

HSK 6 Vocabulary With Sentence Examples 1901-2000

NO.	Character	Pinyin	English	Sentences
1901	无动于衷	wúdòngyúzhōng	idiom: indifferent / unconcerned	Duìyú fùqīn qùshì de xiāoxi, tā biǎoxiàn chū yī fù wúdòngyúzhōng de yàngzi. 对于父亲去世的消息，他表现出一副无动于衷的样子。 He appeared indifferent upon hearing the news of his father's death.
1902	无非	wúfēi	adverb: nothing but / no more than / simply	Tā sāhuǎng wúfēi shì wèile cóng wǒ zhèlǐ huòqǔ gèng duō de qián. 他撒谎无非是为了从我这里获取更多的钱。 He lied simply to get more money from me.
1903	乌黑	wūhēi	adjective: jet-black / dark	Tā de wàibiǎo ràng rén yìnxiàng shēnkè, tèbié shì nà tóu wūhēi de chángfà. 她的外表让人印象深刻，特别是那头乌黑的长发。 Her appearance is striking, especially her long dark hair.
1904	误解	wùjiě	noun: misunderstanding	Tāmen zhījiān de wùjiě shì yīnwèi bǐcǐ zhījiān quēfá gōutōng. 他们之间的误解是因为彼此之间缺乏沟通。 The misunderstanding between them is due to a lack of communication.

1905	无精打采	wújīng dǎcǎi	idiom: dispirited / listless / in low spirits	Zhè duàn shíjiān wǒ de shēntǐ zhuàngkuàng yīzhí bù hǎo, měitiān dōu shì wújīng dǎcǎi de. 这段时间我的身体状况一直不好，每天都是无精打采的。 My health condition has been poor during this period, and I have felt listless every day.
1906	无可奉告	wúkěfènggào	idiom: no comment	Zhè shì wǒmen gōngsī de shāngyè jīmì, wúkěfènggào. 这是我们公司的商业机密，无可奉告。 This is a trade secret of our company and I have nothing more to disclose.
1907	无可奈何	wúkěnàihé	idiom: to have no alternative / to have no way out	Miànduì tūrúqílái de dàyǔ, wǒmen zhǐnéng wúkěnàihé de bèi kùn zài shìnèi. 面对突如其来的大雨，我们只能无可奈何地被困在室内。 Faced with the sudden heavy rain, there was nothing we could do but be trapped indoors.
1908	无赖	wúlài	noun: rascal / hoodlum / hooligan	Bùyào qīngyì xiāngxìn zhège wúlài, tā zǒngshì shuōhuǎng. 不要轻易相信这个无赖，他总是说谎。 Don't trust this hooligan easily, he always lies.

1909	无理取闹	wúlǐqǔnào	idiom: to make trouble without reason / to be deliberately provocative	Tā de nǚpéngyou jīngcháng wúlǐqǔnào, zhè ràng tā hěn tóuténg. 他的女朋友经常无理取闹，这让他很头疼。 His girlfriend often makes trouble for no reason, which brings him headaches.
1910	物美价廉	wùměijiàlián	idiom: (of a commodity) cheap but good	Wǒ zhǎodào le yī kuǎn wùměijiàlián de shǒujī, bǐ tónglèi chǎnpǐn piányi hěn duō. 我找到了一款物美价廉的手机，比同类产品便宜很多。 I found a phone that is cost-effective and cheaper than similar products.
1911	污蔑	wūmiè	verb: to slander / to smear	Zhèxiē bùshí de yáoán shì tā gùyì biānzào chulai wūmiè wǒ de. 这些不实的谣言是他故意编造出来污蔑我的。 These unfounded rumors are deliberately fabricated by him to slander me.
1912	无能为力	wúnéngwéili	idiom: powerless / helpless	Miànduì zìránzāihài, rénlei chángcháng huì gǎndào zìjǐ wúnéngwéili. 面对自然灾害，人类常常会感到自己无能为力。 In the face of natural disasters, humans often feel powerless.

