
					很好	hěn hǎo	very good
209	老师	lǎoshī	noun: teacher	<p>Wǒ xiǎng zhǎo yí gè lǎoshī lái jiāo wǒ Hànyǔ.</p> <p>我想找一个老师来教我汉语。</p> <p>I want to find a teacher to teach me Mandarin.</p>	我想	wǒ xiǎng	I want
					找	zhǎo	to find
					一	yí	one
					个	gè	classifier for people or objects
					老师	lǎoshī	teacher
					来	lái	in order to
					教	jiāo	to teach
					我	wǒ	me
					汉语	Hànyǔ	Chinese language
210	了	le	particle: (completed action marker)	<p>Nǐ mǎi le shénme?</p> <p>你买了什么？</p> <p>What did you buy?</p>	你	nǐ	you
					买	mǎi	to buy
					了	le	(completed action marker)

					什么 shénme what?
211	累	lèi	adjective: tired	<p>Wǒ lèi le, xiǎng xiūxi yíxià. 我累了，想休息一下。 I am tired and I want to rest a little bit.</p>	<p>我 wǒ I</p> <p>累 lài tired</p> <p>了 le (indicating a change of state)</p> <p>想 xiǎng to want</p> <p>休息 xiūxi to rest</p> <p>一下 yíxià to do (sth for a bit)</p>
212	冷	lěng	adjective: cold	<p>Wǒ juéde yǒudiǎnr lěng. 我觉得有点儿冷。 I feel a little cold.</p>	<p>我 wǒ I</p> <p>觉得 juéde to feel</p> <p>有点儿 yǒudiǎnr a little</p> <p>冷 lěng cold</p>
213	里	lǐ	noun: inside (emphasis on the position)	<p>Kèběn bú zài wǒ de shūbāo lǐ. 课本不在我的书包里。 The textbook is not in my schoolbag.</p>	<p>课本 kèběn textbook</p> <p>不在 bú zài to not be</p> <p>我 wǒ I</p> <p>的 de ~'s (possessive particle)</p>

					书包 shūbāo schoolbag 里 lǐ inside
214	里边	lǐbian	noun: inside (emphasis on the location)	Jìnlái ba, tāmen dōu zài lǐbian. 进来吧，他们都在里边。 Come in! They're all inside.	进来 jìnlái to come in 吧 ba (indicating suggestion, request or mild command) 他们 tāmen they 都 dōu all 在 zài (located) at 里边 lǐbian inside
215	两	liǎng	numeral: two	Wǒ mèimei yǒu liǎng gè nǚ'ér. 我妹妹有两个女儿。 My younger sister has two daughters.	我 wǒ my 妹妹 mèimei younger sister 有 yǒu to have 两 liǎng two 个 gè classifier for people or objects 女儿 nǚ'ér daughter

216	零	líng	numeral: zero	<p>Ménpiào yì bǎi líng wǔ kuài yì zhāng. 门票一百零五块一张。 Each entrance ticket costs 105 yuan.</p>	门票 ménpiào ticket (for theater, cinema etc) 一百 yì bǎi one hundred 零 líng zero (means “and” when used with a number) 五 wǔ five 块 kuài classifier for money: yuan 一 yì one 张 zhāng classifier for flat objects
217	六	liù	numeral: six	<p>Tā de nǚ'ér jīnnián liù suì le. 他的女儿今年六岁了。 His daughter is six years old.</p>	他的 tā de his 女儿 nǚ'ér daughter 今年 jīnnián this year 六 liù six 岁 suì classifier for years (of age) 了 le (indicating a change of state)
218	楼	lóu	noun: building / floor	<p>Nǐ zhù zài jǐ lóu? 你住在几楼？ What floor do you live on?</p>	你 nǐ you 住 zhù to live 在 zài (located) at 几楼 jǐ lóu what floor

