

HSK 6 Vocabulary With Sentence Examples 1701-1800

NO.	Character	Pinyin	English	Sentences
1701	涮火锅	shuànhuǒguō	verb: to eat hot pot	Zài shuànhuǒguō shí, wǒmen kěyǐ gēnjù zìjǐ de kǒuwèi hé xǐhào xuǎnzé bùtóng de tāng dǐ hé tiáoliào. 在涮火锅时，我们可以根据自己的口味和喜好选择不同的汤底和调料。 When we have hot pot, we can choose different soup bases and sauces according to our own taste and preferences.
1702	双胞胎	shuāngbāotāi	noun: twins	Zhè duì shuāngbāotāi zhǎngxiàng yīyàng, dàn xìnggé què wánquán bùtóng. 这对双胞胎长相一样，但性格却完全不同。 These twins look the same, but have completely different personalities.
1703	爽快	shuǎngkuai	adjective: frank and straightforward	Wáng jīnglǐ shì gè shuǎngkuai rén, duìyú yèwù hézuò de shìqíng tā zǒngshì nénggòu kuàisù zuòchū juéding. 王经理是个爽快人，对于业务合作的事情他总是能够快速做出决定。 Manager Wang is a straightforward person. He is always able to make quick decisions on business cooperation matters.
1704	水利	shuǐlì	noun: water conservancy / irrigation works	Shuǐlìgōngchéng zài nóngyè shēngchǎn zhōng fāhuī zhe zhòngyào de zuòyòng. 水利工程在农业生产中发挥着重要的作用。 Water conservancy engineering plays an important role in agricultural production.

1705	水龙头	shuǐlóngtóu	noun: faucet / tap	Bǎ shuǐlóngtóu nǐng jǐn, fǒuzé shuǐ huì yīzhí dī xiàlai. 把水龙头拧紧，否则水会一直滴下来。 Tighten the faucet, or the water will keep dripping.
1706	水泥	shuǐní	noun: cement	Zhè zuò dà qiáo de zhīzhù yòng le shù bǎi dūn de shuǐní. 这座大桥的支柱用了数百吨的水泥。 The columns of this bridge were built with hundreds of tons of cement.
1707	司法	sīfǎ	noun: administration of justice / judicial	Sīfǎ bùmén yīnggāi jiāqiáng duì fànzùixíngwéi de dǎjī lìdù, yǐ wéihù shèhuì de ānquán hé wěndìng. 司法部门应该加强对犯罪行为的打击力度，以维护社会的安全和稳定。 The justice department should strengthen the crackdown on crimes in order to maintain social security and stability.
1708	司令	sīlìng	noun: commander / commanding officer (typically in a military or police setting)	Sīlìng de zhǐhuī hé juécè zhíjiē guānxìdào bùduì de shēngsǐcúnwáng. 司令的指挥和决策直接关系到部队的生死存亡。 The officer's command and decision-making, directly affects the life and death of the army.
1709	思念	sīniàn	verb: to miss / to think of / to long for	Tā zài xìn lǐ sùshuō le duì jiāxiāng de sīniàn zhī qíng. 他在信里诉说了对家乡的思念之情。 He expressed his longing for his hometown in the letter.

1710	思索	sīsuǒ	verb: to think deeply / to ponder	Zài juéding xiàyībù de xíngdòng zhīqián, wǒ xūyào xiān hǎohǎo sīsuǒ yīxià. 在决定下一步的行动之前，我需要先好好思索一下。 Before deciding on our next course of action, I need to take some time to think.
1711	死亡	sǐwáng	noun: death	Sǐwáng bìngbù kěpà, kěpà de shì shēngmìng zhōng méiyǒu zhēnzhèng de yìyì hé jiàzhí. 死亡并不可怕，可怕的是生命中没有真正的意义和价值。 Death is not scary, what is scary is living a life without genuine purpose and value.
1712	思维	sīwéi	noun: (line of) thought / thinking	Zuòwéi yī míng jiàoyùgōngzuòzhě, tā fēicháng zhùzhòng péiyǎng xuésheng de chuàngxīn sīwéi nénglì. 作为一名教育工作者，他非常注重培养学生的创新思维能力。 As an educator, he places great emphasis on cultivating students' ability to think innovatively.
1713	斯文	sīwén	adjective: refined / gentle / well-mannered (also refers to someone who is scholarly, intellectual, or sophisticated)	Zài gōnggòng chǎnghé, wǒmen yīnggāi bǎochí sīwén de yántán jǔzhǐ. 在公共场合，我们应该保持斯文的言谈举止。 In public situations, we should maintain a polite and courteous manner.
1714	肆无忌惮	sìwú jidàn	idiom: to act recklessly and unscrupulously without any regard for consequences or moral principles	Mǒuxiē gōngsī sìwú jidàn de wūrǎn huánjìng, bùgù shèhuì zérèn. 某些公司肆无忌惮地污染环境，不顾社会责任。 Some companies pollute the environment recklessly with no regards to social responsibility.

