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## HSK 4 Complete Vocabulary Course With Sentence Examples

NO.	Character	Pinyin	English	Sentences
1	爱情	àiqíng	noun: romance / love (between a man and a woman)	Xiànzài de hěn duō diànyǐng dōu shì àiqíng gùshi. 现在的很多电影都是爱情故事。 A lot of movies these days are romantic stories.
2	安排	ānpái	verb: to arrange	Gōngsī ānpái wǒ cānjiā zhè cì huìyì. 公司安排我参加这次会议。 My company arranged for me to attend this meeting.
3	安全	ānquán	adjective: safe / secure	Zhèlǐ wǎnshàng bù ānquán, búyào yígèrén chūmén. 这里晚上不安全，不要一个人出门。 It's not safe here at night, don't go out alone.
4	按时	ànshí	adverb: on time / on schedule	Zhǐyào ànshí chīyào, nǐ de bìng hěn kuài jiù huì hǎo de. 只要按时吃药，你的病很快就会好的。 As long as you take the medicine on time, you will get well soon.

5	按照	ànzhào	preposition: according to	<p>Wǒmen huì ànzhào nín de yāoqiú xiūgǎi de. 我们会按照您的要求修改的。 We will modify it according to your request.</p>
6	百分之	bǎifēnzhī	percent	<p>Wǒmen gōngsī de yuángōng bǎifēnzhī bāshí shì nánxìng. 我们公司的员工百分之八十是男性。 Eighty percent of our company's employees are male.</p>
7	棒	bàng	adjective: excellent / awesome	<p>Zài wǒ xīnlǐ, tā shì shìjiè shàng zuì bàng de gēshǒu. 在我心里，他是世界上最棒的歌手。 In my mind, he's the best singer in the world!</p>
8	包子	bāozi	noun: steamed stuffed bun	<p>Wǒmen yǒu ròu bāozi, yě yǒu cài bāozi, nǐ yào nǎ yìzhǒng? 我们有肉包子，也有菜包子，你要哪一种？ We have baozi with both, meat and vegetables stuffings. Which kind would you like?</p>
9	保护	bǎohù	verb: to protect	<p>Bǎohù huánjìng shì wǒmen de zérèn. 保护环境是我们的责任。 It's our duty to protect the environment.</p>
10	保证	bǎozhèng	verb: to guarantee	<p>Nǐ fàngxīn, wǒ bǎozhèng zài xiàbān zhīqián zuòwán. 你放心，我保证在下班之前做完。 Don't worry. I guarantee that I will finish it before getting off work.</p>

11	报名	bàomíng	verb: to apply / to sign up	<p>Xiàgèyuè de yóuyǒng bǐsài, nǐ bàomíng le ma?          下个月的游泳比赛，你报名了吗？          Have you signed up for next month's swimming competition?</p>
12	抱	bào	verb: to hold in the arms / to hug	<p>Nàgè bào zhe háizi de nǚrén shì tā de qīzi.          那个抱着孩子的女人是他的妻子。          The woman that is holding the child is his wife.</p>
13	抱歉	bàoqiàn	verb: to be sorry	<p>Guānyú zuótiān de shì, wǒ gǎndào shífēn bàoqiàn.          关于昨天的事，我感到十分抱歉。          Regarding what happened yesterday, I feel very sorry.</p>
14	倍	bèi	classifier: times / -fold	<p>Nǐ de fángjiān zhēn dà, chàbùduō shì wǒ de liǎngbèi!          你的房间真大，差不多是我的两倍！          Your room is so big! It's roughly twice as big as mine!</p>
15	本来	běnlái	adverb: originally / at first	<p>Wǒ shàngwǔ běnlái yǒu gè miànshì, dàn yóuyú qǐ wǎn le,          jiù méi gǎnshàng.          我上午本来有个面试，但由于起晚了，就没赶上。          I originally had an interview this morning, but I didn't make it          because I got up late.</p>
16	笨	bèn	adjective: stupid / foolish	<p>Tā bú bèn, zhǐshì lǎn.          他不笨，只是懒。          He's not stupid. He's just lazy.</p>

17	比如	bǐrú	verb: for example / such as	<p>Wǒ yǒu hěnduō xìngqù, bǐrú: kànshū, kàn diànyǐng, dēngdēng. 我有很多兴趣，比如：看书、看电影，等等。</p> <p>I have many interests, such as reading books, watching movies and so on.</p>
18	毕业	bìyè	verb: to graduate	<p>Wǒ yí bìyè jiù lái dào le zhè jiā gōngsī gōngzuò. 我一毕业就来到了这家公司工作。</p> <p>I came to work for this company as soon as I graduated.</p>
19	遍	biàn	classifier: (denoting an action from beginning to end) time	<p>Zhè ge shìpín wǒ zhìshǎo kàn le wǔ biàn. 这个视频我至少看了五遍。</p> <p>I have watched this video at least five times.</p>
20	标准	biāozhǔn	noun: standard	<p>Suīrán tā zài Zhōngguó zhǎngdà, dànshì tā de pǔtōnghuà bìngbù biāozhǔn. 虽然她在中国长大，但是她的普通话并不标准。</p> <p>Although she grew up in China, her Mandarin isn't standard.</p>
21	表格	biǎogé	noun: form	<p>Qǐng chóngxīn tiánxiě zhè fèn biǎogé. 请重新填写这份表格。</p> <p>Please fill out this form again.</p>
22	表示	biǎoshì	verb: to express / to indicate	<p>Duìyú wǒ kāi wǎngdiàn de juéding, wǒ de zhàngfu biǎoshì le zhīchí. 对于我开网店的决定，我的丈夫表示了支持。</p> <p>My husband expressed his support for my decision to open an online store.</p>

23	表演	biǎoyǎn	verb: to act / to perform	Dìyīcì shàngtái biǎoyǎn shí, tā jǐnzhāng de bù zhīdào shuō shénme. 第一次上台表演时，他紧张得不知道说什么。 When he first performed on stage, he was so nervous that he didn't know what to say.
24	表扬	biǎoyáng	verb: to praise	Tā zhēnzhèng xūyào de búshì biǎoyáng, érshì gǔlì. 他真正需要的不是表扬，而是鼓励。 What he really needs isn't praise, but encouragement.
25	饼干	bǐnggān	noun: biscuit	Wǒ gānggang chī le jǐ kuài bǐnggān, suǒyǐ xiànzài hái bú tài è. 我刚刚吃了几块饼干，所以现在还不太饿。 I just had a few biscuits, so I am not so hungry right now.
26	并且	bìngqiě	conjunction: and	Tāmen jiéhūn le, bìngqiě shēng le liǎng gè kě'ài de nǚ'ér. 他们结婚了，并且生了两个可爱的女儿。 They got married and had two lovely daughters.
27	博士	bóshì	noun: doctor (academic degree)	Shuòshì bìyè hòu, wǒ dǎsuàn liú zài guónèi dú bóshì. 硕士毕业后，我打算留在国内读博士。 After graduating with a master's degree, I plan to stay in China to study for a Ph.D.
28	不得不	bùdébù	to have to / to have no choice but	Yóuyú shēntǐ de yuányīn, wǒ bùdébù cídiào zhè fèn gōngzuò. 由于身体的原因，我不得不辞掉这份工作。 Due to my health, I had to quit this job.

29	不管	bùguǎn	conjunction: no matter (what / how, etc.)	Bùguǎn nǐ de juéding shì shénme, wǒ dōu huì zhīchí nǐ. 不管你的决定是什么，我都会支持你。 No matter what your decision is, I will always support you.
30	不过	búguò	conjunction: but / yet	Wǒ méi kàn guo zhè bù diànyǐng, búguò wǒ zhīdào tā hěn shòuhuānyíng. 我没看过这部电影，不过我知道它很受欢迎。 I haven't seen the movie, but I know it was very popular.
31	不仅	bùjǐn	conjunction: not only	Wǒ de péngyou bùjǐn bāng wǒ zhǎo gōngzuò, hái ràng wǒ zài tā jiā zhù. 我的朋友不仅帮我找工作，还让我在他家住。 My friend not only helped me look for a job, but also let me stay in his home.
32	部分	bùfen	noun: part	Tā měi gè yuè de gōngzī yǒu yībùfen huì cún qilai. 她每个月的工资有一部分会存起来。 Every month, she saves a part of her salary.
33	擦	cā	verb: to wipe	Chuānghu méi cā gānjìng, wǒ zài cā yíbiàn. 窗户没擦干净，我再擦一遍。 The windows are not clean. I will wipe them again.
34	猜	cāi	verb: to guess	Nǐ cāi wǒ gānggang zài lóuxià pèngdào le shéi? 你猜我刚刚在楼下碰到了谁？ Guess who I ran into downstairs just now?

35	材料	cáiliào	noun: data / material	<p>Qǐng bǎ zhè cì huìyì yào yòng de cáiliào fāgěi wǒ. 请把这次会议要用的材料发给我。 Please send me the materials we need for this meeting.</p>
36	参观	cānguān	verb: to visit / to look around	<p>Qù Xī'ān lǚyóu yídingyào cānguān bīngmǎyǒng! 去西安旅游一定要参观兵马俑！ When you travel to Xi'an, you must visit the Terracotta Warriors!</p>
37	餐厅	cāntīng	noun: restaurant	<p>Zhè jiā cāntīng de lǎobǎn shì Déguórén. 这家餐厅的老板是德国人。 The owner of this restaurant is German.</p>
38	厕所	cèsuǒ	noun: toilet	<p>Tā zuówǎn dùzi bùshūfu, qǐlái shàng le hǎojǐ cì cèsuǒ. 他昨晚肚子不舒服，起来上了好几次厕所。 He had a bad stomach last night and got up several times to use the toilet.</p>
39	差不多	chàbuduō	adverb: almost / about the same	<p>Wǒmen chàbuduō yǒu shí nián méi jiàn le ba? 我们差不多有十年没见了吧？ We haven't seen each other for about ten years, right?</p>
40	长城	Chángchéng	noun: The Great Wall	<p>Wǒ zài Běijīng dāi le liǎng nián dōu hái méi qù guo Chángchéng. 我在北京待了两年都还没去过长城。 I have been in Beijing for two years and haven't even been to the Great Wall yet.</p>



41	长江	Chángjiāng	noun: The Yangtze River	<p>Wǒ zhù de chéngshì lí Chángjiāng bù yuǎn. 我住的城市离长江不远。 The city that I live in is not far from the Yangtze River.</p>
42	尝	cháng	verb: to taste	<p>Zhège cài bú là, nǐ cháng yìkǒu. 这个菜不辣，你尝一口。 This dish isn't spicy, take a bite.</p>
43	场	chǎng	classifier: used for sports or recreational events, etc.	<p>Wǒmen xiàgèyuè yǒu yì chǎng yǎnchū, nǐ huì lái kàn ma? 我们下个月有一场演出，你会来看吗？ We have a show next month, will you come?</p>
44	超过	chāoguò	verb: to exceed / to surpass	<p>Jīntiān tiānqì zhème rè, qìwēn kěndìng chāoguò le sānshíwǔ dù. 今天天气这么热，气温肯定超过了 35 度。 The weather is so hot today that the temperature must be over 35 degrees.</p>
45	成功	chénggōng	adjective: successful	<p>Wǒ rènwéi tāmen chénggōng de xīwàng bú dà. 我认为他们成功的希望不大。 I think that they have little hope for success.</p>
46	成为	chéngwéi	verb: to become	<p>Wǒ zhǎngdà hòu xiǎng chéngwéi yì míng lǎoshī. 我长大后想成为一名老师。 When I grow up, I want to become a teacher.</p>
47	诚实	chéngshí	adjective: honest	<p>Gǎnxiè nǐ chéngshí de huídá le wǒ de wèntí. 感谢你诚实地回答了我的问题。 Thank you for answering my questions honestly.</p>

48	乘坐	chéngzuò	verb: to take (a vehicle) / to ride (in a vehicle)	Nǐ kěyǐ chéngzuò miǎnfèi de gōnggòngqìchē qù jīchǎng. 你可以乘坐免费的公共汽车去机场。 You can take the free bus to the airport.
49	吃惊	chījīng	verb: to be surprised / to be shocked	Tā jìngrán míngtiān jiù yào huíguó, zhè ràng wǒ hěn chījīng. 他竟然明天就要回国，这让我很吃惊。 I'm surprised that he is returning to his country tomorrow.
50	重新	chóngxīn	adverb: again / once more	Zhèxiē chǎnpǐn bù fúhé wǒmen de zhìliàng yāoqiú, bìxū chóngxīn zuò. 这些产品不符合我们的质量要求，必须重新做。 These products do not meet our quality requirements and must be redone.
51	抽烟	chōuyān	verb: to smoke (a cigarette)	Zhè jiā fàndiàn yǒurén chōuyān, wǒmen qù bié jiā ba. 这家饭店有人抽烟，我们去别家吧。 There are people smoking in this restaurant, let's go to another one.
52	出差	chūchāi	verb: to go on a business trip	Tā qù Běijīng chūchāi hái méi huí lái. 他去北京出差还没回来。 He is on a business trip to Beijing and is not back yet.
53	出发	chūfā	verb: to depart / to set off	Chūfā qián wǒ huì fāduǎnxìn gěi nǐ. 出发前我会发短信给你。 I will send you a text message before I leave.

54	出生	chūshēng	verb: to be born	<p>Wǒmen liǎ shì tóngyì nián chūshēng de. 我们俩是同一年出生的。 We were born in the same year.</p>
55	出现	chūxiàn	verb: to appear / to emerge	<p>Zhèzhǒng wèntí jīngcháng zài kǎoshì zhōng chūxiàn. 这种问题经常在考试中出现。 This kind of question often comes up in exams.</p>
56	厨房	chúfáng	noun: kitchen	<p>Tā de qīzi zhèngzài chúfáng lǐ mángzhe zuòfàn ne. 他的妻子正在厨房里忙着做饭呢。 His wife is busy cooking in the kitchen right now.</p>
57	传真	chuánzhēn	verb: to send by fax	<p>Qǐng bǎ nà fèn wénjiàn chuánzhēn gěi wǒ. 请把那份文件传真给我。 Please fax me that document.</p>
58	窗户	chuānghu	noun: window	<p>Wàimiàn guāfēng le, bǎ chuānghu guānshàng ba. 外面刮风了，把窗户关上吧。 It's windy outside, close the window.</p>
59	词语	cíyǔ	noun: word / expression	<p>Yùdào bù dǒng de cíyǔ, nǐ kěyǐ wèn wǒ. 遇到不懂的词语，你可以问我。 If you come across a word you don't understand, you can ask me.</p>

60	从来	cónglái	adverb: always / all along	<p>Wǒ cóngláiméi jiàn guo wǒ māma, yīnwèi wǒ gāng chūshēng, tā jiù líkāi le. 我从来没见过我妈妈，因为我刚出生，她就离开了。 I have never seen my mom because she left when I was just born.</p>
61	粗心	cūxīn	adjective: careless / thoughtless	<p>Nǐ zěnmē zhème cūxīn, lián mén dōu bù suǒ! 你怎么这么粗心，连门都不锁！ How could you be so careless to not lock the door!</p>
62	存	cún	verb: to store / to deposit / to keep (money in a bank)	<p>Gōngzī zhème dī, cúnqián shì bùkěnéng de. 工资这么低，存钱是不可能的。 With wages being so low, saving money is impossible.</p>
63	错误	cuòwù	adjective: wrong / mistaken	<p>Zhège dāncí de pīnxiě shì cuòwù de. 这个单词的拼写是错误的。 The spelling of this word is wrong.</p>
64	答案	dá'àn	noun: answer	<p>Dìyī gè wèntí de dá'àn zài dì sān yè. 第一个问题的答案在第三页。 The answer to the first question is on page 3.</p>
65	打扮	dǎban	verb: to dress up	<p>Wǒ wǎnshàng yǒu gè zhòngyào de jùhuì, suǒyǐ děi hǎohǎo dǎban yíxià. 我晚上有个重要的聚会，所以得好好儿打扮一下。 I am going to an important party tonight, so I have to dress up.</p>

66	打扰	dǎrǎo	verb: to disturb / to bother	Jìrán nǐ zài máng, nà wǒ jiù bù dǎrǎo nǐ le. 既然你在忙，那我就不打扰你了。 Since you are busy, I won't disturb you.
67	打印	dǎyìn	verb: to print out	Nǐ néng bǎ zhè fèn biǎogé zài dǎyìn yí fèn gěi wǒ ma? 你能把这份表格再打印一份给我吗？ Can you print out another copy of this form for me?
68	打招呼	dǎzhāohu	to greet / to say hello	Gāng dào Zhōngguó de shíhòu, wǒ de Zhōngwén zhǐ gòu dǎzhāohu. 刚到中国的时候，我的中文只够打招呼。 When I first arrived in China, my Chinese was only good enough to say "hello".
69	打折	dǎzhé	verb: to give a discount	Zhè tiáo qúnzi dǎzhé hòu duōshao qián? 这条裙子打折后多少钱？ How much is this dress after a discount?
70	打针	dǎzhēn	verb: to give or to have an injection	Yīshēng shuō nǐ bù xūyào dǎzhēn, chīyào jiù gòu le. 医生说你不需打打针，吃药就够了。 The doctor said you don't need an injection, taking the medicine will be enough.
71	大概	dàgài	adverb: roughly / approximately	Cóng Běijīng dào Shànghǎi zuò fēijī dàgài yào liǎng gè xiǎoshí. 从北京到上海坐飞机大概要两个小时。 It takes roughly two hours to fly from Beijing to Shanghai.

72	大使馆	dàshǐguǎn	noun: embassy	<p>Wǒ zhǔnbèi xiàgèxīngqī qù dàshǐguǎn bàn qiānzhèng. 我准备下个星期去大使馆办签证。 I plan to go to the embassy next month to get a visa.</p>
73	大约	dàyuē	adverb: approximately / about	<p>Dàyuē wǔ nián qián, tā bān qù le Bālí. 大约五年前，他搬去了巴黎。 He moved to Paris about five years ago.</p>
74	大夫	dàifu	noun: doctor	<p>Dàifu jiànyì wǒ zài yīyuàn duō dāi jǐtiān. 大夫建议我在医院多待几天。 The doctor recommended that I stay a few more days in the hospital.</p>
75	戴	dài	verb: to wear (accessories)	<p>Wàimiàn lěng, hái shì dài shàng màozi hé shǒutào zài chūqù ba. 外面冷，还是戴上帽子和手套再出去吧。 It's cold outside. You'd better wear a hat and gloves before going out.</p>
76	当	dāng	preposition: when / just at (a time or place)	<p>Dāng tā dàojiā shí, tā de qīzi yǐjīng shuìzháo le. 当他到家时，他的妻子已经睡着了。 When he arrived home, his wife was already asleep.</p>
77	当时	dāngshí	noun: then / at that time	<p>Wǒ dāngshí fēicháng shēngqì, chàdiǎnr dǎ le tā. 我当时非常生气，差点儿打了他。 I was so angry at that time that I almost hit him.</p>
78	刀	dāo	noun: knife	<p>Zhè shì shuǐguǒdāo, búshì yòngláiqiē ròu de. 这是水果刀，不是用来切肉的。 This is a fruit knife and it's not for cutting meat.</p>

79	导游	dǎoyóu	noun: tour guide	Dǎoyóu gěi wǒmen jiǎng le guānyú zhège lǎo fángzi de lìshǐ. 导游给我们讲了关于这个老房子的历史。 The tour guide told us about the history of this old house.
80	到处	dàochù	adverb: everywhere	Chūnjié qījiān, dàjiē shàng dào chù dōu shì rén. 春节期间，大街上到处都是人。 During the Spring Festival, there are people everywhere on the street.
81	到底	dàodǐ	adverb: (used in questions for emphasis)	Wǒ shēngqì de gēn tā shuō: "Nǐ dào dǐ xiǎng gàn shén me?" 我生气地跟他说：“你到底想干什么？” I said to him angrily: "What do you really want to do?"
82	倒	dào	adverb: yet / actually (used to indicate contrast)	Dàjiā dōu juéde zhè cì kǎoshì hěn nán, wǒ dào juéde fēicháng jiǎndān. 大家都觉得这次考试很难，我倒觉得非常简单。 Everyone felt this exam was difficult, yet I thought it was very easy.
83	道歉	dàoqiàn	verb: to apologize	Zhè búshì nǐ de cuò, nǐ búyòng xiàng wǒ dàoqiàn. 这不是你的错，你不用向我道歉。 It wasn't your fault. You don't need to apologize to me.