219	楼上	lóushàng	noun: upstairs	<p>Wǒ péngyou zhù zài lóushàng. 我朋友住在楼上。 My friend lives upstairs.</p>	<p>我 wǒ my</p> <p>朋友 péngyou friend</p> <p>住 zhù to live</p> <p>在 zài (located) at</p> <p>楼上 lóushàng upstairs</p>
220	楼下	lóu xià	noun: downstairs	<p>Xǐshǒujiān zài lóu xià. 洗手间在楼下。 The toilet is downstairs.</p>	<p>洗手间 xǐshǒujiān toilet / washroom</p> <p>在 zài (located) at</p> <p>楼下 lóuxià downstairs</p>
221	路	lù	noun: road / way / path	<p>Nǐ zhīdào huíjiā de lù ma? 你知道回家的路吗? Do you know your way home?</p>	<p>你 nǐ you</p> <p>知道 zhīdào to know</p> <p>回家 huíjiā to return home</p> <p>的 de (used after an attribute)</p> <p>路 lù road / way</p> <p>吗 ma (particle for "yes-no" questions)</p>

222	路口	lùkǒu	noun: crossing / intersection (of roads)	Wǒ zài xiàyíge lùkǒu xiàchē. 我在下一个路口下车。 I'll get off at the next crossing.	我 wǒ I 在 zài (located) at 下一个 xiàyíge the next one 路口 lùkǒu crossing 下车 xiàchē to get off or out of (a bus, train, car etc)
223	路上	lùshang	noun: on the road / on the way	Wǒ zhèngzài huíjiā de lùshang. 我正在回家的路上。 I am on my way home.	我 wǒ I 正在 zhèngzài right in the middle of (doing sth) 回家 huíjiā to return home 的 de (used after an attribute) 路上 lùshang on the road
224	妈妈 / 妈	māma / mā	noun: mother	Wǒ gēn wǒ mā zhù zài yìqǐ. 我跟我妈住在一起。 I live with my mother.	我 wǒ I 跟 gēn with 我妈 wǒ mā my mom 住 zhù to live 在一起 zài yìqǐ to be in the same place

225	马路	mǎlù	noun: street / road	Mǎlù shàng yǒu hěn duō chēzi. 马路上有很多车子。 There are many cars on the street.	马路 上 有 很多 车子	mǎlù shàng yǒu hěn duō chēzi	street on there are a lot of small vehicle (car, bicycle, cart etc)
226	马上	mǎshàng	adverb: at once / right away	Děngyíxià, wǒ mǎshàng huílái. 等一下，我马上回来。 Wait a moment. I will be right back!	等一下 我 马上 回来	děngyíxià wǒ mǎshàng huílái	to wait a moment I right away to return
227	吗	ma	particle: for "yes-no" questions	Nǐ xiànzài máng ma? 你现在忙吗？ Are you busy now?	你 现在 忙 吗	nǐ xiànzài máng ma	you now busy (particle for "yes-no" questions)
228	买	mǎi	verb: to buy	Jìde mǎi jīdàn hé miàntiáo! 记得买鸡蛋和面条儿！ Remember to buy eggs and noodles!	记得 买 鸡蛋 和	jìde mǎi jīdàn hé	to remember to buy (chicken) egg and

					面条儿 miàntiáor noodle
229	慢	màn	adjective: slow	<p>Nǐ néng shuō màn yidiǎnr ma? 你能说慢一点儿吗? Can you speak a little slower?</p>	<p>你 nǐ you 能 néng can 说 shuō to speak 慢 màn slow 一点儿 yidiǎnr a little bit 吗 ma (particle for "yes-no" questions)</p>
230	忙	máng	adjective: busy	<p>Wǒ hěn máng, méi shíjiān xuéxí. 我很忙，没时间学习。 I am very busy and don't have time to study.</p>	<p>我 wǒ I 很 hěn very 忙 máng busy 没 méi not have 时间 shíjiān time 学习 xuéxí to study</p>