1715	思绪	sīxù	noun: train of thought / thinking / feeling	Mánglù de gōngzuò ràng tā wúfǎ jìng xià xīn lái, sīxù zǒngshì yóulí yú gègè shìwù zhījiān. 忙碌的工作让她无法静下心来，思绪总是游离于各个事务之间。 Being busy with work prevented her from calming down, and her thoughts always wandered among various tasks.
1716	饲养	siyǎng	verb: to raise / to rear / to breed	Zhège yóulèyuán lǐ sìyǎng le gèzhǒng dòngwù, ràng yóukè men kěyǐ jìnjùlǐ de guānchá dòngwù shìjiè. 这个游乐园里饲养了各种动物，让游客们可以近距离地观察动物世界。 This amusement park keeps various animals, allowing visitors to observe the animal world up close.
1717	四肢	sìzhī	noun: arms and legs / four limbs	Měitiān zǎochén zuò xiē jiǎndān de yùndòng kěyǐ bāngzhù nǐ de sìzhī biànde gèngjiā línghuó. 每天早晨做些简单的运动可以帮助你四肢变得更加灵活。 Doing simple exercises in the morning every day can help your limbs become more flexible.
1718	私自	sīzì	adverb: without authorization / without permission	Tā sīzì tíngzhǐ le zhìliáo, dǎozhì bìngqíng yùfā yánzhòng. 他私自停止了治疗，导致病情愈发严重。 He stopped treatment without permission, which led to a worsening of his condition.
1719	耸	sǒng	verb: to shrug	Tā tīngdào zhège xiāoxi hòu, zhǐshì sǒng le sǒng jiānbǎng, hǎoxiàng duì cǐ bìngbù zàiyì. 她听到这个消息后，只是耸了耸肩膀，好像对此并不在意。 She just shrugged her shoulders upon hearing the news, as if she didn't care about it.

1720	艘	sōu	classifier: for ships or boats	Zuótiān wǒmen chéngzuò le yī sōu yóutǐng, huányóu le zhěnggè hǎi'ànxiàn. 昨天我们乘坐了一艘游艇，环游了整个海岸线。 Yesterday we took a yacht and cruised along the entire coastline.
1721	搜索	sōusuǒ	verb: to search for	Wǒ xūyào zài wǎngshàng sōusuǒ yīxiē guānyú zhège huàtí de xīnxī. 我需要在网上搜索一些关于这个话题的信息。 I need to search online for some information on this topic.
1722	俗话	súhuà	noun: proverb / saying	Súhuàshuō, luóbo qīngcài, gè yǒu suǒ ài. 俗话说，萝卜青菜，各有所爱。 As the saying goes, "Everyone has their own preferences.
1723	素食主义	sùshízhǔyì	noun: vegetarianism	Zuòwéi sùshízhǔyì zhě, wǒ jīngcháng chī dòulèi shípǐn lái bǔchōng dàn báizhì. 作为素食主义者，我经常吃豆类食品来补充蛋白质。 As a vegetarian, I often eat legumes to supplement protein.
1724	诉讼	sùsòng	noun: lawsuit / litigation	Tāmen bùdébù tōngguò sùsòng lái jiějué zhège jiūfēn. 他们不得不通过诉讼来解决这个纠纷。 They had to resolve this dispute through litigation.
1725	苏醒	sūxǐng	verb: to wake up / to regain consciousness	Tā sūxǐng guolai hòu, fāxiàn zìjǐ zhèng tǎng zài yīyuàn de bìngchuáng shàng. 她苏醒过来后，发现自己正躺在医院的病床上。 She woke up and found herself lying on a hospital bed.