84	得意	déyì	adjective: proud of oneself / pleased with oneself	<p>Zhè cì bǐsài dé le dìyī, tā hěn gāoxìng, yě yǒuxiē déyì.          这次比赛得了第一，他很高兴，也有些得意。          He was very happy and a little proud that he won first place in the contest.</p>
85	得	děi	verb: must / have to	<p>Mǎshàng jiù yào kǎoshì le, wǒ děi hǎohǎo fùxí.          马上就要考试了，我得好好儿复习。          The exam is coming soon and I must study hard.</p>
86	登机牌	dēngjīpái	noun: boarding pass	<p>Qǐng zài nàbian de chuāngkǒu lǐngqǔ dēngjīpái.          请在那边的窗口领取登机牌。          Please collect your boarding pass at the window over there.</p>
87	等	děng	particle: etc. / and so on	<p>Wǒmen de kèhù zhǔyào láizì Yīngguó, Měiguó, Jiānádà děng Xīfāng guójiā.          我们的客户主要来自英国、美国、加拿大等西方国家。          Our customers are mainly from western countries such as the United Kingdom, the United States, and Canada.</p>
88	低	dī	adjective: low	<p>Gōngzī tài dī, tā juéding bù gàn le.          工资太低，他决定不干了。          The salary is so low that he decided to quit.</p>
89	底	dǐ	noun: bottom / end of a year or a month	<p>Zhège yuèdǐ wǒ jiù néng huán nǐ qián le.          这个月底我就能还你钱了。          I will be able to return your money at the end of this month.</p>



90	地点	dìdiǎn	noun: place / site	<p>Jiànmiàn de shíjiān hé dìdiǎn wǒ wǎndiǎn fā gěi nǐ. 见面的时间和地点我晚点发给你。 I will send you the time and place of the meeting later.</p>
91	地球	dìqiú	noun: earth / globe	<p>Dìqiú shì wǒmen gòngtóng de jiā, wǒmen yǒuzérèn bǎohù hǎo tā. 地球是我们共同的家，我们有责任保护好它。 Earth is our shared home and we have the duty to protect it well.</p>
92	地址	dìzhǐ	noun: address	<p>Qǐng bǎ nǐ de dìzhǐ fāgěi wǒ. 请把你的地址发给我。 Please send me your address.</p>
93	调查	diàochá	verb: to survey / to investigate	<p>Lǎobǎn shuō wǒmen bìxū yào bǎ zhè jiàn shìqing diàochá qīngchū. 老板说我们必须要把这件事情调查清楚。 Our boss said that we must fully investigate this matter.</p>
94	掉	diào	verb: used after certain verbs, indicating the result of an action	<p>Tā bǎ bù chuān de yīfu hé xiézi dōu rēngdiào le. 她把不穿的衣服和鞋子都扔掉了。 She threw away all the clothes and shoes that she no longer wears.</p>
95	丢	diū	verb: to throw / to toss	<p>Qǐng bǎ lājī diū dào lājītǒng lǐ! 请把垃圾丢到垃圾桶里！ Please throw your rubbish in the trash can!</p>

96	动作	dòngzuò	noun: action / movement	Měi gè dòngzuò xūyào zuò shí biàn. 每个动作需要做十遍。 Each movement needs to be done ten times.
97	堵车	dǔchē	verb: traffic jam	Rúguǒ bù dǔchē, dàyuē èrshí fēnzhōng jiù néng dào. 如果不堵车, 大约 20 分钟就能到。 If there is no traffic jam, we can get there in about 20 minutes.
98	肚子	dùzi	noun: belly / stomach	Shénme yùndòng néng jiǎn dùzi shang de féiròu? 什么运动能减肚子上的肥肉? What exercise can reduce belly fat?
99	短信	duǎnxìn	noun: text message	Wǒ wàng dài shǒujī le, suǒyǐ méi kàndào nǐ de duǎnxìn. 我忘带手机了, 所以没看到你的短信。 I forgot to bring my phone, so I didn't see your text message.
100	对话	duìhuà	noun: dialogue / conversation	Wǒ zhǐnéng tīngdǒng fēicháng jiǎndān de Hànyǔ duìhuà. 我只能听懂非常简单的汉语对话。 I can only understand very simple Chinese conversations.
101	对面	duìmiàn	noun: opposite / across	Gōngsī duìmiàn yǒu jiā búcuò de kāfēiguǎn. 公司对面有家不错的咖啡馆。 There is a nice coffee shop across the street from our company.

102	对于	duìyú	preposition: with regard to / for / to	<p>Wǒ xiǎng hé nǐ tántán wǒ duìyú zhège wèntí de kànfǎ. 我想和你谈谈我对于这个问题的看法。</p> <p>I would like to talk to you about my views on this issue.</p>
103	儿童	értóng	noun: children	<p>Zhè fùjìn yǒu yí gè hěn bàng de értóng yóulèyuán. 这附近有一个很棒的儿童游乐园。</p> <p>There is a great children's amusement park nearby.</p>
104	而	ér	conjunction: (showing a contrast) while / yet	<p>Wǒ de tóngshì bù hē kāfēi jiù méibànfǎ gōngzuò, ér wǒ hē le kāfēi wǎnshàng jiù huì shuì bùzháo. 我的同事不喝咖啡就没办法工作，而我喝了咖啡晚上就会睡不着。</p> <p>My co-worker can't work without drinking coffee. Yet if I drink coffee, I wouldn't be able to sleep at night.</p>
105	发生	fāshēng	verb: to happen / to take place	<p>Qiánmiàn dǔchē hěn yánzhòng, kěnéng fāshēng le chēhuò. 前面堵车很严重，可能发生了车祸。</p> <p>The traffic jam is very bad up ahead. Perhaps a car accident happened.</p>

106	发展	fāzhǎn	verb: to develop / to promote	<p>Zhè zuò chéngshì fēngjǐng yōuměi, zhèngfǔ zhèngzài zhòngdiǎn fāzhǎn lǚyóuyè. 这座城市风景优美，政府正在重点发展旅游业。 The scenery in this city is very beautiful and the government has now placed emphasis on developing its tourism.</p>
107	法律	fǎlǜ	noun: law	<p>Wǒ de dàxué zhuānyè shì fǎlǜ, ér tā de shì lìshǐ. 我的大学专业是法律，而他的是历史。 My university major was law while his was history.</p>
108	翻译	fānyì	noun: translator / interpreter	<p>Wǒmen gōngsī zhèngzài zhǎo yí wèi Zhōng Yīngwén dōu hěn liúli de fānyì. 我们公司正在找一位中英文都很流利的翻译。 Our company is looking for a translator who is fluent in both, Chinese and English.</p>
109	烦恼	fánnǎo	verb: worried / bothered	<p>Bié wèi yìdiǎn xiǎoshì fánnǎo, bùzhíde! 别为一点小事烦恼，不值得！ Don't be bothered by trivial matters. It's not worth it!</p>
110	反对	fǎnduì	verb: to oppose / to object to	<p>Wǒ de jiārén yìzhí dōu hěn fǎnduì wǒmen zài yìqǐ. 我的家人一直都很反对我们在一起。 My family has always been opposed to us being together.</p>

111	方法	fāngfǎ	noun: method / way	<p>Nǐ cái xué le yì nián, Hànyǔ jiù shuō de zhème liúlì, nǐ yòng le shénme tèbié de fāngfǎ ma?</p> <p>你才学了一年，汉语就说得这么流利，你用了什么特别的方法吗？</p> <p>Your Mandarin is so fluent after only one year of studying. Did you use any special methods?</p>
112	方面	fāngmiàn	noun: aspect / field	<p>Zài guǎnlǐ gōngsī fāngmiàn, wǒ méi shénme jīngyàn.</p> <p>在管理公司方面，我没什么经验。</p> <p>In the area of managing a company, I don't have much experience.</p>
113	方向	fāngxiàng	noun: direction / orientation	<p>Wǒ de fāngxiànggǎn hěn chà, zài chéngshì lǐ jīngcháng mílù.</p> <p>我的方向感很差，在城市里经常迷路。</p> <p>My sense of direction is very bad and I often get lost in the city.</p>
114	房东	fángdōng	noun: landlord	<p>Nǐ kěyǐ tōngguò zhège diànhuà hàomǎ zhíjiē liánxì dào fángdōng.</p> <p>你可以通过这个电话号码直接联系到房东。</p> <p>You can contact the landlord directly at this phone number.</p>
115	放弃	fàngqì	verb: to give up	<p>Wèile tā de nǚpéngyou, tā fàngqì le chūguó gōngzuò de jīhuì.</p> <p>为了他的女朋友，他放弃了出国工作的机会。</p> <p>For the sake of his girlfriend, he gave up the opportunity to work abroad.</p>

116	放暑假	fàng shǔjià	to go on summer vacation	<p>Wǒ dǎsuàn jīnnián fàng shǔjià de shíhou huí yí tàng guó. 我打算今年放暑假的时候回一趟国。 For this summer vacation, I plan to go back to my country.</p>
117	放松	fàngsōng	verb: to relax	<p>Xiàbān hòu, wǒ tōngcháng huì hē yì bēi jiǔ lái fàngsōng yíxià. 下班后，我通常会喝一杯酒来放松一下。 After work, I usually have a drink to relax.</p>
118	份	fèn	classifier: used for jobs / a portion of (eg,. meal)	<p>Wǒ xiǎng zhǎo yí fèn gōngzī gāo yìdiǎnr de gōngzuò. 我想找一份工资高一点儿的工作。 I want to find a job with a higher salary.</p>
119	丰富	fēngfù	adjective: rich / abundant	<p>Júzi hányǒu fēngfù de wéishēngsù c. 桔子含有丰富的维生素 C。 Oranges are rich in vitamin C.</p>
120	否则	fǒuzé	conjunction: or else / otherwise	<p>Zǒu kuàidiǎnr, fǒuzé wǒmen huì chí dào de. 走快点儿，否则我们会迟到的。 Walk faster, or else we'll be late.</p>
121	符合	fúhé	verb: to accord with / to conform to	<p>Kǒngpà wǒmen méiyǒushénme chǎnpǐn wánquán fúhé nín de yāoqiú. 恐怕我们没有什么产品完全符合您的要求。 I'm afraid we don't have any products that meet your requirements exactly.</p>

122	父亲	fùqīn	noun: father	<p>Wǒ de fùqīn gōngzuò hěn máng, jīngcháng chūchāi.  我的父亲工作很忙，经常出差。  My father is very busy with work and often goes on business trips.</p>
123	付款	fùkuǎn	to pay a sum of money	<p>Ànzhào héttóng guīdìng, nǐ bìxū zài yuèdǐ qián fùkuǎn.  按照合同规定，你必须在月底前付款。  According to the contract, you must pay before the end of the month.</p>
124	负责	fùzé	verb: to be in charge of	<p>Nǐ shǒu shàng de gōngzuò yǐjīng gòu duō le, zhège xiàngmù jiù ràng tā fùzé ba.  你手上的工作已经够多了，这个项目就让他负责吧。  You have enough work on your hands, let him take charge of this project.</p>
125	复印	fùyìn	verb: to duplicate a document	<p>Qǐng bǎ zhè fèn wénjiàn fùyìn liǎng fèn.  请把这份文件复印两份。  Please make two copies of this document.</p>
126	复杂	fùzá	adjective: complicated	<p>Zhè jiàn shìqing hěn fùzá, yì liǎng jù huà shuō bùqīngchu.  这件事情很复杂，一两句话说不清楚。  This matter is very complicated and can't be explained in one or two words.</p>

127	富	fù	adjective: rich / wealthy	Zhè suǒ xuéxiào de xuésheng dàduō chūshēng zài fùrén jiāting. 这所学校的学生大多出生在富人家庭。 Most of the students of this school were born into wealthy families.
128	改变	gǎibiàn	verb: to change	Yīshēng shuō nǐ zài bù gǎibiàn nǐ de yǐnshí xíguàn, nǐ de shēntǐ huì chū dà wèntí de. 医生说你再不改变你的饮食习惯，你的身体会出大问题的。 The doctor said that if you don't change your eating habits, your body will have big problems (later).
129	干杯	gānbēi	verb: to drink a toast	Wèi wǒmen de yǒuyì gānbēi! 为我们的友谊干杯！ A toast to our friendship!
130	赶	gǎn	verb: to rush for / to hurry	Wǒ zhèngzài gǎn lùnwén, néng bùnéng bié dǎrǎo wǒ? 我正在赶论文，能不能别打扰我？ I am rushing to finish writing my thesis, will you please leave me alone?
131	敢	gǎn	verb: to dare	Tā kànqilai hěn shēngqì, wǒ dōu bù gǎn gēn tā dǎzhāohu! 他看起来很生气，我都不敢跟他打招呼！ He looks so angry that I don't dare say "hello" to him!
132	感动	gǎndòng	verb: to touch / to move	Nǐ gāngcái shuō de huà ràng wǒ hěn gǎndòng! 你刚才说的话让我很感动！ What you just said moved me so much!



133	感觉	gǎnjué	noun: feeling	Fāshāo de gǎnjué zhēn de tài nánshòu le! 发烧的感觉真的太难受了! The feeling of having a fever is so awful!
134	感情	gǎnqíng	noun: affection / feeling	Wǒmen de gǎnqíng hěn hǎo, cónglǎibù chǎojià. 我们的感情很好，从来不吵架。 We have a good relationship and never quarrel.
135	感谢	gǎnxiè	verb: to thank	Fēichánggǎnxiè nǐ duì wǒmen de zhīchí! 非常感谢你对我们的支持! Thank you very much for your support!
136	干	gàn	verb: to do / to act	Nǐ dào dǐ gàn le shénme? 你到底干了什么? What on earth did you do?
137	刚	gāng	adverb: just / not long ago	Wǒ gāng chīwán dàsuàn, nǐ yǒu kǒuxiāngtáng ma? 我刚吃完大蒜，你有口香糖吗? I just ate some garlic. Do you have any gum?
138	高速公路	gāosùgōnglù	expressway / highway	Xià le gāosùgōnglù nǐ zài kāi èrshí fēnzhōng jiù néng dào wǒ jiā. 下了高速公路你再开二十分钟就能到我家。 After getting off the highway, drive for another 20 minutes and you will get to my house.
139	胳膊	gēbo	noun: arm	Zuótiān dǎ yǔmáoqiú dǎ de tài jiǔ le, jīntiān gēbo tèbié téng. 昨天打羽毛球打得太久了，今天胳膊特别疼。 I played badminton so long yesterday that my arm hurts a lot today.

140	各	gè	pronoun: various / different / all / every	Tā gè fāngmiàn dōu hěn yōuxiù. 他各方面都很优秀。 He's outstanding in every aspect.
141	工资	gōngzī	noun: pay / salary	Gōngzī yuèláiyuè dī, ér dōngxī què yuèláiyuè guì. 工资越来越低，而东西却越来越贵。 Wages are getting lower and lower, yet things are getting more and more expensive.
142	公里	gōnglǐ	classifier: kilometer	Nǐ jīntiān pǎo le jǐ gōnglǐ? 你今天跑了几公里？ How many kilometers did you run today?
143	功夫	gōngfu	noun: Kung Fu	Zhège Déguórén zài Shàolínsì xué gōngfu. 这个德国人在少林寺学功夫。 This German is learning Kung Fu at the Shaolin Temple.
144	共同	gòngtóng	adjective: common / shared	Wǒmen néng chéngwéi péngyǒu shì yīnwèi wǒmen yǒu hěnduō gòngtóng de xìngqù àihào. 我们能成为朋友是因为我们有很多共同的兴趣爱好。 We can be friends because we have many common interests.
145	购物	gòuwù	verb: to shop / to buy things	Niánqīngrén gèng xǐhuan zài wǎngshàng gòuwù, yīnwèi jì piányi yòu fāngbiàn. 年轻人更喜欢在网上购物，因为既便宜又方便。 Young people prefer to shop online because it is cheap and convenient.

146	够	gòu	verb: to be enough	<p>Wǒ cún de qián hái búgòu zài Shànghǎi mǎi yí gè cèsuǒ ne. 我存的钱还不够在上海买一个厕所呢。</p> <p>My savings are not even enough to buy a toilet in Shanghai.</p>
147	估计	gūjì	verb: to estimate	<p>Wǒ gūjì zhìshǎo yào sì zhōu cái néng wánchéng zhège xiàngmù. 我估计至少要四周才能完成这个项目。</p> <p>I estimate that it will take at least four weeks to complete this project.</p>
148	鼓励	gǔlì	verb: to encourage	<p>Tā zǒngshì gǔlì wǒ qù zuò wǒ zìjǐ xiǎng zuò de shì. 她总是鼓励我去做我自己想做的事。</p> <p>She has always encouraged me to do what I want to do.</p>
149	故意	gùyì	adverb: intentionally / on purpose	<p>Duìbuqǐ, wǒ búshì gùyì ràng nǐ shēngqì de. 对不起，我不是故意让你生气的。</p> <p>Sorry, I didn't mean to make you angry.</p>
150	顾客	gùkè	noun: customer / client	<p>Tāmen dōu shì wǒ de lǎo gùkè. 他们都是我的老顾客。</p> <p>They are all my regular customers.</p>
151	挂	guà	verb: to hang / to put up	<p>Qiáng shàng guà le hěn duō tā de zhàopiàn. 墙上挂了很多他的照片。</p> <p>There are many pictures of him hanging on the wall.</p>

152	关键	guānjiàn	noun: key / crux	Chénggōng de guānjiàn zàiyú xiāngxìn zìjǐ yǒu chénggōng de nénglì. 成功的关键在于相信自己有成功的能力。 The key to success is believing in your ability to succeed.
153	观众	guānzhòng	noun: audience	Zhè bù diànshìjù xīyǐn le hěn duō niánqīng guānzhòng. 这部电视剧吸引了很多年轻观众。 This TV series has attracted a large young audience.
154	管理	guǎnlǐ	verb: to manage / to administer	Wǒ yǒu xìnxīn néng guǎnlǐ hǎo zhège bùmén. 我有信心能管理好这个部门。 I am confident that I can manage this department well.
155	光	guāng	adverb: only / merely	Zhè jǐnián tā guāng xiǎng zhe zhuànqián, dōu méi zěnme zhùyì zìjǐ de jiànkāng. 这几年他光想着赚钱，都没怎么注意自己的健康。 In recent years, he's only been thinking about making money and hasn't paid much attention to his health.
156	广播	guǎngbō	noun: broadcast / radio program	Diànshì chūxiàn zhīhòu, rénmen jiù hěn shǎo tīng guǎngbō le. 电视出现之后，人们就很少听广播了。 After television came out, people seldom listened to the radio.

