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## HSK 3.0 - Level 1 Vocabulary With Sentence Examples 301-400

NO.	Word	Pinyin	Definition	Sentence Examples	Literal Translations
301	球	qiú	noun: ball	<p>Xiàyǔ le, wǒmen bùnéng chūqù dǎqiú le.</p> <p>下雨了，我们不能出去打球了。</p> <p>It's raining now. We can't go out to play ball.</p>	<p>下雨 xiàyǔ to rain</p> <p>了 le (indicating a change of state)</p> <p>我们 wǒmen we</p> <p>不能 bùnéng cannot</p> <p>出去 chūqù to go out</p> <p>打球 dǎqiú to play ball</p> <p>了 le (indicating a change of state)</p>
302	去	qù	verb: to go	<p>Wǒ xiǎng qù yíxià xǐshǒujiān.</p> <p>我想去一下洗手间。</p> <p>I want to go to the washroom.</p>	<p>我 wǒ I</p> <p>想 xiǎng to want</p> <p>去 qù to go</p> <p>一下 yíxià to do sth for a bit</p> <p>洗手间 xǐshǒujiān toilet</p>

303	去年	qùnián	noun: last year	<p>Wǒmen shì qùnián rènshi de.</p> <p>我们是去年认识的。</p> <p>We met last year.</p>	我们	wǒmen	we
					是	shì	are
					去年	qùnián	last year
					认识	rènshi	to know
					的	de	(used at the end for emphasis)
304	热	rè	adjective: hot	<p>Tài rè le, wǒ bù xiǎng chūmén.</p> <p>太热了，我不想出门。</p> <p>It's so hot! I don't want to go out.</p>	太	tài	too (much)
					热	rè	hot (of weather)
					了	le	(used with 太 / tài, to express an excessive degree)
					我	wǒ	I
					不想	bùxiǎng	do not want
					出门	chūmén	to go out
305	人	rén	noun: person / people	<p>Zhèxiē rén shì shuí?</p> <p>这些人是谁？</p> <p>Who are these people?</p>	这些	zhèxiē	these
					人	rén	people
					是	shì	are
					谁	shéi / shuí	who?

306	认识	rènshi	verb: to know / to recognize	Nǐ rènshi duōshao gè Hànzì? 你认识多少个汉字? How many Chinese characters do you recognize?	你 认识 多少 个 汉字	nǐ rènshi duōshao gè Hànzì	you to recognize how many classifier for people or objects Chinese character
307	认真	rènzhen	adjective: conscientious / serious	Tā gōngzuò fēicháng rènzhen. 她工作非常认真。 She is very conscientious with her work.	她 工作 非常 认真	tā gōngzuò fēicháng rènzhen	she to work very conscientious
308	日	rì	noun: date, day of a month	Yīyuè èrshí qī rì shì wǒ de shēngrì. 一月二十七日是我的生日。 January 27th is my birthday.	一月 二十七 日 是 我的 生日	Yīyuè èrshí qī rì shì wǒ de shēngrì	January 27 date, day of a month is my birthday

309	日期	rìqī	noun: date	<p>车票上的日期是三月二日。 Chēpiào shàng de rìqī shì Sānyuè èr rì. The date on the train ticket is March 2nd.</p>	<p>车票 chēpiào ticket (for a bus or train)</p> <p>上 shàng on top</p> <p>的 de (used after an attribute)</p> <p>日期 rìqī date</p> <p>是 shì is</p> <p>三月 Sānyuè March</p> <p>二 èr two</p> <p>日 rì date, day of a month</p>
310	肉	ròu	noun: meat	<p>我今天忘记买肉了。 Wǒ jīntiān wàngjì mǎi ròu le. I forgot to buy meat today.</p>	<p>我 wǒ I</p> <p>今天 jīntiān today</p> <p>忘记 wàngjì to forget</p> <p>买 mǎi to buy</p> <p>肉 ròu meat</p> <p>了 le (completed action marker)</p>
311	三	sān	numeral: three	<p>我学习中文三年了。 Wǒ xuéxí Zhōngwén sān nián le. I've studied Chinese for three years.</p>	<p>我 wǒ I</p> <p>学习 xuéxí to study</p> <p>中文 Zhōngwén Chinese</p>