1913	无穷无尽	wúqióngwújìn	adjective: endless / boundless / infinite	Wǒmen de xiǎngxiàng lì sìhū shì wúqióngwújìn de, kěyǐ chuàngzào chū wúshù qímiào de gùshi hé xiǎngfǎ. 我们的想象力似乎是无穷无尽的，可以创造出无数奇妙的故事和想法。 Our imagination appears to be limitless, as it can create countless wonderful stories and ideas.
1914	侮辱	wǔrǔ	verb: to insult / to humiliate / to dishonor	Tā de yáncí wǔrǔ le wǒ de jiārén, ràng wǒ fēicháng shēngqì. 他的言辞侮辱了我的家人，让我非常生气。 His words insulted my family, which made me very angry.
1915	务实	wùshí	adjective: pragmatic	Zài miànduì wèntí shí, wǒmen yào bǎochí wùshí de tàidu. 在面对问题时，我们要保持务实的态度。 When facing problems, it's important for us to maintain a pragmatic attitude.
1916	无微不至	wúwēibùzhì	idiom: meticulously / with great care	Wǒ de nǚyǒu duì wǒ zhàogu de wúwēibùzhì, ràng wǒ gǎnshòu dào nóng nóng de àiyì. 我的女友对我照顾得无微不至，让我感受到浓浓的爱意。 My girlfriend takes care of me with attention to detail, making me feel her deep love.

1917	武侠	wǔxiá	noun: martial arts chivalry (Chinese genre)	Zài wǔxiá xiǎoshuō zhōng, xiákèmen zǒng shì yǐ bǎohù ruòxiǎo hé wéihù zhèngyì wéi jǐrèn. 在武侠小说中，侠客们总是以保护弱小和维护正义为己任。 In martial arts novels, heroes always take it as their responsibility to protect the weak and uphold justice.
1918	诬陷	wūxiàn	verb: to plant false evidence against somebody / to frame	Tā yīzài wūxiàn wǒmen gōngsī de chǎnpǐn zhìliàng, qǐtú pòhuài wǒmen de shēngyù. 他一再诬陷我们公司的产品质量，企图破坏我们的声誉。 He repeatedly slandered the quality of our company's products, attempting to damage our reputation.
1919	无忧无虑	wúyōuwúlǜ	idiom: carefree and without worries	Rénmen cháng shuō tóngnián de shēnghuó shì wúyōuwúlǜ de. 人们常说童年的生活是无忧无虑的。 People often say that childhood is carefree.
1920	无知	wúzhī	noun: ignorance	Bùyào hàipà chéngrèn zìjǐ de wúzhī, yīnwèi xuéxí shì yī gè yǒnghéng de guòchéng. 不要害怕承认自己的无知，因为学习是一个永恒的过程。 Don't be afraid to admit your ignorance, because learning is an eternal process.

1921	武装	wǔzhuāng	verb: to equip (or supply) with arms	Tāmen juéding wǔzhuāng qǐyì, fǎnduì zhèngfǔ duì rénmin de cánbào xíngwéi. 他们决定武装起义，反对政府对人民的残暴行为。 They decided to arm themselves and stage an uprising against the government's cruel actions against the people.
1922	物资	wùzī	noun: goods and materials	Zhège guójiā jíxū gèng duō de wùzī lái huǎnjiě dāngqián de wēijī. 这个国家急需更多的物资来缓解当前的危机。 This country urgently needs more supplies to alleviate the current crisis.
1923	溪	xī	noun: small stream / rivulet	Tā zài xiǎoxī pángbiān jiàn le yī gè piàoliang de xiǎowū. 他在小溪旁边建了一个漂亮的小屋。 He built a beautiful cabin by a stream.
1924	细胞	xìbāo	noun: cell (biology)	Xìbāo bùduàn fēnliè hé gēngxīn, zhè shì réntǐ shēngzhǎng fāyù guòchéng de yībùfēn. 细胞不断分裂和更新，这是人体生长发育过程的一部分。 Cells continuously divide and renew, which is a part of the human body's growth and development process.

