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# HSK 5 Vocabulary Course With Sentence Examples 1-600

NO.	Character	Pinyin	English	Sentences
1	哎	āi	interjection: used to express surprise or dissatisfaction	<p>Āi? Nǐ zěnmē huì zài zhèr?</p> <p>哎? 你怎么会在这儿?</p> <p>Hey? Why are you here?</p>
2	唉	ài	interjection: sighing sound indicating sadness or regret	<p>Ài! Wǒ yùnqì zěnmē zhème chà!</p> <p>唉! 我运气怎么这么差!</p> <p>Ah, why do I have such bad luck!</p>
3	爱护	àihù	verb: to cherish / to take good care of	<p>Wǒmen yào àihù huánjìng, bùyào suíchù rēng lājī.</p> <p>我们要爱护环境，不要随处扔垃圾。</p> <p>We should take good care of the environment and not litter everywhere.</p>
4	爱惜	àixī	verb: to value highly and use prudently / to treasure	<p>Jiànkāng bǐ shénme dōu zhòngyào, wǒmen yīdìngyào àixī zìjǐ de shēntǐ.</p> <p>健康比什么都重要，我们一定要爱惜自己的身体。</p> <p>Health is more important than anything else and we should take care of our body.</p>

5	爱心	àixīn	noun: love / compassion	<p>Háizimen xūyào de shì àixīn yǔ nàixīn, ér bùshì zhǐzé.</p> <p>孩子们需要的是爱心与耐心，而不是指责。</p> <p>What children need is love and patience, not criticism.</p>
6	安慰	ānwèi	verb: to comfort / to console	<p>Péngyǒu gāng gēn nán péngyǒu fēnshǒu, wǒ bùzhī gāi zěnmē ānwèi tā.</p> <p>朋友刚跟男朋友分手，我不知该怎么安慰她。</p> <p>My friend just broke up with her boyfriend and I don't know how to comfort her.</p>
7	安装	ānzhuāng	verb: to install / to set up	<p>Qǐng ànzhào shuōmíngshū shàng de zhǐshì ānzhuāng kòngtiáo.</p> <p>请按照说明书上的指示安装空调。</p> <p>Please install the air conditioner according to the instructions in the manual.</p>
8	岸	àn	noun: bank (of a river, lake, etc.)	<p>Hé'àn biān kāi mǎn le xiānhuā, měilì jíle.</p> <p>河岸边开满了鲜花，美丽极了。</p> <p>Flowers are blooming along the river bank and they are extremely beautiful!</p>
9	暗	àn	adjective: dark / dim	<p>Qǐng bǎ dēngguāng tiáo àn yīdiǎnr.</p> <p>请把灯光调暗一点儿。</p>

				Please turn down the light a little bit.
10	熬夜	áoyè	verb: to stay up late	Jīngcháng áoyè duì shēntǐ bù hǎo. 经常熬夜对身体不好。 Staying up late often is not good for your body.
11	把握	bǎwò	noun: certainty / assurance	Tā yǒu hěn dà de bǎwò néng tōngguò zhè cì kǎoshì. 他有很大的把握能通过这次考试。 He is very sure that he will be able to pass the exam.
12	摆	bǎi	verb: to place / to set in an orderly fashion	Wǎnfàn zuò hǎo le, qǐng bāng wǒ bǎ wǎn kuài bǎi zài zhuōzi shàng. 晚饭做好了，请帮我把碗筷摆在桌子上。 Dinner is ready. Please help me set the dishes on the table.
13	办理	bànlǐ	verb: to handle	Wǒ zhèngzài bànlǐ rùxué shǒuxù. 我正在办理入学手续。 I am going through the registration process.
14	傍晚	bàngwǎn	noun: at dusk / towards the evening	Qiūtiān bàngwǎn de tiānqì yǒudiǎnr liáng. 秋天傍晚的天气有点儿凉。 In autumn, the weather gets a little cooler towards the evening.

15	包裹	bāoguǒ	noun: package	<p>Wǒ xiànzài qù yóujú qǔ bāoguǒ.</p> <p>我现在去邮局取包裹。</p> <p>I am going to the post office to pick up a package.</p>
16	包含	bāohán	verb: to contain / to include	<p>Cǐ jiàgé bù bāohán bāozhuāng fèi hé yùnfèi.</p> <p>此价格不包含包装费和运费。</p> <p>This price does not include packaging and shipping.</p>
17	包括	bāokuò	verb: to include	<p>Zhè cì de kǎoshì bāokuò tīnglì hé kǒuyǔ liǎng gè bùfèn.</p> <p>这次的考试包括听力和口语两个部分。</p> <p>This exam includes two parts: listening and speaking.</p>
18	薄	báo	adjective: thin	<p>Ròu qiē báo yīdiǎn huì gèng hǎochī.</p> <p>肉切薄一点会更好吃。</p> <p>Thinly sliced meat tastes better.</p>
19	宝贝	bǎobèi	noun: darling / baby / treasured object	<p>Nà liàng chē shì tā de bǎobèi, nǐ qiānwàn bié nòng huài le.</p> <p>那辆车是他的宝贝，你千万别弄坏了。</p> <p>That car is his treasure, you must not damage it!</p>
20	宝贵	bǎoguì	adjective: precious / valuable	<p>Bùyào làngfèi le zhège bǎoguì de jīhuì.</p> <p>不要浪费了这个宝贵的机会。</p>

				Don't waste this precious opportunity.
21	保持	bǎochí	verb: to maintain / to keep	<p>Túshūguǎn lǐ qǐng bǎochí ānjìng.</p> <p>图书馆里请保持安静。</p> <p>Please keep quiet in the library.</p>
22	保存	bǎocún	verb: to preserve / to keep / to save	<p>Guānjī qián yīdìngyào jìde bǎocún wénjiàn!</p> <p>关机前一定要记得保存文件！</p> <p>Be sure to save the file before shutting down your computer!</p>
23	保留	bǎoliú	verb: to retain / to preserve / to reserve	<p>Běijīng bǎoliú le hěnduō gǔlǎo de jiànzhù.</p> <p>北京保留了很多古老的建筑。</p> <p>Beijing has preserved many ancient buildings.</p>
24	保险	bǎoxiǎn	noun: insurance	<p>Gōngsī wèi měi wèi yuángōng dōu gòumǎi le bǎoxiǎn.</p> <p>公司为每位员工都购买了保险。</p> <p>The company bought insurance for every employee.</p>
25	报到	bàodào	verb: to register / to report for duty	<p>Xuéxiào jiǔ yuè yī rì kāixué, qǐng tóngxuémen ànshí bàodào.</p> <p>学校九月一日开学，请同学们按时报到。</p> <p>School starts on September 1st. Please register on time.</p>

26	报道	bàodào	noun: news report	<p>Bùfen dúzhě duì bàodào de zhǔnquè xìng cúnzài huáiyí.</p> <p>部分读者对报道的准确性存在怀疑。</p> <p>Some readers have doubts about the accuracy of the news report.</p>
27	报告	bàogào	noun: report	<p>Zhè piān diàochá bàogào fǎnyìng le qúnzhòng duì zhànzhēng de kànfǎ.</p> <p>这篇调查报告反映了群众对战争的看法。</p> <p>This survey report reflects the public's view of the war.</p>
28	报社	bàoshè	noun: newspaper office / headquarters of a newspaper	<p>Dàxué bìyè hòu, wǒ zài zhè jiā bàoshè shíxí le yī nián.</p> <p>大学毕业后，我在这家报社实习了一年。</p> <p>After graduating from college, I worked for a year as an intern at this newspaper.</p>
29	抱怨	bàoyuàn	verb: to complain	<p>Yǔqí bàoyuàn, bùrú bǎ zhùyìlì fàng zài jiějué wèntí shàng.</p> <p>与其抱怨，不如把注意力放在解决问题上。</p> <p>Instead of complaining, you should focus on resolving the issue.</p>
30	背	bēi	verb: to carry on the back	<p>Péngyǒu zuì de bùxǐng rénshì, suǒyǐ wǒ zhǐhǎo bēi tā shàng lóu.</p> <p>朋友醉得不省人事，所以我只好背她上楼。</p> <p>My friend was drunk and unconscious, so I had to carry her upstairs on my back.</p>

31	悲观	bēiguān	adjective: pessimistic	<p>Guānyú réngōng zhìnéng duì wèilái de yǐngxiǎng, tā de kànfā yǒuxiē bēiguān.</p> <p>关于人工智能对未来的影响，他的看法有些悲观。</p> <p>He is somewhat pessimistic about the impact of artificial intelligence in our future.</p>
32	背景	bèijǐng	noun: background	<p>Zhàopiàn de bèijǐng shì yī piàn bìlán de hú.</p> <p>照片的背景是一片碧蓝的湖。</p> <p>There is a blue lake in the background of this photo.</p>
33	被子	bèizi	noun: quilt / comforter	<p>Tiānqì zhuǎn liáng le, suǒyǐ wǒ yào qù mǎi hòu yīxiē de bèizi.</p> <p>天气转凉了，所以我要去买厚一些的被子。</p> <p>The weather is getting cold, so I'm going to buy a thicker comforter.</p>
34	本科	běnkē	noun: undergraduate education	<p>Běnkē bìyè hòu nǐ yǒu shéme jìhuà ma?</p> <p>本科毕业后你有什么计划吗？</p> <p>Do you have any plans after finishing your undergraduate education?</p>
35	本领	běnlǐng	noun: skill / ability / capability	<p>Yǎnyuánmen zài wǔtái shàng gèzì zhǎnshì le zìjǐ de běnlǐng.</p> <p>演员们在舞台上各自展示了自己的本领。</p> <p>The actors showed their skills on the stage.</p>

36	本质	běnzhi	noun: essence / nature / intrinsic quality	Tā xūwèi de běnzhi zhōngyú bàolù chulai le. 他虚伪的本质终于暴露出来了。 His hypocritical nature was finally exposed.
37	比例	bǐlì	noun: proportion / scale	Zhège bùmén zhōng nǚxìng de bǐlì yuǎn gāo yú nánxìng. 这个部门中女性的比例远高于男性。 In this department, the proportion of females is much higher than males.
38	彼此	bǐcǐ	noun: each other	Zhè duì qínglǚ bǐcǐ xiāng'ài, bìng dǎsuan míngnián jiéhūn. 这对情侣彼此相爱，并打算明年结婚。 This couple love each other and plan to get married next year.
39	必然	bìrán	adjective: inevitable / certain	Yóujià de shàngzhǎng bìrán huì yǐnqǐ qítā shāngpǐn jiàgé de shàngzhǎng. 油价的上涨必然会引起其他商品价格的上涨。 The rise in oil prices will inevitably lead to a rise in other commodities' prices.
40	必要	bìyào	adjective: necessary / essential	Nǐ méiyǒu bìyào wèile yī gè xiǎo cuòwù ér zéguài zìjǐ. 你没有必要为了一个小错误而责怪自己。 It's not necessary to blame yourself for a small mistake.

41	毕竟	bìjìng	adverb: after all / in the final analysis	<p>Tā bìjìng shì xīn lái de, ǒu'ěr fàncuò yě hěn zhèngcháng.</p> <p>他毕竟是新来的，偶尔犯错也很正常。</p> <p>After all, he is new here and it's normal for him to occasionally make a mistake.</p>
42	避免	bìmiǎn	verb: to prevent / to avoid	<p>Nǚxìng yīnggāi bìmiǎn yèjiān zài zhège dìqū dúzì chūmén.</p> <p>女性应该避免夜间在这个地区独自出门。</p> <p>Women should avoid going out alone at night in this area.</p>
43	编辑	biānjí	noun: editor	<p>Biānjí zhèng mángzhe gěi dúzhě huíxìn.</p> <p>编辑正忙着给读者回信。</p> <p>The editor is busy replying to the readers.</p>
44	鞭炮	biānpào	noun: firecrackers	<p>Wèile qìngzhù xīnnián, yéyé mǎi le hěn duō biānpào.</p> <p>为了庆祝新年，爷爷买了很多鞭炮。</p> <p>To celebrate the new year, grandpa bought a lot of firecrackers.</p>
45	便	biàn	adverb: used to indicate that something comes naturally under certain conditions or circumstances	<p>Tā zhēnchéng de dàoqiàn hòu, Lǐ xiǎojiě biàn yuánliàng le tā.</p> <p>他真诚地道歉后，李小姐便原谅了他。</p> <p>After he sincerely apologized, Miss Li (then) forgave him.</p>

46	辩论	biànlùn	verb: to debate	<p>Tāmen zhēnduì yī xìliè shèhuì wèntí jìnxíng le biànlùn.</p> <p>他们针对一系列社会问题进行了辩论。</p> <p>They debated a range of social issues.</p>
47	标点	biāodiǎn	noun: punctuation / punctuation mark	<p>Zhè piān wénzhāng zhōng yǒu hěn duō biāodiǎn yòng cuò le.</p> <p>这篇文章中有很多标点用错了。</p> <p>There are many punctuation errors in this article.</p>
48	标志	biāozhì	noun: sign / mark	<p>Biāozhì shàng xiězhe "jìnzhǐ xīyān".</p> <p>标志上写着“禁止吸烟”。</p> <p>The sign reads: "No Smoking".</p>
49	表达	biǎodá	verb: to express / to voice	<p>Wǒ bùnéng qīngchǔ de biǎodá wǒ de hěn duō guāndiǎn.</p> <p>我不能清楚地表达我的很多观点。</p> <p>I cannot clearly express many of my opinions.</p>
50	表面	biǎomiàn	noun: surface	<p>Zhè zhāng zhuōzi de biǎomiàn fēicháng guānghuá.</p> <p>这张桌子的表面非常光滑。</p> <p>The surface of this table is very smooth.</p>
51	表明	biǎomíng	verb: to indicate / to manifest	<p>Yánjiū biǎomíng, wēixiào néng ràng rén xīnqíng yúkuài.</p> <p>研究表明，微笑能让人心情愉快。</p>

				Research shows that smiling can make people feel happy.
52	表情	biǎoqíng	noun: (facial) expression	<p>Cóng tā de biǎoqíng kěyǐ kàncū tā hěn shēngqì.</p> <p>从他的表情可以看出他很生气。</p> <p>You can tell from his facial expressions that he's angry.</p>
53	表现	biǎoxiàn	noun: performance / behavior	<p>Tā duì zìjǐ zài miànshì zhōng de biǎoxiàn bùshì hěn mǎnyì.</p> <p>他对自己在面试中的表现不是很满意。</p> <p>He was not very satisfied with his performance in the job interview.</p>
54	冰激凌	bīngjīlíng	noun: ice cream	<p>Duì wǒ láishuō, cǎoméi kǒuwèi de bīngjīlíng shì zuì hǎochī de.</p> <p>对我来说，草莓口味的冰激凌是最好吃的。</p> <p>For me, strawberry ice cream is the best.</p>
55	病毒	bìngdú	noun: virus	<p>Zhèzhǒng jíbìng shì yóu yīzhǒng bìngdú zàochéng de.</p> <p>这种疾病是由一种病毒造成的。</p> <p>This disease is caused by a virus.</p>
56	玻璃	bōli	noun: glass	<p>Tā bù xiǎoxīn dǎsuì le bōli huāpíng.</p> <p>他不小心打碎了玻璃花瓶。</p> <p>He broke the glass vase by accident.</p>

57	播放	bōfàng	verb: to broadcast, to play (music or videos)	<p>Diànshì lǐ zhèngzài bōfàng wǒ zuì xǐhuan de jiémù.</p> <p>电视里正在播放我最喜欢的节目。</p> <p>My favorite program now is playing on TV.</p>
58	脖子	bózi	noun: neck	<p>Wǒ méi dài wéijīn, bózi lěng de bùxíng.</p> <p>我没戴围巾，脖子冷得不行。</p> <p>I am not wearing a scarf and my neck feels really cold.</p>
59	博物馆	bówùguǎn	noun: museum	<p>Zhège bówùguǎn Zhōuyī bù kāifàng.</p> <p>这个博物馆周一不开放。</p> <p>This museum doesn't open on Mondays.</p>
60	补充	bǔchōng	verb: to supplement / to replenish	<p>Wǒ měitiān chī liǎng gè jīdàn lái bǔchōng dàn báizhì.</p> <p>我每天吃两个鸡蛋来补充蛋白质。</p> <p>I eat two eggs a day to supplement my intake of protein.</p>
61	不安	bù'ān	adjective: disturbed / uneasy / restless	<p>Hěn wǎn le zhàngfu hái méi huí lái, tā kāishǐ gǎndào bù'ān qilai.</p> <p>很晚了丈夫还没回来，她开始感到不安起来。</p> <p>It was very late and her husband had not come back yet, so she started to feel uneasy.</p>

62	不得了	bùdéliǎo	adverb: (after 得 as a complement) extremely / exceedingly	<p>Jiàndào lǎopéngyou, tā jīdòng de bùdéliǎo.</p> <p>见到老朋友，她激动得不得了。</p> <p>She was extremely excited to see her old friend.</p>
63	不断	bùduàn	adverb: continuously	<p>Línjū jiā bùduàn chuánlái chǎonàoshēng, ràng wǒ wúfǎ xiūxi.</p> <p>邻居家不断传来吵闹声，让我无法休息。</p> <p>I couldn't rest because of the continuous noise coming from my neighbor's home.</p>
64	不见得	bùjiànde	adverb: not necessarily / may not	<p>Suīrán nǐ zài zhèr zhù de bǐ wǒ jiǔ, dànshì nǐ bùjiànde bǐ wǒ gèng liǎojiě zhège dìfang.</p> <p>虽然你在这儿住得比我久，但是你不见得比我更了解这个地方。</p> <p>Although you have lived here longer than me, you may not know this place better than I do.</p>
65	不耐烦	bùnàifán	adjective: impatient	<p>Děng le yī gè duō xiǎoshí tā hái méi lái, tā yǐjīng kāishǐ bùnàifán le.</p> <p>等了一个多小时她还没来，他已经开始不耐烦了。</p> <p>After waiting for more than an hour she still didn't come, so he began to get impatient.</p>

66	不然	bùrán	conjunction: or else / otherwise	<p>Qǐng nǐ xiànzài líkāi, bùrán wǒ jiù jiào jǐngchá le.</p> <p>请你现在离开，不然我就叫警察了。</p> <p>Please leave now, or else I will call the police.</p>
67	不如	bùrú	verb: not as good as / to be inferior to	<p>Wǒ rènwéi diànyǐng yuǎn bùrú xiǎoshuō jīngcǎi.</p> <p>我认为电影远不如小说精彩。</p> <p>I don't think the movie was nearly as good as the novel.</p>
68	不要紧	bùyàojǐn	adjective: it's not serious / it doesn't matter / never mind	<p>Wǒ wèn guo hǎo jǐge yīshēng, tāmen dōu shuō zhège bìng bù yàojǐn.</p> <p>我问过好几个医生，他们都说这个病不要紧。</p> <p>I've consulted several doctors, and they all said that this illness is nothing to worry about.</p>
69	不足	bùzú	adjective: insufficient / not enough	<p>Chángqī shuìmiánbùzú duì shēntǐ yǒu hěn duō wēihài.</p> <p>长期睡眠不足对身体有很多危害。</p> <p>Long-term lack of sleep can have many harmful effects on the body.</p>
70	布	bù	noun: cloth	<p>Tā bù xiǎoxīn jiāng guǒjiàng nòng zài le zhuōbù shang.</p> <p>他不小心将果酱弄在了桌布上。</p> <p>He accidentally got some jam on the tablecloth.</p>

71	步骤	bùzhòu	noun: step / move / measure	<p>Shuōmíngshū shàng yǒu xiángxì de ānzhūāng bùzhòu.</p> <p>说明书上有详细的安装步骤。</p> <p>There are detailed installation steps in the manual.</p>
72	部门	bùmén	noun: department / branch	<p>Wǒmen zài tóngyī jiā gōngsī gōngzuò, dàn bù zài tóngyī gè bùmén.</p> <p>我们在同一家公司工作，但不在同一个部门。</p> <p>We work in the same company, but not in the same department.</p>
73	财产	cáichǎn	noun: property / possession	<p>Tā juéding jiāng bùfēn cáichǎn juāngěi císhànjīgòu.</p> <p>他决定将部分财产捐给慈善机构。</p> <p>He decided to donate part of his property to charity.</p>
74	采访	cǎifǎng	verb: to interview	<p>Jìzhě cǎifǎng le tā de jiārén hé péngyou.</p> <p>记者采访了他的家人和朋友。</p> <p>The reporter interviewed his family and friends.</p>
75	采取	cǎiqǔ	verb: to adopt / to take	<p>Jiēdào bàojǐng diànhuà hòu, jǐngchá lìjí cǎiqǔ le xíngdòng.</p> <p>接到报警电话后，警察立即采取了行动。</p> <p>After receiving the call, the police took action immediately.</p>
76	彩虹	cǎihóng	noun: rainbow	<p>Dà yǔ guòhòu, tiānkōng zhōng chūxiàn le yī dào cǎihóng.</p> <p>大雨过后，天空中出现了一道彩虹。</p>

				After a heavy rain, a rainbow appeared in the sky.
77	踩	cǎi	verb: to step on	Jīntiān zài gōngjiāochē shàng, wǒ bù xiǎoxīn cǎi dào le biéren de jiǎo. 今天在公交车上，我不小心踩到了别人的脚。 Today I accidentally stepped on someone's foot on the bus.
78	参考	cānkǎo	verb: to consult / to refer to	Nǐ xiě lùnwén shí kěyǐ cānkǎo zhèxiē zīliào. 你写论文时可以参考这些资料。 You can refer to these resources when writing your thesis.
79	参与	cānyù	verb: to participate in / to involve oneself in	Tā hěn shǎo cānyù xuéxiào zǔzhī de huódòng. 他很少参与学校组织的活动。 He seldom participates in the activities organized by the school.
80	惭愧	cánkuì	adjective: ashamed	Yīnwèi gānggang duì fùmǔ sā le gè huǎng, suǒyǐ tā gǎndào hěn cánkuì. 因为刚刚对父母撒了个谎，所以他感到很惭愧。 Because he had just lied to his parents, he felt ashamed.
81	操场	cāochǎng	noun: playground / sports field	Yī qún háizi zhèngzài cāochǎng shàng tī zúqiú. 一群孩子正在操场上踢足球。 A group of children are playing soccer in the playground.