					三 年 了	sān nián le	three year (completed action marker)
312	山	shān	noun: mountain	Shān shang yǒu hěnn duō dà shù. 山上有很多大树。 There are many big trees on the mountain.	山上 有 很多 大 树	shān shang yǒu hěnn duō dà shù	on the mountain there are a lot of big tree
313	商场	shāng chǎng	noun: shopping mall / department store	Shāngchǎng wǎnshang shí diǎn guānmén. 商场晚上十点关门。 The shopping mall closes at 10 pm.	商场 晚上 十点 关门	shāngchǎng wǎnshang shí diǎn guānmén	shopping mall night 10 o'clock (of a shop) to close
314	商店	shāng diàn	noun: store / shop	Wǒ xiǎng zài zhèr kāi yì jiā shāngdiàn. 我想在这儿开一家商店。 I want to open a store here.	我想 在 这儿 开 一	wǒ xiǎng zài zhèr kāi yì	I want (located) at here to open one

					家      jiā      classifier for businesses 商店      shāngdiàn      shop
315	上	shàng	verb: to come (or to go) up	Wǒ shànglóu qù shuìjiào. 我上楼去睡觉。 I am going upstairs to sleep.	我      wǒ      I 上楼      shànglóu      to go upstairs 去      qù      (between two verbs) in order to 睡觉      shuìjiào      to sleep
316	上班	shàng bān	verb: to go to work / to be on duty	Wǒ zài shàngbān de lùshang chī le zǎofàn. 我在上班的路上吃了早饭。 I had breakfast on my way to work.	我      wǒ      I 在      zài      at 上班      shàngbān      to go to work 的      de      (used after an attribute) 路上      lùshang      on the way 吃      chī      to eat 了      le      (completed action marker) 早饭      zǎofàn      breakfast

317	上边	shàng bian	noun: the top / above	Nǐ de shǒujī zài zhuōzi shàngbian. 你的手机在桌子上边。 Your cellphone is on top of the table.	你的 手机 在 桌子 上边	nǐ de shǒujī zài zhuōzi shàngbian	your cellphone (located) at table the top
318	上车	shàng chē	to get on or into (a bus, train, car etc)	Wǒ shàngchē le, shí fēnzhōng hòu dào nǐ jiā. 我上车了，十分钟后到你家。 I am on the (bus) and will be at your home in ten minutes.	我 上车 了 十分钟 后 到 你家	wǒ shàngchē le shí fēnzhōng hòu dào nǐ jiā	I to get on or into (a bus, train, car etc) (completed action marker) ten minutes later to arrive your home
319	上次	shàngcì	last time	Wǒmen shàngcì jiànmiàn shì shénmeshíhou? 我们上次见面是什么时候? When was the last time we met?	我们 上次 见面 是	wǒmen shàngcì jiànmiàn shì	we last time to see each other is



					什么时候 shénmeshíhou      when?
320	上课	shàngkè	verb: to attend a class / to go to teach a class	Wǒ jīntiān méi qù shàngkè. 我今天没去上课。 I didn't go to class today.	我            wǒ            I  今天        jīntiān        today  没            méi            didn't  去            qù            to go  上课        shàngkè        to attend class
321	上网	shàng wǎng	verb: to go online / to connect to the Internet	Wǒ yào shàngwǎng. Nǐmen zhèr yǒu WiFi ma? 我要上网。你们这儿有 WiFi 吗? I want to get on the Internet. Do you have WiFi?	我            wǒ            I  要            yào            to want  上网        shàngwǎng    to be on the Internet  你们        nǐmen        you (plural)  这儿        zhèr        here  有            yǒu            to have  Wi-Fi        Wi-Fi        Wi-Fi  吗            ma            (particle for "yes-no" questions)

