

# HSK 2 Vocabulary List & PDF

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## 1. 一会儿

yíhuìr

A relatively short period of time.

请等一会儿。

qǐng děng yī huì er 。

Please wait a moment.

我看一会儿书就睡觉。

wǒ kàn yī huì er shū jiù shuì jiào 。

I read for a while and then go to sleep.

## 2. 一起

yìqǐ

to do something together.

我们一起去学校。

wǒ men yì qǐ qù xué xiào 。

We go to school together.

小林和小雨一起看书。

xiǎo lín hé xiǎo yǔ yì qǐ kàn shū 。

Xiaolin and Xiaoyu read books together.

## 3. 万

wàn

The number ten thousand, that is, 10,000.

这个包一万块钱。

zhè ge bāo yī wàn kuài qián 。

This bag costs ten thousand yuan.

商场里有一万多人。

shāng chǎng lǐ yǒu yī wàn duō rén 。

There are over ten thousand people in the mall.

## 4. 丈夫

zhàngfu

The spouse of a married woman.

她的丈夫是医生。

tā de zhàng fū shì yī shēng 。

Her husband is a doctor.

我和丈夫一起去旅游。

wǒ hé zhàng fū yì qǐ qù lǚ yóu 。

I travel with my husband.

## 5. 上去

shàngqù

to go upward to a place farther from the speaker.

老师在楼上，你上去吧。

lǎo shī zài lóu shàng , nǐ shàng qù ba 。

The teacher is upstairs; you go up.

他走上去了。

tā zǒu shàng qù le 。

He went up.

## 6. 上来

shànglái

Come up to the speaker's location.

我在二楼，你上来吧。

wǒ zài èr lóu , nǐ shàng lái ba 。

I'm on the second floor; come up.

老师走上来了。

lǎo shī zǒu shàng lái le 。

The teacher walked up.

## 7. 上网

shàngwǎng

Use the Internet.

我晚上有时候上网。

wǒ wǎn shàng yǒu shí hòu shàng wǎng 。

I sometimes go online at night.

他用电脑上网。

tā yòng diàn nǎo shàng wǎng 。

He uses a computer to go online.

## 8. 上面

shàngmiàn

The upper side or top of a higher-positioned side or object.

书在桌子上面。

shū zài zhuō zi shàng miàn 。

The book is on top of the table.

酒店上面还有几层楼。

jiǔ diàn shàng miàn hái yǒu jǐ céng lóu 。

There are several more floors above the hotel.

## 9. 下去

xiàqù

to go from a higher position above to a lower position that is farther away from the speaker.

他们在一楼，你下去吧。

tā men zài yī lóu , nǐ xià qù ba 。

They're on the first floor, you go down.

小雨走下去了。

xiǎo yǔ zǒu xià qù le 。

Xiaoyu walked down.

## 10. 下来

xiàlái

Coming down from a higher position to the speaker's lower position.

我在一楼，你下来吧。

wǒ zài yī lóu , nǐ xià lái ba 。

I'm on the first floor, you come down.

老师走下来了。

lǎo shī zǒu xià lái le 。

The teacher came down.

## 11. 下面

xiàmiàn

The lower side or the bottom of an object.

书在桌子下面。

shū zài zhuō zi xià miàn 。

The book is under the table.

他的包在椅子下面。

tā de bāo zài yǐ zi xià miàn 。

His bag is under the chair.

## 12. 不好意思

bù hǎoyìsi

Used to express apology, embarrassment, or difficulty speaking up.

不好意思，我来晚了。

bù hǎo yì sī , wǒ lái wǎn le 。

Sorry, I'm late.

不好意思，请问车站在哪儿？

bù hǎo yì sī , qǐng wèn chē zhàn zài nǎ ér ?

Excuse me, could you tell me where the station is?

## 13. 不错

búcuò

Not bad, relatively good.

这家饭馆不错。

zhè jiā fàn guǎn bù cuò 。

This restaurant is pretty good.

□□□□□□□□

nǐ de zhōng wén shuō dé bù cuò 。

Your Chinese is pretty good.

## 14. 个子

gèzi

A person's stature, especially referring to height.

他的个子很高。

tā de gè zi hěn gāo 。

He is tall.

我妹妹个子不高。

wǒ mèi mèi gè zi bù gāo 。

My sister is not tall.

## 15. 为什么

wèi shénme

Ask for the reason.

你为什么不来？

nǐ wèi shén me bù lái ?

Why don't you come?

他为什么想回家？

tā wèi shén me xiǎng huí jiā ?

Why does he want to go home?

## 16. 书包

shūbāo

A bag for holding books, notebooks, and other school supplies.

我的书包是黑色的。

wǒ de shū bāo shì hēi sè de 。

My backpack is black.