231	毛	máo	classifier: for money - ten cents	Chēpiào liǎng kuài wǔ máo. 车票两块五毛。 The bus ticket costs 2 yuan and 50 cents.	车票 chēpiào ticket (for a bus or train) 两 liǎng two 块 kuài classifier for money: yuan 五毛 wǔ máo five mao (50 cents)
232	没	méi	adverb: did not / not	Nǐ shuō shénme? Wǒ méi tīngjiàn. 你说什么？我没听见。 What did you say? I didn't hear.	你 nǐ you 说 shuō to say 什么 shénme what? 我 wǒ I 没 méi did not 听见 tīngjiàn to hear
233	没关系	méi guānxi	it doesn't matter	Méi guānxi, búyòng shuō duìbuqǐ. 没关系，不用说对不起。 It's okay. No need to say "sorry".	没关系 méi guānxi it doesn't matter 不用 búyòng need not 说 shuō to say 对不起 duìbuqǐ I'm sorry
234	没什么	méi shénme	it's nothing	A: Zěnméi le? B: Méi shénme. A: 怎么了？ B: 没什么。 A: What's wrong? B: It's nothing.	怎么了 zěnméi le What's wrong? 没什么 méi shénme It's nothing.

235	没事儿	méishìr	it's nothing / never mind	A: Duìbuqǐ! B: Méishìr! A: 对不起! B: 没事儿! A: Sorry! B: It's nothing!	对不起 duìbuqǐ I'm sorry 没事儿 méi shìr it's nothing
236	没有	méiyǒu	verb: to not have	Tā méiyǒu nǚpéngyou. 他没有女朋友。 He doesn't have a girlfriend.	他 tā he 没有 méiyǒu to not have 女朋友 nǚpéngyou girlfriend
237	妹妹 / 妹	mèimei / mèi	noun: younger sister	Wǒ mèimei zài shàng zhōngxué. 我妹妹在上中学。 My younger sister is in middle school.	我 wǒ my 妹妹 mèimei younger sister 在 zài (indicating action in progress) 上 shàng to attend (class or school) 中学 zhōngxué middle school
238	门	mén	noun: gate / door	Kāimén! Wǒ dào le. 开门! 我到了。 Open the door! I am here.	开门 kāimén to open a door 我 wǒ I 到 dào to arrive 了 le (indicating a change of state)

239	门口	ménkǒu	noun: doorway / gate	<p>Wǒ zài ménkǒu děng nǐ. 我在门口等你。 I will wait for you at the gate.</p>	<p>我 wǒ I 在 zài (location) at 门口 ménkǒu doorway 等 děng to wait for 你 nǐ you</p>
240	门票	ménpiào	noun: entrance ticket	<p>Jìn zhèlǐ bùyòng mǎi ménpiào. 进这里不用买门票。 No need to buy a ticket to enter here.</p>	<p>进 jìn to enter 这里 zhèlǐ here 不用 bùyòng need not 买 mǎi to buy 门票 ménpiào ticket (for theater, cinema etc)</p>
241	们	men	particle: indicates plural form of a person, an animal or things	<p>Péngyou men dōu shuō wǒ nǚpéngyou hěn hǎokàn. 朋友们都说我女朋友很好看。 All my friends say that my girlfriend looks good.</p>	<p>朋友 péngyou friend 们 men (plural marker for pronouns) 都 dōu all 说 shuō to say 我 wǒ my 女朋友 nǚpéngyou girlfriend 很 hěn very</p>

					好看	hǎokàn	good-looking
242	米饭	mǐfàn	noun: (cooked) rice	<p>Wǒmen néng zài yào yìxiē mǐfàn ma?</p> <p>我们能再要一些米饭吗?</p> <p>Can we get some more rice?</p>	我们	wǒmen	we
					能	néng	can
					再	zài	once more
					要	yào	to ask for
					一些	yìxiē	some
					米饭	mǐfàn	(cooked) rice
					吗	ma	(particle for "yes-no" questions)
243	面包	miànbāo	noun: bread	<p>Wǒ cháng lái zhè jiā diàn mǎi miànbāo.</p> <p>我常来这家店买面包。</p> <p>I often come to this store to buy bread.</p>	我	wǒ	I
					常	cháng	often
					来	lái	to come
					这	zhè	this
					家	jiā	classifier for families or businesses
					店	diàn	store
					买	mǎi	to buy