1726	塑造	sùzào	verb: to shape / to mould / to create (a character, a market, an image, etc.)	Zài shèjiāoméitǐ shàng, wǒmen sùzào zìjǐ de xíngxiàng, zhǎnshì wǒmen xiǎng zhǎnshì de yīmiàn. 在社交媒体上，我们塑造自己的形象，展示我们想展示的一面。 On social media, we shape our image to showcase what we want to show.
1727	素质	sùzhì	noun: inner quality / basic essence (refers to a person's overall character, behavior, and personal qualities)	Zài gōnggòng chǎnghé bǎochí liánghǎo de sùzhì shì měi gè gōngmín de yīng jìn yìwù. 在公共场合保持良好的素质是每个公民的应尽义务。 It is the duty of every citizen to maintain good manners in public.
1728	算了	suànle	saying: forget about it / let it be	Wǒ yuánběn xiǎng mǎi zhè jiàn yīfu, dàn kàndào tā de jiàgé hòu, wǒ juédìng suànle. 我原本想买这件衣服，但看到它的价格后，我决定算了。 I was going to buy this piece of clothing, but when I saw the price, I decided to forget it.
1729	算数	suànshù	noun: arithmetic or mathematics (specifically addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division)	Suànshù shì yīzhǒng jīběn jìnéng, duìyú rìcháng shēnghuó fēicháng zhòngyào. 算数是一种基本技能，对于日常生活非常重要。 Arithmetic is a basic skill that is very important for daily life.
1730	隧道	sùidào	noun: tunnel	Wǒmen yào chuānguò yī tiáo suìdào cái néng dàodá língyī biān de shāngǔ. 我们要穿过一条隧道才能到达另一边的山谷。 We have to pass through a tunnel to reach the valley on the other side.

1731	随即	suíjí	adverb: immediately / soon after that	Zài jǐnjí tōngzhī fāchū hòu, yīshēng men suíjí gǎnwǎng shìgù xiànchǎng jìnxíng jiùyuán. 在紧急通知发出后，医生们随即赶往事故现场进行救援。 After the emergency notification was issued, the doctors immediately rushed to the scene of the accident to provide rescue.
1732	随身	suíshēn	verb: to carry with oneself	Wǒmen bù yīnggāi suíshēn xiédài tài duō qián, yǐmiǎn bèi dào huò diūshī. 我们不应该随身携带太多钱，以免被盗或丢失。 We should not carry too much money with us to avoid theft or loss.
1733	随手	suíshǒu	adverb: conveniently (when doing something) / without extra trouble	Tīngdào yǒurén hǎn jiùmìng, tā suíshǒu náqǐ yī gēn gùnzi chōng le guoqu. 听到有人喊救命，他随手拿起一根棍子冲了过去。 Upon hearing someone calling for help, he grabbed a stick that was nearby and ran over.
1734	随意	suíyì	adverb: as one wishes / at random	Qǐng bùyào suíyì gēnggǎi wǒmen de jìhuà, zhè kěnéng huì yǐngxiǎng zhěnggè xiàngmù de jìnchéng. 请不要随意更改我们的计划，这可能会影响整个项目的进程。 Please do not change our plan arbitrarily because it may affect the progress of the entire project.
1735	岁月	suìyuè	noun: years	Suízhe suìyuè de liúshì, tāmen de àiqíng yě jiànjiàn xiāoshī le. 随着岁月的流逝，他们的爱情也渐渐消失了。 With the passage of time, their love gradually disappeared.