1925	媳妇	xífu	noun: wife	Wǒ hěn xìngyùn néng zhǎodào zhèyàng yī gè piàoliang de xīfu. 我很幸运能找到这样一个漂亮的媳妇。 I am fortunate to have found such a beautiful wife.
1926	膝盖	xīgài	noun: knee	Wǒ zuìjìn zài pǎobù shí bù xiǎoxīn shuāi le yī jiāo, dǎozhì xīgài shòushāng le. 我最近在跑步时不小心摔了一跤，导致膝盖受伤了。 I accidentally fell while running recently and injured my knee.
1927	袭击	xíjī	noun: a surprise attack / raid	Tā zài yèjiān jiētóu zāodào le yī qún qīngshàonián de xíjī, bèi qiǎngzǒu le suǒyǒu cáiwù. 他在夜间街头遭到了一群青少年的袭击，被抢走了所有财物。 He was attacked by a group of teenagers on the street at night and had all his belongings stolen.
1928	细菌	xìjūn	noun: bacterium / germ	Dàduōshù xìjūn duì rénǚ wúhài, dàn shǎoshù xìjūn kěyǐ yīnqǐ gèzhǒng chuánrǎnbìng. 大多数细菌对人体无害，但少数细菌可以引起各种传染病。 Most bacteria are harmless to the human body, but a few can cause various infectious diseases.

1929	系列	xìliè	noun: series / set	Zhè shì yīxiliè guānyú rénlei jìnhuà de yánjiūbàogào. 这是一系列关于人类进化的研究报告。 This is a series of research reports on human evolution.
1930	熄灭	xīmiè	verb: (of a fire, light, etc.) to go out / to die out / to stop burning	Xīmiè xiāngyān hòu, tā jiāng yāndì rēng jìn le lājītǒng. 熄灭香烟后，他将烟蒂扔进了垃圾桶。 After extinguishing the cigarette, he threw the cigarette butt into the garbage can.
1931	吸取	xīqǔ	verb: to absorb (information, knowledge, etc.) / to assimilate	Wǒmen yīnggāi cóng lìshǐ zhōng xīqǔ jīngyàn jiàoxùn, yǐbiàn bìmiǎn zài fàn xiāngtóng de cuòwù. 我们应该从历史中吸取经验教训，以便避免再犯相同的错误。 We should learn from history and draw lessons from it to avoid making the same mistakes again.
1932	昔日	xīrì	noun: former days / in the past	Zhèxiē jiù zhàopiàn ràng wǒ xiǎngqǐ le xīrì de měihǎo shíguāng. 这些旧照片让我想起了昔日的美好时光。 These old pictures reminded me of the good old days.

1933	牺牲	xīshēng	verb: to sacrifice oneself / to lay down one's life	Nà míng hùshi zài jiù rén de guòchéng zhōng bùxìng xīshēng le. 那名护士在救人的过程中不幸牺牲了。 The nurse unfortunately sacrificed her life in the process of saving people.
1934	习俗	xísú	noun: custom / tradition / convention	Zhège bùluò yǒu zìjǐ de dú tè xísú hé xìnyǎng. 这个部落有自己的独特习俗和信仰。 This tribe has its own unique customs and beliefs.
1935	喜闻乐见	xǐwén lèjiàn	idiom: to love to see and hear	Rénmen zǒngshì xǐwén lèjiàn de fēnxiǎng zìjǐ de chénggōng jīnglì. 人们总是喜闻乐见地分享自己的成功经历。 People always enjoy sharing their success stories.
1936	夕阳	xīyáng	noun: sunset	Xīyáng yǐngzhào zhe dàhǎi, yíngzào chū yīzhǒng mí rén de jǐngsè. 夕阳映照着大海，营造出一种迷人的景色。 The sunset reflected on the sea, creating a charming scenery.