					面包	miànbāo	bread
244	面条儿	miàntiáor	noun: noodles	Běifāngrén xǐhuan chī miàntiáor. 北方人喜欢吃面条儿。 Northerners like to eat noodles.	北方	běifāng	the northern part of a country
					人	rén	people
					喜欢	xǐhuan	to like
					吃	chī	to eat
					面条儿	miàntiáor	noodle
245	名字	míngzi	noun: name (of person or thing)	Wǒ bù zhīdào tā de míngzi. 我不知道他的名字。 I don't know his name.	我	wǒ	I
					不知道	bù zhīdào	not know
					他	tā	he
					的	de	~'s (possessive particle)
					名字	míngzi	name (of a person or thing)
246	明白	míngbai	verb: to understand	Wǒ bù míngbai nǐ zài shuō shénme. 我不明白你在说什么。 I don't understand what you're saying.	我	wǒ	I
					不明白	bù míngbai	not understand
					你	nǐ	you
					在	zài	(indicating an action in progress)

					说 什么	shuō shénme	to say what?
247	明年	míngnián	noun: next year	Wǒ míngnián huíguó. 我明年回国。 I will go back to my country next year.	我 明年 回国	wǒ míngnián huíguó	I next year to return to one's home country
248	明天	míngtiān	noun: tomorrow	Nǐ míngtiān yǒu shíjiān ma? 你明天有时间吗? Do you have time tomorrow?	你 明天 有 时间 吗	nǐ míngtiān yǒu shíjiān ma	you tomorrow to have time (particle for "yes-no" questions)
249	拿	ná	verb: to hold / to take	Shuí ná le wǒ de shǒujī? 谁拿了你的手机? Who took my phone?	谁 拿 了 我 的	shéi / shuí ná le wǒ de	who to take (completed action marker) I ~'s (possessive particle)

					手机 shǒujī cellphone
250	哪	nǎ	pronoun: which / what	Nǐ zhù zài nǎ jiān fáng lǐ? 你住在哪间房里? Which room do you live in?	你 nǐ you 住 zhù to live 在 zài (location) at 哪 nǎ which 间 jiān classifier for rooms 房 fáng room 里 lǐ inside
251	哪里	nǎlǐ	pronoun: where	Nǐ zài nǎlǐ gōngzuò? 你在哪里工作? Where do you work?	你 nǐ you 在 zài (location) at 哪里 nǎlǐ where? 工作 gōngzuò to work

252	哪儿	nǎr	pronoun: where	Nǐ zhù zài nǎr? 你住在哪儿? Where do you live?	你 住 在 哪儿	nǐ zhù zài nǎr	you to live (location) at where?
253	哪些	nǎxiē	pronoun: which (ones)	Nǐ xiǎng qù nǎxiē guójiā? 你想去哪些国家? Which countries do you want to go to?	你 想 去 哪些 国家	nǐ xiǎng qù nǎxiē guójiā	you to want to go which ones? country
254	那	nà	pronoun: that	Nǐ rènshi nàge rén ma? 你认识那个人吗? Do you know that person?	你 认识 那个 人 吗	nǐ rènshi nàge rén ma	you to know that one person (particle for "yes-no" questions)
255	那边	nàbiān	over there	Yīyuàn zài nàbiān, nǐ kàndào le ma? 医院在那边，你看到了吗? The hospital is over there. Do you see it?	医院 在 那边	yīyuàn zài nàbiān	hospital (located) at over there

					你 nǐ you 看到 kàndào to see 了 le (completed action marker) 吗 ma (particle for "yes-no" questions)
256	那里	nàlǐ	pronoun: there / that place	Nàlǐ de tiānqì zěnmeyàng? 那里的天气怎么样? How is the weather there?	那里 nàlǐ there 的 de (used after an attribute) 天气 tiānqì weather 怎么样 zěnmeyàng how?
257	那儿	nàr	pronoun: there / that place (variant of nàlǐ)	Wǒmen qù nàr hē kāfēi ba. 我们去那儿喝咖啡吧。 Let's go there to drink coffee.	我们 wǒmen we 去 qù to go 那儿 nàr there 喝 hē to drink 咖啡 kāfēi coffee 吧 ba (indicating a suggestion, request or mild command)