1736	损坏	sǔnhuài	verb: to damage	Tā de chēzi shòu dào le yī cì zhuàngjī, zhěnggè chē tóu dōu bèi sǔnhuài le. 他的车子受到了一次撞击，整个车头都被损坏了。 His car was hit and the whole front was damaged.
1737	索赔	suǒpéi	verb: to claim damages / to ask for compensation	Tā yīnwèi chēhuò shòushāng, zhèngzài xiàng bǎoxiǎn gōngsī tíchū suǒpéi. 他因为车祸受伤，正在向保险公司提出索赔。 He is claiming compensation from the insurance company for the injuries he sustained in the car accident.
1738	索性	suǒxìng	adverb: might as well / simply / just	Zhè jiàn shìqíng yǐjīng wúfǎ wǎnhuí, wǒmen suǒxìng jiù fàngqì ba. 这件事情已经无法挽回，我们索性就放弃吧。 We can't undo what has been done, so we might as well just give up.
1739	塌	tā	verb: to collapse / to fall down	Dìzhèn dǎozhì nà zuò dàlóu tā le, xǔduō rén bèi mái zài le fèixū xià. 地震导致那座大楼塌了，许多人被埋在了废墟下。 The earthquake caused the building to collapse, and many people were buried under the rubble.
1740	踏实	tāshi	adjective: having peace of mind / anxiety-free	Wèntí méiyǒu jiějué, wǒ jiù méifǎ shuì de tāshi. 问题没有解决，我就没法睡得踏实。 I can't sleep peacefully if the problem is not solved.

1741	泰斗	tàidǒu	noun: a respected, eminent, and highly knowledgeable person or an expert in a particular field	Zhè wèi jiàoshòu shì guójì shùxué jiè de quánwēi tàidǒu, zài shùxué lǐngyù yǒuzhe jí gāo de shēngwàng. 这位教授是国际数学界的权威泰斗，在数学领域有着极高的声望。 This professor is a renowned authority in the international mathematics community and has a high reputation in this field.
1742	台风	táifēng	noun: hurricane / typhoon	Táifēng jíjiāng dēnglù hǎi'àn, wǒmen yào zhùyì fángfàn cuòshī. 台风即将登陆海岸，我们要注意防范措施。 The typhoon is about to make landfall, we need to take precautionary measures.
1743	太空	tàikōng	noun: outer space	Hàohàn de yǔzhòu tàikōng, háiyǒu wúxiàn de mìmi dēngdài zhe wǒmen qù tànsuǒ. 浩瀚的宇宙太空，还有无限的秘密等待着我们去探索。 The vast expanse of outer space holds infinite secrets waiting for us to explore.
1744	坦白	tǎnbái	verb: to confess	Jǐngchá yòng le hěn cháng shíjiān cái ràng zuìfàn tǎnbái chu zhēnxiàng. 警察用了很长时间才让罪犯坦白出真相。 It took the police a long time to get the criminal to confess the truth.
1745	探测	tàncè	verb: to explore / to sound / to probe	Léidá tàncè dào le fēijī de wèizhi bìng xiàng jīzǔ fāsòng le jǐnggào xìn hào. 雷达探测到了飞机的位置并向机组发送了警告信号。 The radar detected the position of the airplane and sent a warning signal to the crew.

1746	瘫痪	tānhuàn	verb: to paralyse	Zhè wèi yùndòngyuán zài bǐsài zhōng jǐzhuī shòushāng, bùxìng dǎozhì xiàbànshēn tānhuàn le. 这位运动员在比赛中脊椎受伤，不幸导致下半身瘫痪了。 The athlete suffered a spinal injury during the competition, which unfortunately caused paralysis of the lower body.
1747	贪婪	tānlán	noun: greed	Wǒmen bùnéng yīnwèi tānlán ér xīshēng wǒmen de dàodé hé jiàzhíguān. 我们不能因为贪婪而牺牲我们的道德和价值观。 We should not sacrifice our ethics and values because of greed.
1748	叹气	tàrqì	verb: to sigh	Tā tàn le yīkǒuqì, cái bǎ kǔnǎo de shìqíng gàosu le wǒ. 她叹了一口气，才把苦恼的事情告诉了我。 She sighed before telling me about her troubles.
1749	摊儿	tānr	noun: street vendor / stall / stand	Zài zǎocān shíjiān, zhègè tānr de dòujiāng hé yóutiáo chángcháng bèi qiǎnggòu yīkōng. 在早餐时间，这个摊儿的豆浆和油条常常被抢购一空。 At breakfast time, the soy milk and fried dough sticks from this food stall are often sold out quickly.
1750	探索	tànsuǒ	verb: to explore / to probe	Zhè cì lǚxíng de mùdì shì tànsuǒ dāngdì de wénhuà hé lìshǐ. 这次旅行的目的是探索当地的文化和历史。 The purpose of this trip is to explore the local culture and history.