1937	喜悦	xǐyuè	noun: joy / delight	Tīngdào le fùmǔ de biǎoyáng hé kěndìng, ràng wǒ gǎndào wēnnuǎn hé xǐyuè. 听到了父母的表扬和肯定，让我感到温暖和喜悦。 Hearing praise and recognition from my parents made me feel warm and joyful.
1938	细致	xìzhì	adjective: careful / meticulous	Zuòshì yào xìzhì cái néng bǎozhèng gōngzuò de zhìliàng hé xiàolǜ. 做事要细致才能保证工作的质量和效率。 Being meticulous is necessary in order to ensure the quality and efficiency of the work.
1939	霞	xiá	noun: rose-tinted sky or clouds at sunrise or sunset	Tàiyáng luò shān shí, tiānkōng zhōng de xiáguāng biànde géwài xuànlì. 太阳落山时，天空中的霞光变得格外绚丽。 When the sun sets, the rosy light in the sky becomes particularly beautiful.
1940	狭隘	xiá'ài	adjective: narrow-minded	Tā de xīnxiōng guòyú xiá'ài, chángcháng wèi yīdiǎn xiǎoshì dàchǎodànao. 她的心胸过于狭隘，常常为一点小事大吵大闹。 She's extremely narrow-minded and often makes a big fuss over trivial matters.

1941	峡谷	xiágǔ	noun: canyon / ravine / gorge	Zài xiágǔ zhōubiān, yǒu hěn duō kěyǐ lùyíng de yíngdì. 在峡谷周边，有很多可以露营的营地。 There are many campsites for camping around the canyon.
1942	夏令营	xiàlǐngyíng	noun: summer camp	Wǒ cānjiā le yī cì xiàlǐngyíng huódòng, jiéjiāo le bùshǎo xīn péngyou. 我参加了一次夏令营活动，结交了不少新朋友。 I participated in a summer camp and made many new friends.
1943	下属	xiàshǔ	noun: subordinate	Gōngsī lǐngdǎo yīn běnyuè xiāoshòu yèjì bùjiā ér duì xiàshǔ dàfāléitíng. 公司领导因本月销售业绩不佳而对下属大发雷霆。 The company leaders flew into a rage at their subordinates due to their poor sales performance this month.
1944	狭窄	xiázhǎi	adjective: narrow / cramped	Zhè tiáo xiǎoxiàng fēicháng xiázhǎi, zhǐnéng róngnà yī gè rén tōngguò. 这条小巷非常狭窄，只能容纳一个人通过。 This alley is very narrow and can only accommodate one person at a time.

1945	弦	xián	noun: string of a musical instrument	Jítā shang de yī gēn xián duàn le, wǒ xūyào mǎi yī gēn xīn de. 吉他上的一根弦断了，我需要买一根新的。 One string on the guitar is broken, and I need to buy a new one.
1946	嫌	xián	verb: to regard with disdain / to dislike and avoid	Wǒ xián zhè zhāng chuáng tài yìng le, suǒyǐ yòu mǎi le yī gè xīn de chuángdiàn. 我嫌这张床太硬了，所以又买了一个新的床垫。 I find this bed too hard, so I bought a new mattress.
1947	现场	xiànchǎng	noun: scene (of an incident)	Huǒzāi hòu, xiànchǎng yī piàn lángjí, dàn xìnghǎo méiyǒu rényuán shāngwáng. 火灾后，现场一片狼藉，但幸好没有人员伤亡。 After the fire, the scene was in a mess, but fortunately there were no casualties.
1948	现成	xiànchéng	adjective: ready-made / readily available	Nǐ kěyǐ zài wǎngshàng zhǎodào xiànchéng de shèjì fāng'àn, ránhòu jìnxíng xiūgǎi. 你可以在网上找到现成的设计方案，然后进行修改。 You can find ready-made design plans online and make adjustments to them.