书包里有两本书。

shū bāo lǐ yǒu liǎng běn shū 。

There are two books in the backpack.

## 17. 事情

shìqing

An event, a task that needs to be done, or a situation.

我今天有很多事情。

wǒ jīn tiān yǒu hěn duō shì qíng 。

I have a lot of things today.

这件事情请告诉老师。

zhè jiàn shì qíng qǐng gào sù lǎo shī 。

Please tell the teacher about this matter.

## 18. 介绍

jièshào

To let others know about a person or something.

我来介绍一下我的家人。

wǒ lái jiè shào yī xià wǒ de jiā rén 。

Let me introduce my family.

请介绍一下自己。

qǐng jiè shào yī xià zì jǐ 。

Please introduce yourself.

## 19. 从

cóng

Indicates the time or place where an action begins.

我从家走到学校。

wǒ cóng jiā zǒu dào xué xiào 。

I walk from home to school.

他从小就喜欢画画。

tā cóng xiǎo jiù xǐ huān huà huà 。

He has liked drawing since he was young.

## 20. 从小

cóngxiǎo

From a very young age.

我从小就喜欢看书。

wǒ cóng xiǎo jiù xǐ huān kàn shū 。

I have liked reading since I was young.

他从小和奶奶一起住。

tā cóng xiǎo hé nǎi nǎi yì qǐ zhù 。

He lived with his grandmother since he was a child.

## 21. 但

dàn

Connects two clauses, indicating a contrast.

我想去，但没有时间。

wǒ xiǎng qù , dàn méi yǒu shí jiān 。

I want to go, but I don't have time.

这本书不长，但很有意思。

zhè běn shū bù zhǎng , dàn hěn yǒu yì si 。

This book isn't long, but it's very interesting.

## 22. 但是

dànshì

Connects two clauses, indicating a contrast.

我很累，但是还想学习。

wǒ hěn lèi , dàn shì hái xiǎng xué xí 。

I am very tired, but I still want to study.

衣服很好看，但是太贵了。

yī fú hěn hǎo kàn , dàn shì tài guì le 。

The clothes look great, but they are too expensive.

## 23. 位

wèi

A polite measure word used for counting people.

这位老师姓林。

zhè wèi lǎo shī xìng lín 。

This teacher's surname is Lin.

这里有两位客人。

zhè lǐ yǒu liǎng wèi kè rén 。

There are two guests here.

## 24. 公交车

gōngjiāochē

A vehicle that operates on a fixed route for public transport.

我每天坐公交车上班。

wǒ měi tiān zuò gōng jiāo chē shàng bān 。

I take the bus to work every day.

这辆公交车到车站。

zhè liàng gōng jiāo chē dào chē zhàn 。

This bus arrives at the station.

## 25. 准备

zhǔnbèi

To make arrangements in advance for something to be done, also can indicate a plan.

我已经准备好了。

wǒ yǐ jīng zhǔn bèi hǎo le 。

I am already prepared.

他准备明天去北京。

tā zhǔn bèi míng tiān qù běi jīng 。

He is preparing to go to Beijing tomorrow.

## 26. 出

chū

From inside to outside, or to leave a place.

他出了门就给我打电话。

tā chū le mén jiù gěi wǒ dǎ diàn huà 。

He called me as soon as he went out the door.

小雨还没出教室。

xiǎo yǔ hái méi chū jiào shì 。

Xiaoyu hasn't left the classroom yet.

## 27. 出去

chūqù

From inside to outside, moving away from the speaker's location.

他出去买水了。

tā chū qù mǎi shuǐ le 。

He went out to buy water.

我们吃完饭再出去。

wǒ men chī wán fàn zài chū qù 。

We will go out after we finish eating.

## 28. 出国

chūguó

Leaving one's own country to go to another country.

他明年想出国。

tā míng nián xiǎng chū guó 。

He wants to go abroad next year.

这是我第一次出国。

zhè shì wǒ dì yī cì chū guó 。

This is my first time going abroad.

## 29. 出来

chūlái

From inside to the outside where the speaker is.

请出来一下。

qǐng chū lái yí xià 。

Please come out for a moment.

他从教室出来了。

tā cóng jiào shì chū lái le 。

He came out of the classroom.

## 30. 出门

chūmén

To leave home or one's residence and go outside.

我每天八点出门。

wǒ měi tiān bā diǎn chū mén 。

I leave the house at eight o'clock every day.

外面下雨了，先别出门。

wài miàn xià yǔ le , xiān bié chū mén 。

It's raining outside, don't go out for now.

## 31. 别

bié

Indicates a prohibition or a request to refrain.