1751	探讨	tàntǎo	verb: to discuss (commonly used in academic or intellectual discussions)	Wǒmen xūyào tàntǎo rúhé gèng hǎo de lìyòng xiànyǒu zīyuán. 我们需要探讨如何更好地利用现有资源。 We need to discuss how to better utilize our existing resources.
1752	探望	tànwàng	verb: to visit (often used to describe the act of visiting someone who is sick or in need of support)	Wǒmen mǎi le yīxiē shuǐguǒ hé xiānhuā qù tànwàng zhèngzài zhùyuàn de nǎinai. 我们买了一些水果和鲜花去探望正在住院的奶奶。 We bought some fruits and flowers to visit our grandmother who is in the hospital.
1753	贪污	tānwū	noun: corruption	Zhè wèi guānyuán yīnwèi shèxián tānwū ér bèi miǎnzhí. 这位官员因为涉嫌贪污而被免职。 The official was dismissed for alleged corruption.
1754	弹性	tánxìng	noun: elasticity	Zhèzhǒng cáiliào yǒu hěn hǎo de tánxìng, kěyǐ cháng shíjiān bǎochí xíngzhuàng bùbiàn. 这种材料有很好的弹性，可以长时间保持形状不变。 This material has excellent elasticity and can maintain its shape for a long time.
1755	糖葫芦	tánghúlu	noun: sugarcoated haws on a stick	Tánghúlu de wàicéng shì yī céng hòu hòu de tángyī, lǐmiàn shì shuǐguǒ huòzhě jiānguǒ. 糖葫芦的外层是一层厚厚的糖衣，里面是水果或者坚果。 The outer layer of tanghulu is a thick layer of sugar, and inside there are fruits or nuts.
1756	倘若	tǎngruò	conjunction: if / in case of / supposing	Tǎngruò nǐ cuòguò le zhè cì jīhuì, kěnéng jiù méiyǒu dì'èrcì le. 倘若你错过了这次机会，可能就没有第二次了。 If you miss this opportunity, there may not be a second one.

1757	掏	tāo	verb: to take out / to fish out (from pocket)	Tā tāochū shǒujī, gěi péngyou pāi le yī zhāng zhàopiàn. 她掏出手机，给朋友拍了一张照片。 She took out her mobile phone and took a photo of her friend.
1758	陶瓷	táocí	noun: ceramics / porcelain	Zhè jiā bówùguǎn zhǎnshì le láizì gǔdài wénmíng shíqī de xǔduō táocí qìwù. 这家博物馆展示了来自古代文明时期的许多陶瓷器物。 This museum exhibits many ceramic artifacts from ancient civilizations.
1759	讨价还价	tǎojià huánjià	verb: to bargain / to haggle over price	Tā shànyú tǎojià huánjià, wúlùn zài nǎlǐ dōu néng mǎi dào yōuhuì de jiàgé. 她善于讨价还价，无论在哪里都能买到优惠的价格。 She is good at negotiating and can always get a favorable price no matter where she goes.
1760	淘气	táoqì	noun: naughty / mischievous	Wǒ xiǎoshíhou fēicháng táoqì, jīngcháng rě māma shēngqì. 我小时候非常淘气，经常惹妈妈生气。 I was very mischievous when I was a child and often made my mother angry.
1761	淘汰	táotài	verb: to eliminate through selection / to phase out	Zài jìngzhēng jīliè de shìchǎng shàng, zhǐyǒu bùduàn chuàngxīn cái néng bìmiǎn bèi táotài. 在竞争激烈的市场上，只有不断创新才能避免被淘汰。 In a highly competitive market, only continuous innovation can prevent one from being phased out.