1949	宪法	xiànfǎ	noun: constitution (law)	Zhōngguó de xiànfǎ shì yóu quánguó rénmin dàibiǎo dàhuì tōngguò de. 中国的宪法是由全国人民代表大会通过的。 The constitution of China was approved by the National People's Congress.
1950	陷害	xiànhài	verb: to frame up / to make a false charge against sb	Tā bèi xiànhài jìn le jiānyù, dàn hòulái bèi zhèngmíng shì yuānwang de. 他被陷害进了监狱，但后来被证明是冤枉的。 He was framed and sent to prison, but later he was proved innocent.
1951	闲话	xiánhuà	noun: gossip	Zài bèihòu shuō biéren xiánhuà shì fēicháng bù lǐmào de xíngwéi. 在背后说别人闲话是非常不礼貌的行为。 Talking behind someone's back is very impolite.
1952	贤惠	xiánhuì	adjective: (of a woman) amiable / wise and kind / perfect in her traditional roles	Tā de mǔqīn zǒngshì gǔlì tā chéngwéi yī gè wēnróu xiánhuì de nǚzǐ. 她的母亲总是鼓励她成为一个温柔贤惠的女子。 Her mother always encouraged her to be a gentle and virtuous woman.

1953	衔接	xiánjiē	verb: to join / to connect / to link up	Wèile gèng hǎo de xiánjiē shàngxiàwén, wǒ zài wénzhāng zhōng shǐyòng le yīxiē guòdù cí. 为了更好地衔接上下文，我在文章中使用了一些过渡词。 To better connect the ideas in my article, I used some transitional words.
1954	先进	xiānjìn	adjective: advanced (technology) / developed	Xiānjìn de yīliáo shèbèi hé jìshù zhèngzài wèi rénlei jiànkāng zuòchū zhòngyào de gòngxiàn. 先进的医疗设备和技术正在为人类健康做出重要的贡献。 Advanced medical devices and technologies are making important contributions to human health.
1955	鲜明	xiānmíng	adjective: clear-cut / distinctive / (of color) bright	Zài zhè běn xiǎoshuō zhōng, měi gè juésè dōu yǒu yī gè xiānmíng de gèxìng. 在这本小说中，每个角色都有一个鲜明的个性。 Each character in this novel has a distinctive personality.
1956	掀起	xiānqǐ	verb: to lift / to raise / (figuratively) to trigger / to set off (a wave of popularity, controversy, etc.)	Suízhe réngōngzhìnéng jìshù de fāzhǎn, jīqìrén chǎnyè zhèng xiānqǐ yī gǔ xīn de géming fēngcháo. 随着人工智能技术的发展，机器人产业正掀起一股新的革命风潮。 With the development of artificial intelligence technology, the robotics industry is beginning a new revolutionary trend.

1957	先前	xiānqián	adverb: before / previously	Zài xiānqián de bǐsài zhōng, wǒmen yíng le duìshǒu. 在先前的比赛中，我们赢了对手。 In the previous match, we won against our opponent.
1958	馅儿	xiànr	noun: (of food) filling / stuffing	Jiǔcài xiànr de jiǎozi shì wǒ de zuì ài. 韭菜馅儿的饺子是我的最爱。 Dumplings with chive filling are my favorite.
1959	陷入	xiànrù	verb: to sink into / to land in (a predicament)	Tūrúqílái de èhào shǐ tā xiànrù jí dà de bēitòng zhīzhōng. 突如其来的噩耗使他陷入极大的悲痛之中。 The sudden bad news plunged him into great sadness.
1960	线索	xiànsuǒ	noun: clue / trail / lead	Tāmen yánzhe xiànsuǒ sōuchá, zuìzhōng zhǎodào le shīzōng de hái zi. 他们沿着线索搜查，最终找到了失踪的孩子。 They followed the clues and eventually found the missing child.

1961	纤维	xiānwéi	noun: fiber	Yángmáo shì yīzhǒng tiānrán de xiānwéi cáiliào. 羊毛是一种天然的纤维材料。 Wool is a natural fiber material.
1962	嫌疑	xiányí	noun: suspicion	Yóuyú quēfá zhèngjù, tā bèi shìfàng, dàn xiányí bìng méiyǒu wánquán xiāochú. 由于缺乏证据，他被释放，但嫌疑并没有完全消除。 He was released due to lack of evidence, but the suspicion has not been completely eliminated.
1963	显著	xiǎnzhù	adjective: notable / outstanding / remarkable	Zhè běn shū de chūbǎn duì xuéshùjiè de gòngxiàn shì xiǎnzhù de. 这本书的出版对学术界的贡献是显著的。 The publication of this book has made a significant contribution to the academic community.
1964	现状	xiànzhuàng	noun: current situation / status quo	Zhèngfǔ zhèngzài nǔlì gǎishàn dāngdì de jiàoyù xiànzhuàng. 政府正在努力改善当地的教育现状。 The government is working hard to improve the local educational situation.