82	操心	cāoxīn	verb: to worry about / to take pains	<p>Zhè jiàn shì nǐ bù yòng cāoxīn, wǒmen huì jiějué de.</p> <p>这件事你不用操心，我们会解决的。</p> <p>You don't need to worry about this, we'll fix it.</p>
83	册	cè	noun: volume / book	<p>Zhè běn shū shànggèyuè yǐjīng mài chū le liù wàn cè.</p> <p>这本书上个月已经卖出了六万册。</p> <p>This book sold 60,000 copies last month.</p>
84	测验	cèyàn	verb: to test	<p>Tōngguò zhè cì cèyàn de yìngpìnzhě jiāng bèi gōngsī lùyòng.</p> <p>通过这次测验的应聘者将被公司录用。</p> <p>Candidates who pass this test will be hired by the company.</p>
85	曾经	céngjīng	adverb: once / in the past	<p>Rénmen céngjīng rènwéi dìqiú shì píng de.</p> <p>人们曾经认为地球是平的。</p> <p>People used to think that the earth was flat.</p>
86	叉子	chāzi	noun: fork	<p>Tā bù huì yòng kuàizi, yúshì wèn fúwùyuán yào le chāzi.</p> <p>他不会用筷子，于是问服务员要了叉子。</p> <p>He doesn't know how to use chopsticks, so he asked the waiter for a fork.</p>

87	差距	chājù	noun: gap / difference	<p>Zhège guójiā de pínfùchājù zhèng biànde yuèláiyuè dà.</p> <p>这个国家的贫富差距正变得越来越大。</p> <p>The gap between rich and poor in this country is growing wider and wider.</p>
88	插	chā	verb: to insert / to stick in	<p>Máfan bāng wǒ bǎ diànnǎo de chātóu chāshàng.</p> <p>麻烦帮我把电脑的插头插上。</p> <p>Please help me plug in the computer.</p>
89	拆	chāi	verb: to tear open / to tear down	<p>Jiē duìmiàn de lǎo fángzi kěnéng hěn kuài huì bèi chāi diào.</p> <p>街对面的老房子可能很快会被拆掉。</p> <p>The old house from across the street might get torn down soon.</p>
90	产品	chǎnpǐn	noun: product / goods	<p>Wǒmen gōngsī shēngchǎn de chǎnpǐn lèixíng shífēn fēngfù.</p> <p>我们公司生产的产品类型十分丰富。</p> <p>The types of products our company produces are varied.</p>
91	产生	chǎnshēng	verb: to emerge / to arise	<p>Tā de xíngwéi duì gōngsī chǎnshēng le hěn dà de fùmiàn yǐngxiǎng.</p> <p>他的行为对公司产生了很大的负面影响。</p> <p>His action had a very negative impact on the company.</p>

92	长途	chángtú	adjective: long-distance	<p>Wǒ méi mǎi dào gāotiě piào, suǒyǐ zhǐhǎo zuò chángtúqìchē huí lǎojiā le.</p> <p>我没买到高铁票，所以只好坐长途汽车回老家了。</p> <p>I didn't get a high-speed rail ticket, so I had to take a long-distance bus back to my hometown.</p>
93	常识	chángshí	noun: common sense / general knowledge	<p>Kāichē shí yào jì ānquándài, zhè shì zuì jīběn de chángshí!</p> <p>开车时要系安全带，这是最基本的常识！</p> <p>Wearing a seat belt while driving is the most basic common sense!</p>
94	抄	chāo	verb: to copy / to plagiarize	<p>Lǎoshī fāxiàn tā chāo le lìngyī gè xuésheng de zuòyè.</p> <p>老师发现他抄了另一个学生的作业。</p> <p>The teacher found out that he had copied another student's homework.</p>
95	超级	chāojí	adjective: super	<p>Zhè bù diànyǐng ràng tā chéngwéi le Hǎoláiwù de chāojí jùxīng.</p> <p>这部电影让她成为了好莱坞的超级巨星。</p> <p>This movie made her a Hollywood superstar.</p>
96	朝	cháo	preposition: towards / facing	<p>Nàr yǒu yī gè nánrén yīzhí cháo wǒ huīshǒu, dànshì wǒ hǎoxiàng bù rènshi tā.</p> <p>那儿有一个男人一直朝我挥手，但是我好像不认识他。</p> <p>There is a man over there who keeps waving at me, but I don't think I</p>

				know him.
97	潮湿	cháoshī	adjective: wet / moist	<p>Yóuyú yángguāng jìn bù lái, zhè jiān wūzi yòu àn yòu cháoshī.</p> <p>由于阳光进不来，这间屋子又暗又潮湿。</p> <p>This room is dark and damp because the sun can't get in.</p>
98	吵	chǎo	verb: to make a noise	<p>Línjū jiā zài zhuāngxiū fángzi, chǎo de wǒ tóutòng.</p> <p>邻居家在装修房子，吵得我头痛。</p> <p>My neighbors are renovating their apartment and it's so noisy that it gives me a headache.</p>
99	吵架	chǎojià	verb: to quarrel	<p>Suīrán tāmen hěn yàohǎo, dànshì ǒu'ěr yě huì chǎojià.</p> <p>虽然他们很要好，但是偶尔也会吵架。</p> <p>Although they are very close, they occasionally quarrel.</p>
100	炒	chǎo	verb: to stir-fry	<p>Tā zài chǎocài shí zǒngshì huì fàng hěn duō de yóu.</p> <p>他在炒菜时总是会放很多的油。</p> <p>He always uses a lot of oil when frying vegetables.</p>

101	车库	chēkù	noun: garage	<p>Wǒ jiā de chēkù lǐ duīmǎn le gèzhǒng záwù.</p> <p>我家的车库里堆满了各种杂物。</p> <p>My garage is full of junk.</p>
102	车厢	chēxiāng	noun: railway carriage	<p>Nǐ de zuòwèi zài wǔ hào chēxiāng.</p> <p>你的座位在五号车厢。</p> <p>Your seat is in the 5th carriage.</p>
103	彻底	chèdǐ	adjective: thorough / complete	<p>Tā lěngmò de tàidu ràng wǒ chèdǐ duì tā shīwàng le.</p> <p>他冷漠的态度让我彻底对他失望了。</p> <p>His indifferent attitude made me completely disappointed in him.</p>
104	沉默	chénmò	verb: to be silent	<p>Miànduì biéren de zhǐzé, tā xuǎnzé le chénmò.</p> <p>面对别人的指责，他选择了沉默。</p> <p>In the face of accusations from others, he chose to remain silent.</p>
105	趁	chèn	verb: to take advantage of (time, opportunity, etc.)	<p>Chèn wǒ bù zàijiā, xiǎotōu tōu zǒu le xǔduō guìzhòng de wùpǐn.</p> <p>趁我不在家，小偷偷走了许多贵重的物品。</p> <p>The thief stole many valuable items while I wasn't home.</p>
106	称	chēng	verb: to say / to state	<p>Guānfāng bàodào chēng cǐcì shìgù zhōng rényuán shāngwáng hěn dà.</p>

				<p>官方报道称此次事故中人员伤亡很大。</p> <p>Official reports said that casualties in this incident were high.</p>
107	称呼	chēnghu	verb: to address somebody / to call somebody (a name or title)	<p>Qǐngwèn wǒ gāi zěnmē chēnghu nín?</p> <p>请问我该怎么称呼您？</p> <p>May I ask, how should I address you?</p>
108	称赞	chēngzàn	verb: to praise	<p>Lǎobǎn jīngcháng chēngzàn tā gōngzuò nǔlì.</p> <p>老板经常称赞她工作努力。</p> <p>She is often praised by her boss for her hard work.</p>
109	成分	chéngfèn	noun: ingredient / component	<p>Zhè kuǎn mùyùlù lǐ de chéngfèn dōu shì tiānrán de.</p> <p>这款沐浴露里的成分都是天然的。</p> <p>The ingredients in this body wash are all natural.</p>
110	成果	chéngguǒ	noun: achievement / positive result	<p>Tā jiāng zhèxiē nián de yánjiū chéngguǒ xiě chéng le yī běn shū.</p> <p>他将这些年的研究成果写成了一本书。</p> <p>He wrote a book based on the result of his studies over the years.</p>
111	成就	chéngjiù	noun: achievement / accomplishment	<p>Tā zhè yīshēng qǔdé le bùshǎo de chéngjiù.</p> <p>他这一生取得了不少的成就。</p> <p>His life was full of achievements.</p>

112	成立	chénglì	verb: to establish / to set up / to found	<p>Zhè jiā gōngsī gāng chénglì méiduōjiǔ jiù dǎobì le.</p> <p>这家公司刚成立没多久就倒闭了。</p> <p>The company went bankrupt not long after it was founded.</p>
113	成人	chéng rén	noun: adult / grown-up	<p>Chéng rén piàojià shì értóng piào de liǎngbèi.</p> <p>成人票价是儿童票的两倍。</p> <p>The ticket for adults is twice as expensive as the children's.</p>
114	成熟	chéngshú	adjective: mature	<p>Chuānshang gāogēnxié, nǐ kànqǐlai chéngshú duō le.</p> <p>穿上高跟鞋，你看起来成熟多了。</p> <p>You look much more mature with high heels.</p>
115	成语	chéngyǔ	noun: idiom / set phrase (usually composed of four characters)	<p>Hěn duō chéngyǔ de bèihòu dōu yǒu yī duàn jīngcǎi de gùshi.</p> <p>很多成语的背后都有一段精彩的故事。</p> <p>Many Chinese idioms have an interesting story behind them.</p>
116	成长	chéngzhǎng	verb: to grow up	<p>Wǒmen zài chéngzhǎng guòchéng zhōng huì pèngdào gèzhǒng tiǎozhàn hé kùnnan.</p> <p>我们在成长过程中会碰到各种挑战和困难。</p> <p>In the process of growing up, we will encounter various challenges and difficulties.</p>

117	诚恳	chéngkěn	adjective: sincere / earnest	<p>Yào xiǎng huòdé yuánliàng, tā de dàoqiàn yīnggāi zài chéngkěn yīxiē.</p> <p>要想获得原谅，他的道歉应该再诚恳一些。</p> <p>If he wants to be forgiven, his apology should be more sincere.</p>
118	承担	chéngdān	verb: to undertake / to bear	<p>Méi rén yuànyì chéngdān zhème dà de fēngxiǎn.</p> <p>没人愿意承担这么大的风险。</p> <p>No one is willing to take such a big risk.</p>
119	承认	chéngrèn	verb: to admit / to acknowledge	<p>Wǒ bìxū chéngrèn wǒ zuótiān de xíngwéi hěn bù lǐzhì.</p> <p>我必须承认我昨天的行为很不理智。</p> <p>I must admit that I acted irrationally yesterday.</p>
120	承受	chéngshòu	verb: to bear / to endure	<p>Tā tóngshí chéngshòu zhe láizì gōngzuò hé jiātíng de yālì.</p> <p>他同时承受着来自工作和家庭的压力。</p> <p>He is under pressure from both, work and family.</p>
121	程度	chéngdù	noun: degree / level / extend	<p>Chéngzhǎng huánjìng hěn dà chéngdù shàng huì yǐngxiǎng yī gè rén de xìnggé.</p> <p>成长环境很大程度上会影响一个人的性格。</p> <p>To a great extent, a person's growing environment will influence</p>

				his character.
122	程序	chéngxù	noun: procedure / program	<p>Zhège diànnǎo chéngxù shì tā zài dàxué qījiān xiě de.</p> <p>这个电脑程序是他在大学期间写的。</p> <p>This computer program was written by him during his college years.</p>
123	吃亏	chīkuī	verb: to suffer losses / to get the worst of it	<p>Tā zhège rén hěn jiǎohuá, gēn tā zuòshēngyì nǐ kěndìng huì chīkuī de.</p> <p>他这个人很狡猾，跟他做生意你肯定会吃亏的。</p> <p>He is a very cunning man. You will certainly suffer losses when doing business with him.</p>
124	池塘	chítáng	noun: pond	<p>Chítáng lǐ yǒu xǔduō xiǎo yú zài yóu lái yóu qù.</p> <p>池塘里有许多小鱼在游来游去。</p> <p>There are many small fishes swimming around in the pond.</p>
125	迟早	chízǎo	adverb: sooner or later	<p>Wǒ xiāngxìn nǐ chízǎo huì chéngwéi yī míng yōuxiù de zuòjiā.</p> <p>我相信你迟早会成为一名优秀的作家。</p>

				I believe sooner or later, you will become an excellent writer.
126	持续	chíxù	verb: to continue / to last / to sustain	<p>Zhè chǎng bàofēngyǔ chíxù le zhěngzhěng sān tiān.</p> <p>这场暴风雨持续了整整三天。</p> <p>The storm lasted three whole days.</p>
127	尺子	chǐzi	noun: ruler	<p>Wǒ xūyào yī bǎ chǐzi lái liáng zhè zhāng zhǐ de chǐcùn.</p> <p>我需要一把尺子来量这张纸的尺寸。</p> <p>I need a ruler to measure the size of this piece of paper.</p>
128	翅膀	chìbǎng	noun: wing	<p>Wǒ zài shù xià fāxiàn le yī zhī chìbǎng shòu le zhòngshāng de niǎo.</p> <p>我在树下发现了一只翅膀受了重伤的鸟儿。</p> <p>I found a bird under a tree whose wing was severely damaged.</p>
129	冲	chōng	verb: to rush / to dash / to charge	<p>Zài pǎobù bǐsài de zuìhòu wǔshí mǐ, tā jìn quánlì xiàng qián chōng.</p> <p>在跑步比赛的最后五十米，他尽全力向前冲。</p> <p>In the last 50 meters of the race, he dashed forward as fast as he could.</p>

130	充电器	chōngdiànqì	noun: charger	<p>Wǒ de shǒujī méidiàn le, néng jièyòng yíxià nǐ de chōngdiànqì ma?</p> <p>我的手机没电了，能借用一下你的充电器吗？</p> <p>My phone is dead. Can I borrow your charger?</p>
131	充分	chōngfè	adjective: ample / full / sufficient	<p>Tā wèi míngtiān de yǎnjiǎng zuò le chōngfèn de zhǔnbèi.</p> <p>他为明天的演讲做了充分的准备。</p> <p>He has made sufficient preparation for tomorrow's speech.</p>
132	充满	chōngmǎn	verb: to be full of / to be filled with	<p>Xiūxi le yíhuìr hòu, wǒ de shēntǐ yòu chōngmǎn le huó lì.</p> <p>休息了一会儿后，我的身体又充满了活力。</p> <p>After a rest, my body felt full of energy again.</p>
133	重复	chóngfù	verb: to repeat	<p>Wǒ méi tīng qīngchū, nǐ néng chóngfù yíbiàn ma?</p> <p>我没听清楚，你能重复一遍吗？</p> <p>I didn't hear you clearly. Could you repeat that?</p>
134	宠物	chǒngwù	noun: pet	<p>Fángdōng bù yǔnxǔ zūkè yǎng chǒngwù.</p> <p>房东不允许租客养宠物。</p> <p>The landlord doesn't allow tenants to have pets.</p>

135	抽屉	chōuti	noun: drawer	<p>Wǒ bǎ wàzi fàng zài le zuì shàngcéng de chōuti lǐ.</p> <p>我把袜子放在了最上层的抽屉里。</p> <p>I put the socks in the top drawer.</p>
136	抽象	chōuxiàng	adjective: abstract	<p>Tā duì chōuxiàng yìshù yǒuzhe qiángliè de xìngqù.</p> <p>他对抽象艺术有着强烈的兴趣。</p> <p>He has a strong interest in abstract art.</p>
137	丑	chǒu	adjective: ugly / bad-looking	<p>Wǒ péngyou zǒng shuō tā zìjǐ zhǎngde chǒu, dàn wǒ juéde tā zhǎngde tǐng kě'ài de.</p> <p>我朋友总说她自己长得丑，但我觉得她长得挺可爱的。</p> <p>My friend always says she is ugly, but I think she is cute.</p>
138	臭	chòu	adjective: smelly / foul stinking	<p>Chuāng wài chuánlái le yī gǔ chòu wèi.</p> <p>窗外传来了一股臭味。</p> <p>A foul smell came from outside the window.</p>
139	出版	chūbǎn	verb: to publish	<p>Wǒ de dìyī běn shū jiāng zài jīnnián niándǐ chūbǎn.</p> <p>我的第一本书将在今年年底出版。</p> <p>My first book will be published by the end of this year.</p>

140	出口	chūkǒu	verb: to export	<p>Wǒmen de chǎnpǐn zhǔyào chūkǒu zhì Ōuzhōu guójiā.</p> <p>我们的产品主要出口至欧洲国家。</p> <p>Our products are mainly exported to European countries.</p>
141	出色	chūsè	adjective: outstanding / remarkable	<p>Tā zài gōngzuò zhōng biǎoxiàn shífēn chūsè, lǎobǎn juédìng shēng tā wéi jīnglǐ.</p> <p>他在工作中表现十分出色，老板决定升他为经理。</p> <p>He performed so well in his work that the boss decided to promote him to manager.</p>
142	出示	chūshì	verb: to show	<p>Zhǐyǒu chūshì gōngzuò zhèng, bǎo'ān cái huì ràng nǐ jìnqù.</p> <p>只有出示工作证，保安才会让你进去。</p> <p>Only when you show your work permit will the security guard let you in.</p>
143	出席	chūxí	verb: to attend / to be present (at a meeting, social gathering, etc.)	<p>Bǎifēnzhī jiǔshí de gǔdōng dōu jiāng chūxí zhè cì huìyì.</p> <p>百分之九十的股东都将出席这次会议。</p> <p>90% of the shareholders will attend this meeting.</p>
144	初级	chūjí	adjective: elementary / primary	<p>Mùqián wǒ de Hànyǔ hái chǔzài chūjí shuǐpíng.</p> <p>目前我的汉语还处在初级水平。</p>

				Currently my Mandarin is still at an elementary level.
145	除非	chúfēi	conjunction: only if / unless	<p>Chúfēi nǐ shēng le hěn yánzhòng de bìng, fǒuzé jīntiān bìxū lái shàngbān.</p> <p>除非你生了很严重的病，否则今天必须来上班。</p> <p>Unless you are seriously ill, you must come to work today.</p>
146	除夕	chúxī	noun: (Lunar) New Year's Eve	<p>Měinián Chúxī wǎnshang, wǒmen yījiārén dōu huì yībiān bāojiǎozi yībiān kàn diànshì.</p> <p>每年除夕晚上，我们一家人都会一边包饺子一边看电视。</p> <p>Every New Year's Eve, our family watches TV while making dumplings.</p>
147	处理	chǔlǐ	verb: to deal with / to handle	<p>Zài chǔlǐ zhèzhǒng wèntí shang, tā de jīngyàn bǐjiào zú.</p> <p>在处理这种问题上，她的经验比较足。</p> <p>She has more experience in dealing with such problems.</p>
148	传播	chuánbō	verb: to spread / to disseminate	<p>Zhèzhǒng bìngdú néng tōngguò kōngqì chuánbō.</p> <p>这种病毒能通过空气传播。</p> <p>This virus can spread through the air.</p>