258	那些	nàxiē	pronoun: those	Nàxiē cài wǒ dōu xǐhuan. 那些菜我都喜欢。 I like all those dishes.	那些 菜 我 都 喜欢	nàxiē cài wǒ dōu xǐhuan	those dish (type of food) I all to like
259	奶	nǎi	noun: milk (source of milk not specified)	Wǒ xǐhuan zài shuì qián hē bēi nǎi. 我喜欢在睡前喝杯奶。 I like drinking a glass of milk before going to bed.	我喜欢 在 睡 前 喝 杯 奶	wǒ xǐhuan zài shuì qián hē bēi nǎi	I like in, at (a place or time) to sleep before to drink classifier: glass, cup milk
260	奶奶	nǎinai	noun: grandmother	Wǒ nǎinai jīnnián jiǔshí suì le. 我奶奶今年九十岁了。 My grandmother is 90 years old.	我 奶奶 今年 九十 岁	wǒ nǎinai jīnnián jiǔshí suì	my grandma year ninety classifier for years (of age)

					了	le	(indicating a change of state)
261	男	nán	adjective: male	<p>Wǒmen xuéxiào lǐ de nán lǎoshī hěn shǎo.</p> <p>我们学校里的男老师很少。</p> <p>In our school, there are very few male teachers.</p>	我们	wǒmen	our
					学校	xuéxiào	school
					里	lǐ	inside
					的	de	(used after an attribute)
					男	nán	male
					老师	lǎoshī	teacher
					很	hěn	very
					少	shǎo	few
262	男孩儿	nánháir	noun: boy	<p>Nàge nánháir shì wǒ de xuésheng.</p> <p>那个男孩儿是我的学生。</p> <p>That boy is my student.</p>	那个	nàge	that one
					男孩儿	nánháir	boy
					是	shì	is
					我的	wǒ de	my
					学生	xuésheng	student

263	男朋友	nán péng you	noun: boyfriend	Nǐ yǒu nán péng you ma? 你有男朋友吗? Do you have a boyfriend?	你 nǐ you 有 yǒu to have 男朋友 nán péng you boyfriend 吗 ma (particle for "yes-no" questions)
264	男人	nán rén	noun: man	Nǐ jué de Zhōngguó nán rén zěnmeyàng? 你觉得中国男人怎么样? What do you think of Chinese men?	你 nǐ you 觉得 jué de to think 中国 Zhōngguó China 男人 nán rén man 怎么样 zěnmeyàng how?
265	男生	nán shēng	noun: schoolboy / guy (young adult male)	Wǒmen bān de nán shēng bǐ nǚ shēng shǎo. 我们班的男生比女生少。 There are less guys than girls in our class.	我们 wǒmen our 班 bān class 的 de (used after an attribute) 男生 nán shēng boy 比 bǐ (particle used for comparison and "-er than") 女生 nǚ shēng girl 少 shǎo less

266	南	nán	noun: south	<p>Wǒ jiā zài Zhōngguó de nánfāng. 我家在中国的南方。 My home is in the south of China.</p>	我 家 在 中国 的 南方	<p>wǒ jiā zài Zhōngguó de nánfāng</p>	<p>my home (located) at China (used after an attribute) the southern part of a country</p>
267	南边	nánbian	noun: south side / southern part	<p>Chēzhàn de nánbian shì yí gè yīyuàn. 车站的南边是一个医院。 On the south side of the (bus / train) station is a hospital.</p>	车站 的 南边 是 一 个 医院	<p>chēzhàn de nánbian shì yí gè yīyuàn</p>	<p>(bus / train) station (used after an attribute) south side is one classifier for people or objects hospital</p>
268	难	nán	adjective: difficult	<p>Wǒ juéde Zhōngwén hěn nán xué. 我觉得中文很难学。 I think that Chinese is very difficult to learn.</p>	我 觉得 中文 很	<p>wǒ juéde Zhōngwén hěn</p>	<p>I to think Chinese (language) very</p>