1965	巷	xiàng	noun: lane / alley	Zhè tiáo xiàngzi lǐ yǒu hěn duō xiǎo shāngdiàn hé cānguǎn. 这条巷子里有很多小商店和餐馆。 There are many small shops and restaurants in this alley.
1966	相差	xiāngchà	verb: to differ	Zhè liǎng kuǎn shǒujī de shèxiàngtóu xiàngsù xiāngchà hěn dà. 这两款手机的摄像头像素相差很大。 These two mobile phones have a significant difference in camera pixels.
1967	向导	xiàngdǎo	noun: guide (in traveling) / escort	Wǒmen de xiàngdǎo fēicháng rèqíng hé zhuānyè, ràng zhěnggè lǚxíng guòchéng shífēn yúkuài. 我们的向导非常热情和专业，让整个旅行过程十分愉快。 Our guide was very enthusiastic and professional, making the entire trip very enjoyable.
1968	相等	xiāngděng	verb: to be equal	Zhè liǎng gè gōngyù de miànjī xiāngděng, dàn zūjīn què bùtóng. 这两个公寓的面积相等，但租金却不同。 The areas of these two apartments are equal, but the rents are different.

1969	想方设法	xiǎngfāngshèfǎ ǎ	idiom: to do everything possible / to try every means	Tā xiǎngfāngshèfǎ zhuànqián jiùshì wèile néng zài zhè zuò chéngshì lǐ mǎi yī tào fángzi. 他想方设法赚钱就是为了能在这座城市里买一套房子。 He is trying every possible means to make money so that he can buy a house in this city.
1970	相辅相成	xiāngfǔxiāngchéng héng	idiom: to complement one other	Xuéxí hé shíjiàn shì xiāngfǔxiāngchéng de. 学习和实践是相辅相成的。 Learning and practice complement each other.
1971	向来	xiànglái	adverb: always / all along	Tā xiànglái shì yī gè yǒu nàixīn de rén, yīncǐ zài gōngzuò zhōng fēicháng shòuhuānyíng. 他向来是一个有耐心的人，因此在工作中非常受欢迎。 He has always been a patient person, therefore he is very popular at work.
1972	响亮	xiǎngliàng	adjective: loud and clear / resounding	Zhège yǎnjiǎng yíngdé le tīngzhòng de xiǎngliàng zhǎngshēng. 这个演讲赢得了听众的响亮掌声。 The speech got a loud applause from the audience.

1973	镶嵌	xiāngqiàn	verb: to inlay / to embed / to set (e.g., a jewel in a ring)	Zhè méi jièzhi shàngmiàn xiāngqiàn zhe yī kē piàoliang de lánbǎoshí. 这枚戒指上面镶嵌着一颗漂亮的蓝宝石。 There is a beautiful blue sapphire set in this ring.
1974	向往	xiàngwǎng	verb: to yearn for / to look forward to	Tā xiàngwǎng nénggòu qù yuǎnfāng lǚyóu, tàn suǒ bùtóng de wénhuà hé fēngjǐng. 她向往能够去远方旅游，探索不同的文化和风景。 She yearns to be able to travel to faraway places, exploring different cultures and landscapes.
1975	相应	xiāngyìng	verb: to correspond	Suízhe gōngsī guīmó de kuòdà, wǒmen xūyào xiāngyìng de zēngjiā yuángōng shùliàng. 随着公司规模扩大，我们需要相应地增加员工数量。 As the company expands, we need to correspondingly increase the number of employees.
1976	响应	xiǎngyìng	verb: to answer / to respond to	Tóngxué men jījí xiǎngyìng xuéxiào de hàozhào, wèi zāiqū de xiǎopéngyǒu juānkǎn juānwù. 同学们积极响应学校的号召，为灾区的小朋友捐款捐物。 The classmates responded actively to the school's call and donated money and goods for the children in the disaster-stricken area.