149	传染	chuánrǎn	verb: to infect / to be contagious	<p>Zhèzhǒng bìng hěn róngyì chuánrǎn, nǐ yào xiǎoxīn.</p> <p>这种病很容易传染，你要小心。</p> <p>This disease is highly contagious. You should be careful.</p>
150	传说	chuánshuō	noun: legend	<p>Lóng shì yī zhǒng chuánshuō zhōng de shēngwù.</p> <p>龙是一种传说中的生物。</p> <p>Dragons are legendary creatures.</p>
151	传统	chuántǒng	adjective: traditional / conservative	<p>Zhōngguó rén de chuántǒng guānniàn rènwéi, gùnbàng zhīxià chū xiàozǐ.</p> <p>中国人的传统观念认为，棍棒之下出孝子。</p> <p>According to traditional Chinese thinking, if you spare the rod, you spoil the child.</p>
152	窗帘	chuānglián	noun: window curtains	<p>Wūzi lǐ tài àn le, nǐ néng bǎ chuānglián lākāi ma?</p> <p>屋子里太暗了，你能把窗帘拉开吗？</p> <p>It's too dark in the room. Can you open the curtains?</p>
153	闯	chuǎng	verb: to rush / to break through / to charge	<p>Liǎng míng méngmiàn nánzǐ chí qiāng chuǎngjìn diàn lǐ, qiǎngzǒu le suǒyǒu de xiànjīn.</p> <p>两名蒙面男子持枪闯进店里，抢走了所有的现金。</p>

				Two masked men with guns broke into the shop and took all the cash.
154	创造	chuàngzào	verb: to create	<p>Zhèngfǔ jìhuà wèi niánqīngrén chuàngzào gèng duō de jiù yè jī huì.</p> <p>政府计划为年轻人创造更多的就业机会。</p> <p>The government plans to create more job opportunities for young people.</p>
155	吹	chuī	verb: to blow	<p>Wǒ shǔ dào sān nǐ jiù kě yǐ chuī là zhú le.</p> <p>我数到三你就可以吹蜡烛了。</p> <p>When I count to 3, you can blow out the candles.</p>
156	词汇	cíhuì	noun: vocabulary	<p>Wǒ zhǎo bù dào hé shì de cí huì lái miáo shù wǒ xiàn zài de xīn qíng.</p> <p>我找不到合适的词汇来描述我现在的心情。</p> <p>I can't find a suitable word to describe my current mood.</p>
157	辞职	cízhí	verb: to resign	<p>Yīn wèi shēn tǐ yuán yīn, tā bù dé bù xuǎn zé cí zhí.</p> <p>因为身体原因，他不得不选择辞职。</p> <p>Because of his health, he had to make the decision to resign.</p>

158	此外	cǐwài	conjunction: besides / in addition / moreover	<p>Nǐ xūyào jièyān jièjiǔ, cǐwài hái yīnggāi gǎibiàn yǐnshí xíguàn.</p> <p>你需要戒烟戒酒，此外还应该改变饮食习惯。</p> <p>You need to quit smoking and drinking. In addition, you should also change your eating habits.</p>
159	次要	cìyào	adjective: less important / secondary	<p>Tā zài zhè bù diànyǐng lǐ yǎn de shì yī gè cìyào rénwù.</p> <p>她在这部电影里演的是一个次要人物。</p> <p>She played a secondary character in this film.</p>
160	刺激	cìjī	verb: to stimulate / to provoke / to irritate	<p>Wǒ fùqīn de xīnzàng bùhǎo, bùnéng shòu tài dà de cìjī.</p> <p>我父亲的心脏不好，不能受太大的刺激。</p> <p>My father has a bad heart and can't be irritated too much.</p>
161	匆忙	cōngmáng	adjective: hasty / in a hurry	<p>Tā líkāi de hěn cōngmáng, hǎoxiàng shì jiālǐ chū le shénme shì.</p> <p>她离开得很匆忙，好像是家里出了什么事。</p> <p>She left in a hurry. Perhaps something happened at home.</p>
162	从此	cóngcǐ	adverb: from then on / ever since	<p>Wǒ de xīgài qùnián shòu le shāng, cóngcǐ yǐhòu wǒ zàiyě méi pǎo guo bù.</p> <p>我的膝盖去年受了伤，从此以后我再也没跑过步。</p> <p>I hurt my knee last year, and I haven't run since.</p>

163	从而	cóng'ér	conjunction: thus / thereby	<p>Tōngguò língtīng wǒmen kěyǐ gèngjiā liǎojiě kèhù de zhēnshí xūqiú, cóng'ér tígōng gèng yōuzhì de fúwù.</p> <p>通过聆听我们可以更加了解客户的真实需求，从而提供更优质的服务。</p> <p>By listening, we can better understand customers' real needs, thus providing higher quality services.</p>
164	从前	cóngqián	noun: before / in the past	<p>Zhèlǐ cóngqián shì yī piàn shùlín, xiànzài jiàn mǎn le fángwū.</p> <p>这里从前是一片树林，现在建满了房屋。</p> <p>Before, there used to be a forest here, but now it's full of houses.</p>
165	从事	cóngshì	verb: to undertake / to be engaged in	<p>Tā bìyè zhīhòu jiù yīzhí cóngshì jiàoyù hángyè.</p> <p>她毕业之后就一直从事教育行业。</p> <p>She has been engaged in education since graduating.</p>
166	粗糙	cūcāo	adjective: coarse / rough	<p>Tā jīngcháng zuò jiāwù, shǒu shang de pífu biànde hěn cūcāo.</p> <p>她经常做家务，手上的皮肤变得很粗糙。</p> <p>She often does housework, and so the skin on her hands has become very rough.</p>

167	促进	cùjìn	verb: to promote / to accelerate / to advance	<p>Zhèxiē xīn de zhèngcè yěxǔ néng cùjìn jīngjì fāzhǎn.</p> <p>这些新的政策也许能促进经济发展。</p> <p>These new policies might be able to promote economic development.</p>
168	促使	cùshǐ	verb: to impel / to urge / to spur	<p>Gōngsī duì wǒ de bùgōngzhèng dài yù cùshǐ le wǒ lízhí.</p> <p>公司对我的不公正待遇促使了我离职。</p> <p>The unfair treatment I received from the company spurred me to quit the job.</p>
169	醋	cù	noun: vinegar	<p>Nǐ chī jiǎozi shí xǐhuan zhàn cù háishi jiàngyóu?</p> <p>你吃饺子时喜欢蘸醋还是酱油？</p> <p>Do you like to eat dumplings dipped in vinegar or soy sauce?</p>
170	催	cuī	verb: to urge / to hurry / to press	<p>Yínháng zhèngzài cuī wǒmen cháng huán dàikuǎn.</p> <p>银行正在催我们偿还贷款。</p> <p>The bank is pressing us to repay the loan.</p>
171	存在	cúnzài	verb: to exist	<p>Zhèxiē shùjù zhōng cúnzài zhe hěn duō cuòwù.</p> <p>这些数据中存在着很多错误。</p> <p>There exists many errors in the data.</p>

172	措施	cuòshī	noun: measure / step	<p>Zhè xiàng cuòshī yǒuxiào de fángzhǐ le bìngdú dà de fànwéi chuánbō.</p> <p>这项措施有效地防止了病毒大的范围传播。</p> <p>This measure has effectively prevented the virus from being widely spread.</p>
173	答应	dāying	verb: to answer / to respond / to promise	<p>Wǒ dāying zài tā lǚyóu qījiān zhàogu tā de gǒu.</p> <p>我答应在他旅游期间照顾他的狗。</p> <p>I promised to take care of his dog while he was traveling.</p>
174	达到	dádào	verb: to achieve / to attain / to reach	<p>Jīnnián xiàtiān de zuìgāo qìwēn dádào le sìshíyī shèshìdù.</p> <p>今年夏天的最高气温达到了四十一摄氏度。</p> <p>The highest temperature this summer reached 41 degrees Celsius.</p>
175	打工	dǎgōng	verb: to do manual work for somebody	<p>Dàxué shíqī tā céngjīng zài biànlìdiàn dǎ guo gōng.</p> <p>大学时期她曾经在便利店打过工。</p> <p>She used to work at a convenient store during her college years.</p>
176	打交道	dǎ jiāodao	verb: to come into (or make) contact with / to have dealings	<p>Tā shì gè hàixiū de rén, bù tài shàncháng yǔ rén dǎ jiāodao.</p> <p>他是个害羞的人，不太擅长与人打交道。</p>

			with	He is a shy person and not very good at dealing with people.
177	打喷嚏	dǎ pēntì	to sneeze	<p>Dǎ pēntì shí yīnggāi yòng shǒuzhǒu wǔzhù zuǐba.</p> <p>打喷嚏时应该用手肘捂住嘴巴。</p> <p>You should cover your mouth with your elbow when sneezing.</p>
178	打听	dǎtīng	verb: to inquire about	<p>Yǒu yī gè nǚrén zài dǎtīng nǐ de zhùzhǐ hé gōngzuò qíngkuàng.</p> <p>有一个女人在打听你的住址和工作情况。</p> <p>A woman was inquiring about your address and work.</p>
179	大方	dàfang	adjective: generous	<p>Suīrán tā bùshì yǒuqiánrén, dànshì duì péngyou què xiāngdāng dàfang.</p> <p>虽然他不是有钱人，但是对朋友却相当大方。</p> <p>Although he is not a rich man, he is quite generous to his friends.</p>
180	大厦	dàshà	noun: large building	<p>Wǒmen gōngsī zài nà dòng dàshà de shíbā lóu.</p> <p>我们公司在那栋大厦的十八楼。</p> <p>Our company is on the 18th floor of that building.</p>
181	大象	dàxiàng	noun: elephant	<p>Dàxiàng shì yīzhǒng qínggǎn fēicháng fēngfù de dòngwù.</p> <p>大象是一种情感非常丰富的动物。</p>

				The elephant is an animal with a wide range of emotions.
182	大型	dàxíng	adjective: large-scale	<p>Wēiruǎn shì yī jiā dàxíng de jìsuànjī ruǎnjiànkāifā gōngsī.</p> <p>微软是一家大型的计算机软件开发公司。</p> <p>Microsoft is a large computer software (development) company.</p>
183	呆	dāi	verb: to stay	<p>Wǒ xiǎng zài zhèr zài dāi yīhuìr, nǐ kěyǐ xiān huíqù.</p> <p>我想在这儿再呆一会儿，你可以先回去。</p> <p>I want to stay here a little longer. You can go back first.</p>
184	代表	dàibiǎo	noun: representative / delegate	<p>Tā jiāng zuòwéi wǒmen gōngsī de dàibiǎo qù cānjiā huìyì.</p> <p>他将作为我们公司的代表去参加会议。</p> <p>He will attend the meeting as the representative of our company.</p>
185	代替	dàitì	verb: to replace / to substitute for	<p>Rúguǒ méiyǒu gǎnlǎnyóu, nà nǐ kěyǐ yòng huángyóu lái dàitì.</p> <p>如果没有橄榄油，那你可以用黄油来代替。</p> <p>If you don't have olive oil, you can replace it with butter.</p>
186	贷款	dàikuǎn	noun: loan	<p>Gōngzī zhème dī, bù dàikuǎn wǒmen zěnmě mǎideqǐ fángzi?</p> <p>工资这么低，不贷款我们怎么买得起房子？</p> <p>With such a low salary, how can we afford a house without getting</p>

				a loan?
187	待遇	dàiyù	noun: treatment / wage / salary	<p>Wǒ mùqián de gōngzuò dàiyù bùshì hěn hǎo, suǒyǐ dǎsuan xiàgèyuè tiàocáo.</p> <p>我目前的工作待遇不是很好，所以打算下个月跳槽。</p> <p>My current salary is not very good, so I plan to change my job next month.</p>
188	担任	dānrèn	verb: to assume the office of / to hold the post of	<p>Dǒngshìhuì juéding ràng Dàwèi lái dānrèn Běijīng fēngōngsī de zǒngjīnglǐ zhíwèi.</p> <p>董事会决定让大卫来担任北京分公司的总经理职位。</p> <p>The board of directors decided to appoint David as the general manager of the Beijing branch.</p>
189	单纯	dānchún	adjective: simple / pure	<p>Zhègè wèntí bù xiàng nǐ xiǎng de nàyang dānchún.</p> <p>这个问题不像你想的那样单纯。</p> <p>This problem is not as simple as you think.</p>

190	单调	dāndiào	adjective: monotonous / dull	<p>Zhè shì gè dāndiào de gōngzuò, hé dàduōshù gōngchǎng gōngzuò yīyàng.</p> <p>这是个单调的工作，和大多数工厂工作一样。</p> <p>This is monotonous work, just like most factory jobs.</p>
191	单独	dāndú	adverb: alone / by oneself	<p>Wǎnshàng shí diǎn hòu zuìhǎo bùyào dāndú chūmén.</p> <p>晚上十点后最好不要单独出门。</p> <p>It's better not to go out alone after 10 p.m.</p>
192	单位	dānwèi	noun: unit (as a standard of measurement)	<p>Wǒmen yòng de zhòngliàng dānwèi shì gōngjīn, bùshì bàng.</p> <p>我们用的重量单位是公斤，不是磅。</p> <p>The unit of weight we use is kilogram, not pound.</p>
193	单元	dānyuán	<p>noun: unit / cell (of large apartment buildings in China)</p> <p>one of the numbered entrances</p>	<p>Wǒmen zhù zài shíliù hào lóu sì dānyuán sān hào.</p> <p>我们住在 16 号楼四单元 3 号。</p> <p>We live at building 16, unit entrance 4, apartment number 3.</p>
194	耽误	dānwu	verb: to hold up / to delay	<p>Tā hěn shǎo yīnwèi sīshì ér dānwu gōngzuò.</p> <p>她很少因为私事而耽误工作。</p> <p>She seldom lets her personal affairs hold up what she's doing in</p>

				her work.
195	胆小鬼	dǎnxiǎoguǐ	noun: coward	<p>Tā bèi yī zhī lǎoshǔ xià kū le, dàjiā dōu xiào tā shì dǎnxiǎoguǐ.</p> <p>她被一只老鼠吓哭了，大家都笑她是胆小鬼。</p> <p>She cried because she was frightened by a rat, so everyone laughed at her for being such a coward.</p>
196	淡	dàn	adjective: tasteless / bland	<p>Zhè dào cài wèidao yǒudiǎn dàn, xūyào zài jiā yīdiǎn yán.</p> <p>这道菜味道有点淡，需要再加一点盐。</p> <p>This dish tastes a little bland and needs more salt.</p>
197	当地	dāngdì	noun: locality	<p>Wǒ de shūshu cóng Tàiguó dài huílai le hěn duō dāngdì de tèchǎn.</p> <p>我的叔叔从泰国带回来了很多当地的特产。</p> <p>My uncle brought back many local specialties from Thailand.</p>
198	当心	dāngxīn	verb: to be careful / to look out	<p>Yǔtiān lù huá, zài gāosùgōnglù shàng kāichē yīdìngyào dāngxīn!</p> <p>雨天路滑，在高速公路上开车一定要当心！</p> <p>Roads are slippery on rainy days. Be careful when driving on the highway!</p>

199	挡	dǎng	verb: to block / to get in the way of	<p>Qiánmiàn de rén dǎngzhù le wǒ de shìxiàn, wǒ shénme dōu kàn bùdào.</p> <p>前面的人挡住了我的视线，我什么都看不到。</p> <p>The person in front of me blocked my view and I couldn't see anything.</p>
200	导演	dǎoyǎn	noun: director	<p>Zhè yī mù chóngxīn pāi le hěn duō cì, kě dǎoyǎn yīrán bùmǎnyì.</p> <p>这一幕重新拍了很多次，可导演依然不满意。</p> <p>This scene was re-shot many times, but the director was still not satisfied.</p>
201	导致	dǎozhì	verb: to lead to / to result / to cause	<p>Tā de cūxīn dǎozhì gōngsī shīqù le yī gè hěn zhòngyào de kèhù.</p> <p>他的粗心导致公司失去了一个很重要的客户。</p> <p>His carelessness caused the company to lose a very important customer.</p>
202	岛屿	dǎoyǔ	noun: islands / islands and islets	<p>Nǐ zhīdào tàipíng yáng shang yǒu nǎxiē yǒumíng de dǎoyǔ ma?</p> <p>你知道太平洋上有哪些有名的岛屿吗？</p> <p>Do you know any famous islands in the Pacific Ocean?</p>

203	倒霉	dǎoméi	adjective: to have bad luck / to be out of luck	<p>Zhēn dǎoméi! Gāng chūmén jiù shuāi le yī jiāo.</p> <p>真倒霉！刚出门就摔了一跤。</p> <p>What bad luck! I fell on the ground as soon as I left home.</p>
204	到达	dàodá	verb: to arrive / to reach	<p>Sījī shuō qǐmǎ hái yào shíwǔ fēnzhōng cái néng dàodá jīchǎng.</p> <p>司机说起码还要十五分钟才能到达机场。</p> <p>The driver said it would take at least another 15 minutes to get to the airport.</p>
205	道德	dàodé	noun: morality / ethics	<p>Chāoxí biéren de zuòpǐn shì bùdàodé de xíngwéi.</p> <p>抄袭别人的作品是不道德的行为。</p> <p>It is not ethical to copy other people's works.</p>
206	道理	dàoli	noun: principle / truth / sense / reason	<p>Suīrán tā de yǔqì bù yǒuhǎo, dàn shuō de huà hěn yǒudàoli.</p> <p>虽然他的语气不友好，但说的话很有道理。</p> <p>Although his tone was unfriendly, what he said was reasonable.</p>
207	登记	dēngjì	verb: to register / to check in	<p>Suǒyǒu de láifǎngzhě dōu yào zài jiǔdiàn dàtīng dēngjì.</p> <p>所有的来访者都要在酒店大厅登记。</p> <p>All visitors need to register in the hotel lobby.</p>

208	等待	děngdài	verb: to wait / to await	<p>Bèi kùn zài diàntī lǐ de rénmen zhèng jiāojí bù'ān de děngdài zhe jiùyuán de dàolái.</p> <p>被困在电梯里的人们正焦急不安地等待着救援的到来。</p> <p>People trapped in elevators are anxiously waiting to be rescued.</p>
209	等于	děngyú	verb: to equal to / equivalent to	<p>Nǐ zhèyàng zuò děngyú shì bèipàn le wǒ.</p> <p>你这样做等于是背叛了我。</p> <p>Doing this, is equivalent to betraying me.</p>
210	滴	dī	classifier: drop	<p>Wǒ zài shālā lǐ jiā le jǐ dī níngméng zhī.</p> <p>我在沙拉里加了几滴柠檬汁。</p> <p>I added a few drops of lemon juice on the salad.</p>
211	的确	díquè	adverb: indeed / really	<p>Zhè jiàn shì díquè shì wǒ bùduì, wǒ xiàng nǐ dàoqiàn.</p> <p>这件事的确是我不对，我向你道歉。</p> <p>This is indeed my fault and I apologize to you.</p>
212	敌人	dírén	noun: enemy	<p>Wǒ jūn yǐjīng fāxiàn le dí rén de gēnjùdì, bìng zhǔnbèi suíshí jìngōng.</p> <p>我军已经发现了敌人的根据地，并准备随时进攻。</p> <p>Our army has found the enemy's base area and is ready to attack at any moment.</p>

213	地道	dìdao	adjective: authentic / genuine	<p>Zài zhèlǐ hěn nán chī dào dìdao de Sìchuān cài.</p> <p>在这里很难吃到地道的四川菜。</p> <p>It's hard to eat authentic Sichuan food here.</p>
214	地理	dìlǐ	noun: geography	<p>Dútè de dìlǐ huánjìng ràng zhèlǐ chéngwéi le shòuhuānyíng de lǚyóu jīngdiǎn.</p> <p>独特的地理环境让这里成为了受欢迎的旅游景点。</p> <p>The unique geographical environment makes here, a popular tourist attraction.</p>
215	地区	dìqū	noun: area / district / region	<p>Lǚyóuyè shì zhège dìqū de zhǔyào jīngjì zhīzhù.</p> <p>旅游业是这个地区的主要经济支柱。</p> <p>Tourism is the main economic pillar of this area.</p>
216	地毯	dìtǎn	noun: carpet / rug	<p>Wǒ bù xiǎoxīn bǎ tāng sǎ zài le dìtǎn shàng.</p> <p>我不小心把汤洒在了地毯上。</p> <p>I spilled soup on the carpet by accident.</p>
217	地位	dìwèi	noun: position / status	<p>Zhōngguó de guójì dìwèi zài bùduàn shàngshēng, guójì yǐngxiǎng lì yě zài kuòdà.</p> <p>中国的国际地位在不断上升，国际影响力也在扩大。</p>