1762	滔滔不绝	tāotāo bùjué	idiom: to pour words in a steady flow / to talk non-stop	Zhège yǎnjiǎng zhě tāotāo bùjué de miáoshù le tā de jīnglì hé chénggōng zhī lù. 这个演讲者滔滔不绝地描述了他的经历和成功之路。 The speaker was describing his experiences and the road to his success in an endless stream of words.
1763	特长	tècháng	noun: personal strength / one's special ability or strong points	Tā de tècháng shì huàhuà, zuòpǐn bèi duō jiā huàláng shōucáng zhǎnlǎn. 他的特长是画画，作品被多家画廊收藏展览。 His specialty is painting, and his works have been collected and exhibited by many galleries.
1764	特定	tèdìng	adjective: special / specific / particular / designated / restricted to a certain scope or area	Zhège wèntí zhǐyǒu tèdìng de zhuānyèrénshì cái néng jiějué. 这个问题只有特定的专业人士才能解决。 This problem can only be solved by special professionals.
1765	特色	tèsè	noun: distinguishing feature or quality / characteristic	Zhège chéngshì de lǚyóu tèshè shì gǔ jiànzhù hé chuántǒng wénhuà. 这个城市的旅游特色是古建筑和传统文化。 The touristic feature of this city is ancient architecture and traditional culture.
1766	提拔	tíbá	verb: to promote to a higher job	Tā yīnwèi chūsè de biǎoxiàn bèi tíbá wéi tuándù de lǐngdǎo. 他因为出色的表现被提拔为团队的领导。 He was promoted to be the leader of the team due to his outstanding performance.
1767	题材	tícái	noun: subject matter / theme	Zhège diànyǐng de tícái fēicháng jù yǒu zhēngyìxìng. 这个电影的题材非常具有争议性。 The theme of this movie is highly controversial.

1768	提炼	tíliàn	verb: to extract (ore, minerals, etc.) / to refine / to purify	Zhè jiā gōngsī shǐyòng gāokējì shǒuduàn tíliàn shíyóu. 这家公司使用高科技手段提炼石油。 This company uses high-tech methods to extract crude oil.
1769	体谅	tǐliàng	verb: to empathize / to show understanding and sympathy for	Tā zhèngzài jīnglì yīxiē kùnnan, wǒmen yīnggāi tǐliàng tā de chǔjìng, jǐyǔ tā zhīchí hé bāngzhù. 他正在经历一些困难，我们应该体谅他的处境，给予他支持和帮助。 He is going through some difficulties. We should understand his situation and give him support as well as help.
1770	体面	tǐmiàn	adjective: honorable / decent	Dāng nǐ qù miànshì shí, yīdìngyào chuān de tǐmiàn, gěi miànshì guān liúxià hǎo de dìyī yìnxiàng. 当你去面试时，一定要穿得体面，给面试官留下好的第一印象。 When you go for an interview, you must dress appropriately to leave a good first impression on the interviewer.
1771	提示	tíshì	verb: to prompt / to point out	Yínháng fā lái xīnxi títì wǒ xiūgǎi mìmǎ yǐ jiāqiáng zhàngù ānquán. 银行发来信息提示我修改密码以加强账户安全。 The bank sent a message reminding me to change my password in order to strengthen my account security.

1772	体系	tǐxì	noun: system / setup (refers to a comprehensive framework or organized set of ideas, principles, structures, and practices)	Wǒmen xūyào yī gè gèngjiā kāifàng, bāoróng de jiàoyù tǐxì, ràng měi gè xuésheng dōu néng yǒu píngděng de jīhuì. 我们需要一个更加开放、包容的教育体系，让每个学生都能有平等的机会。 We need a more open and inclusive educational system, so that every student can have equal opportunities.
1773	提议	tíyì	noun: proposal / motion	Zài huìyì shàng, tā tíchū le yīxiē fēicháng yǒu jiànshèxìng de tíyì, ràng dàjiā dōu shòuyìfěiqiǎn. 在会议上，他提出了一些非常有建设性的提议，让大家都受益匪浅。 At the meeting, he brought up some very constructive proposals that benefited everyone greatly.
1774	舔	tiǎn	verb: to lick	Māomī huì jīngcháng tiǎn zìjǐ de máofà, bǎochí zìjǐ de shēntǐ gānjìng zhěngjié. 猫咪会经常舔自己的毛发，保持自己的身体干净整洁。 Cats often lick their own fur to keep their bodies clean and tidy.
1775	天才	tiāncái	noun: talent / gift / genius	Tā sān suì jiù huì tán gāngqín le, zhēnshi gè xiǎo tiāncái! 他三岁就会弹钢琴了，真是个小天才！ He was able to play the piano at the age of three. What a little genius!