					难 学	nán xué	difficult to learn
269	呢	ne	particle: "What about ...?", "And (you)...?"	<p>Wǒ juéde tā shì gè hǎo lǎoshī, nǐ juéde ne?</p> <p>我觉得她是个好老师，你觉得呢？</p> <p>I think she is a good teacher. What do you think?</p>	我觉得 她 是 个 好 老师 你觉得 呢	wǒ juéde tā shì gè hǎo lǎoshī nǐ juéde ne	I think she is classifier for people or objects good teacher you think ("What about ...?", "And ...?")
270	能	néng	verb: can / to be able to	<p>Nǐ néng jiāo wǒ Hànyǔ ma?</p> <p>你能教我汉语吗？</p> <p>Can you teach me Mandarin?</p>	你 能 教 我 汉语 吗	nǐ néng jiāo wǒ Hànyǔ ma	you can to teach me Chinese language (particle for "yes-no" questions)

271	你	nǐ	pronoun: you (informal)	Nǐ jiào shénme míngzi? 你叫什么名字? What is your name?	你 叫 什么 名字	nǐ jiào shénme míngzi	you to be called what? name (of a person or thing)
272	你们	nǐmen	pronoun: you (plural)	Nǐmen dōu shì xuésheng ma? 你们都是学生吗? Are you all students?	你们 都 是 学生 吗	nǐmen dōu shì xuésheng ma	you (plural) all are student (particle for "yes-no" questions)
273	年	nián	noun: year	Wǒ lái Zhōngguó liǎng nián le. 我来中国两年了。 I've been in China for two years.	我 来 中国 两 年 了	wǒ lái Zhōngguó liǎng nián le	I to come China two year (indicating a change of state)

274	您	nín	pronoun: you (courteous)	Lǎoshī, nín xiànzài máng bù máng? 老师，您现在忙不忙？ Teacher, are you busy right now?	老师 您 现在 忙不忙	lǎoshī nín xiànzài máng bù máng	teacher you (courteous) now busy or not busy
275	牛奶	niúnnǎi	noun: cow's milk	Nǐ néng zài kāfēi lǐ fàng yìdiǎnr niúnnǎi ma? 你能在咖啡里放一点儿牛奶吗？ Can you put some milk in the coffee?	你 能 在 咖啡 里 放 一点儿 牛奶 吗	nǐ néng zài kāfēi lǐ fàng yìdiǎnr niúnnǎi ma	you can (to be) in coffee inside to put a little bit cow's milk (particle for "yes-no" questions)
276	女	nǚ	adjective: female	Nǚ xǐshǒujiān zài nàbiān. 女洗手间在那边。 The female washroom is over there.	女 洗手间 在 那边	nǚ xǐshǒujiān zài nàbiān	female toilet (located) at over there

277	女儿	nǚ'ér	noun: daughter	<p>Wǒ nǚ'ér de nán péngyou shì Zhōngguó rén.</p> <p>我女儿的男朋友是中国人。</p> <p>My daughter's boyfriend is Chinese.</p>	<p>我 wǒ my</p> <p>女儿 nǚ'ér daughter</p> <p>的 de (used after an attribute)</p> <p>男朋友 nán péngyou boyfriend</p> <p>是 shì is</p> <p>中国人 Zhōngguó rén Chinese person</p>
278	女孩儿	nǚ hái r	noun: girl	<p>Wǒ xiǎng rènshi nà ge nǚ hái r.</p> <p>我想认识那个女孩儿。</p> <p>I want to know that girl.</p>	<p>我 wǒ I</p> <p>想 xiǎng to want</p> <p>认识 rènshi to know</p> <p>那个 nà ge that one</p> <p>女孩儿 nǚ hái r girl</p>
279	女朋友	nǚ péngyou	noun: girlfriend	<p>Wǒ nǚ péngyou hé wǒ zài yì qǐ liǎng nián le.</p> <p>我女朋友和我在一起两年了。</p> <p>My girlfriend and I have been together for 2 years.</p>	<p>我女朋友 wǒ nǚ péngyou my girlfriend</p> <p>和 hé and</p> <p>我 wǒ I</p> <p>在一起 zài yì qǐ to be together</p> <p>两年 liǎng nián two years</p> <p>了 le (indicating a change of state)</p>