				As China's international status is rising, its influence is expanding.
218	地震	dìzhèn	noun: earthquake	<p>Dìzhèn zhīhòu, xǔduō jiànzhùwù dōu dǎotā le.</p> <p>地震之后，许多建筑物都倒塌了。</p> <p>After the earthquake, many buildings collapsed.</p>
219	递	dì	verb: to hand over / to pass	<p>Máfan bǎ yán dìgěi wǒ!</p> <p>麻烦把盐递给我！</p> <p>Please pass me the salt!</p>
220	点心	diǎnxin	noun: dim sum / light refreshment	<p>Zài zhè jiā cāntīng lǐ, nǐ kěyǐ cháng dào gèzhǒnggèyàng de gǎng shì diǎnxin.</p> <p>在这家餐厅里，你可以尝到各种各样的港式点心。</p> <p>In this restaurant, you can taste all kinds of Hong Kong style dim sum.</p>
221	电池	diànchí	noun: battery	<p>Zhèzhǒng shǒujī de diànchí fēicháng nàiyòng, chōng yī cì diàn néng yòng yī gè lǐbài.</p> <p>这种手机的电池非常耐用，充一次电能用一个礼拜。</p> <p>The battery of this kind of mobile phone is very long-lasting. Each charge can last a week.</p>

222	电台	diàntái	noun: broadcasting (or radio) station	Nǐ kāichē shí huì shōutīng diàntái jiémù ma? 你开车时会收听电台节目吗? Do you listen to the radio while driving?
223	钓	diào	verb: to fish with a hook and line	Zhè tiáo yú shì wǒ cóng fùjìn de hú lǐ diào shànglai de. 这条鱼是我从附近的湖里钓上来的。 I caught this fish from a nearby lake.
224	顶	dǐng	noun: top	Jīngguò chángdá bā tiān de nǔlì, tāmen zhōngyú páshàng le zhūmùlǎngmǎ fēng de shāndǐng. 经过长达八天的努力，他们终于爬上了珠穆朗玛峰的山顶。 After eight days of trying, they finally reached the top of Mount Everest.
225	动画片	dònghuàpiàn	noun: animated cartoon / animation	Zhè bù dònghuàpiàn hěn yǒu jiàoyù yìyì, jiāzhǎng yīnggāi ràng hái zi kànkàn. 这部动画片很有教育意义，家长应该让孩子看看。 This cartoon is very educational and parents should have their children watch it.
226	冻	dòng	verb: to freeze	Shèngxià de jīròu kěyǐ dòng qilai, xiàcì chī. 剩下的鸡肉可以冻起来，下次吃。

				The remaining chicken can be frozen and eaten next time.
227	洞	dòng	noun: hole / cave	Lǎoshǔ shì cóng qiáng shang de dòng zuānjìn fángjiān de. 老鼠是从墙上的洞钻进房间的。 The mouse got into the room through a hole in the wall.
228	豆腐	dòufu	noun: tofu	Chòudòufu shì Húnán de tèsè xiǎochī. 臭豆腐是湖南的特色小吃。 Stinky tofu is a special snack from Hunan.
229	逗	dòu	verb: to tease	Bié dòu nà zhī gǒu, tā huì yǎo rén de. 别逗那只狗，它会咬人的。 Don't tease that dog, it will bite.
230	独立	dúlì	adjective: independent	Tā yīxiàng shì gè dúlì de hái zi. 她一向是个独立的孩子。 She has always been an independent child.
231	独特	dútè	adjective: unique / distinctive	Zhège pǐnpái de yīfú shèjì dú tè, guǎng shòu niánqīng nǚxìng de huānyíng. 这个品牌的衣服设计独特，广受年轻女性的欢迎。

				The design of this brand's clothing is unique and very popular with young women.
232	度过	dùguò	verb: to pass time / to spend time	<p>Wǒ zài Pǔjǐ dǎo shang dùguò le yī gè shífēn nánwàng de jiàqī.</p> <p>我在普吉岛上度过了一个十分难忘的假期。</p> <p>I spent a very unforgettable holiday in Phuket.</p>
233	断	duàn	verb: to break / to snap	<p>Zìxíngchē shang de liànzi duàn le, wǒ děi zhǎo rén xiū yīxià.</p> <p>自行车上的链子断了，我得找人修一下。</p> <p>The chain on the bike is broken and I need to get someone to repair it.</p>
234	堆	duī	verb: to pile up / to stack	<p>Tā bǎ zāng yīfu dōu duī zài le dìshang.</p> <p>她把脏衣服都堆在了地上。</p> <p>She piled all of her dirty clothes on the floor.</p>
235	对比	duìbǐ	verb: to contrast / to compare	<p>Bù fàng zài yīqǐ duìbǐ, wǒ gēnběn kànbuchū rènhé qūbié.</p> <p>不放在一起对比，我根本看不出任何区别。</p> <p>I can't see any difference without comparing them together.</p>
236	对待	duìdài	verb: to treat	<p>Suīrán tā shì gè jíxìngzi, dàn zài duìdài hái zi shí què tèbié yǒu nàixīn.</p> <p>虽然他是个急性子，但在对待孩子时却特别有耐心。</p> <p>Although he is short-tempered, he treats children with a lot of patience.</p>

237	对方	duìfāng	noun: the other side / counterpart	<p>Wǒmen liǎ shéi yě méi néng shuōfú duìfāng.</p> <p>我们俩谁也没能说服对方。</p> <p>Neither of us could convince the other.</p>
238	对手	duìshǒu	noun: opponent / rival / competitor	<p>Tā kěnéng shì nǐ zài bǐsài zhōng zuì nán duìfú de duìshǒu.</p> <p>他可能是你在比赛中最难对付的对手。</p> <p>He may be your most difficult opponent in the game.</p>
239	对象	duìxiàng	noun: partner / target	<p>Yóuyú tǐ pàng, tā chéng le bānshàng tóngxué men cháoxiào de duìxiàng.</p> <p>由于体胖，她成了班上同学们嘲笑的对象。</p> <p>Because she's fat, she became the object of ridicule in the class.</p>
240	兑换	duìhuàn	verb: to convert / to exchange	<p>Dàduōshù yínháng dōu yǒu duìhuàn wàibì de fúwù.</p> <p>大多数银行都有兑换外币的服务。</p> <p>Most banks have foreign currency exchange service.</p>
241	吨	dūn	classifier: ton	<p>Zhōngguó měinián dōu yào xiàng Déguó jìnkǒu dàyuē shíwàn dūn de gāngtiě.</p> <p>中国每年都要向德国进口大约十万吨的钢铁。</p> <p>China imports about ten thousand tons of steel from Germany every</p>

				year.
242	蹲	dūn	verb: to squat	<p>Rúguǒ nǐ dūn tài jiǔ le, zhànqǐlai kěnéng huì tóuyūn.</p> <p>如果你蹲太久了，站起来可能会头晕。</p> <p>If you squat too long, you may get dizzy when you stand up.</p>
243	顿	dùn	classifier: for meals	<p>Wǒ xíguàn yī tiān chī liǎng dùn fàn, suǒyǐ zǎoshang yībān bù juéde è.</p> <p>我习惯一天吃两顿饭，所以早上一般不觉得饿。</p> <p>I'm used to eating two meals a day, so I usually don't feel hungry in the morning.</p>
244	多亏	duōkuī	adverb: thanks to / luckily	<p>Duōkuī le nǐ de bāngmáng, wǒ cái néng zhǎodào zhème piányi de gōngyù.</p> <p>多亏了你的帮忙，我才能找到这么便宜的公寓。</p> <p>Thanks to your help, I was able to find such a cheap apartment.</p>
245	多余	duōyú	adjective: superfluous / unnecessary / redundant	<p>Wǒ néng zhàogu hǎo wǒ zìjǐ, nǐ de dānxīn wánquán shì duōyú de.</p> <p>我能照顾好我自己，你的担心完全是多余的。</p> <p>I can take care of myself. Your worries are totally unnecessary.</p>

246	朵	duǒ	classifier: for flower, clouds, etc.	<p>Tiānkōng zhōng piāo zhe jǐ duǒ wūyún, kànlai mǎshàng jiù yào xià yǔ le.</p> <p>天空中飘着几朵乌云，看来马上就要下雨了。</p> <p>There are several dark clouds in the sky. It seems that it's going to rain soon.</p>
247	躲藏	duǒcáng	verb: to hide or conceal oneself	<p>Jǐngfāng huáiyí nà qún jiéfei jiù duǒcáng zài zhè zuò dàlóu lǐ.</p> <p>警方怀疑那群劫匪就躲藏在这座大楼里。</p> <p>The police suspects that those robbers are hiding in this building.</p>
248	恶劣	èliè	adjective: odious / abominable	<p>Èliè de tiānqì shǐ fēijī wúfǎ zhuólù.</p> <p>恶劣的天气使飞机无法着陆。</p> <p>The bad weather prevented the plane from landing.</p>
249	耳环	ěrhuan	noun: earrings	<p>Zhè fù zhēnzhū ěrhuan fēicháng shìhé nǐ.</p> <p>这副珍珠耳环非常适合你。</p> <p>This pair of pearl earrings suits you very well.</p>
250	发表	fābiǎo	verb: to issue / to make public / to announce	<p>Tā huā le sān gè yuè xiě de lùnwén zhōngyú fābiǎo le.</p> <p>他花了三个月写的论文终于发表了。</p> <p>His thesis took him three months to write and was finally published.</p>

251	发愁	fāchóu	verb: to worry / to be anxious	<p>Tā zhèngzài wèi qián de shì fāchóu ne!</p> <p>他正在为钱的事发愁呢！</p> <p>Right now, he's worrying about money!</p>
252	发达	fādá	adjective: developed / advanced	<p>Zhège chéngshì de jīngjì shífēn fādá.</p> <p>这个城市的经济十分发达。</p> <p>This city's economy is very well developed.</p>
253	发抖	fādǒu	verb: to tremble / to shake / to shiver	<p>Tā bèi shān shang de shé xià de quánshēn fādǒu.</p> <p>她被山上的蛇吓得全身发抖。</p> <p>She trembled with fear because there were snakes on the mountain.</p>
254	发挥	fāhuī	verb: to bring into play / to give free rein to	<p>Tā zài zhège tuánduì zhōng fāhuī le hěn zhòngyào de zuòyòng.</p> <p>他在这个团队中发挥了很重要的作用。</p> <p>He played a very important role in this team.</p>
255	发明	fāmíng	verb: to invent	<p>Nǐ zhīdào diànhuà shì shéi fāmíng de ma?</p> <p>你知道电话是谁发明的吗？</p> <p>Do you know who invented the telephone?</p>
256	发票	fāpiào	noun: invoice / receipt or bill for purchase	<p>Fāpiào shang de jīn'é shì hánshuì de ma?</p> <p>发票上的金额是含税的吗？</p>

				Does the amount on the invoice include tax?
257	发言	fāyán	noun: speech / lecture	<p>Tā zài huì shang de fāyán zìxiāngmáodùn, méi rén míngbai tā dàodǐ zài shuō shénme.</p> <p>他在会上的发言自相矛盾，没人明白他到底在说什么。</p> <p>His speech at the meeting was contradictory and no one understood what he was talking about.</p>
258	罚款	fákuǎn	verb: to impose a fine or forfeit	<p>Tā yīn jiǔhòujiàshǐ bèi jiāojǐng fá le kuǎn.</p> <p>他因酒后驾驶被交警罚了款。</p> <p>He was fined by the (traffic) police for drunk driving.</p>
259	法院	fǎyuàn	noun: court of justice / (law) court	<p>Wǒ xīwàng fǎyuàn néng gěi wǒ yī gè gōngzhèng de pànjué.</p> <p>我希望法院能给我一个公正的判决。</p> <p>I hope the court can give me a fair judgment.</p>
260	翻	fān	verb: to turn (over)	<p>Qǐng fān dào dì èrshíwǔ yè.</p> <p>请翻到第二十五页。</p> <p>Please turn to page 25.</p>

261	繁荣	fánróng	adjective: flourishing / prosperous / booming	Qīshí niándài shì Rìběn jīngjì zuì fánróng de shíqī. 七十年代是日本经济最繁荣的时期。 The 70s was the period when Japan had the most booming economy.
262	反而	fǎn'ér	adverb: on the contrary / instead	Yǔ bùdàn méiyǒu tíng, fǎn'ér yuè xià yuè dà le. 雨不但没有停，反而越下越大了。 Instead of stopping, the rain got heavier and heavier.
263	反复	fǎnfù	adverb: repeatedly / over and over	Jīngguò fǎnfù liànxí, wǒ zhōngyú xuéhuì le yóuyǒng. 经过反复练习，我终于学会了游泳。 After practicing over and over, I finally learned how to swim.
264	反应	fǎnyìng	noun: response / reaction	Tā duì zhè jiàn shì de fǎnyìng ràng wǒ hěn jīngyà. 他对这件事的反应让我很惊讶。 His reaction to this matter surprised me.
265	反映	fǎnyìng	verb: to reflect / to mirror	Zhè bù yǐngpiàn fǎnyìng chū le xǔduō shèhuì wèntí. 这部影片反映出了许多社会问题。 This film reflects many social issues.
266	反正	fǎnzhèng	adverb: anyway / in any case	Fǎnzhèng nǐ zhōumò méiyǒu ānpái, bùrú hé wǒ yìqǐ qù guàngjiē. 反正你周末没有安排，不如和我一起去逛街。

				You don't have any plans for the weekend anyway, you might as well go shopping with me.
267	范围	fànwéi	noun: scope / range / limits	<p>Zhè bù shǔyú wǒmen de yánjiū fànwéi.</p> <p>这不属于我们的研究范围。</p> <p>This is outside the scope of our study.</p>
268	方	fāng	adjective: square	<p>Nǐ xiǎng mǎi fāng xíng de zhuōzi háishi yuánxíng de zhuōzi?</p> <p>你想买方形的桌子还是圆形的桌子？</p> <p>Do you want to buy a square or a round table?</p>
269	方案	fāng'àn	noun: plan / scheme	<p>Lǎobǎn zuìzhōng juédìng cǎiyòng Mǎkè de fāng'àn.</p> <p>老板最终决定采用马克的方案。</p> <p>The boss eventually decided to adopt Mark's plan.</p>
270	方式	fāngshì	noun: way / style	<p>Zhè wèi lǎoshī de jiàoxué fāngshì hěn dú tè.</p> <p>这位老师的教学方式很独特。</p> <p>The way this teacher teaches is very unique.</p>
271	妨碍	fáng'ài	verb: to hinder / to obstruct	<p>Chēhuò fáng'ài le jiāotōng.</p> <p>车祸妨碍了交通。</p> <p>The car accident obstructed the traffic.</p>

272	仿佛	fǎngfú	adverb: as if / seemingly	<p>Mǔqīn qùshì hòu, fùqīn fǎngfú huàn le yī gè rén shìde.</p> <p>母亲去世后，父亲仿佛换了一个人似的。</p> <p>After my mother died, my father seemed to be a different person.</p>
273	非	fēi	verb: to be not	<p>Fēi huìyuán yònghù wúfǎ fǎngwèn gāi yèmiàn.</p> <p>非会员用户无法访问该页面。</p> <p>Non-members cannot access this page.</p>
274	肥皂	féizào	noun: soap	<p>Yòng féizào xǐshǒu kěyǐ shājūn.</p> <p>用肥皂洗手可以杀菌。</p> <p>Washing hands with soap can eliminate bacteria.</p>
275	废话	fèihuà	noun: superfluous words / nonsense	<p>Zhè piān wénzhāng lǐ chúle dìyī duàn hái kěyǐ, qíyú de dōu shì fèihuà.</p> <p>这篇文章里除了第一段还可以，其余的都是废话。</p> <p>Apart from the first paragraph, the rest of this article is nonsense.</p>
276	分别	fēnbié	adverb: individually / separately	<p>Wǒ fēnbié qù le liǎng jiā yīyuàn jiǎnchá, jiéguǒ dōu shì yīyàng de.</p> <p>我分别去了两家医院检查，结果都是一样的。</p> <p>I went to two separate hospitals for an examination and the results were the same.</p>

277	分布	fēnbù	verb: to be distributed (over an area) / to spread	<p>Zhōngguó de rénǒu fēnbù bùjūn.</p> <p>中国的人口分布不均。</p> <p>The population in China is unevenly distributed.</p>
278	分配	fēnpèi	verb: to distribute / to allot / to assign	<p>Rúhé gōngpíng de fēnpèi zhèxiē shíwù shì yī dà nàntí.</p> <p>如何公平地分配这些食物是一大难题。</p> <p>How to distribute the food fairly is a difficult problem.</p>
279	分手	fēnshǒu	verb: to end a friendship or relationship / to break up	<p>Tāmen zàiyìqǐ méiduōjiǔ jiù fēnshǒu le.</p> <p>他们在一起没多久就分手了。</p> <p>They broke up not long after they got together.</p>
280	分析	fēnxī	verb: to analyze	<p>Zhè piān wénzhāng fēnxī le xiànzài niánqīng rén bùyuàn jiéhūn de sān dà yuányīn.</p> <p>这篇文章分析了现在年轻人不愿结婚的三大原因。</p> <p>This article analyzes the three main reasons why young people are unwilling to get married.</p>
281	纷纷	fēnfēn	adverb: one after another / in succession	<p>Zhè míng yǎnyuán chǒuwén yī chū, gè dà pǐnpái fēnfēn fāwén xuānbù yǔ zhī jiěyuē.</p> <p>这名演员丑闻一出，各大品牌纷纷发文宣布与之解约。</p>

				As soon as the actor's scandal broke out, all the major brands issued statements one after another to announce their termination with him.
282	奋斗	fèndòu	verb: to strive / to struggle	<p>Wèile shíxiàn zhège mùbiāo, tā fèndòu le shí nián.</p> <p>为了实现这个目标，他奋斗了十年。</p> <p>In order to achieve this goal, he struggled for ten years.</p>
283	风格	fēnggé	noun: style / manner	<p>Měi gè lǎoshī de jiàoxué fēnggé dōu yǒuyīxiē bùtóng.</p> <p>每个老师的教学风格都有一些不同。</p> <p>Every teacher's teaching style is different.</p>
284	风景	fēngjǐng	noun: scenery / landscape	<p>Zhèlǐ de fēngjǐng tài měi le, nánguài néng xīyǐn lái zhème duō yóukè.</p> <p>这里的风景太美了，难怪能吸引来这么多游客。</p> <p>The scenery here is so beautiful. No wonder it attracts so many tourists.</p>
285	风俗	fēngsú	noun: (social) custom	<p>Wǒ gāng bān lái zhèlǐ, duì dāngdì de fēngsú hái bùshì hěn liǎojiě.</p> <p>我刚搬来这里，对当地的风俗还不是很了解。</p> <p>I've just moved here and I don't know much about the local customs yet.</p>
286	风险	fēngxiǎn	noun: risk / hazard	<p>Tóuzī zhīqián yīdìngyào liǎojiě xūyào chéngdān de fēngxiǎn.</p> <p>投资之前一定要了解需要承担的风险。</p>

				Before investing, be sure to understand the risks.
287	疯狂	fēngkuáng	adjective: crazy / frantic	<p>Tā fēngkuáng de àishàng le yī wèi bǐ tā dà qī suì de zuòjiā.</p> <p>她疯狂地爱上了一位比她大七岁的作家。</p> <p>She fell madly in love with a writer who was seven years older than her.</p>
288	讽刺	fěngcì	verb: to satirize / to mock / to ridicule	<p>Tā zài wǎngshàng fābiǎo le yī piān fěngcì zhèngfǔ de wénzhāng.</p> <p>他在网上发表了一篇讽刺政府的文章。</p> <p>He published an article on the Internet ridiculing the government.</p>
289	否定	fǒudìng	verb: to negate / to deny	<p>Zhèxiē shìshí fǒudìng le tā de lǐlùn.</p> <p>这些事实否定了他的理论。</p> <p>These facts negated his theory.</p>
290	否认	fǒurèn	verb: to deny	<p>Tā gōngkāi fǒurèn le guānyú tā de chuányán.</p> <p>她公开否认了关于她的传言。</p> <p>She publicly denied the rumors about her.</p>
291	扶	fú	verb: to support with the hand	<p>Tā fú qǐ le bèi diàndòng chē zhuàngdǎo de rén, bìng dǎdiànhuà jiào lái le jiùhùchē.</p> <p>她扶起了被电动车撞倒的人，并打电话叫来了救护车。</p>

				She helped the person who was knocked down by an electric bike to get up and then, she called an ambulance.
292	服装	fúzhuāng	noun: dress / clothing / costume	Cānjiā péngyou de hūnlǐ yīnggāi chuān shénmeyàng de fúzhuāng ne? 参加朋友的婚礼应该穿什么样的服装呢? What kind of clothes should I wear to a friend's wedding?
293	幅	fú	classifier: for pictures, paintings, etc.	Tā zài wòshì de qiáng shàng guà le yī fú piàoliang de yóuhuà. 他在卧室的墙上挂了一幅漂亮的油画。 He hung a beautiful oil painting on the wall of his bedroom.
294	辅导	fǔdǎo	verb: to coach / to tutor	Wǒ měi zhōuliù dōu xūyào gěi wǒ mèimei fǔdǎo shùxué. 我每周六都需要给我妹妹辅导数学。 I need to tutor my sister on math every Saturday.
295	妇女	fùnǚ	noun: woman	Zài nàge niándài, dàduōshù fùnǚ dōu dāi zài jiālǐ. 在那个年代，大多数妇女都待在家里。 Most women stayed at home in those days.
296	复制	fùzhì	verb: to duplicate / to make a copy of	Qǐng jiāng zhè duàn wénzì fùzhì zhāntiē dào yī gè xīn de wéndàng lǐ. 请将这段文字复制粘贴到一个新的文档里。