1776	田径	tiánjìng	noun: track and field / athletics	Tā shì yī míng chūsè de tiánjìng yùndòngyuán, céng zài duō xiàng bǐsài zhōng huòdé le guànjūn. 她是一名出色的田径运动员，曾在多项比赛中获得了冠军。 She is an excellent track and field athlete who has won championships in many competitions.
1777	天伦之乐	tiānlún zhīlè	idiom: family happiness (that comes from being with one's family and enjoying their company)	Chúxī zhī yè, quánjiā rén huānjù yītáng, gòngxiǎng tiānlún zhīlè. 除夕之夜，全家人欢聚一堂，共享天伦之乐。 On New Year's Eve, the entire family gathered to enjoy the happiness of being together.
1778	天然气	tiānránqì	noun: natural gas	Gāi guó yōngyǒu fēngfù de tiānránqì zīyuán, chéngwéi le zhòngyào de néngyuán chūkǒu guó. 该国拥有丰富的天然气资源，成为了重要的能源出口国。 This country has abundant natural gas resources and has become an important energy exporting country.
1779	天生	tiānshēng	adjective: innate / natural / inherent	Zhège gēshǒu tiānshēng jiù yǒu yī fù hǎo sāngzi, chànggē fēicháng dòngtīng. 这个歌手天生就有一副好嗓子，唱歌非常动听。 This singer is naturally gifted with a great voice, and sings very beautifully.
1780	天堂	tiāntáng	noun: paradise / heaven	Tiāntáng shì duōshù zōngjiào suǒ miáoshù de línghún yǒngshēng de lǐxiǎng zhī dì. 天堂是多数宗教所描述的灵魂永生的理想之地。 Heaven is the ideal destination of eternal life described in most religions.

1781	天文	tiānwén	noun: astronomy	Tiānwénxuéjiā lìyòng tiānwénxué zhīshi hé shùjù lái jiěshì hé yùcè rìshí, yuèshí děng tiānwén xiànniàng. 天文学家利用天文学知识和数据来解释和预测日食、月食等天文现象。 Astronomers use their knowledge and data to explain and predict astronomical phenomena such as solar and lunar eclipses.
1782	挑拨	tiǎobō	verb: to instigate / to sow discord	Nàge rén zǒngshì xiǎngfāngshèfǎ de tiǎobō wǒmen zhījiān de guānxi. 那个人总是想方设法地挑拨我们之间的关系。 That person always tries to sow discord between us.
1783	调和	tiáohé	verb: to reconcile / to mediate	Zuòwéi jiātíng zhǎngbèi, tā jīngcháng bànyǎn tiáohé jiātíng chōngtū de juésè. 作为家庭长辈，她经常扮演调和家庭冲突的角色。 As a family elder, she often plays the role of reconciling family conflicts.
1784	调剂	tiáoji	verb: to balance / to harmonize	Lǐngdǎo tōngcháng xūyào fāhuī tiáoji zuòyòng, xiétiáo yuángōng jiān de fēnzhēng. 领导通常需要发挥调剂作用，协调员工间的纷争。 Leaders usually need to play a mediating role to coordinate disputes between employees.
1785	调节	tiáojié	verb: to adjust / to regulate / to reconcile	Rénmen xūyào xuéhuì yǒuxiào tiáojié zìjǐ de qíngxù, yǐ bǎochí xīnlǐ jiànkāng. 人们需要学会有效调节自己的情绪，以保持心理健康。 People need to learn to regulate their emotions effectively to maintain mental health.

1786	调解	tiáojiě	verb: to mediate / to make peace	Fǎyuàn zài mínhì ànjiàn zhōng tōngcháng huì chángshì tōngguò tiáojiě lái jiějué jiūfēn. 法院在民事案件中通常会尝试通过调解来解决纠纷。 Courts typically attempt to resolve civil disputes through mediation.
1787	条款	tiáokuǎn	noun: clause / article / term (in a formal document)	Wǒmen xūyào zài xiéyì zhōng míngquè guīdìng fùkuǎn de tiáokuǎn hé fāngshì. 我们需要在协议中明确规定付款的条款和方式。 We need to specify the payment terms and methods in the agreement.
1788	条理	tiáolǐ	noun: order / arrangement / system / structure (It refers to a logical and organized way of presenting or organizing information, ideas, or objects.)	Wénzhāng yào yǒu qīngxī de tiáolǐ jiégòu, fǒuzé dúzhě kěnéng huì gǎndào kùnhuò, shīqù yuèdú de xìngqù. 文章要有清晰的条理结构，否则读者可能会感到困惑，失去阅读的兴趣。 An article should have a clear and organized structure, otherwise readers may feel confused and lose interest in reading.
1789	调料	tiáoliào	noun: flavouring / seasoning	Zhīshì hé hēihújiāo shì kǎo pīsa shí chángyòng de tiáoliào. 芝士和黑胡椒是烤比萨时常用的调料。 Cheese and black pepper are commonly used seasonings for baking pizza.
1790	挑剔	tiāoti	adjective: picky / fussy	Tā zǒngshì hěn tiāoti, duìyú shíwù hé zhùsù tiáojiàn dōu yāoqiú hěn gāo. 她总是很挑剔，对于食物和住宿条件都要求很高。 She is always very picky and has high standards for food and accommodation.