322	上午	shàngwǔ	noun: morning	Nǐ shàngwǔ qù nǎr le? 你上午去哪儿了? Where did you go this morning?	你 上午 去 哪儿 了	nǐ shàngwǔ qù nǎr le	you morning to go where? (completed action marker)
323	上学	shàng xué	verb: to go to school / to attend school	Nǐ zài nǎr shàngxué? 你在哪儿上学? Where do you go to school?	你 在 哪儿 上学	nǐ zài nǎr shàngxué	you (located) at where to attend school
324	少	shǎo	adjective: few / little	Zhèlǐ wàiguórén hěn shǎo. 这里外国人很少。 There are very few foreigners here.	这里 外国人 很 少	zhèlǐ wàiguórén hěn shǎo	here foreigner very few
325	谁	shéi / shuí	pronoun: who	Jīntiān wǎnshang shuí zuòfàn? 今天晚上谁做饭? Who cooks tonight?	今天 晚上 谁 做饭	jīntiān wǎnshang shuí / shéi zuòfàn	today night who? to cook

326	身上	shēn shang	noun: (have sth) on oneself or with oneself	Nǐ shēnshang yǒu qián ma? 你身上有钱吗? Do you have any money with you?	你 nǐ you 身上 shēnshang with oneself 有 yǒu to have 钱 qián money 吗 ma (particle for "yes-no" questions)
327	身体	shēntǐ	noun: (human) body / health	Tā zuìjìn shēntǐ zěnmeyàng? 他最近身体怎么样? How is his health lately?	他 tā he 最近 zuìjìn recently 身体 shēntǐ health 怎么样 zěnmeyàng how was it?
328	什么	shénme	pronoun: what? / something	Nǐ yào hē shénme? 你要喝什么? What do you want to drink?	你 nǐ you 要 yào to want 喝 hē to drink 什么 shénme what?
329	生病	shēng bìng	verb: to get sick	Wǒ tīngshuō nǐ shēngbìng le. 我听说你生病了。 I heard that you got sick.	我 wǒ I 听说 tīngshuō to hear 你 nǐ you 生病 shēngbìng to get sick

					了      le      (completed action marker)
330	生气	shēngqì	verb: to get angry	<p>Nǐ shìbúshì shēngqì le?</p> <p>你是不是生气了?</p> <p>Are you angry?</p>	<p>你      nǐ      you</p> <p>是不是      shìbúshì      is or isn't</p> <p>生气      shēngqì      to get angry</p> <p>了      le      (completed action marker)</p>
331	生日	shēngrì	noun: birthday	<p>Jīntiān shì tā èrshí suì shēngrì.</p> <p>今天是她二十岁生日。</p> <p>Today is her 20th birthday.</p>	<p>今天      jīntiān      today</p> <p>是      shì      is</p> <p>她      tā      her</p> <p>二十      èrshí      twenty</p> <p>岁      suì      years old</p> <p>生日      shēngrì      birthday</p>
332	十	shí	numeral: ten	<p>Wǒ zài nàr zhù le shí gè yuè.</p> <p>我在那儿住了十个月。</p> <p>I lived there for 10 months.</p>	<p>我      wǒ      I</p> <p>在      zài      (located) at</p> <p>那儿      nàr      there</p> <p>住      zhù      to live</p>

					了 le (completed action marker)
					十 shí ten
					个 gè classifier for people or objects
					月 yuè month
333	时候	shíhou	noun: (during a) time	Chīfàn de shíhou búyào shuōhuà. 吃饭的时候不要说话。 When you're eating, do not talk!	吃饭 chīfàn to have a meal
					的 de (used after an attribute)
					时候 shíhou (during a) time
					不要 búyào don't
					说话 shuōhuà to talk
334	时间	shíjiān	noun: (the concept of) time	Nǐ xiànzài yǒu shíjiān bāng wǒ yí gè máng ma? 你现在有时间帮我一个忙吗? Do you have time to do me a favor now?	你 nǐ you
					现在 xiànzài now
					有时间 yǒu shíjiān to have time
					帮我 bāng wǒ to help me
					一 yí one
					个 gè classifier for people or objects
					忙 máng favor
					吗 ma (particle for "yes-no" questions)