				Copy and paste this text into a new document.
297	改革	gǎigé	noun: reform	<p>Zhèngfǔ xiànzài zuì zhòngshì de shì jīngjì shàng de gǎigé.</p> <p>政府现在最重视的是经济上的改革。</p> <p>What the government attaches the most importance is economic reform.</p>
298	改进	gǎijìn	verb: to improve / to make better (often refers to work, method, etc.)	<p>Zhège shèjì bùhérlǐ, kèhù yāoqiú gǎijìn.</p> <p>这个设计不合理，客户要求改进。</p> <p>This design is unreasonable and the customer asked for improvement.</p>
299	改善	gǎishàn	verb: to make better / to improve (often refers to abstract things, such as living conditions, relationships, etc.)	<p>Tā zhèngzài shìtú gǎishàn zìjǐ yǔ érzi de guānxi.</p> <p>她正在试图改善自己与儿子的关系。</p> <p>She is trying to improve her relationship with her son.</p>
300	改正	gǎizhèng	verb: to correct / to amend	<p>Rúguǒ nǐ fāxiàn yǒu cuò dehuà qǐng bāngmáng gǎizhèng.</p> <p>如果你发现有错的话请帮忙改正。</p> <p>If you see a mistake, please help me correct it.</p>
301	盖	gài	verb: to put a cover on / to cover / to shield	<p>Wǒ gài le yī tiáo hěn hòu de miánbèi, suǒyǐ bù juéde lěng.</p> <p>我盖了一条很厚的棉被，所以不觉得冷。</p>

				I covered myself with a thick quilt, so I didn't feel cold.
302	概括	gàikuò	verb: to summarize / to sum up / to generalize	Nǐ néng jiǎnduǎn de gàikuò yīxià zhè piān bàogào de nèiróng ma? 你能简短地概括一下这篇报告的内容吗? Can you briefly summarize the content of this report?
303	概念	gàiniàn	noun: concept / idea / notion	Zhège gàiniàn hěn nán yòng Zhōngwén biǎodá. 这个概念很难用中文表达。 This concept is difficult to express in Chinese.
304	干脆	gāncuì	adjective: simply / just / altogether	Bīngxiāng xiūlǐ fèi tài gāo le, suǒyǐ wǒ gāncuì mǎi le yī tái xīn de. 冰箱修理费太高了，所以我干脆买了一台新的。 The cost of repairing the refrigerator was too high, so I simply bought a new one.
305	干燥	gānzào	adjective: (of weather, paint, cement, etc.) dry	Zhèzhǒng shíwù fàng zài gānzào de dìfang néng bǎocún hěn cháng shíjiān. 这种食物放在干燥的地方能保存很长时间。 This kind of food can be kept for a long time in a dry place.

306	赶紧	gǎnjǐn	adverb: hurriedly / without delay	<p>Dàjiā yī kàndào lǎobǎn jìnlái jiù gǎnjǐn rènzhēn gōngzuò qilai.</p> <p>大家一看到老板进来就赶紧认真工作起来。</p> <p>As soon as everyone saw the boss come in, they quickly started to work seriously.</p>
307	赶快	gǎnkuài	adverb: at once / quickly / hurriedly	<p>Xiàzhōu jiù yào kǎoshì le, wǒ děi gǎnkuài fùxí.</p> <p>下周就要考试了，我得赶快复习。</p> <p>The exam is coming next week, so I have to hurry and study for it.</p>
308	感激	gǎnjī	verb: to be grateful / to be thankful	<p>Wǒ hěn gǎnjī dàjiā duì wǒ de bāngzhù!</p> <p>我很感激大家对我的帮助！</p> <p>I am very grateful for everyone's help.</p>
309	感受	gǎnshòu	noun: experience / feeling	<p>Tā wánquán méiyǒu kǎolù wǒ de gǎnshòu.</p> <p>他完全没有考虑我的感受。</p> <p>He didn't consider my feelings at all.</p>
310	感想	gǎnxiǎng	noun: impressions / reflections / thoughts	<p>Kàn wán zhè běn shū, nǐ yǒu shénme gǎnxiǎng ma?</p> <p>看完这本书，你有什么感想吗？</p> <p>Do you have any thoughts after reading this book?</p>

311	干活儿	gànhuór	verb: to work / to work on a job	<p>Tā yī qǐchuáng jiù qù dì lǐ gànhuór le.</p> <p>他一起床就去地里干活儿了。</p> <p>He went to work in the farming field as soon as he got up.</p>
312	钢铁	gāngtiě	noun: iron and steel / steel	<p>Zuìjìn gāngtiě bǐjiào jǐnquē, suǒyǐ jiàgé zài bùduàn shàngzhǎng.</p> <p>最近钢铁比较紧缺，所以价格在不断上涨。</p> <p>Recently, steel is in short supply, so the price keeps rising.</p>
313	高档	gāodàng	adjective: of high (or top) grade / of superior quality	<p>Lǎobǎn qǐng wǒmen qù gāodàng cāntīng chī le wǎncān.</p> <p>老板请我们去高档餐厅吃了晚餐。</p> <p>The boss invited us to a fancy restaurant for dinner.</p>
314	高级	gāojí	noun: senior / high-ranking / high-level	<p>Tā shì zhè jiā yínháng de gāojí jīnglǐ.</p> <p>他是这家银行的高级经理。</p> <p>He is the senior manager in the bank.</p>
315	搞	gǎo	verb: to do / to make / to be engaged in / to set up	<p>Wǒ péngyou zài xiāngxià gǎo le yī gè nóngchǎng.</p> <p>我朋友在乡下搞了一个农场。</p> <p>My friend set up a farm in the countryside.</p>
316	告别	gàobié	verb: to say good-bye to	<p>Wǒmen xiàgèyuè jiù yào huíguó le, suǒyǐ guòlái xiàng nǐ gàobié.</p> <p>我们下个月就要回国了，所以过来向你告别。</p>

				We are going back to our country next month, so we came to say goodbye.
317	格外	géwài	adverb: especially / particularly	Lùmiàn jiébīng le, chūmén shí yào géwài xiǎoxīn. 路面结冰了，出门时要格外小心。 The road is icy. You should be extra careful when going out.
318	隔壁	gébì	noun: next door	Zhù zài wǒ gébì de shì yī duì láizì Běijīng de fūqī. 住在我隔壁的是一对来自北京的夫妻。 Living next door to me is a couple from Beijing.
319	个别	gèbié	adjective: very few / one or two	Zhǐyǒu gèbié huànzhe zài fúyòng zhèzhǒng yào zhīhòu chūxiàn le bùliáng fǎnyìng. 只有个别患者在服用这种药之后出现了不良反应。 Only a few patients had adverse reactions after taking this drug.
320	个人	gèrén	adjective: individual / personal	Zhè shì tā gèrén de wèntí, yǔ běn gōngsī méiyǒu rènhe guānxi. 这是他个人的问题，与本公司没有任何关系。 This is his personal problem and has nothing to do with the company.
321	个性	gèxìng	noun: (of a person) individual character / individuality /	Bùyào wèile ràng biéren kāixīn ér shīquē le zìjǐ de gèxìng. 不要为了让别人开心而失去了自己的个性。

			personality	Don't lose your individuality in order to make others happy.
322	各自	gèzì	pronoun: each / everyone / individual	Běn kèchéng yǔnxǔ xuésheng àn gèzì de sùdù xuéxí. 本课程允许学生按各自的速度学习。 The course allows students to study at their own pace.
323	根	gēn	classifier: for long, thin objects	Wǒ fùqīn qùnián bèi chē zhuàng duàn le yī gēn lèigǔ. 我父亲去年被车撞断了一根肋骨。 My father was hit by a car last year and broke a rib.
324	根本	gēnběn	adverb: simply / (not) at all	Wǒ gēnběn bù xiāngxìn tā shuō de huà. 我根本不相信他说的话。 I don't believe what he said at all.
325	工厂	gōngchǎng	noun: factory	Wǒ zài zhè jiā gōngchǎng gōngzuò le liǎng nián. 我在这家工厂工作了两年。 I worked in this factory for two years.
326	工程师	gōngchéngshī hī	noun: engineer	Tā de fùqīn shì yī jiā jiànzhù gōngsī de gōngchéngshī. 她的父亲是一家建筑公司的工程师。 Her father is an engineer in a construction company.

327	工具	gōngjù	noun: tool / instruments / means	<p>Hòubèixiāng lǐ yǒu huàn lúntāi de gōngjù.</p> <p>后备箱里有换轮胎的工具。</p> <p>There are tools for changing tires in the trunk.</p>
328	工人	gōngrén	noun: worker / workman	<p>Zhèxiē gōngrén méiyǒu ànshí lǐngdào gōngzī.</p> <p>这些工人没有按时领到工资。</p> <p>These workers didn't get paid on time.</p>
329	工业	gōngyè	noun: industry	<p>Zài Zhōngguó, zhège chéngshì de gōngyè wūrǎn zuì yánzhòng.</p> <p>在中国，这个城市的工业污染最严重。</p> <p>In China, this city has the most serious industrial pollution.</p>
330	公布	gōngbù	verb: to announce / to make public / to publish	<p>Jīnnián de gāokǎo chéngjì mǎshàng jiù yào gōngbù le.</p> <p>今年的高考成绩马上就要公布了。</p> <p>The results of this year's college entrance examination will be announced soon.</p>
331	公开	gōngkāi	adverb: openly / publicly	<p>Tā zài fǎtíng shàng gōngkāi chéngrèn zìjǐ céng xī guo dú.</p> <p>他在法庭上公开承认自己曾吸过毒。</p> <p>He publicly admitted in court that he had taken drugs before.</p>

332	公平	gōngpíng	adjective: fair	<p>Wǒ de péngyou zǒngshì bàoyuàn zhège shìjiè bù gōngpíng.</p> <p>我的朋友总是抱怨这个世界不公平。</p> <p>My friend always complains that the world is not fair.</p>
333	公寓	gōngyù	noun: apartment / flat	<p>Zhè tào gōngyù wèiyú dìtiězhàn fùjìn, shàngxiàbān hěn fāngbiàn.</p> <p>这套公寓位于地铁站附近，上下班很方便。</p> <p>This apartment is located near the subway station, which is very convenient for commuting.</p>
334	公元	gōngyuán	noun: the Christian era	<p>Zhège chuántǒng kěyǐ zhuīsù dào gōngyuánqián sānbǎi nián.</p> <p>这个传统可以追溯到公元前三百年。</p> <p>The tradition can be dated back to 300 B.C.</p>
335	公主	gōngzhǔ	noun: princess	<p>Tā zhǎngde xiàng tónghuàgùshì lǐ de gōngzhǔ yīyàng piàoliang.</p> <p>她长得像童话故事里的公主一样漂亮。</p> <p>She looks so beautiful, like a princess in a fairy tale.</p>
336	功能	gōngnéng	noun: function	<p>Zhè kuǎn xiàngjī zìdài wěndìng gōngnéng.</p> <p>这款相机自带稳定功能。</p> <p>This camera comes with (the function of) stabilization.</p>

337	恭喜	gōngxǐ	verb: to congratulate	<p>Tīngshuō nǐ dāng bàba le, gōngxǐ nǐ!</p> <p>听说你当爸爸了，恭喜你！</p> <p>I heard that you are a father now, congratulations!</p>
338	贡献	gòngxiàn	noun: contribution / dedication / devotion	<p>Wǒmen huì yǒngyuǎn jìde tā duì shèhuì de gòngxiàn.</p> <p>我们会永远记得他对社会的贡献。</p> <p>We will always remember his contribution to society.</p>
339	沟通	gōutōng	verb: to communicate	<p>Xǔduō niánqīngrén juéde hěn nán yǔ fùmǔ gōutōng.</p> <p>许多年轻人觉得很难与父母沟通。</p> <p>Many young people find it difficult to communicate with their parents.</p>
340	构成	gòuchéng	verb: to constitute / to form / to compose / to make up	<p>Tā méiyǒu yìshì dào zìjǐ de xíngwéi yǐjīng gòuchéng le fànzui.</p> <p>他没有意识到自己的行为已经构成了犯罪。</p> <p>He did not realize that his actions constituted a crime.</p>
341	姑姑	gūgu	noun: aunt (father's sister)	<p>Wǒ yǒu liǎng gè gūgu, tāmen dōu bǐ wǒ bàba niánjì xiǎo.</p> <p>我有两个姑姑，她们都比我爸爸年纪小。</p> <p>I have two aunts who are both younger than my father.</p>
342	姑娘	gūniang	noun: girl / young woman / young lady	<p>Tā zài huǒchē shàng rènshi le yī gè láizì Sìchuān de gūniang.</p> <p>他在火车上认识了一个来自四川的姑娘。</p>

				He met a Sichuan girl on the train.
343	古代	gǔdài	noun: ancient times	<p>Zài gǔdài, Zhōngguó nánrén kěyǐ qǔ duōge qīzi.</p> <p>在古代，中国男人可以娶多个妻子。</p> <p>In ancient times, Chinese men could have multiple wives.</p>
344	古典	gǔdiǎn	adjective: classical	<p>Wǒ měicì tīng gǔdiǎnyīnyuè dōu huì dǎkēshuì.</p> <p>我每次听古典音乐都会打瞌睡。</p> <p>I doze off every time I listen to classical music.</p>
345	股票	gǔpiào	noun: share certificate / stock (finance)	<p>Tóuzī gǔpiào fēngxiǎn dà, dàn shōuyì yě gāo.</p> <p>投资股票风险大，但收益也高。</p> <p>The risk of investing in stocks is high, but also the rewards.</p>
346	骨头	gǔtōu	noun: bone	<p>Tā zài tí zúqiú shí shuāiduàn le gǔtōu.</p> <p>他在踢足球时摔断了骨头。</p> <p>He broke a bone while playing soccer.</p>
347	鼓舞	gǔwǔ	verb: to inspire / to encourage	<p>Tā nà yǒng bù fàngqì de jīngshén gěi le wǒ hěn dà de gǔwǔ.</p> <p>他那永不放弃的精神给了我很大的鼓舞。</p> <p>His spirit of never giving up gave me great inspiration.</p>

348	鼓掌	gǔzhǎng	verb: to applaud / to clap one's hands	<p>Tā de yǎnjiǎng shífēn yōumò, guānzhòng men rèliè de wèi tā gǔzhǎng.</p> <p>他的演讲十分幽默，观众们热烈地为他鼓掌。</p> <p>His speech was very humorous and the audience applauded him enthusiastically.</p>
349	固定	gùdìng	adjective: fixed / regular	<p>Wǒ méiyǒu gùdìng de gōngzuò, suǒyǐ zhǐnéng kào zuò línshígōng láiyǎnghuo zìjǐ.</p> <p>我没有固定的工作，所以只能靠做临时工来养活自己。</p> <p>I don't have a regular job, so I can only support myself by working as a temporary worker.</p>
350	挂号	guàhào	verb: to register (at a hospital, etc.)	<p>Wǒ zhèngzài yīyuàn bāng wǒ péngyou guàhào.</p> <p>我正在医院帮我朋友挂号。</p> <p>I'm in the hospital helping my friend get registered.</p>
351	乖	guāi	adjective: (of a child) well-behaved / good	<p>Wǒ de érzi píngshí hěn tiáopí, dàn jīntiān què hěn guāi.</p> <p>我的儿子平时很调皮，但今天却很乖。</p> <p>My son is usually naughty, but today he is being very good.</p>
352	拐弯	guǎiwān	verb: to turn a corner / to make a turn	<p>Xiàge lùkǒu yī guǎiwān jiù shì wǒ jiā le.</p> <p>下个路口一拐弯就是我家了。</p>

				In the next intersection, make a turn and you will reach my home.
353	怪不得	guàibude	adverb: no wonder! / so that's why	<p>Guàibude nǐ xīnqíng zhème hǎo, yuánlái shì shēngzhí le ya!</p> <p>怪不得你心情这么好，原来是升职了呀！</p> <p>No wonder you're in such a good mood! It turned out that you got a promotion!</p>
354	关闭	guānbì	verb: to close / to shut	<p>Dǒngshìhuì juédìng guānbì zài Zhōngguó de suǒyǒu gōngchǎng.</p> <p>董事会决定关闭在中国的所有工厂。</p> <p>The board of directors decided to close all the factories in China.</p>
355	观察	guānchá	verb: to observe / to watch	<p>Yīshēng ràng tā liú zài yīyuàn lǐ zài guānchá yī gè xīngqī.</p> <p>医生让她留在医院里再观察一个星期。</p> <p>The doctors kept her in the hospital for observation for another week.</p>
356	观点	guāndiǎn	noun: point of view / viewpoint / standpoint	<p>Wǒ hěn nán zàntóng nǐ zhèzhǒng piānjī de guāndiǎn.</p> <p>我很难赞同你这种偏激的观点。</p> <p>It's hard for me to agree with your extreme point of view.</p>
357	观念	guānniàn	noun: idea / concept	<p>Lǎoyībèi rén de nǎxiē guānniàn shì nǐ jiēshòu bùliǎo de?</p> <p>老一辈人的哪些观念是你接受不了的？</p>

				What are some of the ideas of the older generation that you cannot accept?
358	官	guān	noun: government official	<p>Tā de bàba shì dāngdì de yī gè xiǎoguān.</p> <p>她的爸爸是当地的一个小官。</p> <p>Her father is a local official whose post is of little importance.</p>
359	管子	guǎnzi	noun: tube / pipe	<p>Zìláishuǐ guǎnzi shēngxiù le.</p> <p>自来水管子生锈了。</p> <p>The water pipe got rusty.</p>
360	冠军	guànjūn	noun: champion	<p>Tā liánxù liǎng nián huòdé le shìjiè guànjūn.</p> <p>她连续两年获得了世界冠军。</p> <p>She won the world championship for two years in a row.</p>
361	光滑	guānghuá	adjective: smooth / glossy / sleek	<p>Tā de pífū xiàng sīchóu yīyàng guānghuá.</p> <p>她的皮肤像丝绸一样光滑。</p> <p>Her skin is as smooth as silk.</p>
362	光临	guānglín	verb: (of a guest or visitor) honor with their presence	<p>Huānyíngguānglín! Qǐngwèn nín yǒu yùdìng ma?</p> <p>欢迎光临！请问您有预订吗？</p> <p>Welcome! Do you have a reservation?</p>

363	光明	guāngmíng	adjective: bright / promising	<p>Zhù nǐ qiántú yī piàn guāngmíng!</p> <p>祝你前途一片光明！</p> <p>I wish you a bright future!</p>
364	光盘	guāngpán	noun: compact disc (CD) / videodisc	<p>Wǒ mèimei shōují le zhège gēshǒu de měi yī zhāng guāngpán.</p> <p>我妹妹收集了这个歌手的每一张光盘。</p> <p>My sister has collected every CD of this singer.</p>
365	广场	guǎngchǎng	noun: public square / plaza	<p>Guǎngchǎng shàng yǒu hěn duō rén zài tiàowǔ.</p> <p>广场上有很多人在跳舞。</p> <p>There are many people that are dancing in the square.</p>
366	广大	guǎngdà	adjective: (of an area or space) vast / wide / (of people) numerous	<p>Zhège jiémù shòudào le guǎngdà guānzhòng de xǐ'ài.</p> <p>这个节目受到了广大观众的喜爱。</p> <p>The program was loved by a large audience.</p>
367	广泛	guǎngfàn	adjective: broad / extensive / wide-ranging	<p>Zhè jiàn shì bèi méitǐ guǎngfàn bàodào.</p> <p>这件事被媒体广泛报道。</p> <p>This matter was widely reported by the media.</p>
368	归纳	guīnà	verb: to conclude / to sum up	<p>Yǎnjiǎng zhě de guāndiǎn kěyǐ yòng yījùhuà lái guīnà.</p> <p>演讲者的观点可以用一句话来归纳。</p>