157	广告	guǎnggào	noun: advertisement	<p>Wǒmen měinián dōu huì huā yí dà bǐ qián zài guǎnggào shàng. 我们每年都会花一大笔钱在广告上。 Every year we spend a fortune on advertising.</p>
158	逛	guàng	verb: to stroll	<p>Wǒ zài shāngchǎng lǐ guàng le yì quān yě méi mǎi dào wǒ xiǎngyào de dōngxi. 我在商场里逛了一圈也没买到我想要的东西。 I walked around the mall (for a long time), and couldn't find what I was looking for.</p>
159	规定	guīdìng	noun / verb: rule / regulation / to stipulate	<p>Gōngsī guīdìng yuángōng zài shàngbān qǐjiān bùnéng wán shǒujī. 公司规定员工在上班期间不能玩手机。 The company stipulates that employees cannot play with their cellphones during working hours.</p>
160	国籍	guójí	noun: nationality / citizenship	<p>Wǒ māma shì Měiguórén, bàba shì Hólánrén, suǒyǐ wǒ yǒu shuāngchóngguójí. 我妈妈是美国人，爸爸是荷兰人，所以我有双重国籍。 My mother is American and my father is Dutch, so I have a dual citizenship.</p>
161	国际	guójì	noun: international	<p>Wǒ píngshí hěn shǎo guānzhù guójì xīnwén. 我平时很少关注国际新闻。 I don't usually follow international news.</p>
162	果汁	guǒzhī	noun: fruit juice	<p>Měitiān zǎoshàng wǒ dōu huì hē yì bēi xīnxiān de guǒzhī. 每天早上我都会喝一杯新鲜的果汁。 Every morning, I drink a glass of fresh fruit juice.</p>

163	过程	guòchéng	noun: process	<p>Wǒ rènwéi shēnghuó běnshēn jiùshì yí gè xuéxí de guòchéng. 我认为生活本身就是一个学习的过程。 I think life itself is a learning process.</p>
164	海洋	hǎiyáng	noun: sea / ocean	<p>Sùliào lājī yánzhòng wūrǎn le hǎiyáng. 塑料垃圾严重污染了海洋。 Plastic waste has seriously polluted the oceans.</p>
165	害羞	hàixiū	verb: to be shy / to be timid	<p>Búyào hàixiū, gēn dàjiā dǎ gè zhāohu. 不要害羞，跟大家打个招呼。 Don't be shy and say "hi" to everyone.</p>
166	寒假	hánjià	noun: winter vacation	<p>Háiyǒu jǐtiān jiù fàng hánjià le, nǐ xiǎng hǎo qù nǎr wán le ma? 还有几天就放寒假了，你想好去哪儿玩了吗？ Winter vacation is just a few days away. Have you decided where you want to go?</p>
167	汗	hàn	noun: sweat	<p>Tā yòng máojīn cā qù le étóu shàng de hàn. 他用毛巾擦去了额头上的汗。 He wiped the sweat from his forehead with a towel.</p>
168	航班	hángbān	noun: scheduled flight	<p>Wǒ de hángbān yánwǔ le, kěnéng huì wǎn liǎng gè xiǎoshí dào Běijīng. 我的航班延误了，可能会晚两个小时到北京。 My flight has been delayed and I might get to Beijing two hours late.</p>

169	好处	hǎochu	noun: benefit	Chōuyān duì shēntǐ méiyǒu rènhé hǎochu. 抽烟对身体没有任何好处。 Smoking doesn't have any benefits to your health.
170	好像	hǎoxiàng	verb: to seem / to look like	Tā hǎoxiàng bù xǐhuan chī Zhōngguó cài. 他好像不喜欢吃中国菜。 It seems that he doesn't like Chinese food.
171	号码	hàomǎ	noun: number	Nǐ néng gàosu wǒ nǐ de diànhuà hàomǎ ma? 你能告诉我你的电话号码吗? Can you tell me your phone number?
172	合格	hégé	adjective: qualified / up to standard	Zhìliàng bù hégé de chǎnpǐn bùnéng chūxiàn zài shìchǎng shàng. 质量不合格的产品不能出现在市场上。 Products of substandard quality cannot appear on the market.
173	合适	héshì	adjective: suitable / appropriate	Chuān yùndòngxié qù miànshì bù héshì. 穿运动鞋去面试不合适。 It's not appropriate to wear sneakers to a job interview.
174	盒子	hézi	noun: box	Zhège hézi yòng lái zhuāng wàzi zhèng héshì! 这个盒子用来装袜子正合适! This box is just right for storing socks!
175	后悔	hòuhuǐ	verb: to regret	Jìrán juéding le, jiù búyào hòuhuǐ. 既然决定了，就不要后悔。 Since you have decided, don't regret it (later).

176	厚	hòu	adjective: thick	<p>Zhè běn xiǎoshuō hěn hòu, gūjì yào yí gè yuè cái néng kàn wán.          这本小说很厚，估计要一个月才能看完。          This novel is very thick and I estimate that it will take a month to finish reading it.</p>
177	互联网	hùliánwǎng	noun: Internet	<p>Suīrán zài hùliánwǎng gōngsī gōngzuò xūyào jīngcháng jiābān, dànshì gōngzī gāo ya!          虽然在互联网公司工作需要经常加班，但是工资高呀！          Although working in an Internet company requires frequent overtime, the salary is high!</p>
178	互相	hùxiāng	adverb: mutually	<p>Wǒmen shì hǎopéngyou, hùxiāng bāngzhù shì yīnggāide.          我们是好朋友，互相帮助是应该的。          We are good friends and we are supposed to help each other.</p>
179	护士	hùshi	noun: nurse	<p>Tā de nǚpéngyou zài zhè jiā yīyuàn dāng hùshi.          他的女朋友在这家医院当护士。          His girlfriend works as a nurse in this hospital.</p>
180	怀疑	huáiyí	verb: to suspect / to doubt	<p>Wǒ huáiyí zuówǎn chī de zhūròu yǒu wèntí, yīnwèi wǒ jīntiān dùzi hěn bùshūfu.          我怀疑昨晚吃的猪肉有问题，因为我今天肚子很不舒服。          I suspect that there was something wrong with the pork I ate last night because today, I have an upset stomach.</p>



181	回忆	huíyì	verb: to call to mind / to recall	<p>Wǒ jīngcháng huíyì hé tā zài yìqǐ shēnghuó de rìzi. 我经常回忆和他在一起生活的日子。 I often recall the days I lived with him.</p>
182	活动	huódòng	noun: activity / event	<p>Xiànzài bàomíng cānjiā míngtiān de hùwài huódòng hái láidejí ma? 现在报名参加明天的户外活动还来得及吗? Is it too late to sign up for tomorrow's outdoor activity?</p>
183	活泼	huópo	adjective: lively / vivacious	<p>Xiǎoli shì gè xìnggé huópo de rén, tóngshì men dōu ài gēn tā shuōhuà. 小丽是个性格活泼的人，同事们都爱跟她说话。 Xiao Li is a lively person, and all her colleagues love to talk to her.</p>
184	火	huǒ	adjective: hot / popular	<p>Zhège shìpín zuìjìn hěn huǒ, nǐ yídingyào qù kànkàn! 这个视频最近很火，你一定要去看看！ This video has been very popular. You should definitely take a look!</p>
185	获得	huòdé	verb: to get / to obtain	<p>Tā de dìdi qùnián huòdé le bóshìxuéwèi. 他的弟弟去年获得了博士学位。 His younger brother received his Ph.D. last year.</p>

186	积极	jījí	adjective: positive / engaged / active	<p>Wǒmen yīnggāi gǔlì háizi jījí cānjiā gèzhǒng tǐyùhuódòng. 我们应该鼓励孩子积极参加各种体育活动。</p> <p>We should encourage children to actively participate in various sports activities.</p>
187	积累	jīlěi	verb: to accumulate	<p>Zài jiǔdiàn gōngzuò qījiān, tā jīlěi le fēngfù de guǎnlǐ jīngyàn. 在酒店工作期间，他积累了丰富的管理经验。</p> <p>During his work in hotels, he has accumulated a lot of management experience.</p>
188	基础	jīchǔ	noun: basis / foundation	<p>Cíhuì shì yǔyán xuéxí de jīchǔ. 词汇是语言学习的基础。</p> <p>Vocabulary is the foundation of language learning.</p>
189	激动	jīdòng	adjective: excited / emotional	<p>Kàndào gāng chūshēng de érzi, tā jīdòng de chàdiǎn kū le. 看到刚出生的儿子，他激动得差点哭了。</p> <p>Seeing his newborn son, he was so emotional that he almost cried.</p>
190	及时	jíshí	adverb: in time	<p>Suīrán lùshàng hěn dǔchē, dànshì wǒmen háishi jíshí gǎndào le huǒchēzhàn. 虽然路上很堵车，但是我们还是及时赶到了火车站。</p> <p>Although there was a bad traffic jam on the way, we still made it to the train station in time.</p>

191	即使	jíshǐ	conjunction: even if	Jíshǐ nǐ xiànzài xiàng wǒ dàoqiàn, wǒ yě búhuì yuánliàng nǐ. 即使你现在向我道歉，我也不会原谅你。 Even if you apologize to me now, I won't forgive you.
192	计划	jìhuà	noun / verb: plan / to plan	Yìqíng ràng wǒ qù Zhōngguó de jìhuà pàotāng le. 疫情让我去中国的计划泡汤了。 The pandemic ruined my plans to go to China.
193	记者	jìzhě	noun: journalist / reporter	Lǚshī zài cì tíxǐng tā búyào huídá jìzhě de rènhé wèntí. 律师再次提醒他不要回答记者的任何问题。 The lawyer reminded him again not to answer any questions from reporters.
194	技术	jìshù	noun: technology	Wǒmen tígōng miǎnfèi zàixiàn jìshù zhīchí. 我们提供免费在线技术支持。 We provide free online technical support.
195	既然	jìrán	conjunction: since / as / now that	Jìrán nǐ zhōumò yǐjīng yǒu ānpái le, nà wǒmen jiù gǎitiān zài jiàn ba. 既然你周末已经有安排了，那我们就改天再见吧。 Since you already have plans for the weekend, let's meet some other day.
196	继续	jìxù	verb: to go on / to continue	Jīntiān de gōngzuò hái méi wánchéng, wǎnfàn hòu wǒ děi jìxù jiābān. 今天的工作还没完成，晚饭后我得继续加班。 I haven't finished my work today, so I have to continue working after dinner.

197	寄	jì	verb: to mail / to send	Máfan bāng wǒ bǎ bāoguǒ jì dào zhège dìzhǐ. 麻烦帮我把包裹寄到这个地址。 Please help me send this package to this address.
198	加班	jiābān	verb: to work overtime	Wǒ jīntiān huì jiābān dào hěn wǎn, búyòng děng wǒ. 我今天会加班到很晚，不用等我。 I will be working very late overtime today. No need to wait for me.
199	加油站	jiāyóuzhàn	noun: gas station	Wǒ de chē kuài méi yóu le, nǐ zhīdào zhè fùjìn nǎlǐ yǒu jiāyóuzhàn ma? 我的车快没油了，你知道这附近哪里有加油站吗？ My car is running out of gas, do you know where there is a gas station nearby?
200	家具	jiājù	noun: furniture	Wǒmen rēngdiào le suǒyǒu de jiù jiājù. 我们扔掉了所有的旧家具。 We got rid of all the old furniture.
201	假	jiǎ	adjective: false / fake	Zhè míng nánzǐ de jiǎ hùzhào shì zài wǎngshàng gòumǎi de. 这名男子的假护照是在网上购买的。 This man's fake passport was purchased online.
202	价格	jiàgé	noun: price	Zhǐyào zhìliàng hǎo, jiàgé gāo yìdiǎnr méiguānxi. 只要质量好，价格高一点儿没关系。 As long as the quality is good, it's okay if the price is a little higher.

203	坚持	jiānchí	verb: to insist / to persist	<p>Wǒ měitiān dōu jiānchí yùndòng, kěshì wǒ yìdiǎnr yě méi shòu. 我每天都坚持运动，可是我一点儿也没瘦。</p> <p>I keep exercising every day, but I haven't lost any weight at all.</p>
204	减肥	jiǎnféi	verb: to lose weight	<p>Wèile jiǎnféi, wǒ bìxū gǎibiàn wǒ de yǐnshí xíguàn. 为了减肥，我必须改变我的饮食习惯。</p> <p>In order to lose weight, I'll have to change my diet.</p>
205	减少	jiǎnshǎo	verb: to reduce / to decrease	<p>Wǒmen yīnggāi jiǎnshǎo sùliàodài de shǐyòng. 我们应该减少塑料袋的使用。</p> <p>We should reduce the use of plastic bags.</p>
206	建议	jiànyì	noun: suggestion / advice	<p>Guānyú rúhé xiě hǎo lùnwén, jiàoshòu de jiànyì duì wǒ de bāngzhù hěn dà. 关于如何写好论文，教授的建议对我的帮助很大。</p> <p>Regarding how to write a good thesis, the professor's advice has been a big help to me.</p>
207	将来	jiānglái	noun: future	<p>Xīwàng nǐ jiānglái nénggòu gèng nǔlì de gōngzuò. 希望你将来能够更努力地工作。</p> <p>I hope you can work harder in the future.</p>
208	奖金	jiǎngjīn	noun: money award / bonus	<p>Tā dǎsuàn jiāng zhè bǐ yí wàn yuán de jiǎngjīn huā zài lǚxíng shàng. 他打算将这笔一万元的奖金花在旅行上。</p> <p>He plans to spend the 10,000 yuan bonus on traveling.</p>

209	降低	jiàngdī	verb: to lower / to reduce	<p>Wǒ duì zhège fángzi hěn gǎnxìngqù, dànshì jiàgé tài gāo, néng bùnéng jiàngdī yìdiǎn?          我对这个房子很感兴趣，但是价格太高，能不能降低一点？          I am very interested in this house, but the price is too high.          Can it be lowered a bit?</p>
210	降落	jiàngluò	verb: to descend / to land	<p>Tā chéngzuò de fēijī jiāng zài sān xiǎoshí hòu jiàngluò.          她乘坐的飞机将在三小时后降落。          The plane that she is on will land in three hours.</p>
211	交	jiāo	verb: to make (friends)	<p>Wǒ hěn xīwàng néng hé nǐ jiāopéngyou.          我很希望能和你交朋友。          I would love to be friends with you.</p>
212	交流	jiāoliú	verb: to exchange / to communicate	<p>Tōngguò hé nín de jiāoliú, wǒ xué dào le hěn duō guānyú jīngjì de zhīshi.          通过和您的交流，我学到了很多关于经济的知识。          Through communicating with you, I have learned a lot about economy.</p>
213	交通	jiāotōng	noun: traffic / communication	<p>Zhège chéngshì de jiāotōng zāogāo jíle.          这个城市的交通糟糕极了。          The traffic in this city is terrible.</p>
214	郊区	jiāoqū	noun: suburb	<p>Wǒ zhù zài jiāoqū, lí shìzhōngxīn hěn yuǎn.          我住在郊区，离市中心很远。          I live in the suburbs which is very far away from downtown.</p>

215	骄傲	jiāo'ào	adjective: proud / arrogant	Tā wèi zìjǐ zài gōngzuò shàng qǔdé de chénggōng gǎndào jiāo'ào. 他为自己在工作上取得的成功感到骄傲。 He is proud of his success at work.
216	饺子	jiǎozi	noun: dumpling	Suīrán wǒ tǎoyàn chī jiǎozi, dànshì ǒu'ěr yě huì chī yìdiǎnr. 虽然我讨厌吃饺子，但是偶尔也会吃一点儿。 Although I hate dumplings, I eat them occasionally.
217	教授	jiàoshòu	noun: professor	Tā shì wǒmen de lìshǐ jiàoshòu. 他是我们的历史教授。 He is our history professor.
218	教育	jiàoyù	verb: to educate	Wǒ fùqīn chángcháng jiàoyù wǒ yào zuò yí gè chéngshí de rén. 我父亲常常教育我要做一个诚实的人。 My father always taught me to be an honest person.
219	接受	jiēshòu	verb: to accept	Qǐng jiēshòu wǒ de dàoqiàn! 请接受我的道歉！ Please accept my apology!
220	接着	jiēzhe	adverb: then / immediately after that	Wǒ xǐzǎo hòu kàn le yíhuìr diànshì, jiēzhe jiù shàngchuáng shuìjiào le. 我洗澡后看了一会儿电视，接着就上床睡觉了。 After I showered, I watched TV for a while, then went to bed.

221	节	jié	classifier: for sections / for lessons	Wǒ chàdiǎn wàngjì le wǒ xiàwǔ hái yǒu yì jié Hànyǔ kè. 我差点忘记了我下午还有一节汉语课。 I almost forgot that I had a Mandarin class in the afternoon.
222	节约	jiéyue	verb: to economize / to save	Tōngguò zhège gùshi, háizimen liǎojiě le jiéyue yòng shuǐ de zhòngyàoxìng. 通过这个故事，孩子们了解了节约用水的重要性。 Through this story, the children learned the importance of water conservation.
223	结果	jiéguǒ	noun: result	Suīrán kǎoshì de jiéguǒ hái méiyǒu chūlái, dànshì wǒ xiǎng wǒ de chéngjì yīnggāi búcuò. 虽然考试的结果还没有出来，但是我想我的成绩应该不错。 Although the result of the exam hasn't come out yet, I think my grade should be good.
224	解释	jiěshì	verb: to explain	Nǐ néng zài jiěshì yíbiàn zhè jù huà de yìsi ma? 你能再解释一遍这句话的意思吗？ Can you explain the meaning of this sentence again?
225	尽管	jǐnguǎn	conjunction: although	Jǐnguǎn tā shēntǐ yǒuxiē bùshūfu, tā háishi qù shàngbān le. 尽管他身体有些不舒服，他还是去上班了。 Although he felt a little sick, he still went to work.
226	紧张	jǐnzhāng	adjective: nervous	Wǒ dāngshí jǐnzhāng de shǒu dōu chūhàn le. 我当时紧张得手都出汗了。 I was so nervous at that time that my hands were sweating.