335	事	shì	noun: matter / thing	Nǐ zěnmē zhīdào zhè shì de? 你怎么知道这事的? How did you know about this matter?	你      nǐ      you 怎么      zěnmē      how? 知道      zhīdào      to know 这      zhè      this 事      shì      thing 的      de      (used at the end for emphasis)
336	试	shì	verb: to test / to try	Wǒ néng shì yíxià ma? 我能试一下吗? Can I try it?	我      wǒ      I 能      néng      can 试      shì      to try 一下      yíxià      to do (sth for a bit) 吗      ma      (particle for "yes-no" questions)
337	是	shì	verb: is / are / am / yes / to be	Tāmen shì Měiguórén. 他们是美国人。 They're Americans.	他们      tāmen      they 是      shì      are 美国人      Měiguórén      American people

338	是不是	shìbúshì	is or isn't / yes or no / whether or not	Nǐ shìbúshì bìng le? 你是不是病了? Are you sick?	你      nǐ      you 是不是      shìbúshì      is or isn't 病      bìng      to get sick 了      le      (completed action marker)
339	手	shǒu	noun: hand	Wǒ qù xǐ yíxià shǒu. 我去洗一下手。 I am going to wash my hands.	我      wǒ      I 去      qù      to go 洗      xǐ      to wash 一下      yíxià      to do (sth for a bit) 手      shǒu      hand
340	手机	shǒujī	noun: cellphone	Shàngkè de shíhou bùyào wán shǒujī. 上课的时候不要玩手机。 Don't play with your cellphone in class.	上课      shàngkè      to attend class 的      de      (used after an attribute) 时候      shíhou      (during a) time 不要      bùyào      don't 玩      wán      to play 手机      shǒujī      cellphone

341	书	shū	noun: book	<p>Nǐ xǐhuan dú shénme shū?</p> <p>你喜欢读什么书?</p> <p>What kind of books do you like to read?</p>	<p>你 nǐ you</p> <p>喜欢 xǐhuan to like</p> <p>读 dú to read</p> <p>什么 shénme what?</p> <p>书 shū book</p>
342	书包	shūbāo	noun: schoolbag	<p>Wǒ de shūbāo hěn zhòng.</p> <p>我的书包很重。</p> <p>My schoolbag is very heavy.</p>	<p>我 wǒ I</p> <p>的 de ~'s (possessive particle)</p> <p>书包 shūbāo schoolbag</p> <p>很 hěn very</p> <p>重 zhòng heavy</p>
343	书店	shūdiàn	noun: bookstore	<p>Zhè fùjìn yǒu shūdiàn ma?</p> <p>这附近有书店吗?</p> <p>Is there a bookstore nearby?</p>	<p>这 zhè this</p> <p>附近 fùjìn nearby</p> <p>有 yǒu there is</p> <p>书店 shūdiàn bookstore</p> <p>吗 ma (particle for "yes-no" questions)</p>



344	树	shù	noun: tree	<p>Wǒmen zuò zài shù xià xiūxi yíhuìr ba.</p> <p>我们坐在树下休息一会儿吧。</p> <p>Let's sit under the tree and rest a little bit.</p>	<p>我们 wǒmen we</p> <p>坐在 zuò zài to sit at</p> <p>树下 shù xià under the tree</p> <p>休息 xiūxi to rest</p> <p>一会儿 yíhuìr a moment</p> <p>吧 ba (indicating a suggestion, request or mild command)</p>
345	水	shuǐ	noun: water	<p>Zhōngguó rén ài hē rèshuǐ.</p> <p>中国人爱喝热水。</p> <p>Chinese like drinking hot water.</p>	<p>中国人 Zhōngguó rén Chinese people</p> <p>爱 ài to love</p> <p>喝 hē to drink</p> <p>热水 rèshuǐ hot water</p>
346	水果	shuǐguǒ	noun: fruit	<p>Nǐ zuì xǐhuan chī shénme shuǐguǒ?</p> <p>你最喜欢吃什么水果?</p> <p>What fruit do you like the most?</p>	<p>你 nǐ you</p> <p>最 zuì the most</p> <p>喜欢 xǐhuan to like</p> <p>吃 chī to eat</p> <p>什么 shénme what?</p> <p>水果 shuǐguǒ fruit</p>