				The speaker's point of view can be summarized in one sentence.
369	规矩	guīju	noun: rule of a community or organization / customary rule of good behavior / social etiquette / manners	<p>Lǎoshī yīnggāi zěnmē guǎnjiào méiyǒu guīju de xiǎohái?</p> <p>老师应该怎么管教没有规矩的小孩？</p> <p>How should teachers discipline children that have no manners?</p>
370	规律	guīlǜ	noun: regular pattern / law	<p>Zhuānjiā chēng zhèngfǔ xiànzhì fángjià shì bù fúhé shìchǎng guīlǜ de.</p> <p>专家称政府限制房价是不符合市场规律的。</p> <p>Experts say that it doesn't follow the market rules for the government to restrict housing prices.</p>
371	规模	guīmó	noun: scale / scope / extent	<p>Zhè jiā gōngsī guīmó pángdà, zài Zhōngguó yōngyǒu yī bǎi duō jiā gōngchǎng.</p> <p>这家公司规模庞大，在中国拥有一百多家工厂。</p> <p>This company is huge in scale, with more than 100 factories in China.</p>
372	规则	guīzé	noun: rule / regulation / law	<p>Wǒ hěn tǎoyàn nàxiē bù zūnshǒu jiāotōng guīzé de sījī.</p> <p>我很讨厌那些不遵守交通规则司机。</p> <p>I hate drivers who don't follow traffic rules.</p>

373	柜台	guìtái	noun: counter / bar / (in a company or a shop)	Gōngzuòrén yuán ràng wǒ zài guìtái qián děng yīhuìr. 工作人员让我在柜台前等一会儿。 The staff asked me to wait at the counter for a moment.
374	滚	gǔn	verb: to roll / beat it / Get lost!	Zàibù bìzǔi dehuà nǐ jiù gěi wǒ gǔn chūqu! 再不闭嘴的话你就给我滚出去！ If you don't shut up, get the hell out of here!
375	锅	guō	noun: pot / pan / boiler	Děng guō lǐ de shuǐ kāi le zhīhòu zài fàng miàntiáo jìnqu. 等锅里的水开了之后再放面条进去。 Wait for the water in the pot to boil before putting the noodles in.
376	国庆节	Guóqìngjié	noun: National Day (in China)	Guóqìngjié fàngjià qī tiān, nǐ yǒu shénme ānpái ma? 国庆节放假七天，你有什么安排吗？ The National Day holiday is seven days long, what plans do you have?
377	国王	guówáng	noun: king	Dàjiā dōu zài yìlùn nǎ wèi wángzǐ huì chéngwéi xīn de guówáng. 大家都在议论哪位王子会成为新的国王。 Everyone is talking about which prince will be the new king.
378	果然	guǒrán	adverb: really / sure enough / as expected	Zhèngrú nǐ suǒ yùcè, jīntiān tiānqì guǒrán zhuǎn liáng le. 正如你所预测，今天天气果然转凉了。

				Just as you predicted, the weather indeed turned colder today.
379	果实	guǒshí	noun: fruit (produced by a plant) / (fig.) fruits (of success, etc.) / gains	<p>Zhèzhǒng zhíwù de guǒshí yǒudú.</p> <p>这种植物的果实有毒。</p> <p>The fruit of this plant is poisonous.</p>
380	过分	guòfèn	adjective: excessive / too much	<p>Wǒ de yāoqiú hěn guòfèn ma?</p> <p>我的要求很过分吗?</p> <p>Am I asking too much?</p>
381	过敏	guòmǐn	verb: to be allergic	<p>Wǒ hěn xiǎng yǎng māo, dàn wǒ de érzi duì māo máo guòmǐn.</p> <p>我很想养猫，但我的儿子对猫毛过敏。</p> <p>I would love to have a cat, but my son is allergic to its fur.</p>
382	过期	guòqī	verb: to be overdue / to exceed the time limit / to expire (as in expiration date)	<p>Wǒ de qiānzhèng xiàgèyuè jiù yào guòqī le.</p> <p>我的签证下个月就要过期了。</p> <p>My visa is expiring next month.</p>
383	哈	hā	interjection: sound of laughter / indicating complacency or satisfaction	<p>Hā! Guǒrán bù chū wǒ suǒliào.</p> <p>哈！果然不出我所料。</p> <p>Yes! It did turn out to be what I expected.</p>

384	海关	hǎiguān	noun: customs (i.e., border crossing inspection)	<p>Wǒmen gōngsī de huòwù bèi hǎiguān kòuliú le.</p> <p>我们公司的货物被海关扣留了。</p> <p>Our company's goods were held by customs.</p>
385	海鲜	hǎixiān	noun: seafood	<p>Tā měicì chī hǎixiān pífu dōu huì biànhóng.</p> <p>她每次吃海鲜皮肤都会变红。</p> <p>Her skin turns red every time she eats seafood.</p>
386	喊	hǎn	verb: to yell / to shout / to cry out	<p>Wǒ hǎoxiàng tīngjiàn yǒurén zài hǎn jiùmìng.</p> <p>我好像听见有人在喊救命。</p> <p>I think I heard someone shouting for help.</p>
387	行业	hángyè	noun: industry / profession	<p>Tā cóngshì měiróng hángyè yǐjīng sān nián le.</p> <p>她从事美容行业已经三年了。</p> <p>She's been in the beauty industry for three years.</p>
388	豪华	háohuá	adjective: luxurious	<p>Zhè jiā jiǔdiàn zhuāngxiū rúcǐ háohuá, jiàgé yīdìng hěn gāo ba!</p> <p>这家酒店装修如此豪华，价格一定很高吧！</p> <p>This hotel is so luxuriously decorated that the price must be high!</p>
389	好客	hàokè	adjective: hospitable / to enjoy having guests	<p>Dāngdì de jūmín fēicháng rèqíng hàokè.</p> <p>当地的居民非常热情好客。</p>

				The local residents are very warm and hospitable.
390	好奇	hàoqí	adjective: curious	<p>Wǒ hěn hàoqí xīn lái de línjū shì zuò shénme gōngzuò de.</p> <p>我很好奇新来的邻居是做什么工作的。</p> <p>I am very curious about what kind of job my new neighbor does.</p>
391	合法	héfǎ	adjective: lawful / legitimate / legal	<p>Nǐ quèxìn zhè bǐ jiāoyì héfǎ ma?</p> <p>你确信这笔交易合法吗？</p> <p>Are you sure this deal is legal?</p>
392	合理	hélǐ	adjective: rational / reasonable / fair	<p>Zhè jiā jiǔdiàn de fángjiān hěn shūshì, jiàgé yě hěn hélǐ.</p> <p>这家酒店的房间很舒适，价格也很合理。</p> <p>The rooms in this hotel are comfortable and the price is reasonable.</p>
393	合同	hétóng	noun: contract	<p>Wǒmen gēn fángdōng qiān le shí nián de hétóng, hái yǒu yī nián cái dàoqī.</p> <p>我们跟房东签了十年的合同，还有一年才到期。</p> <p>We signed a 10-year contract with the landlord and we still have a year left.</p>

394	合影	héyǐng	verb: to take a group photo	<p>Zhè shì tā de fùqīn yǔ Měiguó qián zǒngtǒng de héyǐng.</p> <p>这是他的父亲与美国前总统的合影。</p> <p>This is a photo of his father with the former US president.</p>
395	合作	hézuò	verb: to cooperate / to collaborate / to work together	<p>Xīwàng wǒmen yǐhòu hái yǒu hézuò de jīhuì.</p> <p>希望我们以后还有合作的机会。</p> <p>I hope we will have the opportunity to cooperate again in the future.</p>
396	何必	hébi	adverb: no need to / why	<p>Jìrán nǐ zhīdào tā bùxiǎng qù, nà nǐ hébì yào wèn ne?</p> <p>既然你知道他不想去，那你何必要问呢？</p> <p>Since you knew he doesn't want to go, why did you even ask him?</p>
397	何况	hékuàng	adverb: let alone / besides / in addition / moreover	<p>Nǎpà shì mòshēngrén wǒ yě huì bāngmáng, hékuàng nǐ shì wǒ péngyou.</p> <p>哪怕是陌生人我也会帮忙，何况你是我朋友。</p> <p>Even strangers I will help, not to mention you, who is my friend.</p>
398	和平	héping	noun / adjective: peace / peaceful	<p>Zhèxiē wǔqì shì duì shìjièhéping de wēixié.</p> <p>这些武器是对世界和平的威胁。</p> <p>These weapons are a menace to world peace.</p>

399	核心	héxīn	noun: core (key)	<p>Tā shì zhège tuánduì zhōng de héxīn rénwù.</p> <p>他是这个团队中的核心人物。</p> <p>He is the key player of this team.</p>
400	恨	hèn	verb: to hate / to regret	<p>Suīrán tā bèipàn le wǒ, dàn wǒ bìngbù hèn tā.</p> <p>虽然他背叛了我，但我并不恨他。</p> <p>Although he betrayed me, I don't hate him.</p>
401	猴子	hóuzi	noun: monkey	<p>Shān shang yǒu hěn duō yěshēng de hóuzi, kàndào le yě bù yào jīngyà.</p> <p>山上有很多野生的猴子，看到了也不要惊讶。</p> <p>There are many wild monkeys on the mountain, so don't be surprised when you see them.</p>
402	后背	hòubèi	noun: back (of the body) / at the back / in the rear	<p>Tā de hòubèi zhòng le yī qiāng, bùguò méiyǒu shēngmìng wēixiǎn.</p> <p>他的后背中了一枪，不过没有生命危险。</p> <p>He was shot in the back, but (the injury) is not life-threatening.</p>
403	后果	hòuguǒ	noun: consequences / aftermath	<p>Jiàngdī lǐlǜ kěnéng huì gěi jīngjì dàilái zāinànxìng de hòuguǒ.</p> <p>降低利率可能会给经济带来灾难性的后果。</p> <p>Lowering interest rates could bring disastrous consequences to the economy.</p>

404	呼吸	hūxī	noun: to breathe	<p>Wǒ xūyào chūqù hūxī yīxià xīnxiān kōngqì.</p> <p>我需要出去呼吸一下新鲜空气。</p> <p>I need to get out for some fresh air.</p>
405	忽然	hūrán	adverb: suddenly / all of a sudden	<p>Wǒ hūrán xiǎng qǐlái wǒ wàng le suǒmén.</p> <p>我忽然想起来我忘了锁门。</p> <p>I suddenly remember that I forgot to lock the door.</p>
406	忽视	hūshì	verb: to neglect / to ignore / to overlook	<p>Bùyào zhǐgù gōngzuò ér hūshì le jiànkāng!</p> <p>不要只顾工作而忽视了健康！</p> <p>Don't just focus on work and neglect your health!</p>
407	胡说	húshuō	verb: to talk nonsense	<p>Nǐ zài húshuō, wǒ jiù guà diànhuà le!</p> <p>你再胡说，我就挂电话了！</p> <p>If you continue talking nonsense, I'll hang up!</p>
408	胡同	hútong	noun: lane / alley	<p>Zhè tiáo hútong tài zhǎi le, qìchē kāi bù jìnlai.</p> <p>这条胡同太窄了，汽车开不进来。</p> <p>This alley is too narrow for a car to come in.</p>
409	壶	hú	noun: pot / bottle	<p>Wǒ shāo le yī hú kāishuǐ lái pàochá.</p> <p>我烧了一壶开水来泡茶。</p>

				I boiled a pot of water to make tea.
410	蝴蝶	húdié	noun: butterfly	Zhèzhǒng húdié yǐjīng juézhǒng le. 这种蝴蝶已经绝种了。 This kind of butterfly is already extinct.
411	糊涂	hútu	adjective: muddled / confused / bewildered	Nǐ shuō de tài kuài le, wǒ dōu bèi nǐ nòng hútu le! 你说得太快了，我都被你弄糊涂了！ You speak so fast that I got confused by you!
412	花生	huāshēng	noun: peanut	Shàngcài zhīqián, fúwùyuán duān lái le yī pán chǎo huāshēng. 上菜之前，服务员端来了一盘炒花生。 Before serving, the waiter brought a plate of fried peanuts.
413	划	huá	verb: to scratch / to cut the surface of	Wǒ de shǒuzhǐ bù xiǎoxīn bèi shuǐguǒdāo huá pò le. 我的手指不小心被水果刀划破了。 I accidentally cut my finger with a fruit knife.
414	华裔	huáyì	noun: foreign citizen of Chinese origin	Tā shì yī míng chūshēng zài hǎiwài de huáyì, suǒyǐ Zhōngwén shuō de bù shì hěn hǎo. 他是一名出生在海外的华裔，所以中文说得不是很好。

				He is a Chinese who was born overseas, so he doesn't speak Mandarin very well.
415	滑	huá	adjective: slippery / smooth	<p>Lù hěn huá, nǐ zuìhǎo kāi màn yīdiǎnr.</p> <p>路很滑，你最好开慢一点儿。</p> <p>The road is slippery. You'd better drive slower.</p>
416	化学	huàxué	noun: chemistry	<p>Zhèzhǒng huàxué wùzhì duì rén tǐ yǒuhài ma?</p> <p>这种化学物质对人体有害吗？</p> <p>Is this chemical harmful to humans?</p>
417	话题	huàtí	noun: subject (of a talk or conversation) / topic	<p>Zhège huàtí yǒudiǎn mǐngǎn, wǒmen zuìhǎo bù yào zài diànhuà lǐ liáo.</p> <p>这个话题有点敏感，我们最好不要在电话里聊。</p> <p>This topic is a bit sensitive, and we'd better not talk about it on the phone.</p>
418	怀念	huáiniàn	verb: to cherish the memory of / to think of	<p>Wǒ chángcháng huáiniàn wǒmen zài yìqǐ de rìzi.</p> <p>我常常怀念我们在一起的日子。</p> <p>I often miss our days together.</p>

419	怀孕	huáiyùn	verb: to be pregnant	<p>Huáiyùn zhīhòu, tā biànde shífēn jǐnshèn.</p> <p>怀孕之后，她变得十分谨慎。</p> <p>After her pregnancy, she became very cautious.</p>
420	缓解	huǎnjiě	verb: to relieve / to ease	<p>Yàowù kěyǐ dàdà huǎnjiě téngtòng.</p> <p>药物可以大大缓解疼痛。</p> <p>Medicinal drugs can relieve much of the pain.</p>
421	幻想	huànxǐǎng	verb: to imagine / to fantasize	<p>Tā zuò zài chuāng qián huànxǐǎng zìjǐ zhàn zài wǔtái shàng wèi guānzhòng biǎoyǎn.</p> <p>他坐在窗前幻想自己站在舞台上为观众表演。</p> <p>Sitting by the window, he fantasized about being on stage and performing for an audience.</p>
422	慌张	huāngzhāng	adjective: flustered / agitated	<p>Tā kànshàngqu hěn huāngzhāng, hǎoxiàng shì yùdào le shénme máfan.</p> <p>她看上去很慌张，好像是遇到了什么麻烦。</p> <p>She looked flustered, as if she ran into some kind of trouble.</p>
423	黄金	huángjīn	noun: gold	<p>Zhè tiáo xiàngliàn shì yòng huángjīn zhìchéng de.</p> <p>这条项链是用黄金制成的。</p> <p>This necklace is made of gold.</p>

424	灰	huī	noun: ash / dust	<p>Zhuōzi shang yǒu huī, nǐ néng cā yíxià ma?</p> <p>桌子上有灰，你能擦一下吗？</p> <p>There is dust on the table, can you wipe it off?</p>
425	灰尘	huīchén	noun: dust / dirt	<p>Jiājù shang fùgài le yī céng hòu hòu de huīchén.</p> <p>家具上覆盖了一层厚厚的灰尘。</p> <p>The furniture was covered with a thick layer of dust.</p>
426	灰心	huīxīn	verb: to lose heart / to be discouraged	<p>Bié huīxīn, zhè zhǐshì nǐ dìyīcì chángshì.</p> <p>别灰心，这只是你第一次尝试。</p> <p>Don't be discouraged, this is just your first attempt.</p>
427	挥	huī	verb: to wave	<p>Wǒ xiàng tā huī le huīshǒu, kě tā sìhū méi kàndào wǒ.</p> <p>我向她挥了挥手，可她似乎没看到我。</p> <p>I waved to her, but she didn't seem to notice me.</p>
428	恢复	huīfù	verb: to resume / to recover / to regain	<p>Zài yīyuàn zhù le sān gè yuè hòu, tā de shēntǐ zhōngyú huīfù le.</p> <p>在医院住了三个月后，她的身体终于恢复了。</p> <p>After spending three months in the hospital, her body has finally recovered.</p>

429	汇率	huìlǜ	noun: exchange rate	<p>Xiànzài měiyuán duì rénminbì de huìlǜ shì duōshao?</p> <p>现在美元兑人民币的汇率是多少?</p> <p>What is the current exchange rate of US dollar to Chinese yuan?</p>
430	婚礼	hūnlǐ	noun: wedding (ceremony)	<p>Tāmen xīwàng zài hǎibiān jǔxíng hūnlǐ.</p> <p>他们希望在海边举行婚礼。</p> <p>They want to hold their wedding by the sea.</p>
431	婚姻	hūnyīn	noun: matrimony / marriage	<p>Xiànzài hěn duō niánqīngrén hàipà jìnrù hūnyīn hòu huì shīqù zìyóu.</p> <p>现在很多年轻人害怕进入婚姻后会失去自由。</p> <p>Many young people nowadays are afraid that they will lose their freedom after marriage.</p>
432	活跃	huóyuè	verb: to enliven / to animate / to invigorate	<p>Zánmen fàng xiē yīnyuè huóyuè yīxià qìfēn ba.</p> <p>咱们放些音乐活跃一下气氛吧。</p> <p>Let's put on some music on to enliven things up.</p>
433	火柴	huǒchái	noun: match (for lighting fire)	<p>Zìcóng yǒu le dǎhuǒjī, rénmen jiù bùzài yòng huǒchái le.</p> <p>自从有了打火机，人们就不再用火柴了。</p> <p>After lighters appeared, people stopped using matches.</p>

434	伙伴	huǒbàn	noun: partner / companion	<p>Tāmen céngjīng shì shēngyì shang de huǒbàn, xiànzài shì hǎopéngyou.</p> <p>他们曾经是生意上的伙伴，现在是好朋友。</p> <p>They used to be business partners and are now good friends.</p>
435	或许	huòxǔ	adverb: perhaps / maybe	<p>Shìqíng huòxǔ méiyǒu nǐ xiǎngxiàng de nàme zāo.</p> <p>事情或许没有你想象的那么糟。</p> <p>Things may not be as bad as you think.</p>
436	机器	jīqì	noun: machine / machinery	<p>Zhèxiē gōng rén zhèng zài xué xí rú hé cāo zuò zhè tái jī qì.</p> <p>这些工人正在学习如何操作这台机器。</p> <p>These workers are learning how to operate this machine.</p>
437	肌肉	jīròu	noun: muscle	<p>Àn mó kě yǐ ràng jī ròu fàng sōng xià lái.</p> <p>按摩可以让肌肉放松下来。</p> <p>Massage can relax the muscles.</p>
438	基本	jīběn	adjective: basic / fundamental	<p>Zhèxiē jīběn de yǔ fǎ guī zé nǐ yīdìng yào zhǎng wò.</p> <p>这些基本的语法规则你一定要掌握。</p> <p>You must master these basic grammar rules.</p>
439	激烈	jīliè	adjective: intense / heated / fierce / acute	<p>Zhè ge háng yè jìng zhēng yuè lái yuè jī liè.</p> <p>这个行业竞争越来越激烈。</p>

				The competition in this industry is becoming more and more fierce.
440	及格	jí gé	verb: to pass an exam or a test	Nǐ zhème nǔlì xuéxí, qīmò kǎoshì yīdìng huì jí gé. 你这么努力学习，期末考试一定会及格。 You study so hard that you will surely pass the final exam.
441	极其	jí qí	adverb: extremely / exceedingly	Kǎojìn zhè suǒ dàxué shì jí qí kùnnan de. 考进这所大学是极其困难的。 Getting into this university is extremely difficult.
442	急忙	jí máng	adverb: in a hurry / hurried / hasty	Tā jiē le gè diànhuà jiù jí máng lí kāi le. 他接了个电话就急忙离开了。 He left in an hurry after answering a phone call.
443	急诊	jí zhěn	noun: emergency treatment	Wǒ péngyou tūrán fùtòng bùzhǐ, suǒyǐ wǒ péi tā qù yīyuàn guà le jí zhěn. 我朋友突然腹痛不止，所以我陪她去医院挂了急诊。 My friend suddenly had severe abdominal pain, so I accompanied her to the hospital to get emergency treatment.
444	集合	jí hé	verb: to gather / to assemble / to call together	Dǎoyóu ràng dàjiā zǎoshang bā diǎn zài jiǔdiàn dàtáng jí hé. 导游让大家早上八点在酒店大堂集合。