227	进行	jìnxíng	verb: to conduct / to carry out	<p>Wǒmen jiù bǎohù dìqiú de wèntí jìnxíng le tāolùn, jiéguǒ chàdiǎnr chǎo qilai. 我们就保护地球的问题进行了讨论，结果差点儿吵起来。 We were having a discussion about protecting the planet and almost got into an argument.</p>
228	禁止	jìnzhǐ	verb: to prohibit	<p>Jiāyóuzhàn lǐ jìnzhǐ chōuyān. 加油站里禁止抽烟。 Smoking is prohibited at gas stations.</p>
229	京剧	jīngjù	noun: Beijing opera	<p>Lǎoshíshuō, wǒ bù xǐhuan jīngjù, yīnwèi wǒ gēnběn tīngbudǒng. 老实说，我不喜欢京剧，因为我根本听不懂。 Frankly speaking, I don't like Beijing Opera because I don't understand it at all.</p>
230	经济	jīngjì	noun: economy	<p>Wǒmen guójiā de jīngjì zhèngzài kuàisù fāzhǎn. 我们国家的经济正在快速发展。 Our country's economy is developing rapidly.</p>
231	经历	jīnglì	verb: to go through / to experience	<p>Méi rén zhīdào tā zài Shànghǎi jīnglì le shénme. 没人知道他在上海经历了什么。 No ones knows what he went through in Shanghai.</p>
232	经验	jīngyàn	noun: experience	<p>Tā shībài de zhǔyào yuányīn shì quēshǎo jīngyàn. 他失败的主要原因是缺少经验。 The main reason for his failure was his lack of experience.</p>

233	精彩	jīngcǎi	adjective: wonderful / splendid	Guānzhòng men dōu zhàn le qilai wèi yǎnyuán men de jīngcǎi biǎoyǎn gǔzhǎng. 观众们都站了起来为演员们的精彩表演鼓掌。 The audience gave the actors a standing ovation after their wonderful performance.
234	景色	jǐngsè	noun: scene / view	Nǐ zhīdào nǎ jiān fáng de jǐngsè zuì měi ma? 你知道哪间房的景色最美吗? Do you know which room has the best view?
235	警察	jǐngchá	noun: police	Kàndào liǎng míng jǐngchá zhàn zài ménkǒu, Lǐ xiānsheng gǎndào shífēn chījīng. 看到两名警察站在门口，李先生感到十分吃惊。 Mr. Li was surprised to see two policemen standing at the door.
236	竞争	jìngzhēng	verb: to compete	Wǒmen wúfǎ zài jiàgé shàng yǔ tāmen jìngzhēng. 我们无法在价格上与他们竞争。 We can't compete with them on price.
237	竟然	jìngrán	adverb: unexpectedly / indicating something unexpected	Zhè jiā diàn de yīfu zhēn de hěn piányi, sān tiáo kùzi jìngrán zhǐyào yì bǎi yuán! 这家店的衣服真的很便宜，三条裤子竟然只要一百元！ The clothes in this store are really cheap. Three pairs of pants only cost 100 yuan!
238	镜子	jìngzi	noun: mirror	Tā zhèng zhàn zài jìngzi qiánmiàn dǎban zìjǐ. 她正站在镜子前面打扮自己。 She is standing in front of a mirror to dress herself up.

239	究竟	jiūjìng	adverb: (used in question for emphasis) exactly	Nǐ jiūjìng duì tā shuō le shénme, ràng tā zhème shēngqì? 你究竟对她说了什么，让她这么生气？ What exactly did you say to make her so angry?
240	举	jǔ	verb: to give (eg., example) / to enumerate	Nǐ néng jǔ gè lìzi lái shuō míng zhè liǎng gè dāncí de qūbié ma? 你能举个例子来说明这两个单词的区别吗？ Can you give an example to illustrate the difference between these two words?
241	举办	jǔbàn	verb: to hold / to conduct (an activity, an event, etc. held by a person or an organization)	Tāmen bù dǎsuàn zài Zhōngguó jǔbàn hūnlǐ. 他们不打算在中国举办婚礼。 They don't plan to have a wedding in China.
242	举行	jǔxíng	verb: to hold (an activity, event, etc. with emphasis on the process)	Qǐng gàosu tóngxué men, huódòng jiāng huì tuīchí jǔxíng. 请告诉同学们，活动将会推迟举行。 Please inform your classmates that the event will be postponed.
243	拒绝	jùjué	verb: to refuse / to reject	Línjū yāoqǐng tā yìqǐ chī wǎnfàn, dànshì tā jùjué le. 邻居邀请他一起吃晚饭，但是他拒绝了。 His neighbor invited him to dinner, but he refused.

244	距离	jùlí	noun: distance	<p>Wǒ jiā dào chāoshì de jùlí zhǐyǒu wǔshí mǐ zuǒyòu, mǎidōngxi shífēn fāngbiàn. 我家到超市的距离只有五十米左右，买东西十分方便。 The distance from my home to the supermarket is only about 50 meters, so shopping is very convenient.</p>
245	聚会	jùhuì	verb / noun: to have a party / party / get-together	<p>Wǒ yào qù Guǎngzhōu chūchāi, suǒyǐ méifǎ cānjiā míngtiān de tóngxué jùhuì le. 我要去广州出差，所以没法参加明天的同学聚会了。 I'm going to Guangzhou on a business trip, so I won't be able to attend tomorrow's class reunion.</p>
246	开玩笑	kāiwánxiào	verb: to joke	<p>Bié shēngqì, wǒ zài kāiwánxiào. 别生气，我在开玩笑。 Don't be angry! I was joking.</p>
247	开心	kāixīn	adjective: happy / glad	<p>Zhǐyào nǐ kāixīn, wǒ zuò shénme dōu kěyǐ. 只要你开心，我做什么都可以。 I will do anything as long as it makes you happy.</p>
248	看法	kànfǎ	noun: viewpoint / opinion	<p>Nà jiàn shì ràng wǒ gǎibiàn le duì tā de kànfǎ. 那件事让我改变了对她的看法。 That incident made me change my view about her.</p>
249	考虑	kǎolǜ	verb: to consider	<p>Zuò rènhe juédìng zhīqián dōu yào kǎolǜ qīngchu. 做任何决定之前都要考虑清楚。 Think carefully before making any decisions.</p>

250	烤鸭	kǎoyā	noun: roast duck	Tīngshuō zhè jiā cāntīng de kǎoyā hěn yǒumíng, nǐ yào búyào chángcháng? 听说这家餐厅的烤鸭很有名，你要不要尝尝？ I heard that this restaurant is famous for its roast duck. Would you like to try it?
251	科学	kēxué	noun: science	Tā de gōngzuò hǎoxiàng yǔ kēxuéyánjiū yǒuguān. 她的工作好像与科学研究有关。 Her work seems to be related to scientific research.
252	棵	kē	classifier: used for plants, trees	Wǒmen jiā yuànzǐ lǐ zhòng le liǎng kē júzi shù. 我们家院子里种了两棵桔子树。 In our yard, we planted two orange trees.
253	咳嗽	késou	verb: to cough	Rúguǒ nǐ míngtiān hái késou, nà nǐ jiù yídìngyào qù kàn yīshēng le. 如果你明天还咳嗽，那你就一定要去看医生了。 If you're still coughing tomorrow, then you will definitely need to see a doctor.
254	可怜	kělián	adjective: pitiful / poor (not financially)	Nàge kělián de háizi gānggang shīqù fùmǔ. 那个可怜的孩子刚刚失去父母。 That poor child just lost his parents.

255	可是	kěshì	conjunction: but / however	<p>Tā bǎ shǒujī wàng zài wǒ jiā le, kěshì dāng wǒ fāxiàn shí, tā yǐjīng líkāi hěn jiǔ le.</p> <p>他把手机忘在我家了，可是当我发现时，他已经离开很久了。</p> <p>He left his phone at my house, but by the time I found out about it, he had already been gone for a long time.</p>
256	可惜	kěxī	adverb: it's a pity / it's too bad	<p>Wǒ tīngshuō jīnwǎn de yǎnchū huì fēicháng jīngcǎi, dàn hěn kěxī wǒ yào jiābān, qù bùliǎo.</p> <p>我听说今晚的演出会非常精彩，但很可惜我要加班，去不了。</p> <p>I heard that tonight's show will be great, but it's a pity that I have to work overtime and won't be able to go.</p>
257	客厅	kètīng	noun: living room	<p>Nǐ jīnwǎn kěyǐ zài wǒ jiā kètīng shuì.</p> <p>你今晚可以在我家客厅睡。</p> <p>You can sleep in my living room tonight.</p>
258	肯定	kěndìng	adverb: surely / certainly	<p>Tā kěndìng shì hé tā zhàngfu chǎojià le, yīnwèi wǒ tīngdào tā zài kū.</p> <p>她肯定是和她丈夫吵架了，因为我听到她在哭。</p> <p>She must have had a fight with her husband because I heard her crying.</p>

259	空	kōng	adjective: empty	<p>Zhè bù diànyǐng tài shòuhuānyíng le, diànyǐngyuàn lǐ yí gè kōng zuòwèi dōu méiyǒu. 这部电影太受欢迎了，电影院里一个空座位都没有。</p> <p>The movie was so popular that there wasn't a single empty seat in the cinema.</p>
260	空气	kōngqì	noun: air	<p>Zuìjìn kōngqìwūrǎn hěn yánzhòng, suǒyǐ wǒ hěn shǎo chūmén. 最近空气污染很严重，所以我很少出门。</p> <p>Recently, the air pollution has been very bad, so I rarely go out.</p>
261	恐怕	kǒngpà	adverb: fear / to be afraid of	<p>Nà fèn wénjiàn wǒ zhǎobudào le, kǒngpà bèi wǒ dàng lājī rēngdiào le. 那份文件我找不到了，恐怕被我当垃圾扔掉了。</p> <p>I can't find that document, and I'm afraid that I might have thrown it away as trash.</p>
262	苦	kǔ	adjective: bitter	<p>Rúguǒ nǐ juéde kāfēi tài kǔ, nà jiù jiā diǎn táng huò niúǎi. 如果你觉得咖啡太苦，那就加点糖或牛奶。</p> <p>If you find the coffee too bitter, add some sugar or milk.</p>
263	矿泉水	kuàngquán shuǐ	noun: mineral water	<p>Zài huǒchēzhàn, yì píng kuàngquánshuǐ yào sì kuài qián, bǐ qítā dìfang guì liǎng kuài. 在火车站，一瓶矿泉水要四块钱，比其他地方贵两块。</p> <p>At the train station, a bottle of mineral water costs four yuan, which is two yuan more expensive than elsewhere.</p>

264	困	kùn	adjective: sleepy	Nǐ kànshàngqu hěn kùn, shìbúshì zuówǎn méi shuì hǎo? 你看上去很困，是不是昨晚没睡好？ You look sleepy, didn't you sleep well last night?
265	困难	kùnnan	noun: difficulty	Dāng wǒ zài gōngzuò zhōng yùdào kùnnan shí, tā zǒngshì bāng wǒ yìqǐ xiǎng bànǎ jiějué. 当我在工作中遇到困难时，他总是帮我一起想办法解决。 When I encounter difficulties at work, he always helps me find a solution.
266	垃圾桶	lājītǒng	noun: trash can	Lājītǒng yǐjīng mǎn le, qǐng búyào zài wǎng lǐmiàn rēng dōngxi le. 垃圾桶已经满了，请不要再往里面扔东西了。 The trash can is already full, so please don't throw any more trash into it.
267	拉	lā	verb: to pull / to drag	Qǐng bǎ wòshì de chuānglián lākāi. 请把卧室的窗帘拉开。 Please pull open the curtains in the bedroom.
268	辣	là	adjective: hot / spicy	Rúguǒ nǐ bùnéng chī là, nà wǒ jiànyì wǒmen huàn yì jiā cāntīng. 如果你不能吃辣，那我建议我们换一家餐厅。 If you can't eat spicy food, then I suggest we change restaurant.
269	来不及	láibují	verb: to not have enough time to / to be too late to	Gōngzuò tài duō le, kǒngpà wǒ jīntiān láibují wánchéng. 工作太多了，恐怕我今天来不及完成。 There's so much work that I'm afraid I won't have enough time to finish it today.



270	来得及	láidejí	verb: there's still time (to do sth.)	Wǒmen láidejí gǎnshàng liù diǎnzhōng de huǒchē ma? 我们来得及赶上六点钟的火车吗? Will we have enough time to catch the 6 o'clock train?
271	来自	láizì	verb: to come from	Yí wèi láizì Déguó de yīnyuèjiā míngtiān jiāng huì zài zhèlǐ biǎoyǎn. 一位来自德国的音乐家明天将会在这里表演。 A musician from Germany will perform here tomorrow.
272	懒	lǎn	adjective: lazy	Tā lǎnde zuòfàn, suǒyǐ jiù dài zhe quánjiā qù fàndiàn chī le wǎnfàn. 她懒得做饭，所以就带着全家去饭店吃了晚饭。 She was too lazy to cook, so she took her family to a restaurant for dinner.
273	浪费	làngfèi	verb: to waste	Báitiān kāidēng hěn làngfèi diàn, qǐng bǎ tā guāndiào! 白天开灯很浪费电，请把它关掉！ Keeping on the light during the day is a waste of electricity, please turn it off!
274	浪漫	làngmàn	adjective: romantic	Nǐ bù juéde sòng huā hěn làngmàn ma? 你不觉得送花很浪漫吗? Don't you think giving flowers is romantic?

275	老虎	lǎohǔ	noun: tiger	<p>Shàng zhōumò wǒ dài érzi qù dòngwùyuán kàn le lǎohǔ. 上周末我带儿子去动物园看了老虎。 Last weekend, I took my son to the zoo to see the tigers.</p>
276	冷静	lěngjìng	adjective: calm / composed	<p>Tā kànshàngqu hěn lěngjìng, dàn qíshí xīnli tèbié shēngqì. 他看上去很冷静，但其实心里特别生气。 He looked calm, but he was actually very angry.</p>
277	礼拜天	lǐbàitiān	noun: Sunday	<p>Chúle lǐbàitiān, wǒmen měitiān dōu shàngbān. 除了礼拜天，我们每天都上班。 We work every day except Sunday.</p>
278	礼貌	lǐmào	adjective: polite	<p>Jiǔdiàn gōngzuò rényuán yǒuhǎo ér lǐmào. 酒店工作人员友好而礼貌。 The hotel staff is friendly and polite.</p>
279	理发	lǐfà	verb: to get a haircut	<p>Nǐ de tóufa cháng le, gāi qù lǐfà le. 你的头发长了，该去理发了。 Your hair is too long and it's time for a haircut.</p>
280	理解	lǐjiě	verb: to understand	<p>Wǒ wánquán lǐjiě nǐ xiànzài de xīnqíng. 我完全理解你现在的心情。 I totally understand how you are feeling right now.</p>
281	理想	lǐxiǎng	noun: ideal / dream	<p>Nǐ lǐxiǎng zhōng de shēnghuó shì shénmeyàng de? 你理想中的生活是什么样的？ What does your ideal life look like?</p>

282	力气	liqi	noun: physical strength / effort	<p>Wǒ lèi de lián shuōhuà de lìqi dōu méiyǒu le. 我累得连说话的力气都没有了。 I am so tired that I don't even have the strength to talk.</p>
283	厉害	lihai	adjective: awesome / amazing	<p>Zhè fú huà shì nǐ huà de? Nǐ zhēn lihai! 这幅画是你画的？你真厉害！ You did this painting? You are so amazing!</p>
284	例如	lìrú	verb: for example / such as	<p>Zhè jiā shāngdiàn lǐ shénme dōu yǒu, lìrú shíwù, jiājù, yīfu děngděng. 这家商店里什么都有，例如食物、家具、衣服等等。 This store has everything, such as food, furniture, clothes, etc.</p>
285	俩	liǎ	classifier: two / both (usually refers to people)	<p>Zhè liǎ xiōngdì zhǎngde tài xiàng le, wǒ dōu fēn bùqīng shéi shì gēge, shéi shì dìdì. 这俩兄弟长得太像了，我都分不清谁是哥哥，谁是弟弟。 These two brothers look so similar that I can't tell who is the older and who is the younger.</p>
286	连	lián	preposition: even	<p>Wǒ lián chāoshì zài nǎr dōu bù zhīdào, zěnme bāng nǐ mǎi jiàngyóu? 我连超市在哪儿都不知道，怎么帮你买酱油？ I don't even know where the supermarket is, how can I buy soy sauce for you?</p>
287	联系	liánxì	verb: to contact	<p>Bìyè hòu, wǒmen jiù hěn shǎo liánxì le. 毕业后，我们就很少联系了。 After graduating, we rarely contacted each other.</p>

288	凉快	liángkuai	adjective: pleasantly cool	<p>Xià le yì chǎng yǔ hòu, gǎnjué fēicháng liángkuai. 下了一场雨后，感觉非常凉快。 It feels very cool after a rain.</p>
289	零钱	língqián	noun: small change	<p>Wǒ méiyǒu língqián, kěyǐ yòng xìnyòngkǎ fùkuǎn ma? 我没有零钱，可以用信用卡付款吗？ I don't have any change, can I pay with credit card?</p>
290	另外	lìngwài	conjunction: besides / in addition	<p>Dǎdiànhuà gěi Wáng xiānsheng, ràng tā xiàwǔ lái wǒ bàngōngshì yíxià. Lìngwài, bǎ zhè fèn wénjiàn sònggěi Lǐ jīnglǐ. 打电话给王先生，让他下午来我办公室一下。 另外，把这份文件送给李经理。 Call Mr Wang and ask him to come to my office this afternoon. In addition, send this document to Manager Li.</p>
291	留	liú	verb: to stay	<p>Jīnglǐ duì wǒ de biǎoxiàn hěn mǎnyì, xīwàng wǒ nénggòu jìxù liú zài gōngsī gōngzuò. 经理对我的表现很满意，希望我能够继续留在公司工作。 The manager is satisfied with my performance and hopes that I can continue staying with the company.</p>

292	流利	liúlì	adjective: fluent	Nǐ de pǔtōng huà shuō de zhème liúlì, shìbúshì xué le hěn duō nián? 你的普通话说得这么流利，是不是学了这么多年？ You speak Mandarin so fluently. Have you been learning it for many years?
293	流行	liúxíng	verb: to be popular	Jīnnián liúxíng hóngsè chángqún, wǒ yě dǎsuàn qù mǎi yì tiáo. 今年流行红色长裙，我也打算去买一条。 Red dresses are popular this year, and I plan to buy one too.
294	旅行	lǚxíng	verb: to travel / to tour	Jīnnián xiàtiān, wǒ dǎsuàn qù yúnnán lǚxíng. 今年夏天，我打算去云南旅行。 This summer, I plan to travel to Yunnan.
295	律师	lǚshī	noun: lawyer	Wǒ tīngshuō zài Měiguó dāng lǚshī shōurù hěn gāo. 我听说在美国当律师收入很高。 I heard that lawyers in the United States have a high income.
296	乱	luàn	adjective: in a mess / confused	Zhège jiǔdiàn de fángjiān yòu zāng yòu luàn. 这个酒店的房间又脏又乱。 The rooms in this hotel are dirty and messy.
297	麻烦	máfan	verb: to bother / to trouble sb.	Wǒ néng máfan nǐ bāng wǒ dào yì bēi shuǐ ma? 我能麻烦你帮我倒一杯水吗？ Can I trouble you to bring me a glass of water?