347	睡	shuì	verb: to sleep	<p>Wǒ zuówǎn méi shuì hǎo. 我昨晚没睡好。 I didn't sleep well last night.</p>	<p>我      wǒ      I 昨晚      zuówǎn      last night 没      méi      not 睡      shuì      to sleep 好      hǎo      well</p>
348	睡觉	shuìjiào	verb: to go to bed / to sleep	<p>Nǐ jǐdiǎn shuìjiào? 你几点睡觉? What time do you go to bed?</p>	<p>你      nǐ      you 几点      jǐdiǎn      what time? 睡觉      shuìjiào      to go to bed</p>
349	说	shuō	verb: to speak / to say	<p>Nǐ huì shuō Yīngwén ma? 你会说英文吗? Can you speak English?</p>	<p>你      nǐ      you 会      huì      can 说      shuō      to speak 英文      Yīngwén      English (language) 吗      ma      (particle for "yes-no" questions)</p>
350	说话	shuōhuà	verb: to speak / to talk	<p>Tā bú ài shuōhuà. 他不爱说话。 He doesn't like to talk.</p>	<p>他      tā      he 不      bú      not 爱      ài      to love 说话      shuōhuà      to talk</p>

351	四	sì	numeral: four	<p>Huǒchē sì diǎn shí fēn kāi. 火车四十分开。 The train leaves at 4:10.</p>	<p>火车 huǒchē train 四点 sì diǎn 4 o'clock 十 shí ten 分 fēn minute 开 kāi (of a train, bus, etc.) to leave</p>
352	送	sòng	verb: to deliver / to give (as a present)	<p>Nǐ néng sòng dào wǒ jiā ma? 你能送到我家吗? Can you deliver it to my home?</p>	<p>你 nǐ you 能 néng can 送 sòng to deliver 到 dào to (a place) 我 wǒ my 家 jiā home 吗 ma (particle for "yes-no" questions)</p>
353	岁	sui	classifier: for years (of age)	<p>Tā bǐ wǒ dà sān suì. 他比我大三岁。 He is three years older than me.</p>	<p>他 tā he 比 bǐ (particle used for comparison and "-er than") 我 wǒ me 大 dà old</p>

					三岁	sān suì	three years old
354	他	tā	pronoun: he or him	Tā jiāo wǒ Yīngyǔ, wǒ jiāo tā Hànyǔ. 他教我英语，我教他汉语。 He teaches me English and I teach him Mandarin.	他 教我 英语 我 教他 汉语	tā jiāo wǒ Yīngyǔ wǒ jiāo tā Hànyǔ	he to teach me English (language) I to teach him Chinese language
355	他们	tāmen	pronoun: they or them (for males or mixed genders)	Tāmen shì nǎlǐ rén? 他们哪里人？ Where are they from?	他们 是 哪里 人	tāmen shì nǎlǐ rén	they are where? people
356	她	tā	pronoun: she or her	Tā búshì nǐ nǚpéngyou ma? 她不是你女朋友吗？ Isn't she your girlfriend?	她 不是 你 女朋友	tā búshì nǐ nǚpéngyou	she isn't your girlfriend

					吗      ma      (particle for "yes-no" questions)
357	她们	tāmen	pronoun: they or them (for females)	Tāmen shì jiěmèi. 她们是姐妹。 They're sisters.	她们      tāmen      they (for females) 是      shì      are 姐妹      jiěmèi      sisters
358	太	tài	adjective: too (much) / extremely	Wǒ jīntiān tài lèi le! 我今天太累了! I am so tired today!	我      wǒ      I 今天      jīntiān      today 太      tài      too (much) 累      lèi      tired 了      le      (used with 太 / tài, to express an excessive degree)
359	天	tiān	noun: day	Wǒ xiǎng xiūxi liǎng tiān. 我想休息两天。 I want to rest for a few days.	我      wǒ      I 想      xiǎng      to want 休息      xiūxi      to rest 两天      liǎng tiān      a couple of days