				The tour guide asked everyone to gather at the hotel lobby at 8am.
445	集体	jítǐ	noun: collective	<p>Hé jíǐ lìyì xiāngbǐ, gèrén lìyì shì cìyào de.</p> <p>和集体利益相比，个人利益是次要的。</p> <p>Personal interests are secondary to the collective interests (of the group).</p>
446	集中	jízhōng	verb: to concentrate / to focus	<p>Yīng'ér de kūshēng ràng wǒ wúfǎ jízhōng jīngshén.</p> <p>婴儿的哭声让我无法集中精神。</p> <p>The crying baby kept me from concentrating.</p>
447	计算	jìsuàn	verb: to count / to calculate	<p>Tā suǒ zuò de gòngxiàn shì yòng jīnqián wúfǎ jìsuàn de.</p> <p>他所作的贡献是用金钱无法计算的。</p> <p>His contribution cannot be calculated in monetary terms.</p>
448	记录	jìlù	verb: to record / to take notes	<p>Ānnī zài rìjì lǐ jìlù le tā de gèzhǒng jīnglì.</p> <p>安妮在日记里记录了她的各种经历。</p> <p>Anne recorded her various of experiences in her diary.</p>
449	记忆	jìyì	noun: memory	<p>Zhè tiáo jiē hé wǒ jìyì zhōng de hěn bù yíyàng.</p> <p>这条街和我记忆中的很不一样。</p>

				This street is very different from what I remembered.
450	纪录	jìlù	noun: (sports) record	Tā chà yīdiǎn dǎpò le shìjièjìlù. 她差一点打破了世界纪录。 She almost broke the world record.
451	纪律	jìlǜ	noun: discipline	Lǎoshī rèn mìng tā wéi hù kè táng jì lǜ. 老师任命她维护课堂纪律。 The teacher appointed her to maintain classroom discipline.
452	纪念	jìniàn	verb: to commemorate	Shèngdànjié shì wèi le jìniàn yēsū de dànshēng. 圣诞节是为了纪念耶稣的诞生。 Christmas commemorates the birth of Christ.
453	系领带	jì lǐngdài	to tie a necktie	Suǒyǒu nán yuángōng dōu xūyào chuān xīzhuāng, jì lǐngdài. 所有男员工都需要穿西装、系领带。 All male employees are required to wear a suit and tie.
454	寂寞	jìmò	adjective: lonely / lonesome	Gāng bān dào zhèlǐ shí wǒ yī gè péngyou yě méiyǒu, suǒyǐ chángcháng huì gǎndào jìmò. 刚搬到这里时我一个朋友也没有，所以常常会感到寂寞。

				When I first moved here, I didn't have a single friend, so I often felt lonely.
455	夹子	jiāzi	noun: clip / clamp	<p>Zhèxiē jiāzi shì yònglái gùdìng bèijǐng bù de.</p> <p>这些夹子是用来固定背景布的。</p> <p>These clips are used to hold the background cloth in place.</p>
456	家庭	jiāting	noun: family / household	<p>Tā xiàng wǒ xúnwèn le yǒuguān nǐ hé nǐ de jiāting qíngkuàng.</p> <p>她向我询问了有关你和你的家庭情况。</p> <p>She asked me about you and your family.</p>
457	家务	jiāwù	noun: housework	<p>Wǒmen shāngliang hǎo le huì lúnlíu zuò jiāwù.</p> <p>我们商量好了会轮流做家务。</p> <p>We agreed to take turns doing housework.</p>
458	家乡	jiāxiāng	noun: hometown / native place	<p>Zhè shì wǒ jiāxiāng de tèchǎn, biéde dìfang chī bùdào.</p> <p>这是我家乡的特产，别的地方吃不到。</p> <p>This is a specialty item from my hometown and you can't get it anywhere else.</p>

459	嘉宾	jiābīn	noun: distinguished guest / honored guest	<p>Zhègè zhēnrénxiù jiémù zhōng de jiābīn dōu shì zài Zhōngguó hěn yǒu rénqì de míngxīng.</p> <p>这个真人秀节目中的嘉宾都是在中国很有人气的明星。</p> <p>The guests on this reality show are all popular stars in China.</p>
460	甲	jiǎ	noun: first place / first	<p>Jiǎ duì zhànshèng le yǐ duì.</p> <p>甲队战胜了乙队。</p> <p>Team A beat Team B.</p>
461	假如	jiǎrú	conjunction: if / in case / supposing	<p>Jiǎrú nǐ yǒu yī bǎiwàn yuán, nǐ huì yòng tā lái zuò shénme?</p> <p>假如你有一百万元，你会用它来做什么？</p> <p>If you had a million yuan, what would you do with it?</p>
462	假设	jiǎshè	noun: hypothesis	<p>Zhè zhǐshì yī zhǒng jiǎshè, hái méiyǒu bèi zhèngshí.</p> <p>这只是一种假设，还没有被证实。</p> <p>This is just a hypothesis and has not been proven.</p>
463	假装	jiǎzhuāng	verb: to pretend	<p>Wǒ gēn tā dǎzhāohu, tā què jiǎzhuāng bù rènshi wǒ.</p> <p>我跟他打招呼，他却假装不认识我。</p> <p>I greeted him, but he pretended not to know me.</p>

464	价值	jiàzhí	noun: value / worth	<p>Zhèxiē lǐwù de jiàzhí wúfǎ yòng jīnqián lái héngliáng.</p> <p>这些礼物的价值无法用金钱来衡量。</p> <p>The value of these gifts cannot be measured with money.</p>
465	驾驶	jiàshǐ	verb: to drive (a vehicle) / to pilot (a ship or plane)	<p>Píláo jiàshǐ jí yì yǐnqǐ jiāotōng shìgù.</p> <p>疲劳驾驶极易引起交通事故。</p> <p>Driving when sleep-deprived can easily lead to traffic accidents.</p>
466	嫁	jià	verb: (of a woman) to marry	<p>Tā de nǚ'ér jià gěi le yī gè Yīngguórén.</p> <p>她的女儿嫁给了一个英国人。</p> <p>Her daughter married an Englishman.</p>
467	坚决	jiānjué	adjective: firm / resolute / determined	<p>Tā de tàidu hěn jiānjué, kǒngpà bùhuì gǎibiàn zhǔyi le.</p> <p>他的态度很坚决，恐怕不会改变主意了。</p> <p>His is very firm with his position and I am afraid he won't change his mind.</p>
468	坚强	jiānqiáng	adjective: strong / firm / staunch	<p>Zài jiānqiáng de rén yě yǒu cuìruò de yī miàn.</p> <p>再坚强的人也有脆弱的一面。</p> <p>Even strong people have a weak side.</p>

469	肩膀	jiānbǎng	noun: shoulder	<p>Wǒ kào zài tā de jiānbǎng shàng shuì le yīhuìr.</p> <p>我靠在他的肩膀上睡了一会儿。</p> <p>I leaned on his shoulder and slept for a while.</p>
470	艰巨	jiānjù	adjective: arduous / formidable	<p>Suīrán rènwu jiānjù, dànshì tāmen háishi zhǔnshí wánchéng le.</p> <p>虽然任务艰巨，但是他们还是准时完成了。</p> <p>Although it was a formidable task, they completed it on time.</p>
471	艰苦	jiānkǔ	adjective: arduous / difficult / hard / tough	<p>Jiānqiáng de xìnggé shì zài jiānkǔ de huánjìng zhōng duànliàn chūlai de.</p> <p>坚强的性格是在艰苦的环境中锻炼出来的。</p> <p>A strong character is cultivated in a tough environment.</p>
472	兼职	jiānzhí	noun: part-time job	<p>Wǒ zài shǔjià qījiān zhǎo le yī fèn jiānzhí.</p> <p>我在暑假期间找了一份兼职。</p> <p>I got a part-time job during my summer vacation.</p>
473	捡	jiǎn	verb: to pick up / to collect	<p>Háizimen zài hǎibiān jiǎn le hěn duō bèiké.</p> <p>孩子们在海边捡了很多贝壳。</p> <p>The children picked up a lot of shells by the sea.</p>
474	剪刀	jiǎndāo	noun: scissors	<p>Chōuti lǐ yǒu yī bǎ hóngsè de jiǎndāo.</p> <p>抽屉里有一把红色的剪刀。</p>

				There is a pair of red scissors in the drawer.
475	简历	jiǎnlì	noun: resume	<p>Jiǎnlì shang lièchū le tā fēngfù de gōngzuò jīnglì.</p> <p>简历上列出了他丰富的工作经历。</p> <p>His resume lists his extensive work experience.</p>
476	简直	jiǎnzhí	adverb: simply / at all	<p>Tā néng zài zhèzhǒng tiānqì xià cúnhuó xiàlai, jiǎnzhí jiùshì qíjì.</p> <p>他能在这种天气下存活下来，简直就是奇迹。</p> <p>It was simply a miracle that he was able to survive under this kind of weather.</p>
477	建立	jiànlì	verb: to build / to establish / to set up / to found	<p>Wǒmen yīdìngyào jiànlì yī zhī gèng qiángdà de hǎijūn!</p> <p>我们一定要建立一支更强大的海军!</p> <p>We must build a stronger navy!</p>
478	建设	jiànshè	verb: to build / to construct	<p>Zhè tiáo tiělù réng zài jiànshè zhīzhōng.</p> <p>这条铁路仍在建设之中。</p> <p>This railway is still under construction.</p>
479	建筑	jiànzhù	noun: building / structure	<p>Shuāngzǐ tǎ céngjīng shì Niǔyuē de biāozhìxìng jiànzhù.</p> <p>双子塔曾经是纽约的标志性建筑。</p>

				The Twin Towers (of the World Trade Center) used to be iconic buildings in New York.
480	健身	jiànshēn	verb: to keep fit with exercise	<p>Wǒ zài jiànshēn shí lāshāng le tuǐ bù jīròu.</p> <p>我在健身时拉伤了腿部肌肉。</p> <p>I strained my leg muscles while working out.</p>
481	键盘	jiànpan	noun: keyboard (of a computer, typewriter, or piano)	<p>Tā zài wǎngshàng mǎi le yī fù lán yá jiàn pán.</p> <p>他在网上买了一副蓝牙键盘。</p> <p>He bought a Bluetooth keyboard online.</p>
482	讲究	jiǎngjiu	verb: to be particular about / to pay attention to / to stress	<p>Tā chuān yīfu hěn jiǎngjiu.</p> <p>她穿衣服很讲究。</p> <p>She is particular about what she wears.</p>
483	讲座	jiǎngzuò	noun: lecture	<p>Wǒ juéde zhèwèi jiàoshòu de jiǎngzuò hěn yǒuyìsi.</p> <p>我觉得这位教授的讲座很有意思。</p> <p>I think this professor's lecture is very interesting.</p>
484	酱油	jiàngyóu	noun: soy sauce	<p>Zài jīròu lǐ fàng yīdiǎn jiàngyóu hé cù yān èrshí fēnzhōng.</p> <p>在鸡肉里放一点酱油和醋腌二十分钟。</p> <p>Put a little soy sauce and vinegar in the chicken and marinate it for</p>

				twenty minutes.
485	交换	jiāohuàn	verb: to exchange / swap	<p>Fēijī shàng yǒu yī wèi nánshì xiǎng hé wǒ jiāohuàn zuòwèi.</p> <p>飞机上有一位男士想和我交换座位。</p> <p>There was a man on the plane who wanted to swap seats with me.</p>
486	交际	jiāoji	verb: to socialize	<p>Bù shànyú jiāoji de rén shìhé zuòshēngyì ma?</p> <p>不善于交际的人适合做生意吗?</p> <p>Are people who are not good at socializing suitable for doing business?</p>
487	交往	jiāowǎng	verb: to associate with / to contact	<p>Tā cóngxiǎo xìnggé nèixiàng, bù ài yǔ rén jiāowǎng.</p> <p>她从小性格内向，不爱与人交往。</p> <p>She was an introvert since childhood and did not like to interact with people.</p>
488	浇	jiāo	verb: to pour (liquid on) / to sprinkle (water on) / to water / to irrigate	<p>Wǒ wàngjì gěi wǒ de huā jiāoshuǐ le.</p> <p>我忘记给我的花浇水了。</p> <p>I forgot to water my flowers.</p>
489	胶水	jiāoshuǐ	noun: glue	<p>Xiàcì qǐng jìde dài cǎisè bǐ hé jiāoshuǐ.</p> <p>下次请记得带彩色笔和胶水。</p>

				Please remember to bring colored pens and glue next time.
490	角度	jiǎodù	noun: angle / point of view	Nǐ yīnggāi huàn gè jiǎodù lái kàndài zhège wèntí. 你应该换个角度来对待这个问题。 You should look at this issue from a different angle.
491	狡猾	jiǎohuá	adjective: sly / crafty / cunning / tricky	Tā xiàng húli yīyàng jiǎohuá. 他像狐狸一样狡猾。 He is as cunning as a fox.
492	教材	jiàocái	noun: teaching material	Zhè běn jiàocái gèng shìhé chūxuézhě. 这本教材更适合初学者。 This textbook is more suitable for beginners.
493	教练	jiàoliàn	noun: coach / instructor / trainer	Wǒ zài jiànshēnfáng zuò le bàn nián de sīrén jiàoliàn. 我在健身房做了半年的私人教练。 I was a personal trainer at a gym for half a year.
494	教训	jiàoxùn	noun: (moral) lesson	Wǒmen cóng zhè cì jīnglì zhōng xīqǔ le cǎntòng de jiàoxùn. 我们从这次经历中吸取了惨痛的教训。 We learned a hard lesson from this experience.

495	阶段	jiēduàn	noun: stage / phase	<p>Pànnì qī shì měi gè háizi dōu huì jīnglì de jiēduàn.</p> <p>叛逆期是每个孩子都会经历的阶段。</p> <p>Rebellion is a phase that every child goes through.</p>
496	结实	jiēshi	adjective: solid / durable / strong / sturdy	<p>Chāoshì de dàizi hěn jiēshi, nǐ bù yòng dān xīn tā huì zài bàn lù pò.</p> <p>超市的袋子很结实，你不用担心它会在半路破。</p> <p>The bags from the supermarket are very solid and you don't need to worry that they will break halfway (home).</p>
497	接触	jiēchù	verb: to come into contact with / to get in touch with	<p>Zhè fèn gōngzuò ràng wǒ yǒu jī huì jiēchù dào lái zì bù tóng guó jiā de rén.</p> <p>这份工作让我有机会接触到来自不同国家的人。</p> <p>This job gives me the opportunity to get in contact with people from different countries.</p>
498	接待	jiēdài	verb: to receive / to admit	<p>Jiǔdiàn gōngzuò rén yuán rè qíng de jiē dài le wǒ men.</p> <p>酒店工作人员热情地接待了我们。</p> <p>The hotel staff welcomed us warmly.</p>
499	接近	jiējìn	verb: to approach	<p>Xiànzài de shī yè rén shù yǐ jiējìn liǎng bǎi wàn.</p> <p>现在的失业人数已接近两百万。</p> <p>The number of unemployed is now approaching two million.</p>

500	节省	jiéshěng	verb: to economize / to save / to conserve	Bǐqǐ zuò huǒchē, zuò fēijī néng jiéshěng hěn duō shíjiān. 比起坐火车，坐飞机能节省很多时间。 Taking a plane can save a lot of time compared to taking a train.
501	结构	jiégòu	noun: structure / composition / construction	Zhè dòng lǎo fángzi de jiégòu hái hěn láogù. 这栋老房子的结构还很牢固。 The structure of this old house is still strong.
502	结合	jiéhé	verb: to combine / to unite / to integrate / to link	Zhè bù diànyǐng jiéhé le kēhuàn, àiqíng yǔ kǒngbù děng duōzhǒng yuánsù. 这部电影结合了科幻、爱情与恐怖等多种元素。 This film combines multiple elements, such as science fiction, romance and horror.
503	结论	jiélùn	noun: conclusion	Zài nòng qīngchu qíngkuàng zhīqián, bùyào jíyú xià jiélùn. 在弄清楚情况之前，不要急于下结论。 Don't jump to conclusions until you figure out the situation.
504	结账	jiézhàng	verb: to settle account / to balance the books / to pay the bill	Diànyǐngpiào shì nǐ fù de, nà zhè dùn fàn jiù yóu wǒ lái jiézhàng ba. 电影票是你付的，那这顿饭就由我来结账吧。 You already paid for the movie tickets, so let me pay for the meal.

505	戒	jiè	verb: to give up / to stop	<p>Yīshēng jiànyì wǒ jièyān jièjiǔ.</p> <p>医生建议我戒烟戒酒。</p> <p>My doctor advised me to quit smoking and drinking.</p>
506	戒指	jièzhi	noun: ring (for finger)	<p>Tā chéngnuò jiāng lái yǒu le qián jiù gěi tā mǎi zuànshí jièzhi.</p> <p>他承诺将来有了钱就给她买钻石戒指。</p> <p>He promised to buy her a diamond ring when he gets money in the future.</p>
507	届	jiè	classifier: for events that happen over a period of time, such as meetings, graduating classes, etc.	<p>Nǐ rèn wéi shéi huì chéng wéi xià yī jiè zǒng tǒng?</p> <p>你认为谁会成为下一届总统？</p> <p>Who do you think will be the next president?</p>
508	借口	jièkǒu	noun: excuse / pretext	<p>Tā zǒng shì yòng gè zhǒng gè yàng de jièkǒu lái táo bì zé rèn.</p> <p>他总是用各种各样的借口来逃避责任。</p> <p>He always uses various excuses to avoid responsibility.</p>
509	金属	jīnshǔ	noun: metal	<p>Jù bào dào, duō kuǎn yīng'ér shí pǐn zhòng jīn shǔ yán zhòng chāo biāo.</p> <p>据报道，多款婴儿食品重金属严重超标。</p> <p>According to reports, a number of baby food contain heavy metals that</p>

				seriously exceeds the permissible limits.
510	尽快	jǐnkuài	adverb: as soon as possible	<p>Wǒ huì jǐnkuài bǎ nà fèn wénjiàn fāgěi nǐ.</p> <p>我会尽快把那份文件发给你。</p> <p>I will send you that document as soon as possible.</p>
511	尽量	jǐnliàng	as much as possible / to the greatest extent	<p>Wǒ míngtiān huì jǐnliàng zhǔnshí dào, dàn bùnéng bǎifēnbǎi bǎozhèng.</p> <p>我明天会尽量准时到，但不能百分百保证。</p> <p>I'll try to be on time tomorrow, but I can't 100% guarantee it.</p>
512	紧急	jǐnjí	adjective: urgent / pressing / critical	<p>Zhè dào mén zhǐnéng zài jǐnjí qíngkuàng xià shǐyòng.</p> <p>这道门只能在紧急情况下使用。</p> <p>This door should only be used in an emergency.</p>
513	谨慎	jǐnshèn	adjective: careful / cautious	<p>Zǒngtǒng zài huídá méitǐ wèntí shí yòngcí fēicháng jǐnshèn.</p> <p>总统在回答媒体问题时用词非常谨慎。</p> <p>The president was very careful with his words in response to questions from the press.</p>

514	尽力	jìnlì	verb: to do all one can / to try one's best	<p>Yīshēng zǒuchū shǒushùshì duì bìng rén jiāshǔ shuō, wǒmen yǐjīng jìnlì le.</p> <p>医生走出手术室对病人家属说，我们已经尽力了。</p> <p>The doctor walked out of the operating room and said to the patient's family, "We did our best."</p>
515	进步	jìnbù	verb: to advance / to progress / to improve	<p>Duōkuī le nǐ de bāngmáng, wǒ de Yīngwén cái néng jìnbù de zhème kuài.</p> <p>多亏了你的帮忙，我的英文才能进步得这么快。</p> <p>Thanks to your help, my English was able to improve so quickly.</p>
516	进口	jìnkǒu	verb: to import	<p>Tā dài lái le yī píng cóng Àodàliyà jìnkǒu de hóngjiǔ.</p> <p>他带来了一瓶从澳大利亚进口的红酒。</p> <p>He brought a bottle of red wine imported from Australia.</p>
517	近代	jìndài	noun: modern times	<p>Zhè shì yī běn guānyú Zhōngguó jìndài lìshǐ de shū.</p> <p>这是一本关于中国近代历史的书。</p> <p>This is a book about the modern history of China.</p>
518	经典	jīngdiǎn	adjective: classic	<p>Zhè shì shí dà zuì zhí de kàn de jīngdiǎn xiǎoshuō.</p> <p>这是十大最值得看的经典小说。</p>