1977	乡镇	xiāngzhèn	noun: village and towns / small towns in general	Zhè shì yī tiáo liánjiē duōge xiāngzhèn de gōnglù, fāngbiàn le dāngdì jūmín de chūxíng. 这是一条连接多个乡镇的公路，方便了当地居民的出行。 This is a road that connects several townships, making it convenient for local residents to travel.
1978	消除	xiāochú	verb: to eliminate / to remove / to clear up	Tǎnchéngxiāngjiàn shì xiāochú wùhuì de zuìhǎo bànfǎ. 坦诚相见是消除误会的最好办法。 Being frank and honest with each other is the best way to eliminate misunderstandings.
1979	消毒	xiāodú	verb: to disinfect / to sterilize	Wǒmen xūyào zuò hǎo shǒubù xiāodú, yǐ bìmiǎn bìngjūn hé bìngdú de chuánbō. 我们需要做好手部消毒，以避免病菌和病毒的传播。 We need to practice hand disinfection to avoid the spread of bacteria and viruses.
1980	消防	xiāofáng	noun: fire prevention and control	Gōnggòngchǎngsuǒ yīng shèzhì xiāofáng qìcái hé shèshī, fāngbiàn zài jǐnjí qíngkuàng xià shǐyòng. 公共场所应设置消防器材和设施，方便在紧急情况下使用。 Public places should be equipped with fire-fighting equipment and facilities that are easy to use in case of emergency.

1981	消耗	xiāohào	verb: to consume / to use up / to deplete	Zài gāo hǎibá dìqū dēngshān xūyào xiāohào gèng duō de tǐlì. 在高海拔地区登山需要消耗更多的体力。 Climbing in high-altitude areas requires more physical energy.
1982	销毁	xiāohuǐ	verb: to destroy (by melting or burning)	Tā xiāohuǐ le suǒyǒu de fànzù zhèngjù. 他销毁了所有的犯罪证据。 He destroyed all the evidence of the crime.
1983	消极	xiāojí	adjective: negative / passive / inactive	Xiāojí de tàidu róngyì shǐ rén shīqù jìnnǚxīn hé dònglì. 消极的态度容易使人失去进取心和动力。 A negative attitude can easily make people lose ambition and motivation.
1984	肖像	xiàoxiàng	noun: portrait (painting, photo, etc.)	Túshūguǎn lǐ guà zhe xǔduō zhùmíng zuòjiā de xiàoxiàng. 图书馆里挂着许多著名作家的肖像。 There are many portraits of famous writers hanging in the library.

1985	小心翼翼	xiǎoxīnyìyì	idiom: with the greatest of care / very cautiously	Tā xiǎoxīnyìyì de chāikāi bāozhuāng hé, shēngpà nònghuài le lǐmiàn de lǐwù. 他小心翼翼地拆开包装盒，生怕弄坏了里面的礼物。 He carefully opened the packaging box, afraid of damaging the gift inside.
1986	效益	xiàoyì	noun: beneficial result / effectiveness	Jiéyuē néngyuán bùjǐn kěyǐ bǎohù huánjìng, hái kěyǐ tígāo gōngsī de xiàoyì. 节约能源不仅可以保护环境，还可以提高公司的效益。 Conserving energy not only protects the environment, but also increases the profit for the company.
1987	屑	xiè	noun: crumbs	Zài zhìzuò pīsa de shíhòu, kěyǐ zài miàntuán lǐ tiānjiā miànbāoxiè yǐ zēngjiā kǒugǎn. 在制作披萨的时候，可以在面团里添加面包屑以增加口感。 When making pizza, breadcrumbs can be added to the dough to enhance its texture.
1988	携带	xiédài	verb: to carry / to take along	Qǐng wù xiédài yì rán hé yìbào wùpǐn shàng fēijī. 请勿携带易燃和易爆物品上飞机。 Do not carry flammable and explosive materials on board.