360	天气	tiānqì	noun: weather	Jīntiān tiānqì tài rè le. 今天天气太热了。 Today's weather is so hot!	今天 天气 太 热 了	jīntiān tiānqì tài rè le	today weather too (much) hot (of weather) (used with 太 / tài, to express an excessive degree)
361	听	tīng	verb: to listen / to hear	Wǒ xǐhuan tīng Zhōngwén gē. 我喜欢听中文歌。 I like listening to Chinese songs.	我 喜欢 听 中文 歌	wǒ xǐhuan tīng Zhōngwén gē	I to like to listen Chinese song
362	听到	tīngdào	verb: to hear (emphasis on the result of hearing the information and also understanding it)	Wǒ méi tīngdào tāmen shuō shénme. 我没听到他们说什么。 I didn't hear what they said.	我 没 听到 他们 说 什么	wǒ méi tīngdào tāmen shuō shénme	I didn't to hear they to say what

363	听见	tīngjiàn	verb: to hear (sometimes interchangeable with "tīngdào", emphasis on the action of hearing, but not necessarily understanding the information)	Wǒ tīngjiàn yǒurén shuōhuà. 我听见有人说话。 I heard someone speaking.	我 听见 有人 说话	wǒ tīngjiàn yǒurén shuōhuà	I to hear someone to speak
364	听写	tīngxiě	verb: to dictate / dictation	Lǎoshī shuō wǒmen míngtiān tīngxiě zhèxiē Hànzì. 老师说我们明天听写这些汉字。 The teacher said she will dictate these Chinese characters to us tomorrow.	老师 说 我们 明天 听写 这些 汉字	lǎoshī shuō wǒmen míngtiān tīngxiě zhèxiē Hànzì	teacher to say we tomorrow dictate these Chinese character
365	同学	tóngxué	noun: fellow student / classmate	Tāmen shì wǒ de dàxué tóngxué. 他们是我的大学同学。 They are my classmates at the university.	他们 是 我的 大学	tāmen shì wǒ de dàxué	they are my university

					同学	tóngxué	classmate
366	图书馆	túshū guǎn	noun: library	Wǒ chángcháng qù túshūguǎn xuéxí. 我常常去图书馆学习。 I often go to the library to study.	我 常常 去 图书馆 学习	wǒ chángcháng qù túshūguǎn xuéxí	I often to go to (a place) library to study
367	外	wài	noun: outside (usually tagged after a noun, for example: 门外 / ménwài outside of a door / gate)	Ménwài shìbúshì yǒurén? 门外是不是有人? Is someone outside the door?	门外 是不是 有人	ménwài shìbúshì yǒurén	outside the door is or isn't someone
368	外边	wàibian	noun: outside	Wǒmen qù wàibian shuō ba. 我们去外边说吧。 Let's talk outside.	我们 去 外边 说 吧	wǒmen qù wàibian shuō ba	we to go to (a place) outside to talk (indicating a suggestion,



					request or mild command)		
369	外国	wàiguó	noun: foreign country	Tā nán péngyou shì wàiguórén. 她男朋友是外国人。 Her boyfriend is a foreigner.	她	tā	her
					男朋友	nán péngyou	boyfriend
					是	shì	is
					外国人	wàiguórén	foreigner
370	外语	wàiyǔ	noun: foreign language	Nǐ huì shuō jǐ mén wàiyǔ? 你会说几门外语? How many foreign languages can you speak?	你	nǐ	you
					会	huì	can
					说	shuō	to speak
					几	jǐ	how many
					门	mén	classifier for language
					外语	wàiyǔ	foreign language
371	玩儿	wánr	verb: to play / to have fun / to hang out	Wǒmen zài Běijīng wánr le jǐtiān. 我们在北京玩儿了几天。 We spent a few days enjoying ourselves in Beijing.	我们	wǒmen	we
					在	zài	(located) at
					北京	Běijīng	Beijing
					玩儿	wánr	to have fun

					了 几天	le jǐtiān	(completed action marker) several days
372	晚	wǎn	adjective: late	Tài wǎn le, shāngchǎng yǐjīng guānmén le. 太晚了，商场已经关门了。 It's too late. The shopping mall has already closed.	太 晚 了 商场 已经 关门 了	tài wǎn le	too (much) late (used with 太 / tài, to express an excessive degree) shopping mall already (of a shop etc) to close (completed action marker)
373	晚饭	wǎnfàn	noun: dinner	Wǎnfàn nǐ xiǎng chī shénme? 晚饭你想吃什么？ What do you want to eat for dinner?	晚饭 你 想 吃 什么	wǎnfàn nǐ xiǎng chī shénme	dinner you to want to eat what?