298	马虎	mǎhu	adjective: careless / sloppy	Tā yǒu hěnduō yōudiǎn, dàn yě yǒu hěnduō quēdiǎn, lìrú zuòshì mǎhu. 他有很多优点，但也有很多缺点，例如做事马虎。 He has many good points, but also many bad ones, such as being sloppy.
299	满	mǎn	adjective: full / filled	Bīngxiāng lǐ fàng mǎn le shuǐguǒ hé yǐnliào, shízài zhuāng búxià qítā dōngxi le. 冰箱里放满了水果和饮料，实在装不下其他东西了。 The fridge is so full of fruits and drinks that you can't put anything else in it.
300	毛	máo	noun: hair / fur	Línjū jiā de māo yǒuzhe báisè de máo hé lánsè de yǎnjīng. 邻居家的猫有着白色的毛和蓝色的眼睛。 The neighbor's cat has white fur and blue eyes.
301	毛巾	máojīn	noun: towel	Dàduōshù jiǔdiàn dōu tígōng tuōxié, máojīn, yáshuā, yágāo děng dōngxi. 大多数酒店都提供拖鞋、毛巾、牙刷、牙膏等东西。 Most hotels provide things like slippers, towels, toothbrushes, toothpaste, etc.
302	美丽	měilì	adjective: beautiful	Zhè shì yí zuò měilì, gānjìng, zhěngqí de chéngshì. 这是一座美丽、干净、整齐的城市。 It's a beautiful, clean and orderly city.

303	梦	mèng	noun: dream	<p>Wǒ néng qīngchū de jìde wǒ zuówǎn zuò de mèng. 我能清楚地记得我昨晚做的梦。</p> <p>I can clearly remember the dream I had last night.</p>
304	迷路	mílù	verb: to lose one's way	<p>Yǒu le zhè zhāng dìtú, wǒ xiǎng wǒ búhuì zài mílù le. 有了这张地图，我想我不会再迷路了。</p> <p>With this map, I don't think I will get lost again.</p>
305	密码	mìmǎ	noun: password	<p>Wǒ wàngjì wǒ de yóuxiāng mìmǎ shì shénme le. 我忘记我的邮箱密码是什么了。</p> <p>I forgot what the password is for my email.</p>
306	免费	miǎnfèi	verb: to be free of charge	<p>Zài túshūguǎn jiè shū shì miǎnfèi de, dàn xūyào yǒu jièshūzhèng. 在图书馆借书是免费的，但需要有借书证。</p> <p>Borrowing books at the library is free, but a library card is required.</p>
307	秒	miǎo	classifier: second / 1/60 minute	<p>Zhè cì pǎobù bǐsài de dì'èr míng zhǐ bǐ dìyī míng màn le liǎng miǎo. 这次跑步比赛的第二名只比第一名慢了两秒。</p> <p>The second-place finisher in this race was only two seconds behind the first.</p>
308	民族	mínzú	noun: nationality / ethnic group	<p>Nǐ zhīdào Zhōngguó yǒu duōshao gè mínzú ma? 你知道中国有多少个民族吗？</p> <p>Do you know how many ethnic groups there are in China?</p>

309	母亲	mǔqīn	noun: mother	Qǐngwèn, zhèwèi nǚshì shì nǐn de mǔqīn ma? 请问, 这位女士是您的母亲吗? Excuse me, is this lady your mother?
310	目的	mùdì	noun: aim / purpose	Wǒmen zuò guǎnggào de mùdì shì huòdé gèng duō de kèhù. 我们做广告的目的是获得更多的客户。 The purpose of our advertising is to get more customers.
311	耐心	nàixīn	noun: patience	Zhème hòu de yì běn shū, dú wán tā hái zhēn xūyào diǎn nàixīn. 这么厚的一本书, 读完它还真需要点耐心。 It's such a thick book that it will take some patience to finish it.
312	难道	nándào	adverb: used in a rhetorical question for emphasis	Nándào nǐ kàn bù chūlai tā zài gēn nǐ kāiwánxiào ma? 难道你看不出他在跟你开玩笑吗? Can't you see that he was joking with you?
313	难受	nánshòu	adjective: (feel) ill / sad / unhappy	Wǒ zuówǎn jīhū méi shuì, xiànzài gǎnjué yǒudiǎn nánshòu. 我昨晚几乎没睡, 现在感觉有点难受。 I hardly slept last night and I feel a little sick now.
314	内	nèi	noun: in / within	Zhè xiàng gōngzuò bìxū zài zhè zhōu nèi wánchéng. 这项工作必须在这周内完成。 This work must be completed within this week.



315	内容	nèiróng	noun: content	Nǐ néng gàosu wǒ zhè běn shū de dàgài nèiróng shì shénme ma? 你能告诉我这本书的大概内容是什么吗? Can you roughly tell me the content of this book?
316	能力	nénglì	noun: ability / competence	Tā wánquán yǒunénglì zuò hǎo zhè fèn gōngzuò. 他完全有能力做好这份工作。 He is perfectly capable of doing this job.
317	年龄	niánlíng	noun: age	Wèn biéren niánlíng shì bù lǐmào de. 问别人年龄是不礼貌的。 It's impolite to ask someone's age.
318	弄	nòng	verb: to do / to make	Wǒ jiāogěi nǐ de rènwu nòng wán le ma? 我交给你的任务弄完了吗? Have you finished the task I gave you?
319	暖和	nuǎnhuo	adjective: warm	Jīnnián dōngtiān bǐ qùnián nuǎnhuo duō le. 今年冬天比去年暖和多了。 Winter this year has been much warmer than last year.
320	偶尔	ǒu'ěr	adverb: occasionally / once in a while	Chúle ǒu'ěr qù gōngyuán sànbù, wǒmen hěn shǎo chūmén. 除了偶尔去公园散步，我们很少出门。 Except for the occasional walk in the park, we rarely go out.

321	排队	páiduì	verb: to form a line / to line up	<p>Diànyǐngyuàn ménkǒu yǒu hěnduō rén zài páiduì mǎipiào. 电影院门口有很多人在排队买票。 There were many people lining up in front of the cinema to buy tickets.</p>
322	排列	páiliè	verb: to put in order / to arrange	<p>Zhèxiē shū shì àn shūmíng zìmǔshùnxù páiliè de. 这些书是按书名字母顺序排列的。 The books are arranged alphabetically by their titles.</p>
323	判断	pànduàn	verb: to judge / to decide	<p>Jǐngchá wúfǎ pànduàn tā shìfǒu zài shuōhuǎng. 警察无法判断他是否在说谎。 The police couldn't decide if he was lying.</p>
324	陪	péi	verb: to accompany / to keep somebody company	<p>Wǒ xiànzài yǒukòng, kěyǐ péi nǐ qù guàngjiē. 我现在有空，可以陪你去逛街。 I'm free now and I can be with you while you shop.</p>
325	批评	pīpíng	verb: to criticize	<p>Tā yīnwèi méi zuò zuòyè bèi lǎoshī pīpíng le, xiànzài hěn nánguò. 他因为没做作业被老师批评了，现在很难过。 He was criticized by the teacher for not doing his homework and now he's very upset.</p>
326	皮肤	pífū	noun: skin	<p>Wǒ cháng zài tàiyang dīxia pǎobù, suǒyǐ pífū bèi shài de hěn hēi. 我常在太阳底下跑步，所以皮肤被晒得很黑。 I run in the sun a lot, so my skin got very tanned.</p>

327	脾气	píqi	noun: temper / disposition	Méi rén néng shòudeliǎo tā de huài píqi, zhēn xīwàng tā néng gǎigǎi. 没人能受得了他的坏脾气，真希望他能改改。 No one can stand his bad temper. I really hope he can change.
328	篇	piān	classifier: used for writings, papers or articles	Wǒ zài bàozhǐ shàng dú dào yì piān guānyú hǎitún de wénzhāng, fēicháng yǒuyìsi. 我在报纸上读到一篇关于海豚的文章，非常有意思。 I read an article in the newspaper regarding dolphins and it was very interesting.
329	骗	piàn	verb: to cheat / to deceive (to lie)	Bùguǎn yīnwèi shénme yuányīn, nǐ dōu bù yīnggāi piànrén. 不管因为什么原因，你都不应该骗人。 Regardless of the reason, you shouldn't lie.
330	乒乓球	pīngpāngqiú	noun: table tennis / ping-pong	Zài Zhōngguó, pīngpāngqiú bǐ zúqiú gèng shòuhuānyíng. 在中国，乒乓球比足球更受欢迎。 Table tennis is more popular than football in China.
331	平时	píngshí	noun: normal times	Wǒ píngshí gōngzuò hěn máng, méiyǒu shíjiān yuèdú. 我平时工作很忙，没有时间阅读。 I am usually so busy with work that I don't have time to read.

332	破	pò	adjective: broken / torn	<p>Suīrán wǒ de chē yǒudiǎn pò, dànshi hái néng kāi.          虽然我的车有点破，但是还能开。          Although my car is a little worn out, it still works fine.</p>
333	葡萄	pútao	noun: grape	<p>Zhèzhǒng pútao yìdiǎnr dōu bù suān, nǐ cháng yíxià!          这种葡萄一点儿都不酸，你尝一下！          This kind of grape doesn't taste sour at all, try it!</p>
334	普遍	pǔbiàn	adjective: universal / common	<p>Shǒujī de shǐyòng zài lǎoniánrén zhōng yǐjīng fēicháng pǔbiàn le.          手机的使用在老年人中已经非常普遍了。          The use of mobile phones has become very common among seniors.</p>
335	普通话	pǔtōnghuà	noun: Mandarin Chinese	<p>Tā de pǔtōnghuà shuō de zhēn liúli, wǒ chàdiǎn yǐwéi tā shì Zhōngguó rén.          他的普通话说得真流利，我差点以为他是中国人。          I almost thought he was Chinese because his Mandarin is so fluent.</p>

336	其次	qícì	conjunction: next / secondly	<p>Wǒ tuījiàn nǐ mǎi zhè kuǎn chē, yīnwèi shǒuxiān, tā jiàgé bù gāo, qícì, tā fēicháng shěng yóu.</p> <p>我推荐你买这款车，因为首先，它价格不高，其次，它非常省油。</p> <p>I recommend you buy this car because first of all, the price is not high and secondly, it's very fuel efficient.</p>
337	其中	qízhōng	noun: among (which / them, etc.)	<p>Wǒmen bān yǒu èrshí gè xuésheng, qízhōng yǒu wǔ gè láizì Ōuzhōu.</p> <p>我们班有二十个学生，其中有五个来自欧洲。</p> <p>There are twenty students in our class, five of them are from Europe.</p>
338	气候	qìhòu	noun: climate	<p>Hěnduō běifāng rén wúfǎ shìyìng nánfāng de qìhòu.</p> <p>很多北方人无法适应南方的气候。</p> <p>Many northerners cannot adapt to the southern climate.</p>
339	千万	qiānwàn	adverb: must / to be sure to	<p>Chūguó lǚxíng qiānwàn yào jìde dài hùzhào.</p> <p>出国旅行千万要记得带护照。</p> <p>You must remember to bring your passport when traveling abroad.</p>
340	签证	qiānzhèng	noun: visa	<p>Shēnqǐng lǚyóu qiānzhèng dōu xūyào nǎxiē cáiliào?</p> <p>申请旅游签证都需要哪些材料？</p> <p>What documents do I need to apply for a tourist visa?</p>

341	敲	qiāo	verb: to knock	<p>Tā qiāo le hǎojǐ xià mén, dànshì fángjiān lǐ de rén dōu zài shuǐjiào, suǒyǐ méi tīngdào.          她敲了好几下门，但是房间里的人都在睡觉，所以没听到。          She knocked on the door several times, but the people in the room were sleeping and so, didn't hear her.</p>
342	桥	qiáo	noun: bridge	<p>Shìjiè shàng zuì cháng de qiáo zài nǎge guójiā?          世界上最长的桥在哪个国家？          Which country has the longest bridge in the world?</p>
343	巧克力	qiǎokèlì	noun: chocolate	<p>Tā yòu shōudào le tā sòng lái de qiǎokèlì hé huā.          她又收到了他送来的巧克力和花。          She received chocolates and flowers from him again.</p>
344	亲戚	qīnqi	noun: relative	<p>Zhè shì wǒ qīnqi cóng guówài jì lái de lǐwù.          这是我亲戚从国外寄来的礼物。          This is a gift sent from my overseas relative.</p>
345	轻	qīng	adjective: light / of little weight	<p>Yuánlái wǒ wàngjì dài diànnǎo le, nánguài wǒ de bāo zhème qīng!          原来我忘记带电脑了，难怪我的包这么轻！          It turns out that I forgot to bring my computer. No wonder my bag is so light!</p>

346	轻松	qīngsōng	adjective: relaxed / effortless	Zuìhòu liǎng gōnglǐ pǎo qilai hěn qīngsōng, yīnwèi dōu shì xiàpōlù. 最后两公里跑起来很轻松，因为都是下坡路。 The last two kilometers were easy to run because they were all downhill.
347	情况	qíngkuàng	noun: situation / circumstances	Tōngguò xīnwén, wǒ liǎojiě dào le zhànzhēng de zuìxīn qíngkuàng. 通过新闻，我了解到了战争的最新情况。 Through the news, I learned the latest situation about the war.
348	穷	qióng	adjective: poor / impoverished	Méiyǒu gōngzuò de nà duàn shíjiān, wǒ qióng de yì tiān zhǐ chīdeqǐ yí dùn fàn. 没有工作的那段时间，我穷得一天只吃得起一顿饭。 During the period I didn't have a job, I was so poor that I could only afford one meal a day.
349	区别	qūbié	noun: difference / distinction	Zhè liǎng gè cí de yìsi méiyǒu rènhé qūbié. 这两个词的意思没有任何区别。 There isn't any difference in the meaning of these two words.
350	取	qǔ	verb: to take / to get	Zài Zhōngguó zuò huǒchē bù xūyào qǔ piào, yǒu shēnfènzhèng jiù gòu le. 在中国坐火车不需要取票，有身份证就够了。 In China, you don't need to get a paper ticket to take the train, you only need to have an ID card.
351	全部	quánbù	noun: all / whole	Tā de liǎng gè érzi shì tā shēnghuó de quánbù. 她的两个儿子是她生活的全部。 Her two sons are her whole life.

352	缺点	quēdiǎn	noun: shortcoming / weakness	Miànshì guān wèn tā: "Nǐ zuì dà de quēdiǎn shì shénme?" 面试官问他：“你最大的缺点是什么？” The interviewer asked him: "What is your biggest weakness?"
353	缺少	quēshǎo	verb: to lack	Xīn fángzi yǐjīng zhuāngxiū hǎo le, dànshì hái quēshǎo yìxiē jīběn de jiājù. 新房子已经装修好了，但是还缺少一些基本的家具。 The new house has been renovated, but we're still lacking some basic furniture.
354	却	què	adverb: but / yet	Wǒ bāng le tā yí gè dà máng, tā què lián "xièxiè" dōu méi shuō! 我帮了她一个大忙，她却连“谢谢”都没说！ I did her a big favor and yet, she didn't even say "thank you"!
355	确实	quèshí	adverb: really / indeed	Zhè quèshí shì gè hǎo jiànyì! 这确实是个好建议！ This is indeed a good suggestion!
356	然而	rán'ér	conjunction: but / however	Tā yǐjīng hē le liǎng bēi kāfēi, rán'ér tā hái shì juéde hěn kùn. 她已经喝了两杯咖啡，然而她还是觉得很困。 She already drank two cups of coffee, but she still feels sleepy.
357	热闹	rènao	adjective: busy / bustling	Nǐ jiàn guo bǐ zhè gèng rènao de chéngshì ma? 你见过比这更热闹的城市吗？ Have you ever seen a busier city than this one?



358	任何	rèn hé	pronoun: any	Rúguǒ nǐ yǒu rèn hé wèn tí, qǐng jǐng uǎn gēn wǒ lián xì. 如果你有任何问题，请尽管跟我联系。 If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me.
359	任务	rèn wu	noun: task / mission	Jīng lǐ jiāo gěi le wǒ yí xiàng xīn de rèn wu, wǒ bì xū zài zhè zhōu nèi wán chéng. 经理交给了我一项新的任务，我必须在这周内完成。 The manager gave me a new task and I must complete it within this week.
360	扔	rēng	verb: to throw away	Shéi bǎ wǒ de shū rēng jìn le lā jī tǒng? 谁把我的书扔进了垃圾桶？ Who threw my book in the trash can?
361	仍然	réngrán	adverb: still / yet	Wǒ réng rán bù xiāng xìn tā shuō de shì zhēn de. 我仍然不相信她说的是真的。 I still don't believe what she said is true.
362	日记	rì jì	noun: diary / journal	Jiā zhǎng yīng gāi zūn zhòng hái zǐ de yǐn sī, bù yīng gāi kàn tā men de rì jì. 家长应该尊重孩子的隐私，不应该看他们的日记。 Parents should respect their children's privacy and not read their diaries.
363	入口	rù kǒu	noun: entrance	Zhè shì chāo shì rù kǒu, chū kǒu zài nà biān. 这是超市入口，出口在那边。 This is the entrance for the supermarket, the exit is over there.

364	散步	sànbù	verb: to take a walk	Wǎnfàn hòu wǒmen tōngcháng huì qù gōngyuán lǐ sànbù yì xiǎoshí. 晚饭后我们通常会去公园里散步一小时。 After dinner, we usually go for an hour walk in the park.
365	森林	sēnlín	noun: forest	Zhège sēnlín lǐ zuì chángjiàn de dòngwù yǒu nǎxiē? 这个森林里最常见的动物有哪些? What are the most common animals in this forest?
366	沙发	shāfā	noun: sofa	Wǒ gānggang zuò zài shāfā shàng kàn diànshì, ránhòu jiù shuìzháo le. 我刚刚坐在沙发上看电视，然后就睡着了。 I was just sitting on the couch watching TV and then I fell asleep.
367	伤心	shāngxīn	adjective: sad / sorrowful	Tā búdàn wùhuì le wǒ, hái duì wǒ fāpíqi, zhè ràng wǒ shífēn shāngxīn. 她不但误会了我，还对我发脾气，这让我十分伤心。 Not only did she misunderstand me, but she also lost her temper which made me very sad.
368	商量	shāngliang	verb: to discuss / to consult	Tā zěnmé néng bù hé wǒ shāngliang jiù zuò juéding ne? 他怎么能不和我商量就做决定呢? How could he make the decision without discussing it with me?