1791	挑衅	tiǎoxìn	verb: to provoke	Tā yīzhí zài tiǎoxìn lǎoshī, zuìzhōng bèi kāichú le. 他一直在挑衅老师，最终被开除了。 He kept provoking the teacher and was eventually expelled.
1792	条约	tiáoyuē	noun: treaty / pact	Liǎngguó zhījiān qiānshǔ le yī fèn màoùyì tiáoyuē, yǐ cùjìn shuāngfāng màoùyì yǔ jīngjì hézuò. 两国之间签署了一份贸易条约，以促进双方贸易与经济合作。 A treaty was signed between the two countries to promote trade and economic cooperation.
1793	跳跃	tiàoyuè	verb: to jump / to hop	Duǎnpǎo xuǎnshǒu xūyào kuàisù pǎobù tiàoyuè, yǐ xùnsù dádào zuìgāo sùdù. 短跑选手需要快速跑步跳跃，以迅速达到最高速度。 Sprinters need to run and jump quickly in order to reach their top speed.
1794	挺拔	tǐngbá	adjective: tall and straight	Tā de gèzi suī bù gāo, dàn shēnxíng què fēicháng tǐngbá, chōngmǎn le zìxìn hé lìliang. 他的个子虽不高，但身形却非常挺拔，充满了自信和力量。 Although he is not tall, his body is very upright, full of confidence and strength.
1795	停泊	tíngbó	verb: to anchor / to moor (of a ship)	Zhèxiē huòlún tíngbó zài gǎngkǒu, děngdài xièhuò. 这些货轮停泊在港口，等待卸货。 These cargo ships are moored at the port, waiting for unloading.

1796	停顿	tíngdùn	verb: to pause (in speech)	Tā tíngdùn le yīxià, sīsuǒ le yīhuìr, cái huídá le wǒ de wèntí. 她停顿了一下，思索了一会儿，才回答了我的问题。 She paused for a moment, thought for a while, and then answered my question.
1797	停滞	tíngzhì	verb: to stagnate	Yóuyú zhǒngzhǒng yuányīn, zhège jìhuà yǐjīng tíngzhì le hǎo jǐge yuè. 由于种种原因，这个计划已经停滞了好几个月。 For various reasons, this plan has been in a state of stagnation for several months.
1798	亭子	tíngzi	noun: pavilion	Wǒmen zài gōngyuán lǐ de tíngzi lǐ hēchá liáotiān, dùguò le yī gè měihǎo de xiàwǔ. 我们在公园里的亭子里喝茶聊天，度过了一个美好的下午。 We spent a lovely afternoon chatting and drinking tea in the park pavilion.
1799	同胞	tóngbāo	noun: brother or sister by blood / fellow citizen / compatriot	Zài yùdào kùnnan de shíhou, wǒmen de tóngbāo zǒngshì nénggòu hùxiāng fúchí. 在遇到困难的时候，我们的同胞总是能够互相扶持。 Our compatriots always support each other in times of difficulties.
1800	统筹兼顾	tǒngchóu jiāngù	idiom: an overall plan taking into account all factors	Zài juécè guòchéng zhōng, yào chōngfèn kǎolǜ gè fāngmiàn yīnsù, zuòdào tǒngchóu jiāngù. 在决策过程中，要充分考虑各方面因素，做到统筹兼顾。 In the decision-making process, all factors should be fully considered in order to achieve a balance.