280	女人	nǚrén	noun: woman	<p>Nàge nǚrén hěn xǐhuan mǎi guì de yīfu.</p> <p>那个女人很喜欢买贵的衣服。</p> <p>That woman likes buying expensive clothing.</p>	<p>那个 nàge that one</p> <p>女人 nǚrén woman</p> <p>很 hěn very much</p> <p>喜欢 xǐhuan to like</p> <p>买 mǎi to buy</p> <p>贵 guì expensive</p> <p>的 de (used after an attribute)</p> <p>衣服 yīfu clothes</p>
281	女生	nǚshēng	noun: schoolgirl / girl	<p>Wǒmen bān de nǚshēng dōu huì shuō Yīngyǔ.</p> <p>我们班的女生都会说英语。</p> <p>All girls in our class can speak English.</p>	<p>我们 wǒmen our</p> <p>班 bān class</p> <p>的 de (used after an attribute)</p> <p>女生 nǚshēng girl</p> <p>都 dōu all</p> <p>会 huì be able to</p> <p>说英语 shuō Yīngyǔ to speak English</p>

282	旁边	pángbiān	noun: side / to the side	<p>Kāihuì de shíhou, wǒ zuò zài Lǐ xiānsheng de pángbiān.</p> <p>开会的时候，我坐在李先生的旁边。</p> <p>In the meeting, I was sitting next to Mr Li.</p>	开会	kāihuì	to attend a meeting
					的	de	(used after an attribute)
					时候	shíhou	time (when)
					我	wǒ	I
					坐在	zuò zài	to sit at
					李先生	Lǐ xiānsheng	Mr Li
					的	de	(used after an attribute)
					旁边	pángbiān	to the side
283	跑	pǎo	verb: to run	<p>Tā pǎo shànglóu qù ná tā de shǒujī le.</p> <p>他跑上楼去拿他的手机了。</p> <p>He ran up the stairs to get his cellphone.</p>	他	tā	he
					跑	pǎo	to run
					上楼	shànglóu	to go upstairs
					去	qù	to go
					拿	ná	to take
					他的	tā de	his
					手机	shǒujī	cellphone
					了	le	(completed action marker)

284	朋友	péngyou	noun: friend	<p>Wǒ yǒu hěnduō Zhōngguó péngyou.</p> <p>我有很多中国朋友。</p> <p>I have many Chinese friends.</p>	我	wǒ	I
					有	yǒu	to have
					很多	hěnduō	a lot of
					中国	Zhōngguó	China
					朋友	péngyou	friend
285	票	piào	noun: ticket	<p>Wǒ wàngjì mǎi piào le.</p> <p>我忘记买票了。</p> <p>I forgot to buy tickets.</p>	我	wǒ	I
					忘记	wàngjì	to forget
					买	mǎi	to buy
					票	piào	ticket
					了	le	(completed action marker)
286	七	qī	numeral: seven	<p>Shíyuè yī rì dào qī rì wǒmen fàngjià.</p> <p>十月一日到七日我们放假。</p> <p>We will be off from October 1st to the 7th.</p>	十月	Shíyuè	October
					一	yī	one
					日	rì	day of the month
					到	dào	up to
					七	qī	seven
					日	rì	day of the month
					我们	wǒmen	we

					放假	fàngjià	to have a holiday or vacation
287	起	qǐ	verb: to get up / to rise	Míngtiān shì Xīngqītiān, wǒ búyòng zǎoqǐ. 明天是星期天，我不用早起。 Tomorrow will be Sunday and I won't need to get up early.	明天	míngtiān	tomorrow
					是	shì	is
					星期天	Xīngqītiān	Sunday
					我	wǒ	I
					不用	búyòng	no need
					早起	zǎoqǐ	to get up early
288	起床	qǐchuáng	verb: to get out of bed / to get up	Tā jīntiān zǎoshang wǔ diǎn jiù qǐchuáng le. 他今天早上五点就起床了。 He got up at 5 this morning.	他	tā	he
					今天	jīntiān	today
					早上	zǎoshang	early morning
					五点	wǔ diǎn	five o'clock
					就	jiù	as early as
					起床	qǐchuáng	to get out of bed
					了	le	(completed action marker)