374	晚上	wǎn shang	noun: at night / in the evening	Wǒ wǎnshang bù chūmén. 我晚上不出门。 I don't go out at night.	我 晚上 不 出门	wǒ wǎnshang bù chūmén	I night not to go out
375	网上	wǎng shàng	noun: online	Wǒ xǐhuan zài wǎngshàng mǎidōngxi. 我喜欢在网上买东西。 I like buying things online.	我 喜欢 在 网上 买东西	wǒ xǐhuan zài wǎngshàng mǎidōngxi	I to like (located) at online to buy things
376	网友	wǎngyǒu	noun: online friend / Internet user	Yǒuxiē wǎngyǒu juéde zhè shì búduì de. 有些网友觉得这是不对的。 Some Internet users felt that this wasn't right.	有些 网友 觉得 这 是 不对 的	yǒuxiē wǎngyǒu juéde zhè shì búduì de	some Internet user to think this is wrong (used at the end for emphasis)

377	忘	wàng	verb: to forget	<p>Wǒ wàng le wèn tā. 我忘了问他。 I forgot to ask him.</p>	<p>我 wǒ I 忘 wàng to forget 了 le (completed action marker) 问 wèn to ask 他 tā him</p>
378	忘记	wàngjì	verb: to forget	<p>Duìbuqǐ, wǒ wàngjì le. 对不起，我忘记了。 Sorry, I forgot.</p>	<p>对不起 duìbuqǐ I'm sorry 我 wǒ I 忘记 wàngjì to forget 了 le (completed action marker)</p>
379	问	wèn	verb: to ask	<p>Búyào wèn wǒ, wǒ yě bù zhīdào. 不要问我，我也不知道。 Don't ask me! I also don't know.</p>	<p>不要 búyào don't! 问 wèn to ask 我 wǒ me 我 wǒ I 也 yě also 不知道 bù zhīdào not know</p>

380	我	wǒ	pronoun: I / me / my	<p>Wǒ búhuì kāichē. 我不会开车。 I cannot drive.</p>	<div>我      wǒ      I</div> <div>不会      búhuì      cannot</div> <div>开车      kāichē      to drive a car</div>
381	我们	wǒmen	pronoun: we / us / our	<p>Wǒmen shì zài wǎngshàng rènshi de. 我们是在网上认识的。 We met online.</p>	<div>我们      wǒmen      we</div> <div>是      shì      are</div> <div>在      zài      at</div> <div>网上      wǎngshàng online</div> <div>认识      rènshi      to get acquainted with sb</div> <div>的      de      (used at the end for emphasis)</div>
382	五	wǔ	numeral: five	<p>Wǒ zài zhèr gōngzuò le wǔ nián. 我在这儿工作了五年。 I worked here for five years.</p>	<div>我      wǒ      I</div> <div>在      zài      (located) at</div> <div>这儿      zhèr      here</div> <div>工作      gōngzuò      to work</div> <div>了      le      (completed action marker)</div> <div>五年      wǔ nián      five years</div>

383	午饭	wǔfàn	noun: lunch	Nǐ wǔfàn chī le shénme? 你午饭吃了什么? What did you eat for lunch?	你 午饭 吃 了 什么	nǐ wǔfàn chī le shénme	you lunch to eat (completed action marker) what?
384	西	xī	noun: west	Wǒmen zài xī mén jiàn ba. 我们在西门见吧。 Let's meet at the west gate.	我们 在 西门 见 吧	wǒmen zài xī mén jiàn ba	we (located) at South Gate to meet (indicating a suggestion, request or mild command)
385	西边	xībian	noun: west side / western part	Nǎxiē guójiā zài Zhōngguó de xībian? 哪些国家在中国的西边? Which countries are on the west side of China?	哪些 国家 在 中国 的 西边	nǎxiē guójiā zài Zhōngguó de xībian	which ones? country (located) at China (used after an attribute) west side