369	稍微	shāowēi	adverb: a little / slightly	Zhège cài háishi yǒudiǎn dàn, nǐ néng shāowēi zài fàng yìdiǎn yán ma? 这个菜还是有点淡，你能稍微再放一点盐吗？ This dish is still bland. Can you add a little bit more salt?
370	勺子	sháozi	noun: spoon	Méiyǒu sháozi, wǒ zěnmē hē tāng? 没有勺子，我怎么喝汤？ How am I supposed to eat the soup without a spoon?
371	社会	shèhuì	noun: society	Zhè shì yí gè yánzhòng de shèhuì wèntí, wǒmen bìxū zhòngshì qilai. 这是一个严重的社会问题，我们必须重视起来。 This is a serious social problem that we must pay attention to.
372	申请	shēnqǐng	verb: to apply for	Chéngjì bù hǎo de xuésheng néng shēnqǐng jiǎngxuéjīn ma? 成绩不好的学生能申请奖学金吗？ Can students with low grades apply for scholarships?
373	深	shēn	adjective: deep	Zhè tiáo hé búshì hěn shēn, xiǎoháizi jīngcháng dào zhèlǐ lái wán. 这条河不是很深，小孩子经常到这里来玩。 This river is not very deep and the children often come here to play.
374	甚至	shènzhì	conjunction: even	Tā shènzhì búhuì xiě zìjǐ de míngzì. 他甚至不会写自己的名字。 He can't even spell his own name.

375	生活	shēnghuó	noun: life verb: to live	Zài Zhōngguó shēnghuó hé gōngzuò qījiān, wǒ jiāo dào le hěn duō Zhōngguó péngyou. 在中国生活和工作期间，我交到了很多中国朋友。 While living and working in China, I made many Chinese friends.
376	生命	shēngmìng	noun: (biological) life	Wǒ shēngmìng zhōng zuì zhòngyào de liǎng gè rén shì wǒ de qīzi hé wǒ de nǚ'ér. 我生命中最重要两个人是我的妻子和我的女儿。 The two most important people in my life are my wife and my daughter.
377	生意	shēngyì	noun: business / trade	Nǐ fùmǔ zài guówài zuò shénme shēngyì? 你父母在国外做什么生意？ What type of business are your parents doing abroad?
378	省	shěng	verb: to save / to economize	Wǒmen háishi zuò dìtiě qù ba, zhèyàng néng shěng diǎn qián. 我们还是坐地铁去吧，这样能省点钱。 Let's just take the subway so we can save some money.
379	剩	shèng	verb: to be left over / to remain	Jiāo wán fángzū, wǒ jiù zhǐ shèng sān qiān kuài qián le. 交完房租，我就只剩三千块钱了。 After paying the rent, I only have 3000 yuan left.

380	失败	shībài	verb: to fail	<p>Suīrán tā zhè cì shībài le, dànshì tā xiāngxìn zìjǐ xiàcì yíding néng chénggōng. 虽然他这次失败了，但是他相信自己下次一定能成功。 Although he failed this time, he believes he will surely succeed next time.</p>
381	失望	shīwàng	adjective: disappointed	<p>Jiàoliàn duì bǐsài jiéguǒ shífēn shīwàng. 教练对比赛结果十分失望。 The coach was very disappointed with the result of the game.</p>
382	师傅	shīfu	noun: a polite title for one with accomplished skills in a trade or handicraft	<p>Shīfu, qǐngwèn zhè tàng gōngjiāochē néng dào bówùguǎn ma? 师傅，请问这趟公交车能到博物馆吗？ Excuse me driver, will this bus go by the museum?</p>
383	十分	shífēn	adverb: very / extremely	<p>Tīng dào zhè gè hǎo xiāoxi, tā gǎndào shífēn xīngfèn. 听到这个好消息，她感到十分兴奋。 She was very excited upon hearing the good news.</p>
384	实际	shíjì	noun: reality	<p>Tā kànqilai hěn zìxìn, dàn shíjìshang jǐnzhāng jíle. 她看起来很自信，但实际上紧张极了。 She looked confident, but in reality she was extremely nervous.</p>

385	实在	shízài	adverb: really	<p>Wǒ shízài xiǎng bù qǐ zuówǎn fāshēng le shénme. 我实在想不起昨晚发生了什么。 I really can't remember what happened last night.</p>
386	使	shǐ	verb: to make / to cause	<p>Zhè zhāng zhàopiàn shǐ wǒ xiǎngqǐ le zài Zhōngguó shēnghuó de rìzi. 这张照片使我想起了在中国生活的日子。 This photo reminds me of my days living in China.</p>
387	使用	shǐyòng	verb: to use	<p>Nǐ kěyǐ ràng shòuhuòyuán jiāo nǐ shǐyòng zhège ruǎnjiàn. 你可以让售货员教你使用这个软件。 You can ask the salesperson to teach you how to use this software.</p>
388	世纪	shìjì	noun: century	<p>Tā shì shíjiǔ shìjì zuì yǒu yǐngxiǎnglì de zuòjiā zhīyī. 他是十九世纪最有影响力的作家之一。 He was one of the most influential writers of the nineteenth century.</p>
389	是否	shìfǒu	adverb: whether or not	<p>Tā hái méi juéding shìfǒu yào jiēshòu tā de yāoqǐng. 她还没决定是否要接受他的邀请。 She hasn't decided whether or not to accept his invitation.</p>
390	适合	shìhé	verb: to suit / to fit	<p>Zhège bāo fēicháng shìhé nǐ xīn mǎi de qúnzi. 这个包非常适合你新买的裙子。 This purse goes very well with your new dress.</p>

391	适应	shìyìng	verb: to adapt to	<p>Liǎng nián guòqù le, wǒ réngrán wúfǎ shìyìng zhè zuò chéngshì de tiānqì. 两年过去了，我仍然无法适应这座城市的天气。 After two years, I still can't get used to the weather in this city.</p>
392	收	shōu	verb: to receive	<p>Wǒ zǎoshang shōudào le hǎopéngyou fā lái de duǎnxìn, shuō tā mǎshàng yào jiéhūn le. 我早上收到了好朋友发来的短信，说他马上就要结婚了。 I received a text message from a good friend this morning saying that he is going to get married soon.</p>
393	收入	shōurù	noun: income	<p>Tā xiànzài de shōurù zhǐ gòu zài Shànghǎi zū yí gè dānjiān. 他现在的收入只够在上海租一个单间。 His current income is only good enough to rent a single room in Shanghai.</p>
394	收拾	shōushi	verb: to put in order / to pack / to get things ready	<p>Wǒmen kuài láibují le, nǐ zěnmé hái méi shōushi wán? 我们快来不及了，你怎么还没收拾完？ We're running out of time, why haven't you finished packing yet?</p>
395	首都	shǒudū	noun: capital (of a country)	<p>Hěn duō rén rènwéi Àodàlià de shǒudū shì Xīní. 很多人认为澳大利亚的首都是悉尼。 Many people think that the capital of Australia is Sydney.</p>

396	首先	shǒuxiān	pronoun: first	<p>Shǒuxiān, nǐ yào nòng qīngchu wèntí de yuányīn shì shénme, ránhòu zài xiǎng bànfǎ jiějué.  首先，你要弄清楚问题的原因是什么，然后再想办法解决。  You will first need to figure out what the cause of the problem is and then find a solution.</p>
397	受不了	shòubuliǎo	cannot stand	<p>Wǒ shòubuliǎo tā nà suíbiàn de tàidu.  我受不了他那随便的态度。  I can't stand his casual attitude.</p>
398	受到	shòudào	verb: to receive (non-material things, e.g., help, praise, criticism, etc.)	<p>Néng shòudào jiàoshòu de biǎoyáng, wǒ gǎndào fēicháng jiāo'ào.  能受到教授的表扬，我感到非常骄傲。  Upon receiving the professor's praise, I felt very proud.</p>
399	售货员	shòuhuò yuán	noun: salesperson (in a store)	<p>Shòuhuòyuán fēicháng nàixīn de wèi wǒ jièshào zhège chǎnpǐn.  售货员非常耐心地为我介绍这个产品。  The salesperson was very patient in talking about this product to me.</p>
400	输	shū	verb: to lose / to suffer defeat	<p>Zhè chǎng bǐsài duì wǒmen hěn zhòngyào, wǒmen yíding bùnéng shū!  这场比赛对我们很重要，我们一定不能输！  This game is very important to us and we must not lose!</p>



401	熟悉	shúxī	verb: to be familiar with	<p>Wǒ gāng bān dào zhèlǐ, duì fùjìn de huánjìng hái búshì hěn shúxī. 我刚搬到这里，对附近的环境还不是很熟悉。 I've just moved here and I am not very familiar with the neighborhood yet.</p>
402	数量	shùliàng	noun: quantity / amount	<p>Zuìjìn jǐge yuè, gùkè de shùliàng zài búduàn jiǎnshǎo. 最近几个月，顾客的数量在不断减少。 The amount of customers has been decreasing in recent months.</p>
403	数字	shùzì	noun: number	<p>Tā gāng mǎn sì suì jiù néng rènshi jiǎndān de shùzì le. 他刚满四岁就能认识简单的数字了。 He has just turned four and can already recognize simple numbers.</p>
404	帅	shuài	adjective: handsome	<p>Tā zhǎngde shuài, zài xuéxiào fēicháng shòu nǚháizi huānyíng. 他长得帅，在学校非常受女孩子欢迎。 He is handsome and very popular with girls at school.</p>
405	顺便	shùnbìan	adverb: in passing / incidentally	<p>Nǐ qù chāoshì shí néng bùnéng shùnbìan bǎ lājī dài chūqu? 你去超市时能不能顺便把垃圾带出去？ When you go to the supermarket, can you take out the garbage at the same time?</p>

406	顺利	shùnlì	adjective: smooth / successful	Zhè cì lǚxíng shùnlì ma? 这次旅行顺利吗? Did the trip go smoothly?
407	顺序	shùnxù	noun: order / sequence	Míngdān shàng de míngzì shì àn zìmǔshùnxù páiliè de. 名单上的名字是按字母顺序排列的。 The names on the list are in alphabetical order.
408	说明	shuōmíng	verb: to explain / to show	Rúguǒ tā bù huífù nǐ de duǎnxìn, nà shuōmíng tā duì nǐ bù gǎnxìngqù. 如果她不回复你的短信，那说明她对你不感兴趣。 If she doesn't respond to your texts, that shows that she's not interested in you.
409	硕士	shuòshì	noun: master's degree	Nǐ zài Yīngguó nǎ suǒ dàxué dú shuòshì? 你在英国哪所大学读硕士? Which university in the UK are you studying for your master's degree?
410	死	sǐ	verb: to die	Tā de fùqīn dé le yìzhǒng qíguài de bìng, méi guò yì nián jiù sǐ le. 他的父亲得了一种奇怪的病，没过一年就死了。 His father got a strange disease and died within a year.

411	速度	sùdù	noun: speed	<p>Tā yuèdú de sùdù hěn kuài, yìzhōu jiù néng dú wán yì běn xiǎoshuō. 她阅读的速度很快，一周就能读完一本小说。 She reads so fast that she can finish a novel within a week.</p>
412	塑料袋	sùliàodài	noun: plastic bag	<p>Wèile bǎohù huánjìng, wǒ yǐjīng tíngzhǐ shǐyòng sùliàodài le. 为了保护环境，我已经停止使用塑料袋了。 In order to protect the environment, I have stopped using plastic bags.</p>
413	酸	suān	adjective: sour	<p>Wǒ yì chī suān de dōngxi yá jiù huì téng. 我一吃酸的东西牙就会疼。 My teeth hurt whenever I eat something sour.</p>
414	随便	suíbiàn	adjective: casual / at random	<p>Jiàn kèhù shí búyào chuān de tài suíbiàn. 见客户时不要穿得太随便。 Don't dress too casually when meeting clients.</p>
415	随着	suízhe	preposition: along with / as	<p>Suízhe hùliánwǎng de fāzhǎn, wǒmen de shēnghuó biàn de yuèláiyuè fāngbiàn le. 随着互联网的发展，我们的生活变得越来越方便了。 With the development of the Internet, our lives have become more and more convenient.</p>

416	孙子	sūnzi	noun: grandson	Tā de sūnzi zhèngzài jiāo tā zěnme shǐyòng zhìnéngshǒujī. 他的孙子正在教他怎么使用智能手机。 His grandson is teaching him how to use a smartphone.
417	所有	suǒyǒu	adjective: all	Shāngdiàn lǐ suǒyǒu de xiézi dōu dǎ wǔ zhé. 商店里所有的鞋子都打五折。 All the shoes in the store are 50% off.
418	台	tái	classifier: used for machines	Wǒ kǎolù zài mǎi yì tái diànnǎo, yòng lái jiǎnjí shìpín. 我考虑再买一台电脑，用来剪辑视频。 I'm considering buying another computer to edit videos.
419	抬	tái	verb: to lift (by two or more persons) / to raise	Zhège xiāngzi tài zhòng le, nǐ néng bāng wǒ tái yíxià ma? 这个箱子太重了，你能帮我抬一下吗？ This box is so heavy. Can you help me lift it?
420	态度	tàidu	noun: attitude	Tā de gōngzuò tài du yìzhí hěn hǎo, lǎobǎn jué dìng ràng tā dāng bù mén jīng lǐ. 他的工作态度一直很好，老板决定让他当部门经理。 His work attitude has always been good and so, the boss decided to make him the department manager.

421	谈	tán	verb: to talk / to discuss	<p>Wǒ xiǎng hé nǐ tántán háizi de shì, nǐ shénmeshíhou yǒu shíjiān? 我想和你谈谈孩子的事，你什么时候有时间？ I want to talk to you regarding our kids. When do you have time?</p>
422	弹钢琴	tán gāngqín	to play the piano	<p>Wǒ hěn jiǔ yǐqián xué guo tán gāngqín, búguò xiànzài yǐjīng wàngjì zěnmé tán le. 我很久以前学过弹钢琴，不过现在已经忘记怎么弹了。 I learned to play the piano a long time ago, but now I already forgotten how.</p>
423	汤	tāng	noun: soup	<p>Wǒ zhǔ le nánguā tāng, nǐ yào búyào lái diǎnr? 我煮了南瓜汤，你要不要来点儿？ I made pumpkin soup, would you like some?</p>
424	糖	táng	noun: sugar / candy	<p>Táng chī duō le duì yáchǐ bùhǎo. 糖吃多了对牙齿不好。 Too much sugar is bad for your teeth.</p>
425	躺	tǎng	verb: to lie (on one's back)	<p>Wǒ zuówǎn shízài tài kùn le, yì tǎng xià jiù shuìzháo le. 我昨晚实在太困了，一躺下就睡着了。 I was so sleepy last night that I fell asleep as soon as I laid down.</p>

426	趟	tàng	classifier: for a round trip	<p>Wǒ xiàbān hòu qù le yí tàng yínháng, qǔ le yìxiē xiànjīn. 我下班后去了一趟银行，取了一些现金。 I made a trip to the bank after work and withdrew some cash.</p>
427	讨论	tǎolùn	verb: to discuss	<p>Guānyú zhège wèntí, wǒmen xūyào kāihuì tǎolùn yíxià. 关于这个问题，我们需要开会讨论一下。 Regarding this issue, we need to have a meeting to discuss it.</p>
428	讨厌	tǎoyàn	verb: to dislike	<p>Wǒ tǎoyàn zài fàndiàn chōuyān de rén. 我讨厌在饭店抽烟的人。 I dislike people who smoke in restaurants.</p>
429	特点	tèdiǎn	noun: characteristic / distinguishing feature	<p>Rìchǎn chē zuì dà de tèdiǎn zhīyī jiùshì nàiyòng. 日产车最大的特点之一就是耐用。 One of the biggest feature of Japanese cars is their durability.</p>
430	提	tí	verb: to mention / to bring up	<p>Rúguǒ nǐ yǒu shéme bùtóng de yìjiàn, qǐng xiànzài tí. 如果你有什么不同的意见，请现在提。 If you have a different opinion, please bring it up now.</p>

431	提供	tígōng	verb: to provide	<p>Wǒmen yīnggāi gěi xīn yuángōng tígōng gèng duō de zhīchí. 我们应该给新员工提供更多的支持。 We should provide more support to our new employees.</p>
432	提前	tíqián	verb: to do (sth.) in advance or ahead of time	<p>Rúguǒ nǐ bùnéng lái, qǐng tíqián tōngzhī wǒ. 如果你不能来，请提前通知我。 If you can't come, please let me know in advance.</p>
433	提醒	tíxǐng	verb: to remind	<p>Wǒ tíxǐng le tā yào dài sǎn, kěshì tā háishi wàng le. 我提醒了他要带伞，可是他还是忘了。 I reminded him to bring an umbrella, but he still forgot.</p>
434	填空	tiánkòng	verb: to fill in a blank	<p>Qǐng yòng héshì de cí tiánkòng. 请用合适的词填空。 Please fill in the blank with the proper word.</p>
435	条件	tiáojiàn	noun: condition	<p>Zhèlǐ de gōngzuò tiáojiàn hěn hǎo, dànshì gōngzī bù gāo. 这里的工作条件很好，但是工资不高。 The working conditions here are good, but the salary is not.</p>
436	停	tíng	verb: to stop / to cease	<p>Xiànzài yǔ hěn dà, děng tíng le zài chūqù ba. 现在雨很大，等停了再出去吧。 The rain is very heavy now. Let's go out when it stops.</p>

437	挺	tǐng	adverb: quite / rather	<p>Zhè bù diànyǐng tǐng hǎokàn de, wǒ tuījiàn nǐ qù kàn. 这部电影挺好看的，我推荐你看。</p> <p>This movie is quite good and I recommend you watch it.</p>
438	通过	tōngguò	preposition: through / by means of	<p>Tōngguò yuèdú xiǎoshuō, wǒ xué dào le xǔduō xīn cíhuì. 通过阅读小说，我学到了许多新词汇。</p> <p>By reading novels, I learned a lot of new vocabulary.</p>
439	通知	tōngzhī	verb: to inform	<p>Wèishénme méiyǒu rén tōngzhī wǒ huìyì gǎi shíjiān le? 为什么没有人通知我会议改时间了？</p> <p>Why didn't anyone inform me that the meeting was rescheduled?</p>
440	同情	tóngqíng	verb: to show sympathy for	<p>Dàjiā dōu hěn tóngqíng tā, yīnwèi tā de xiǎo érzi shēng le hěn yánzhòng de bìng. 大家都很同情他，因为他的小儿子生了很严重的病。</p> <p>Everyone sympathized with him because his youngest son became very ill.</p>
441	同时	tóngshí	conjunction: at the same time / meanwhile	<p>Tā tóngshí zài gēn liǎng gè nánrén yuēhuì. 她同时在跟两个男人约会。</p> <p>She is dating two men at the same time.</p>



442	推	tuī	verb: to push	Tā qīngqīng de tuīkāi le mén. 他轻轻地推开了门。 He gently pushed the door open.
443	推迟	tuīchí	verb: to postpone / to delay	Yóuyú tiānqì yuányīn, bǐsài bèi tuīchí le. 由于天气原因，比赛被推迟了。 Due to the weather, the game has been postponed.
444	脱	tuō	verb: to take off	Jìn mén qǐng tuō xié! 进门请脱鞋！ Please take off your shoes when entering!
445	袜子	wàzi	noun: socks	Tiānqì lěng le, wǒ xūyào mǎi jǐ shuāng hòu wàzi. 天气冷了，我需要买几双厚袜子。 The weather is getting cold and I need to buy some thick socks.
446	完全	wánquán	adverb: completely	Wǒ wánquán lǐjiě nǐ de yìsi. 我完全理解你的意思。 I completely understand what you mean.
447	网球	wǎngqiú	noun: tennis	Zài Měiguó, wǎngqiú shì yìzhǒng hěn shòuhuānyíng de yùndòng. 在美国，网球是一种很受欢迎的运动。 In the United States, tennis is a very popular sport.