1989	协会	xiéhuì	noun: association / society (typically formed to achieve a specific aim or goal, or to promote a particular profession or interest)	Tā shì gāi dìqū huánbǎo xiéhuì de huìzhǎng, fùzé zǔzhī gèzhǒng huódòng. 她是该地区环保协会的会长，负责组织各种活动。 She is the president of the local environmental protection association, responsible for organizing various activities.
1990	谢绝	xièjué	verb: to politely refuse / to decline	Duìyú sīrén de wèntí, wǒ xièjué fābiǎo rènhé pínglùn. 对于私人的问题，我谢绝发表任何评论。 I decline to comment on personal matters.
1991	泄露	xièlòu	verb: to leak (information)	Mǒu zhīmíng qǐyè yīnwèi xièlòu yònghù yǐnsī xīnxī bèi fákuǎn shùbǎiwàn měiyuán. 某知名企业因为泄露用户隐私信息被罚款数百万美元。 A well-known enterprise was fined hundreds of thousands of dollars for leaking users' privacy information.
1992	泄气	xièqì	verb: to feel discouraged / to despair	Tā yuánběn duì zhège jìhuà chōngmǎn rèqíng, dànshì zāoshòu le yīxiē cuòzhé hòu biàn gǎndào yǒuxiē xièqì. 她原本对这个计划充满热情，但是遭受了一些挫折后便感到有些泄气。 She was originally very enthusiastic about this plan, but after experiencing some setbacks, she felt a little discouraged.

1993	协商	xiéshāng	verb: to consult with / to talk things over	Wǒmen xūyào xiéshāng yīxià zhège xiàngmù de yùsuàn hé shíjiān ānpái. 我们需要协商一下这个项目的预算和时间安排。 We need to negotiate the budget and schedule of this project.
1994	协议	xiéyì	noun: agreement / pact	Wǒmen xūyào qiān yī fèn bǎomìxiéyì, yǐ quèbǎo wǒmen gōngsī de shāngyè jīmì dédào bǎohù. 我们需要签一份保密协议，以确保我们公司的商业机密得到保护。 We need to sign a confidentiality agreement to ensure that our company's trade secrets are protected.
1995	协助	xiézhù	verb: to assist / to aid	Wǒ huì jìn quánlì xiézhù nǐ wánchéng zhège xiàngmù. 我会尽全力协助你完成这个项目。 I will do my utmost to assist you in completing this project.
1996	写作	xiězuò	verb: to write / to compose	Báitiān zhǐyǒu tā yīgèrén zàijiā, suǒyǐ tā kěyǐ zhuānxīn xiězuò. 白天只有他一个人在家，所以他可以专心写作。 He was the only one at home during the day, so he could focus on his writing.

1997	新陈代谢	xīnchéndàixiè	idiom: metabolism	Chōngzú de shuìmián kěyǐ bāngzhù jiākuài shēntǐ de xīnchéndàixiè, cóng'ér yǒuzhùyú jiǎnféi. 充足的睡眠可以帮助加快身体的新陈代谢，从而有助于减肥。 Adequate sleep can help speed up the body's metabolism, which can aid in weight loss.
1998	心得	xīndé	noun: what one has learned (through experience, reading, etc.) / insight / knowledge	Zài rúhé tígāo xiězuò fāngmiàn, tā pō yǒu xīndé. 在如何提高写作方面，他颇有心得。 He has gained a lot of insights in how to improve writing.
1999	信赖	xìnlài	verb: to trust / to rely on / to have faith in	Wǒ rènwéi tā shì gè zhídexìnlài de rén. 我认为他是个值得信赖的人。 I believe he is a trustworthy person.
2000	新郎	xīnláng	noun: bridegroom	Zài hūnlǐ shàng, xīnláng xiàng xīnniáng shēnqíng de xǔxià le shìyán. 在婚礼上，新郎向新娘深情地许下了誓言。 At their wedding, the groom tenderly made a vow to his bride.