				Here are the top ten classic novels that are worth reading.
519	经商	jīngshāng	verb: to engage in trade / to be in business	Tā de zǔfù shíbā suì jiù kāishǐ jīngshāng le. 他的祖父十八岁就开始经商了。 His grandfather started doing business at the age of eighteen.
520	经营	jīngyíng	verb: to operate / to run (business) / to manage	Zhè duì fūfù zài zhèn shàng jīngyíng yī jiā miàn guǎn. 这对夫妇在镇上经营一家面馆。 This couple runs a noodle shop in town.
521	精力	jīnglì	noun: energy / vigour	Wǒmen zài zhège xiàngmù shàng huāfèi le dàliàng de shíjiān hé jīnglì. 我们在这个项目上花费了大量的时间和精力。 We spent a lot of time and energy on this project.
522	精神	jīngshén	noun: vigour / spirit / mind / mental state	Xīnlǐ yīshēng yǐjīng duì tā de jīngshén zhuàngtài jìnxíng le pínggū. 心理医生已经对他的精神状态进行了评估。 A psychiatrist already evaluated his mental state.
523	酒吧	jiǔbā	noun: bar	Jiǔbā lǐ de yīnyuè tài dà le, wǒ tīng bùqīng nǐ shuō de huà. 酒吧里的音乐太大了，我听不懂你说的话。 The music in the bar is so loud that I can't hear clearly what you're

				saying.
524	救	jiù	verb: to rescue / to save	<p>Xiāofángyuán cóng dàhuǒ zhōng jiùchū le suǒyǒu de jūmín.  消防员从大火中救出了所有的居民。  Firefighters rescued all the residents from the blaze.</p>
525	救护车	jiùhùchē	noun: ambulance	<p>Yǒurén hūndǎo le, kuài jiào jiùhùchē!  有人昏倒了，快叫救护车！  Someone passed out, call an ambulance!</p>
526	舅舅	jiùjiu	noun: uncle (mother's brother)	<p>Wǒ jiùjiu gěi wǒ mǎi le yī tái diànnǎo zuòwéi bìyè lǐwù.  我舅舅给我买了一台电脑作为毕业礼物。  My uncle bought me a computer as a graduation gift.</p>
527	居然	jūrán	adverb: unexpectedly / to one's surprise	<p>Zhème zhòngyào de shì, wǒ jūrán gěi wàng le!  这么重要的事，我居然给忘了！  How could I forget such an important thing?!</p>
528	桔子	júzi	noun: tangerine	<p>Zhèxiē júzi de pí hái shì qīng de, kěndìng hěn suān!  这些桔子的皮还是青的，肯定很酸！  The skin of these oranges is still green and they are definitely sour!</p>

529	巨大	jùdà	adjective: huge / tremendous / enormous / gigantic	<p>Tā jìchéng le yī bǐ jùdà de cáifù.</p> <p>他继承了一笔巨大的财富。</p> <p>He inherited a huge fortune.</p>
530	具备	jùbèi	verb: to possess / to have	<p>Yī gè yōuxiù de lǐngdǎozhě xūyào jùbèi nǎxiē nénglì yǔ sùzhì?</p> <p>一个优秀的领导者需要具备哪些能力与素质？</p> <p>What skills and qualities does a good leader need to have?</p>
531	具体	jùtǐ	adjective: specific / particular / concrete	<p>Zhègè jìhuà de jùtǐ xìjié hái xūyào tāolùn.</p> <p>这个计划的具体细节还需要讨论。</p> <p>The specifics of this plan still need to be discussed.</p>
532	俱乐部	jùlèbù	noun: club	<p>Zhègè jùlèbù yǒu sān bǎi gè chéngyuán.</p> <p>这个俱乐部有三百个成员。</p> <p>This club has 300 members.</p>
533	据说	jùshuō	verb: it is said / allegedly	<p>Jùshuō zhègè rén céngjīng shì zhèngfǔ guānyuán.</p> <p>据说这个人曾经是政府官员。</p> <p>It is said that this man used to be a government official.</p>
534	捐	juān	verb: to contribute / to donate	<p>Wǒ xiǎng bǎ zhèxiē yīfu juāngěi císhànjīgòu.</p> <p>我想把这些衣服捐给慈善机构。</p>

				I want to donate these clothes to charity.
535	决赛	juésài	noun: finals	Jùlí juésài zhǐ shèng sān tiān le. 距离决赛只剩三天了。 There are only three days left until the finals.
536	决心	juéxīn	noun: determination / resolution	Tā xià dìng juéxīn yào yíngdé bǐsài. 他下定决心要赢得比赛。 He was determined to win the game.
537	角色	juésè	noun: role / part	Dānní shì zhè bù diànyǐng lǐ zuì zhāorénxǐhuan de juésè. 丹尼是这部电影里最招人喜欢的角色。 Danny is the most likeable character in the movie.
538	绝对	juéduì	adverb: absolutely / definitely	Zhème duō gōngzuò juéduì bùkěnéng zài yī tiān zhīnèi wánchéng. 这么多工作绝对不可能在一天之内完成。 There is absolutely no way that so much work can be done in one day.
539	军事	jūnshì	noun: military affairs / military	Zhège guójiā de jūnshìlìliang hěn qiángdà. 这个国家的军事力量很强大。 This country's military is very strong.

540	均匀	jūnyún	adjective: even / well-distributed	<p>Wǒ bǎ zhǒngzi jūnyún de sǎ zài le dì lǐ.</p> <p>我把种子均匀地撒在了地里。</p> <p>I spread the seeds evenly on the soil.</p>
541	卡车	kǎchē	noun: truck	<p>Tāmen bāng wǒ bǎ suǒyǒu de jiājù dōu bān shàng le kǎchē.</p> <p>他们帮我把所有的家具都搬上了卡车。</p> <p>They helped me load all the furniture onto the truck.</p>
542	开发	kāifā	verb: to develop / to exploit	<p>Wǒmen gōngsī zuìjìn kāifā chū le yī kuǎn xīn de diànnǎo yóuxì.</p> <p>我们公司最近开发出了一款新的电脑游戏。</p> <p>Our company recently developed a new computer game.</p>
543	开放	kāifàng	verb: to open to traffic or public use / to be open (to the public)	<p>Bówùguǎn zhèngzài wéixiū, zànshí bù duìwài kāifàng.</p> <p>博物馆正在维修，暂时不对外开放。</p> <p>The museum is under maintenance and for the time being, is not open to the public.</p>
544	开幕式	kāimùshì	opening ceremony / inauguration	<p>Àoyùn kāimùshì de xiànchǎngzhíbō mǎshàng jiù yào kāishǐ le.</p> <p>奥运开幕式的现场直播马上就要开始了。</p> <p>The live broadcast of the Olympic Opening Ceremony is going to begin soon.</p>

545	开水	kāishuǐ	noun: boiled water	<p>Wǒ de shǒu bèi kāishuǐ tàngshāng le.</p> <p>我的手被开水烫伤了。</p> <p>My hands were burned by the boiled water.</p>
546	砍	kǎn	verb: to cut / to chop	<p>Zhè piàn shùlín lǐ de shù dōu kuài bèi kǎn guāng le.</p> <p>这片树林里的树都快被砍光了。</p> <p>The trees in this forest have almost all been chopped down.</p>
547	看不起	kànbuqǐ	verb: to look down upon / to despise	<p>Bùyào yīnwèi tā qióng jiù kànbuqǐ tā.</p> <p>不要因为他穷就看不起他。</p> <p>Don't look down on him simply because he is poor.</p>
548	看望	kànwàng	verb: to call on / to visit	<p>Tā jīngcháng huílǎojiā kànwàng tā de fùmǔ.</p> <p>她经常回老家看望她的父母。</p> <p>She often goes back to her hometown to visit her parents.</p>
549	靠	kào	verb: to lean against (or on) / to depend on	<p>Tā bù xīwàng kào fùmǔ de qián lái mǎifáng.</p> <p>他不希望靠父母的钱来买房。</p> <p>He doesn't want to rely on his parents' money to buy a house.</p>
550	颗	kē	classifier: for roundish things	<p>Tiān shàng yī kē xīngxīng dōu kànbujiàn.</p> <p>天上一颗星星都看不见。</p>

				Not a single star can be seen in the sky.
551	可见	kějiàn	conjunction: it is thus clear (or evident, obvious) that / it shows that / that proves	<p>Jiālǐ zhème zāng tā dōu bù dǎsǎo, kějiàn, tā shì gè hěn lǎn de rén.</p> <p>家里这么脏他都不打扫，可见，他是个很懒的人。</p> <p>The house is so dirty, but he doesn't clean it. It's obvious that he is a very lazy person.</p>
552	可靠	kěkào	adjective: reliable / trustworthy	<p>Wǒ xūyào yī gè kěkào de rén lái fùzé zhège xiàngmù.</p> <p>我需要一个可靠的人来负责这个项目。</p> <p>I need a reliable person in charge of this project.</p>
553	可怕	kěpà	adjective: fearful / frightful / dreadful	<p>Wǒ zuówǎn zuò le gè tèbié kěpà de èmèng.</p> <p>我昨晚做了个特别可怕的噩梦。</p> <p>I had a really terrible nightmare last night.</p>
554	克	kè	classifier: gram	<p>Měi yī bāo bǐnggān de jìngzhòng shì èrbǎi wǔshí kè.</p> <p>每一包饼干的净重是二百五十克。</p> <p>The net weight of each packet of biscuits is 250 grams.</p>
555	克服	kèfú	verb: to overcome / to conquer	<p>Kèfú kǒngjù zuìhǎo de bànfǎ jiùshì miànduì tā.</p> <p>克服恐惧最好的办法就是面对它。</p>

				The best way to overcome fear is to face it.
556	刻苦	kèkǔ	adjective: hardworking / painstaking / industrious	<p>Wèile kǎoshàng qīnghuá dàxué, tā měitiān dōu zài kèkǔxuéxí.</p> <p>为了考上清华大学，他每天都在刻苦学习。</p> <p>In order get into Tsinghua University, he studied very hard every day.</p>
557	客观	kèguān	adjective: objective	<p>Zuòwéi yī míng jìzhě, wǒ bìxū jǐnliàng bǎochí kèguān.</p> <p>作为一名记者，我必须尽量保持客观。</p> <p>As a journalist, I have to try to be as objective as possible.</p>
558	课程	kèchéng	noun: course / curriculum	<p>Zhège wǎngzhàn shàng yǒu hěn duō miǎnfèi de Hànyǔ kèchéng.</p> <p>这个网站上有很多免费的汉语课程。</p> <p>There are many free Chinese courses on this website.</p>
559	空间	kōngjiān	noun: space	<p>Wǒ de gōngyù hěn xiǎo, kōngjiān shífēn yǒuxiàn.</p> <p>我的公寓很小，空间十分有限。</p> <p>My apartment is small and space is very limited.</p>
560	空闲	kòngxián	noun: free time / leisure	<p>Wǒ de dàbùfen kòngxián shíjiān dōu yònglái kànshū le.</p> <p>我的大部分空闲时间都用来看书了。</p> <p>Most of my free time is spent reading books.</p>

561	控制	kòngzhì	verb: to control / to govern / to manipulate	<p>Yī tāi zhèngcè de mùdì shì kòngzhì rénkǒu zēngzhǎng.</p> <p>一胎政策的目的是控制人口增长。</p> <p>The purpose of the one-child policy was to control population growth.</p>
562	口味	kǒuwèi	noun: taste (that a person has) / liking / flavor or taste of food	<p>Wǒmen zhǐyǒu liǎng zhǒng kǒuwèi de dàngāo, cǎoméi hé qiǎokèlì.</p> <p>我们只有两种口味的蛋糕，草莓和巧克力。</p> <p>We only have two flavors of cake, strawberry and chocolate.</p>
563	夸	kuā	verb: to praise / to compliment	<p>Zài wàirén miànrán wǒ de fùmǔ cóngláméi kuā guo wǒ.</p> <p>在外人面前我的父母从来没夸过我。</p> <p>My parents never praised me in front of others.</p>
564	夸张	kuāzhāng	adjective: exaggerate / overstate	<p>Tā kuāzhāng de biǎoyǎn dòuxiào le suǒyǒu guānzhòng.</p> <p>他夸张的表演逗笑了所有观众。</p> <p>His exaggerated performance made all in the audience laugh.</p>
565	会计	kuàijì	noun: bookkeeper / accountant	<p>Zhèxiē xìjié zhǐyǒu wǒmen de kuàijì cái zhīdào.</p> <p>这些细节只有我们的会计才知道。</p> <p>These details are known only to our accountants.</p>
566	宽	kuān	adjective: wide / broad	<p>Zhè tiáo xiǎodào zhǐyǒu liǎng sān mǐ kuān.</p> <p>这条小道只有两三尺宽。</p>

				The trail is only two or three meters wide.
567	昆虫	kūnchóng	noun: insect	Mùqián quánshìjiè yǐzhī de kūnchóng yǒu yī bǎi duō wàn zhǒng. 目前全世界已知的昆虫有一百多万种。 There are more than one million known species of insects in the world.
568	扩大	kuòdà	verb: to enlarge / to expand / to extend	Zhè jiàn shì de yǐngxiǎng zhèngzài kuòdà. 这件事的影响正在扩大。 The impact of this incident is expanding.
569	辣椒	làjiāo	noun: hot pepper / chili	Wǒ jiā càiyuán lǐ zhòng le hěn duō qīng làjiāo. 我家菜园里种了很多青辣椒。 We grew a lot of green peppers in our vegetable garden.
570	拦	lán	verb: to bar / to block / to hold back	Bǎo'ān bǎ jìzhě men dōu lán le xiàlai. 保安把记者们都拦了下来。 Security guards stopped all the reporters.
571	烂	làn	verb: to rot / to decay	Làn diào de shuǐguǒ zhāolái le hěn duō fēichóng. 烂掉的水果招来了很多飞虫。 The rotten fruits attracted a lot of flying insects.

572	朗读	lǎngdú	verb: to read aloud	<p>Zhè piān wénzhāng qǐng nǐ dàshēng lǎngdú yībiàn.</p> <p>这篇文章请你大声朗读一遍。</p> <p>Please read this article aloud.</p>
573	劳动	láodòng	noun: work / labour	<p>Tā hé qīzi gòngtóng fēndān jiāwù láodòng.</p> <p>他和妻子共同分担家务劳动。</p> <p>He shares the housework with his wife.</p>
574	劳驾	láojià	verb: (polite expression) excuse me / may I trouble you / would you please	<p>Láojià, bāng wǒ fú yīxià mén.</p> <p>劳驾，帮我扶一下门。</p> <p>Would you please hold the door for me?</p>
575	老百姓	lǎobǎixìng	noun: common people / civilians	<p>Lǎobǎixìng cái shì zhànzhēng de zuì dà shòuhàizhě.</p> <p>老百姓才是战争的最大受害者。</p> <p>The common people are the biggest victims of war.</p>
576	老板	lǎobǎn	noun: boss / shopkeeper	<p>Wǒ de lǎobǎn zhèngzài yǔ lǜshī tánhuà, bùxiǎng bèi dǎrǎo.</p> <p>我的老板正在与律师谈话，不想被打扰。</p> <p>My boss is talking to a lawyer right now and doesn't want to be disturbed.</p>
577	老婆	lǎopo	noun: wife	<p>Gōngsī de kuàijì shì lǎobǎn de lǎopo.</p> <p>公司的会计是老板的老婆。</p>

				The company's accountant is the boss's wife.
578	老实	lǎoshi	adjective: honest / frank	<p>Tā kànqǐlai lǎoshi, qíshí jiǎohuá jíle.</p> <p>他看起来老实，其实狡猾极了。</p> <p>He appears to be honest, but he is actually very cunning.</p>
579	老鼠	lǎoshǔ	noun: mouse / rat	<p>Wǒ shì le gèzhǒng fāngfǎ dōu méiyǒu zhuāzhù jiālǐ de lǎoshǔ.</p> <p>我试了各种方法都没有抓住家里的老鼠。</p> <p>I've tried all kinds of methods, but I still haven't caught the rats in the house.</p>
580	姥姥	lǎolao	noun: grandmother (mother's mother)	<p>Lǎolao suīrán niánjì dà le, dàn yīrán jiānchí zìjǐ zuòfàn.</p> <p>姥姥虽然年纪大了，但依然坚持自己做饭。</p> <p>Although my grandmother is old, she still insists on cooking by herself.</p>
581	乐观	lèguān	adjective: optimistic / hopeful	<p>Bùguǎn yùdào duō dà de kùnnan, tā zǒngnéng bǎochí lèguān de tàidu.</p> <p>不管遇到多大的困难，他总能保持乐观的态度。</p> <p>No matter how big the difficulties, he always maintains an optimistic attitude.</p>

582	雷	léi	noun: thunder	<p>Wǒ zuówǎn bèi léishēng chǎoxǐng hòu jiù zàiyě shuì bùzháo le.</p> <p>我昨晚被雷声吵醒后就再也睡不着了。</p> <p>I couldn't sleep after being woken up by thunder last night.</p>
583	类型	lèixíng	noun: type / category	<p>Nǐ xǐhuan kàn shénme lèixíng de diànyǐng?</p> <p>你喜欢看什么类型的电影?</p> <p>What type of movies do you like to watch?</p>
584	冷淡	lěngdàn	adjective: cold / indifferent	<p>Zìcóng wǒ jùjué tā hòu, tā duì wǒ de tàidu jiù fēicháng lěngdàn.</p> <p>自从我拒绝他后，他对我的态度就非常冷淡。</p> <p>He has been very cold towards me since I turned him down.</p>
585	厘米	lí mǐ	classifier: centimeter (cm)	<p>Wǒ érzi zhège yuè zhǎng gāo le sān límǐ.</p> <p>我儿子这个月长高了三厘米。</p> <p>My son grew three centimeters this month.</p>
586	离婚	líhūn	verb: to divorce	<p>Tā de fùmǔ zài tā sān suì shí jiù líhūn le.</p> <p>她的父母在她三岁时就离婚了。</p> <p>Her parents divorced when she was only three years old.</p>
587	梨	lí	noun: pear	<p>Zhèzhǒng lí suīrán gètou xiǎo, dàn zhī duō wèi tián.</p> <p>这种梨虽然个头小，但汁多味甜。</p>

				Although this kind of pear is small in size, it is juicy and sweet.
588	理论	lǐlùn	noun: theory / principle	<p>Zhèxiē lǐlùn yǐ bèi zhèngmíng shì cuòwù de.</p> <p>这些理论已被证明是错误的。</p> <p>These theories were proven to be wrong.</p>
589	理由	lǐyóu	noun: reason / argument	<p>Nǐ gěi chū de lǐyóu hěn nán lìngrén xìnfú.</p> <p>你给出的理由很难令人信服。</p> <p>The reasons you gave aren't very convincing.</p>
590	力量	lìliang	noun: physical strength	<p>Dàduōshù rén tōngguò jǔzhòng lái zēngqiáng shǒubì lìliang.</p> <p>大多数人通过举重来增强手臂力量。</p> <p>Most people build their arm strength by lifting weights.</p>
591	立即	lìjí	adverb: immediately / at once	<p>Fángdōng yāoqiú tā lìjí bān chū gōngyù.</p> <p>房东要求他立即搬出公寓。</p> <p>The landlord asked him to move out of the apartment immediately.</p>
592	立刻	lìkè	adverb: immediately / right away	<p>Nàozhōng yī xiǎng, wǒ lìkè jiù qǐlái le.</p> <p>闹钟一响，我立刻就起来了。</p> <p>As soon as the alarm went off, I got up immediately.</p>

593	利润	lìrùn	noun: profit	<p>Shāngrén yǎn lǐ zhǐyǒu lìrùn ér bù kǎolǜ qítā.</p> <p>商人眼里只有利润而不考虑其他。</p> <p>Businessmen only see profit and don't consider anything else.</p>
594	利息	lìxī	noun: interest (on an investment)	<p>Zài guīdìng shíjiān nèi huánkuǎn shì méiyǒu lìxī de.</p> <p>在规定时间内还款是没有利息的。</p> <p>There is no interest on payment within the specified time.</p>
595	利益	lìyì	noun: interest / benefit / profit	<p>Wǒ jué bùhuì wèile gèrén lìyì ér chūmài péngyou.</p> <p>我绝不会为了个人利益而出卖朋友。</p> <p>I will never betray my friends for personal interest.</p>
596	利用	lìyòng	verb: to utilize / to make use of / to take advantage of	<p>Nǐ nándào kàn bù chūlai tā zài lìyòng nǐ ma?</p> <p>你难道看不出来她在利用你吗?</p> <p>Can't you see she's taking advantage of you?</p>
597	连忙	liánmáng	adverb: hastily / hurriedly / promptly	<p>Fúwùyuán liánmáng jiēguò kèrén de wàitào.</p> <p>服务员连忙接过客人的外套。</p> <p>The waiter promptly took the customer's coat.</p>
598	连续	liánxù	adverb: continuously / in a row	<p>Liánxù gōngzuò le sān gè xīngqī, wǒ gǎndào fēicháng pílóu.</p> <p>连续工作了三个星期，我感到非常疲劳。</p>

				After working three weeks in a row, I feel very tired.
599	联合	liánhé	verb: to unite / to ally	<p>Wǒmen yīnggāi liánhé qilai fǎnkàng tā.</p> <p>我们应该联合起来反抗他。</p> <p>We should unite to oppose him.</p>
600	恋爱	liàn'ài	noun: romantic love / love affair	<p>Zài Zhōngguó, zhōngxuéshēng zài xiào qījiān shì bù yǔnxǔ tánliàn'ài de.</p> <p>在中国，中学生在校期间是不允许谈恋爱的。</p> <p>In China, middle school students are not allowed to date during their school years.</p>