448	网站	wǎngzhàn	noun: website	<p>Zài zhège wǎngzhàn shang, nǐ kěyǐ mǎi dào rènhé nǐ xiǎng yào de dōngxi.          在这个网站上，你可以买到任何你想要的东西。          On this website, you can get anything you want.</p>
449	往往	wǎngwǎng	adverb: often / usually	<p>Shìqíng wǎngwǎng méiyǒu kànshàngqu nàme jiǎndān.          事情往往没有看上去那么简单。          Things are often not as simple as they seem.</p>
450	危险	wēixiǎn	adjective: dangerous	<p>Búyào ràng háizi men zài hébiān wán, tài wēixiǎn le.          不要让孩子们在河边玩，太危险了。          Don't let the children play by the river, it's too dangerous.</p>
451	卫生间	wèishēngjiān	noun: bathroom	<p>Liǎng jiān wòshì lǐ dōu yǒu wèishēngjiān, suǒyǐ hěn fāngbiàn.          两间卧室里都有卫生间，所以很方便。          Both bedrooms have bathrooms, so it's very convenient.</p>
452	味道	wèidao	noun: taste	<p>Nǐ zuò de cài bùjǐn hǎokàn, wèidao hái tèbié bàng!          你做的菜不仅好看，味道还特别棒！          Not only do your dishes look good, they also taste amazing!</p>

453	温度	wēndù	noun: temperature	<p>Zhèlǐ de xiàtiān wēndù zuìgāo néng dá dào sìshí dù. 这里的夏天温度最高能达到 40 度。 Temperature here can reach as high as 40 degrees in summertime.</p>
454	文章	wénzhāng	noun: essay / article	<p>Zhè piān wénzhāng dào dǐ zài biǎo dá shén me? 这篇文章到底在表达什么? What does this article really want to express?</p>
455	污染	wūrǎn	verb: to pollute	<p>Dà chéng shì qì chē hěn duō, yán zhòng wūrǎn le kōng qì. 大城市汽车很多，严重污染了空气。 There are many vehicles in big cities which heavily pollutes the air.</p>
456	无	wú	verb: not to have / to be without	<p>Zhēngchǎo shì wú yì yì de, jiě jué bù liǎo rèn hé wèn tí. 争吵是无意义的，解决不了任何问题。 Arguing is meaningless and doesn't solve any problems.</p>
457	无聊	wúliáo	adjective: boring	<p>Zhè bù diànyǐng shí zài shì tài wú liáo le, wǒ dōu kāi shǐ dǎ hā qiān le. 这部电影实在是太无聊了，我都开始打哈欠了。 This movie was so boring that I even started yawning.</p>

458	无论	wúlùn	conjunction: regardless of / no matter (what / how / when, etc.)	<p>Wúlùn tā yǒu duō shēngqì, tā dōu búhuì fāpíqi.          无论他有多生气，他都不会发脾气。          No matter how angry he is, he never loses his temper.</p>
459	误会	wùhuì	verb: to misunderstand	<p>Nǐ wùhuì le, tā búshì wǒ nán péngyou.          你误会了，他不是我男朋友。          You misunderstood, he is not my boyfriend.</p>
460	西红柿	xīhóngshì	noun: tomato	<p>Wǒ zhǐ huì zuò xīhóngshì chǎodàn.          我只会做西红柿炒蛋。          I only know how to cook scrambled eggs with tomatoes.</p>
461	吸引	xīyǐn	verb: to attract	<p>Zhèlǐ jǐngsè yōuměi, xīyǐn le hěn duō guówài de yóukè.          这里景色优美，吸引了很多国外的游客。          The scenery here is beautiful which has attracted many foreign tourists.</p>
462	咸	xián	adjective: salty	<p>Niúpái yǐjīng hěn xián le, nǐ zěnmé hái wǎng lǐmiàn fàng yán?          牛排已经很咸了，你怎么还往里面放盐？          The steak is already very salty, why did you put more salt on it?</p>

463	现金	xiànjīn	noun: cash	Zài Zhōngguó shǒujī zhīfù fēicháng pǔbiàn, rénmen gēnběn bù xūyào dài xiànjīn. 在中国手机支付非常普遍，人们根本不需要带现金。 Mobile payments are so common in China that people don't need to carry cash at all.
464	羡慕	xiànmù	verb: to envy / to admire	Wǒ fēicháng xiànmù tā nà tóu yòu cháng yòu hēi de tóufa. 我非常羡慕她那头又长又黑的头发。 I am very envious of her long black hair.
465	相反	xiāngfǎn	conjunction: on the contrary	Wǒ búshì lái chǎojià de. Xiāngfǎn, wǒ shì lái xiàng nǐ dàoqiàn de. 我不是来吵架的。相反，我是来向你道歉的。 I didn't come to argue. On the contrary, I came to apologize to you.
466	相同	xiāngtóng	adjective: same	Guānyú zhè jiàn shì, wǒmen liǎ de kànfǎ wánquán xiāngtóng. 关于这件事，我们俩的看法完全相同。 Regarding this matter, our opinions are exactly the same.
467	香	xiāng	adjective: fragrant / scented	Nǐ zuò de cài zhēn xiāng! 你做的菜真香！ Your cooking smells so good!

468	详细	xiángxì	adjective: detailed	<p>Zhège xiàngmù de xiángxì jìhuà wǒ yǐjīng fā dào nǐ de yóuxiāng lǐ le.          这个项目的详细计划我已经发到你的邮箱里了。          I have sent you the detailed plan of this project by email.</p>
469	响	xiǎng	verb: to ring / to make a sound	<p>Nàozhōng xiǎng le hěn jiǔ, kěshì wǒ shízài tài kùn le,          gēnběn méi tīngjiàn.          闹钟响了很久，可是我实在太困了，根本没听见。          The alarm clock went off for a long time, but I was so sleepy          that I didn't hear it at all.</p>
470	橡皮	xiàngpí	noun: eraser / rubber	<p>Wǒ xūyào yì gēn xiàngpíjīn bǎ tóufa zhā qilai.          我需要一根橡皮筋把头发扎起来。          I need a rubber band to tie up my hair.</p>
471	消息	xiāoxi	noun: news	<p>Wǒ yǒu yí gè hǎo xiāoxi hé yí gè huài xiāoxi,          nǐ xiǎng xiān tīng nǎyíge?          我有一个好消息和一个坏消息，你想先听哪一个？          I have good and bad news. Which one would you like to hear first?</p>
472	小吃	xiǎochī	noun: small and cheap dishes / snacks	<p>Húnán zuì yǒumíng de xiǎochī zhīyī shì chòudòufu.          湖南最有名的小吃之一是臭豆腐。          One of the most famous snacks in Hunan is stinky tofu.</p>

473	小伙子	xiǎohuǒzi	noun: young man	<p>Wǒ yě bù zhīdào xǐshǒujiān zài nǎr, nǐ kěyǐ wèn wèn nàge xiǎohuǒzi.</p> <p>我也不知道洗手间在哪儿，你可以问问那个小伙子。</p> <p>I also don't know where the toilet is. You can ask that young man.</p>
474	小说	xiǎoshuō	noun: novel	<p>Yǒu le gōngzuò hòu, tā jiù hěn shǎo yǒu shíjiān kàn xiǎoshuō le.</p> <p>有了工作后，他就很少有时间看小说了。</p> <p>After getting a job, he rarely has time to read novels.</p>
475	笑话	xiàohua	noun: joke	<p>Wǒ méi tīng dǒng nàge xiàohua.</p> <p>我没听懂那个笑话。</p> <p>I didn't get that joke.</p>
476	效果	xiàoguǒ	noun: effect	<p>Yīshēng gěi wǒ kāi de yào xiàoguǒ hěn hǎo, wǒ de bèi yǐjīng bù téng le.</p> <p>医生给我开的药效果很好，我的背已经不疼了。</p> <p>The medicine that the doctor prescribed for me works very well and my back doesn't hurt anymore.</p>
477	心情	xīnqíng	noun: mood / state of mind	<p>Xīnqíng bùhǎo shí, wǒ huì yígèrén qù gōngyuán sànbù.</p> <p>心情不好时，我会一个人去公园散步。</p> <p>When I'm in a bad mood, I go for a walk in the park by myself.</p>

478	辛苦	xīnkǔ	adjective: hard / strenuous / laborious	Tā shuō zhàogu xiǎohái bǐ shàngbān hái xīnkǔ. 她说照顾小孩比上班还辛苦。 She says that taking care of a child is harder than having an actual job.
479	信封	xìnfēng	noun: envelope	Wǒ bǎ wénjiàn zhuāng jìn le xìnfēng lǐ, míngtiān yì zǎo jiù jì chūqu. 我把文件装进了信封里，明天一早就寄出去。 I put the documents in an envelope and will send it out early tomorrow morning.
480	信息	xìnxī	noun: news / information	Tā tígōng de xìnxī duì wǒmen hěn yǒujiàzhí. 他提供的信息对我们很有价值。 The information he provides is very valuable for us.
481	信心	xìnxīn	noun: confidence	Wǒ yǒu xìnxīn néng tōngguò jīntiān de miànshì. 我有信心能通过今天的面试。 I have confidence that I can pass today's job interview.
482	兴奋	xīngfèn	adjective: excited	Xiǎngdào míngtiān de yuēhuì, tā jì jǐnzhāng yòu xīngfèn. 想到明天的约会，他既紧张又兴奋。 Thinking of tomorrow's date, he became nervous and excited.



483	行	xíng	verb: to be OK / to be all right	Xíng, nà wǒmen míngtiān qī diǎn jiàn. 行，那我们明天七点见。 Okay, we will then meet at 7 tomorrow.
484	醒	xǐng	verb: to wake up / to be awake	Wǒ jīntiān zǎoshang sì diǎn jiù xǐng le, dànshì bù yíhuì jiù yòu shuìzháo le. 我今天早上四点就醒了，但是不一会儿就又睡着了。 I woke at 4 this morning, but fell asleep shortly afterwards.
485	幸福	xìngfú	adjective: happy	Nà shì wǒ yìshēng zhōng zuì xìngfú de rìzi. 那是我一生中最幸福的日子。 Those were the happiest days of my life.
486	性别	xìngbié	noun: gender	Qǐng zài biǎogé shàng tiánxiě nǐ de xìngmíng, xìngbié hé shēngrì. 请在表格上填写你的姓名、性别和生日。 Please fill in your name, gender and birthday on the form.
487	性格	xìnggé	noun: character / personality	Tāmen liǎ suīrán shì xiōngdì, dàn xìnggé què wánquán bùtóng. 他们俩虽然是兄弟，但性格却完全不同。 Although they are brothers, they have completely different personalities.
488	修理	xiūlǐ	verb: to repair	Fángdōng shuō huì bāngmáng xiūlǐ wòshì de mén. 房东说会帮忙修理卧室的门。 The landlord said that he would help repair the bedroom door.

489	许多	xǔduō	numeral: many / plenty of	<p>Wǒ qù guo xǔduō dìfāng lǚxíng, qízhōng ràng wǒ yìnxiàng zuì shēn de shì Yúnnán.</p> <p>我去过许多地方旅行，其中让我印象最深的是云南。</p> <p>I have traveled to many places and the one that impressed me the most was Yunnan.</p>
490	学期	xuéqī	noun: term / semester	<p>Gāozhōng de zuìhòu yí gè xuéqī yālì shì zuì dà de.</p> <p>高中的最后一个学期压力是最大的。</p> <p>The last semester in high school is the most stressful.</p>
491	压力	yālì	noun: pressure / stress	<p>Zuìjìn gōngzuò yālì tài dà, tā měitiān wǎnshàng dōu shuì bùzháo jiào.</p> <p>最近工作压力太大，他每天晚上都睡不着觉。</p> <p>Recently the pressure at work has been so high that he can't sleep at night.</p>
492	呀	ya	particle: used at the end of a question to soften the tone	<p>Nǐ zhízi jīnnián jǐsuì le ya?</p> <p>你侄子今年几岁了呀？</p> <p>How old is your nephew?</p>
493	牙膏	yágāo	noun: toothpaste	<p>Zhèzhǒng yágāo néng měibái yáchǐ.</p> <p>这种牙膏能美白牙齿。</p> <p>This kind of toothpaste can whiten your teeth.</p>

494	亚洲	Yàzhōu	noun: Asia	Zhègè bān de xuésheng zhǔyào láizì Yàzhōu hé Fēizhōu. 这个班的学生主要来自亚洲和非洲。 The students in this class are mainly from Asia and Africa.
495	严格	yángé	adjective: strict / rigorous	Wǒmen gōngsī duì chǎnpǐn zhìliàng yāoqiú shífēn yángé. 我们公司产品质量要求十分严格。 Our company is very strict about the quality of its products.
496	严重	yánzhòng	adjective: serious / grave	Zhègè xiǎozhèn de shuǐwūrǎn hěn yánzhòng. 这个小镇的水污染很严重。 The water pollution in this town is very serious.
497	研究	yánjiū	verb: to study / to do research	Yánjiū biǎomíng, rénmen měitiān xūyào liù dào bā gè xiǎoshí de shuìmián. 研究表明，人们每天需要六到八个小时的睡眠。 Scientific research shows that people need 6 to 8 hours of sleep every day.
498	盐	yán	noun: salt	Yán chī duō le róngyì dǎozhì gāoxuèyā. 盐吃多了容易导致高血压。 Eating too much salt can lead to high blood pressure.
499	眼镜	yǎnjìng	noun: eye glasses	Wǒ bǎ yǎnjìng wàng zài jiā lǐ le. 我把眼镜忘在家里了。 I left my glasses at home.

500	演出	yǎnchū	verb: to perform	<p>Wǒ zuì xǐhuan de yuèduì yào lái Shànghǎi yǎnchū le. 我最喜欢的乐队要来上海演出了。 My favorite band is coming to Shanghai to perform.</p>
501	演员	yǎnyuán	noun: actor / actress	<p>Zhège yǎnyuán jīngcháng chūxiàn zài Kùntīng de diànyǐng lǐ. 这个演员经常出现在昆汀的电影里。 This actor often appears in Quentin's films.</p>
502	阳光	yángguāng	adjective: optimistic / cheerful	<p>Tā xìnggé yángguāng jījí, gēn tā zàiyìqǐ, wǒ zǒng néng wàngjì fánnǎo. 他性格阳光积极，跟他在一起，我总能忘记烦恼。 He has a cheerful and positive personality. When I am with him, I'm always able to forget my worries.</p>
503	养成	yǎngchéng	verb: to develop / to form	<p>Huài xíguàn yí dàn yǎngchéng jiù hěn nán gǎibiàn. 坏习惯一旦养成就很难改变。 Once formed, bad habits are difficult to change.</p>
504	样子	yàngzi	noun: look / appearance	<p>Nǐ dài yǎnjìng de yàngzi zhēn hǎokàn! 你戴眼镜的样子真好看！ You look really good with glasses on!</p>
505	邀请	yāoqǐng	verb: to invite	<p>Wǒ yāoqǐng le jǐge péngyou lái jiā lǐ chī wǎnfàn. 我邀请了几个朋友来家里吃晚饭。 I invited a few friends to my home for dinner.</p>

506	要是	yàoshi	conjunction: if / supposing	Yàoshi nǐ jīntiān méi shíjiān, nà jiù míngtiān zuò. 要是你今天没时间，那就明天做。 If you don't have time today, then do it tomorrow.
507	钥匙	yàoshi	noun: key	Wǒ bǎ yàoshi fàng zài ménkǒu de xiézi lǐ le. 我把钥匙放在门口的鞋子里了。 I put the keys in the shoes by the door.
508	也许	yěxǔ	adverb: maybe / perhaps	Shéizhīdào ne? Yěxǔ yǒu yìtiān, nǐ huì shíxiàn zhège mèngxiǎng. 谁知道呢？也许有一天，你会实现这个梦想。 Who knows? Maybe one day, you will realize this dream.
509	叶子	yèzi	noun: leaf	Zhèzhǒng shù de yèzi yí dào qiūtiān jiù huì biàn hóng. 这种树的叶子一到秋天就会变红。 The leaves of this kind of tree turn red when autumn comes.
510	页	yè	classifier: page	Zhè běn shū yígòng yǒu èrbǎi yīshíliù yè, wǒ cái kàn le sānshí yè. 这本书一共有 216 页，我才看了 30 页。 This book has a total of 216 pages, and I only read 30.
511	一切	yíqiè	pronoun: all / everything	Nǐ míngtiān jiù yào kāishǐ nǐ de xīn gōngzuò le, zhù nǐ yíqiè shùnlì! 你明天就要开始你的新工作了，祝你一切顺利！ You are starting your new job tomorrow. I hope that everything will go smoothly!

512	以	yǐ	preposition: with / by means of	Yǐ tā de xuélì hé gōngzuò jīngyàn, jìn zhè jiā gōngsī yīnggāi hěn róngyì. 以她的学历和工作经验，进这家公司应该很容易。 With her education and job experience, it should be easy for her to get into this company.
513	以为	yǐwéi	verb: to think / to believe (usually erroneously)	Wǒ yǐwéi nǐ zài kāiwánxiào, suǒyǐ jiù méiyǒu dàngzhēn. 我以为你在开玩笑，所以就没有当真。 I thought you were joking, so I didn't take it seriously.
514	艺术	yìshù	noun: art	Yìshù gěi tā dàilái le kuàilè hé mǎnzú. 艺术给他带来了快乐和满足。 Art brought him joy and satisfaction.
515	意见	yìjiàn	noun: opinion / suggestion	Nǐ yīnggāi wènwèn lǚshī de yìjiàn. 你应该问问律师的意见。 You should ask a lawyer for advice.
516	因此	yīncǐ	conjunction: therefore / so	Wǒ jiā wǎngluò bùwěndìng, yīncǐ wǒ chángcháng qù fùjìn de kāfēitīng gōngzuò. 我家网络不稳定，因此我常常去附近的咖啡厅工作。 My home Internet is unstable, so I often go to a nearby coffee shop to work.
517	引起	yǐnqǐ	verb: to cause / to lead to	Nǐ de tóutòng yīnggāi shì shuìmiánbùzú yīnqǐ de. 你的头痛应该是睡眠不足引起的。 Your headaches are probably caused by a lack of sleep.

518	印象	yìnxiàng	noun: impression	Tā de yǎnjiǎng gěi wǒ liúxià le shēnkè de yìnxiàng. 他的演讲给我留下了深刻的印象。 His speech left me with a deep impression.
519	赢	yíng	verb: to win	Nǐ juéde nǎ yí duì yíng de kěnéng gèng dà? 你觉得哪一队赢的可能更大? Which team do you think is more likely to win?
520	应聘	yìngpìn	verb: to apply for a job	Yǒu duōshao gè rén lái yìngpìn zhège zhíwèi? 有多少个人来应聘这个职位? How many people are applying for this job position?
521	永远	yǒngyuǎn	adverb: forever	Wǒ huì yǒngyuǎn jìzhu zhè yì tiān de. 我会永远记住这一天的。 I will always remember this day.
522	勇敢	yǒnggǎn	adjective: brave / courageous	Miànduì wēixiǎn, tā biǎoxiǎn de fēicháng yǒnggǎn. 面对危险，他表现得非常勇敢。 In the face of danger, he acted very bravely.
523	优点	yōudiǎn	noun: merit / strong point	Zhè jǐge yìngpìnzhě gè yǒu gè de yōudiǎn. 这几个应聘者各有各的优点。 Each of these job candidates have their own strong points.
524	优秀	yōuxiù	adjective: excellent / outstanding	Tā shì wǒmen gōngsī zuì yōuxiù de xiāoshòu yuán. 她是我们公司最优秀的销售员。 She is the best salesperson in our company.