386	洗	xǐ	verb: to wash	<p>Wǒ qù xǐ chē.</p> <p>我去洗车。</p> <p>I am going to wash my car.</p>	<p>我      wǒ      I</p> <p>去      qù      to go</p> <p>洗      xǐ      to wash</p> <p>车      chē      car</p>
387	洗手间	xǐshǒu jiān	noun: toilet / washroom	<p>Xǐshǒujiān zài wàibian.</p> <p>洗手间在外边。</p> <p>The toilet is outside.</p>	<p>洗手间    xǐshǒujiān    toilet</p> <p>在      zài      (located) at</p> <p>外边      wàibian      outside</p>
388	喜欢	xǐhuan	verb: to like	<p>Wǒ hěn xǐhuan zhège xīn gōngzuò.</p> <p>我很喜欢这个新工作。</p> <p>I like this new job very much.</p>	<p>我      wǒ      I</p> <p>很      hěn      very</p> <p>喜欢    xǐhuan      to like</p> <p>这个    zhège      this one</p> <p>新      xīn      new</p> <p>工作    gōngzuò    job</p>
389	下	xià	verb: to go down	<p>Wǒ xiàlóu qù ná.</p> <p>我下楼去拿。</p> <p>I will go downstairs to get it.</p>	<p>我      wǒ      I</p> <p>下楼    xiàlóu    to go downstairs</p> <p>去      qù      (between two verbs) in order to</p> <p>拿      ná      to take</p>





					见面      jiànmiàn    to meet
394	下课	xiàkè	verb: to finish class	<p>Wǒmen jǐdiǎn xiàkè? 我们几点下课? What time will our class be over?</p>	<p>我们      wǒmen      we</p> <p>几点      jǐdiǎn      what time?</p> <p>下课      xiàkè      to finish class</p>
395	下午	xiàwǔ	noun: afternoon	<p>Míngtiān xiàwǔ jiàn. 明天下午见。 See you tomorrow afternoon!</p>	<p>明天      míngtiān      tomorrow</p> <p>下午      xiàwǔ      afternoon</p> <p>见      jiàn      to see</p>
396	下雨	xiàyǔ	verb: to rain	<p>Míngtiān huì xiàyǔ ma? 明天会下雨吗? Will it rain tomorrow?</p>	<p>明天      míngtiān    tomorrow</p> <p>会      huì      will</p> <p>下雨      xiàyǔ      to rain</p> <p>吗      ma      (particle for "yes-no" questions)</p>

397	先	xiān	adverb: first	<p>Wǒmen xiān chīfàn, zài qù kàn diànyǐng.</p> <p>我们先吃饭，再去看电影。</p> <p>We will eat first, and then go see a movie.</p>	<p>我们 wǒmen we</p> <p>先 xiān first</p> <p>吃饭 chīfàn to have a meal</p> <p>再 zài then</p> <p>去 qù to go</p> <p>看电影 kàn diànyǐng to see a movie</p>
398	先生	xiān sheng	noun: Mister (Mr.)	<p>Wáng xiānsheng zài lóuxià děng nǐ.</p> <p>王先生在楼下等你。</p> <p>Mr Wang is waiting for you downstairs.</p>	<p>王 Wáng surname Wang</p> <p>先生 xiānsheng Mister (Mr.)</p> <p>在 zài (located) at</p> <p>楼下 lóuxià downstairs</p> <p>等 děng to wait for</p> <p>你 nǐ you</p>
399	现在	xiànzài	noun: now	<p>Xiànzài jǐdiǎn?</p> <p>现在几点？</p> <p>What time is it now?</p>	<p>现在 xiànzài now</p> <p>几点 jǐdiǎn what time?</p>

400	想	xiǎng	verb: to want / to think	<p>Wǒ jīntiān xiǎng chī miàntiáor.</p> <p>我今天想吃面条儿。</p> <p>I want to eat noodles today.</p>	<div>我</div> <div>今天</div> <div>想</div> <div>吃</div> <div>面条儿</div>	<div>wǒ</div> <div>jīntiān</div> <div>xiǎng</div> <div>chī</div> <div>miàntiáor</div>	<div>I</div> <div>today</div> <div>to want</div> <div>to eat</div> <div>noodles</div>
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