289	起来	qǐlái	verb: to get up / (to stand or sit) up	Kuài qǐlái, yǐjīng shí diǎn le! 快起来，已经十点了！ Get up quick! It's already 10 o'clock!	快 kuài quickly 起来 qǐlái to get up 已经 yǐjīng already 十点 shí diǎn ten o'clock 了 le (indicating a change of state)
290	汽车	qìchē	noun: car / bus	Qìchēzhàn zěnmē zǒu? 汽车站怎么走？ How do I get to the bus station?	汽车站 qìchēzhàn bus station 怎么 zěnmē how? 走 zǒu to walk
291	前	qián	noun: front / before / ago	Wǒ wǎnfàn qián huílái. 我晚饭前回来。 I will be back before dinner.	我 wǒ I 晚饭 wǎnfàn dinner 前 qián before 回来 huílái to return
292	前边	qiánbian	noun: the front side / in front of	Wǒ zài yīyuàn qiánbian děng nǐ. 我在医院前边等你。 I will wait for you in front of the hospital.	我 wǒ I 在 zài (located) at 医院 yīyuàn hospital 前边 qiánbian in front of 等 děng to wait for

					你	nǐ	you
293	前天	qiántiān	noun: the day before yesterday	Tā qiántiān cóng Běijīng huílái le. 他前天从北京回来了。 He came back from Beijing the day before yesterday.	他 前天 从 北京 回来 了	tā qiántiān cóng Běijīng huílái le	he the day before yesterday from Beijing to come back (completed action marker)
294	钱	qián	noun: money	Wǒ méi qián le, nǐ néng gěi wǒ yìxiē ma? 我没钱了，你能给我一些吗？ I ran out of money. Can you give me some?	我 没 钱 了 你 能 给 我 一 些	wǒ méi qián le nǐ néng gěi wǒ yìxiē	I not have money (indicating a change of state) you can to give me some

					吗	ma	(particle for "yes-no" questions)
295	钱包	qiánbāo	noun: wallet	<p>Wǒ xiǎng mǎi yí gè xīn qiánbāo.</p> <p>我想买一个新钱包。</p> <p>I want to buy a new wallet.</p>	我想	wǒ xiǎng	I want
					买	mǎi	to buy
					一	yí	one
					个	gè	classifier for people or objects
					新	xīn	new
					钱包	qiánbāo	wallet
296	请	qǐng	please (do sth)	<p>Qǐng xiě zài zhèlǐ!</p> <p>请写在这里！</p> <p>Please write it here!</p>	请	qǐng	please
					写	xiě	to write
					在	zài	(to be) in
					这里	zhèlǐ	here
297	请假	qǐngjià	verb: to ask for leave	<p>Wǒ néng qǐngjià yì tiān qù kànbìng ma?</p> <p>我能请假一天去看病吗？</p> <p>Can I ask for a day off to see a doctor?</p>	我	wǒ	I
					能	néng	can
					请假	qǐngjià	to request leave of absence
					一天	yì tiān	one day

					去	qù	to go
					看病	kànbìng	to visit a doctor
					吗	ma	(particle for "yes-no" questions)
298	请进	qǐngjìn	please come in	Qǐngjìn! Wǎnfàn yǐjīng hǎo le. 请进！晚饭已经好了。 Please come in! Dinner's ready.	请进	qǐngjìn	"please come in"
					晚饭	wǎnfàn	dinner
					已经	yǐjīng	already
					好	hǎo	to be ready
					了	le	(indicating a change of state)
299	请问	qǐngwèn	excuse me, may I ask...?	Qǐngwèn, xǐshǒujiān zài nǎr? 请问，洗手间在哪儿？ Excuse me, where is the washroom?	请问	qǐngwèn	Excuse me, may I ask...?
					洗手间	xǐshǒujiān	toilet
					在	zài	(located) at
					哪儿	nǎr	where?
300	请坐	qǐngzuò	please sit down	Qǐngzuò! Wǒ qù ná yì bēi shuǐ gěi nǐ. 请坐！我去拿一杯水给你。 Please sit down! I'll get a glass of water for you.	请坐	qǐngzuò	please sit down
					我	wǒ	I
					去	qù	to go
					拿	ná	to take
					一	yì	one

					杯	bēi	classifier: glass, cup
					水	shuǐ	water
					给	gěi	for
					你	nǐ	you