525	幽默	yōumò	adjective: humorous	Tā xǐhuan zhǎngde shuài bìngqiě yōumò de nánrén. 她喜欢长得帅并且幽默的男人。 She likes men who are handsome and humorous.
526	尤其	yóuqí	adverb: especially	Jīnnián diàn lǐ shēngyì fēicháng hǎo, yóuqíshì zhè liǎng gè yuè. 今年店里生意非常好，尤其是这两个月。 The store has been doing very well this year, especially the last two months.
527	由	yóu	preposition: by (sb.)	Zhège xiàngmù mùqián yóu shéi fùzé? 这个项目目前由谁负责？ Who is currently in charge of this project?
528	由于	yóuyú	conjunction: due to	Yóuyú tiānqì yuányīn, jīchǎng suǒyǒu de hángbān dōu bèi qǔxiāo le. 由于天气原因，机场所有的航班都被取消了。 All flights at this airport have been canceled due to bad weather.
529	邮局	yóujú	noun: post office	Nǐ néng bāng wǒ qù yóujú qǔ yí gè bāoguǒ ma? 你能帮我去邮局取一个包裹吗？ Can you help me pick up a package from the post office?



530	友好	yǒuhǎo	adjective: friendly	<p>Zhèlǐ de rénmen shífēn yǒuhǎo, pèngdào mílù de yóukè, tāmen zǒngshì huì zhǔdòng bāngmáng.</p> <p>这里的人们十分友好，碰到迷路的游客，他们总是会主动帮忙。</p> <p>People here are very friendly. When they see tourists who are lost, they always volunteer to help.</p>
531	友谊	yǒuyì	noun: friendship	<p>Wǒ fēicháng kànzòng wǒmen zhījiān de yǒuyì.</p> <p>我非常看重我们之间的友谊。</p> <p>I value our friendship very much.</p>
532	有趣	yǒuqù	adjective: interesting / fun	<p>Wǒ yéye gēn wǒ jiǎng le xǔduō tā niánqīng shí yǒuqù de jīnglì.</p> <p>我爷爷跟我讲了许多他年轻时有趣的经历。</p> <p>My grandfather told me many interesting experiences he had when he was young.</p>
533	于是	yúshì	conjunction: hence / therefore	<p>Wǒ gǎnjué tā bú yuànyì liáo zhè jiàn shì, yúshì, wǒ huàn le yí gè huàtí.</p> <p>我感觉他不愿意聊这件事，于是，我换了一个话题。</p> <p>I felt he didn't want to talk about it, hence I changed the subject.</p>
534	愉快	yúkuài	adjective: happy / joyful	<p>Wǒmen zài nàlǐ dùguò le yí gè yúkuài de zhōumò.</p> <p>我们在那里度过了一个愉快的周末。</p> <p>We spent a happy weekend there.</p>

535	与	yǔ	preposition: with	<p>Wǒ tīngdào le tā yǔ jīnglǐ de duìhuà. 我听到了他与经理的对话。 I heard his conversation with the manager.</p>
536	羽毛球	yǔmáoqiú	noun: badminton	<p>Wàimiàn fēng dà, bú tài shì hé dǎ yǔmáoqiú. 外面风大，不太适合打羽毛球。 It's windy outside and not very suitable for playing badminton.</p>
537	语法	yǔfǎ	noun: grammar	<p>Zhè piān wénzhāng lǐ yǒu hěn duō yǔfǎ cuòwù. 这篇文章里有很多语法错误。 There are many grammatical errors in this article.</p>
538	语言	yǔyán	noun: language	<p>Zhè běn shū bèi fānyì chéng le sānshí duō zhǒng yǔyán. 这本书被翻译成了三十多种语言。 This book has been translated into more than thirty languages.</p>
539	预习	yùxí	verb: to prepare lessons before class	<p>Nǐmen yùxí zhè yí kè le ma? 你们预习这一课了吗？ Have you prepared this lesson?</p>
540	原来	yuánlái	adjective: original / former	<p>Wǒ hái shì zhù zài yuánlái de dìfang. 我还是住在原来的地方。 I still live in the same place.</p>
541	原谅	yuánliàng	verb: to forgive	<p>Wǒ bú shì gùyì de, xī wàng nǐ néng yuánliàng wǒ. 我不是故意的，希望你能原谅我。 I didn't mean it and I hope you can forgive me.</p>

542	原因	yuányīn	noun: reason	Tā shuō tā míngtiān bùnéng lái, dàn méiyǒu shuōmíng yuányīn. 他说他明天不能来，但没有说明原因。 He said he couldn't come tomorrow, but didn't give a reason.
543	约会	yuēhuì	verb: to date / to go to an appointment	Chúle chīfàn hé kàn diànyǐng, yuēhuì shí hái néng zuò xiē shénme? 除了吃饭和看电影，约会时还能做些什么？ Besides eating and watching a movie, what else can you do on a date?
544	阅读	yuèdú	verb: to read	Wǒ yǎngchéng le shuì qián yuèdú de xíguàn. 我养成了睡前阅读的习惯。 I got into the habit of reading before going to sleep.
545	云	yún	noun: cloud	Tàiyang bèi yún dǎngzhù le. 太阳被云挡住了。 The sun is blocked by clouds.
546	允许	yǔnxǔ	verb: to allow / to permit	Méi dài kǒuzhào de gùkè bù yǔnxǔ jìnrù chāoshì. 没戴口罩的顾客不允许进入超市。 Customers without masks are not allowed to enter the supermarket.
547	杂志	zázhì	noun: magazine	Tā xiě de wénzhāng zài zhè běn zázhì shàng fābiǎo le. 她写的文章在这本杂志上发表了。 The article she wrote was published in this magazine.

548	咱们	zánmen	pronoun: we / us	Zánmen míngtiān jǐdiǎn chūfā qù jīchǎng? 咱们明天几点出发去机场? What time do we leave for the airport tomorrow?
549	暂时	zànshí	noun: temporary / for the time being	Yīshēng gàosu tā tóutòng zhǐshì zànshí de, hěn kuài jiù huì hǎo. 医生告诉他头痛只是暂时的，很快就会好。 The doctor told him that the headache was only temporary and would get better soon.
550	脏	zāng	adjective: dirty	Tā de fángjiān tèbié zāng, yīnwèi tā cónglǎibù dǎsǎo. 他的房间特别脏，因为他从来不打扫。 His room is very dirty because he never cleans it.
551	责任	zérèn	noun: responsibility / duty	Zhè jiàn shì wǒ yě yǒuzérèn, bù wánquán shì tā de cuò. 这件事我也有责任，不完全是他的错。 I'm also responsible for this, it's not entirely his fault.
552	增加	zēngjiā	verb: to increase / to add	Huàn le yí fèn gōngzuò hòu, tā de shōurù zēngjiā le bùshǎo. 换了一份工作后，他的收入增加了不少。 After changing jobs, his income has increased a lot.
553	占线	zhànxiàn	verb: (of a telephone line) to be busy	Nǐ de diànhuà zěnmē yìzhí zhànxiàn? 你的电话怎么一直占线? Why has your phone been busy?

554	招聘	zhāopìn	verb: to recruit	<p>Zhè jiā gōngsī zài zhāopìn qiántái hé xiāoshòu yuán. 这家公司在招聘前台和销售员。 This company is hiring front desk and sales people.</p>
555	照	zhào	verb: to take a picture / to photograph	<p>Néng bùnéng máfan nǐ bāng wǒmen zhào zhāng zhàopiàn? 能不能麻烦你帮我们照张照片？ Can you take a picture of us, please?</p>
556	真正	zhēnzhèng	adjective: true / real	<p>Gōngsī zhèngzài diàochá gōngchǎng qǐhuǒ de zhēnzhèng yuányīn. 公司正在调查工厂起火的真正原因。 The company is investigating the real cause of the factory fire.</p>
557	整理	zhěnglǐ	verb: to tidy up / to arrange	<p>Zhège fángjiān yòu zāng yòu luàn, nǐ néng bùnéng zhěnglǐ yíxià? 这个房间又脏又乱，你能不能整理一下？ This room is dirty and messy. Can you clean it up?</p>
558	正常	zhèng cháng	adjective: normal / regular	<p>Zhǐyào nǐ ànshí chīyào, nǐ hái shì kěyǐ xiàng zhèngcháng rén yíyàng shēnghuó. 只要你按时吃药，你还是可以像正常人一样生活。 As long as you take your medicine on time, you can still live a normal life.</p>

559	正好	zhènghǎo	adverb: just in time / just right	Nǐ lái de zhènghǎo, wǒ yǒushì zhǎo nǐ bāngmáng. 你来得正好，我有事找你帮忙。 You came just in time. I need to ask you for help on something.
560	正确	zhèngquè	adjective: right / correct	Wǒ rènwéi nǐ de juéding shì zhèngquè de. 我认为你的决定是正确的。 I think you've made the right decision.
561	正式	zhèngshì	adjective: formal / official / regular	Zài guò yí gè yuè, wǒ jiùshì zhèngshì yuángōng le. 再过一个月，我就是正式员工了。 In another month, I will be a regular employee.
562	证明	zhèngmíng	verb: to prove	Yánjiū zhèngmíng, chángqī quēshǎo shuìmián huì dǎozhì jìyìlì xiàjiàng. 研究证明，长期缺少睡眠会导致记忆力下降。 Studies have proven that long-term lack of sleep can lead to memory loss.
563	之	zhī	particle: connecting the modifier and the word modified	Tā shì Zhōngguó zuì zhùmíng de yùndòngyuán zhīyī. 他是中国最著名的运动员之一。 He is one of the most famous athletes in China.
564	支持	zhīchí	verb: to support	Gōngsī dàduōshù rén dōu zhīchí tā de xiǎngfǎ. 公司大多数人都支持他的想法。 Most people in the company support his thinking.

565	知识	zhīshi	noun: knowledge	Tā zhème nǔlì xuéxí shì yīnwèi tā xiāngxìn, zhīshi kěyǐ gǎibiàn mìngyùn. 他这么努力学习是因为他相信，知识可以改变命运。 He studies very hard because he believes that knowledge can change one's future.
566	直接	zhíjiē	adjective: direct / straight	Yǒu shénme wèntí, nǐ kěyǐ zhíjiē liánxì wǒ. 有什么问题，你可以直接联系我。 If you have any questions, you can contact me directly.
567	值得	zhíde	verb: to be worth	Zhèzhǒng shìqing bùzhíde shēngqì. 这种事情不值得生气。 This kind of thing is not worth getting angry about.
568	职业	zhíyè	noun: occupation / profession	Zài xuǎnzé zhíyè shí, wǒmen yīnggāi shǒuxiān kǎolǜ nǎ jǐge fāngmiàn? 在选择职业时，我们应该首先考虑哪几个方面？ When choosing a profession, what aspects should we consider first?
569	植物	zhíwù	noun: plant	Zhèzhǒng zhíwù bù xūyào měitiān dōu jiāoshuǐ. 这种植物不需要每天都浇水。 This kind of plant doesn't need to be watered every day.
570	只好	zhǐhǎo	adverb: to have to / to be forced to	Gōngjiāochē shàng méiyǒu kōng zuòwèi, wǒ zhǐhǎo yìzhí zhàn zhe. 公交车上没有空座位，我只好一直站着。 There were no empty seats on the bus, so I had to remain standing.

571	只要	zhǐyào	conjunction: if only / as long as	Zhǐyào nǐ bú gàosu tā, tā jiù búhuì zhīdào zhè jiàn shì. 只要你告诉她，她就不会知道这件事。 As long as you don't tell her, she won't know about this matter.
572	指	zhǐ	verb: to refer to	Nǐ shuō wǒ de wénzhāng xiě de bùhǎo, nǐ zhǐ de shì nǎli bùhǎo? 你说我的文章写得不好，你指的是哪里不好？ When you say my article is not well-written, what are you referring to?
573	至少	zhìshǎo	adverb: at least	Tā měizhōu zhìshǎo qù jiànshēnfáng sāncì. 他每周至少去健身房三次。 He goes to the gym at least three times a week.
574	质量	zhìliàng	noun: quality	Jiàgé gāo bú dài biǎo zhìliàng yí dìng hǎo. 价格高不代表质量一定好。 High price doesn't necessarily mean good quality.
575	重	zhòng	adjective: heavy	Wǒ yí gè rén bān bú dòng zhè me zhòng de xiāng zi. 我一个人搬不动这么重的箱子。 I cannot move such a heavy box by myself.
576	重点	zhòngdiǎn	noun: focal point / emphasis	Nǐ shuō le zhè me jiǔ, wǒ hái shì bù míng bai nǐ de zhòng diǎn shì shén me. 你说了这么久，我还是不明白你的重点是什么。 You've been talking for so long and I still don't understand what your point is.



577	重视	zhòngshì	verb: to attach importance to	Zhōngguó rén fēicháng zhòngshì háizi de jiàoyù. 中国人非常重视孩子的教育。 Chinese attach great importance to their children's education.
578	周围	zhōuwéi	noun: surrounding	Tā búzàihu zhōuwéi de rén zěnmē kàn tā. 他不在乎周围的人怎么看他。 He doesn't care how people around him think of him.
579	主意	zhǔyi	noun: idea / decision	Tā wèishénme tūrán gǎibiàn zhǔyi? 他为什么突然改变主意? Why did he suddenly change his mind?
580	祝贺	zhùhè	verb: to congratulate	Zhùhè nǐ dāngshàng jīnglǐ le! 祝贺你当上经理了! Congratulations on becoming a manager!
581	著名	zhùmíng	adjective: famous / well-known	Tā shì shìjiè shàng zuì zhùmíng de gāngqínjiā zhīyī. 他是世界上最著名的钢琴家之一。 He is one of the most famous pianists in the world.
582	专门	zhuānmén	adverb: specially / for a particular purpose	Zhè tiáo máojīn shì zhuānmén yòng lái cā shǒu de. 这条毛巾是专门用来擦手的。 This towel is specifically for drying hands.
583	专业	zhuānyè	noun: major / specialty	Wǒ jīnnián dú dàsān, zhuānyè shì Zhōngguó lìshǐ. 我今年读大三，专业是中国历史。 I am a junior this year, majoring in Chinese history.

584	转	zhuǎn	verb: to turn / to shift	Shīfu, xiàge lùkǒu xiàng yòu zhuǎn. 师傅，下个路口向右转。 Driver, turn right at the next intersection.
585	赚	zhuàn	verb: to make a profit / to make (money)	Zuìjìn diàn lǐ kèrén bù duō, suǒyǐ méi zhuàn dào qián. 最近店里客人不多，所以没赚到钱。 There hasn't been many customers in the store recently, so it's not making any money.
586	准确	zhǔnquè	adjective: accurate / precise	Xīnwén shàng de xīnxi bīngbù wánquán zhǔnquè. 新闻上的信息并不完全准确。 The information in the news is not entirely accurate.
587	准时	zhǔnshí	adjective: punctual / on time	Lùshàng yǒudiǎn dǔchē, wǒ kěnéng méifǎ zhǔnshí cānjiā huìyì. 路上有点堵车，我可能没法准时参加会议。 There's a bit of traffic on the road, and I might not be able to get to the meeting on time.
588	仔细	zǐxì	adjective: careful / meticulous	Shǐyòng qián qǐng zǐxì yuèdú shuōmíngshū. 使用前请仔细阅读说明书。 Before using it, please read the manual carefully.
589	自然	zìrán	adverb: naturally / certainly	Děng tā zhǎngdà le, tā zìrán jiù huì míngbai wǒmen zhème zuò shì wèi tā hǎo. 等他长大了，他自然就会明白我们这么做是为他好。 When he grows up, he will naturally understand that what we are doing is for his own good.

590	自信	zìxìn	adjective: self-confident	Chángcháng yǒurén shuō tā liǎn dà, zhè ràng tā hěn bú zìxìn. 常常有人说她脸大，这让她很不自信。 People often say that she has a big face, which makes her feel not confident.
591	总结	zǒngjié	verb: to sum up / to summarize	Qǐng yòng yí duàn huà lái zǒngjié zhè piān wénzhāng de nèiróng. 请用一段话来总结这篇文章的内容。 Please summarize the content of this article in one paragraph.
592	租	zū	verb: to rent / to lease	Hěn duō rén zài lǚxíng shí huì xuǎnzé zū yí liàng chē. 很多人在旅行时会选择租一辆车。 Many people choose to rent a car when traveling.
593	最好	zuìhǎo	adverb: had better / it would be best	Nǐ zuìhǎo zǎodiǎn chūfā, yīnwèi wǎndiǎn lùshàng kěndìng huì dǔchē. 你最好早点出发，因为晚点路上肯定会堵车。 You'd better start early, because there will surely be traffic jams on the road later.
594	尊重	zūnzhòng	verb: to respect	Yào xiǎng biéren zūnzhòng nǐ, shǒuxiān nǐ yīnggāi zūnzhòng biéren. 要想别人尊重你，首先你应该尊重别人。 If you want others to respect you, you must respect others first.

595	左右	zuǒyòu	noun: around / or so	<p>Wǒ gūjì xiàwǔ sān diǎn zuǒyòu néng dào jiǔdiàn. 我估计下午三点左右能到酒店。</p> <p>I estimate that I will be able to get to the hotel around 3pm.</p>
596	作家	zuòjiā	noun: writer	<p>Tā fēicháng xǐhuan xiězuò, xīwàng yǒu yì tiān néng chéngwéi yì míng zuòjiā. 她非常喜欢写作，希望有一天能成为一名作家。</p> <p>She likes writing very much and hopes that she can become a writer one day.</p>
597	作用	zuòyòng	noun: function / effect	<p>Wǒ yí gè xiǎoshí qián jiù dǎkāi le kōngtiáo, kěshì tā hǎoxiàng méi qǐ rènhe zuòyòng. 我一个小时前就打开了空调，可是它好像没起任何作用。</p> <p>I turned on the air conditioner an hour ago, but it didn't seem to have any effect.</p>
598	作者	zuòzhě	noun: author	<p>Zuòzhě zài shū de dì'èr zhāng jiǎng le tā tóngnián de jīnglì. 作者在书的第二章讲了他童年的经历。</p> <p>The author talked about his childhood in the second chapter of the book.</p>
599	座	zuò	classifier: used for mountains, buildings and similar immovable objects	<p>Bāilí shì yí zuò làngmàn de chéngshì. 巴黎是一座浪漫的城市。</p> <p>Paris is a romantic city.</p>

600	座位	zuòwèi	noun: seat	Jīpiào shàng yǒu nín de zuòwèi hàomǎ. 机票上有您的座位号码。 Your seat number is on the plane ticket.
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