别在这里打电话。

bié zài zhè lǐ dǎ diàn huà 。

Don't make phone calls here.

别跑

bié pǎo , màn màn zǒu 。

Don't run; walk slowly.

## 32. 前面

qiánmiàn

The part that is positioned ahead or earlier in order.

学校前面有一家商店。

xué xiào qián miàn yǒu yī jiā shāng diàn 。

There is a shop in front of the school.

老师站在我的前面。

lǎo shī zhàn zài wǒ de qián miàn 。

The teacher stands in front of me.

## 33. 动

dòng

to change position or to perform an action.

别动，我在看你的手。

bié dòng , wǒ zài kàn nǐ de shǒu 。

Don't move, I'm watching your hand.

他的手动了一下。

tā de shǒu dòng le yī xià 。

His hand moved a bit.

## 34. 包

bāo

A bag used for holding things; a parcel; items measured in bags.

我的包里有两本书。

wǒ de bāo lǐ yǒu liǎng běn shū 。

There are two books in my bag.

我买了一包茶。

wǒ mǎi le yī bāo chá 。

I bought a packet of tea.

## 35. 可能

kěnéng

Indicates that something might happen, or a situation might be true.

明天可能下雨。

míng tiān kě néng xià yǔ 。

It may rain tomorrow.

他可能在家。

tā kě néng zài jiā 。

He may be at home.

## 36. 右

yòu

The side opposite the left when facing a certain direction.

请往右走。

qǐng wǎng yòu zǒu 。

Please go to the right.

老师在我右边。

lǎo shī zài wǒ yòu biān 。

The teacher is on my right.

## 37. 右边

yòubian

The position on the right side.

洗手间在右边。

xǐ shǒu jiān zài yòu biān 。

The restroom is on the right.

我的右边是小雨。

wǒ de yòu biān shì xiǎo yǔ 。

Xiaoyu is on my right.

## 38. 名

míng

A measure word for counting people, commonly used for persons of a certain status.

我们班有二十名学生。

wǒ men bān yǒu èr shí míng xué shēng 。

There are twenty students in our class.

这里有三名老师。

zhè lǐ yǒu sān míng lǎo shī 。

There are three teachers here.

## 39. 后面

hòumiàn

The position behind, or the part that comes later in order.

学校后面有一家商店。

xué xiào hòu miàn yǒu yī jiā shāng diàn 。

There is a shop behind the school.

小雨坐在我的后面。

xiǎo yǔ zuò zài wǒ de hòu miàn 。

Xiaoyu sits behind me.

## 40. 告诉

gàosu

To say something or convey information to someone.

请告诉我你的名字。

qǐng gào sù wǒ nǐ de míng zì 。

Please tell me your name.

□□□□□□□□

tā gào sù wǒ míng tiān yǒu kǎo shì 。

He told me there will be an exam tomorrow.

## 41. 周

zhōu

A unit of time with a period of seven days.

我每周运动两次。

wǒ měi zhōu yùn dòng liǎng cì 。

I exercise twice a week.

下周我们有考试。

xià zhōu wǒ men yǒu kǎo shì 。

We have an exam next week.

## 42. 咖啡

kāfēi

A beverage made from coffee beans.

他每天喝一杯咖啡。

tā měi tiān hē yī bēi kā fēi 。

He drinks a cup of coffee every day.

你喝咖啡还是喝茶？

nǐ hē kā fēi hái shì hē chá ?

Do you drink coffee or tea?

## 43. 商场

shāngchǎng

A commercial place that concentrates on selling a variety of goods.

我下午去商场买衣服。

wǒ xià wǔ qù shāng chǎng mǎi yī fú 。

I will go to the mall in the afternoon to buy clothes.

我们在商场门口见面。

wǒ men zài shāng chǎng mén kǒu jiàn miàn 。

We will meet at the entrance of the mall.

## 44. 啊

a

Used at the end of a sentence to express exclamation or to soften the tone.

今天好冷啊！

jīn tiān hǎo lěng a !

It's so cold today!

谢谢你啊！

xiè xiè nǐ a !

Thank you!

## 45. 回去

huíqù

To return from the speaker's current location to another place.

我吃完饭就回去。

wǒ chī wán fàn jiù huí qù 。

I will go back after I finish eating.

他昨天回去了。

tā zuó tiān huí qù le 。

He went back yesterday.

## 46. 回来

huílái

To return from elsewhere to the place where the speaker is.

我下午四点回来。

wǒ xià wǔ sì diǎn huí lái 。

I will come back at 4 p.m.

爸爸已经回来了。

bà bà yǐ jīng huí lái le 。

Dad has already come back.

## 47. 因为

yīnwèi

Introduce a reason.

因为下雨，所以我没出门。

yīn wèi xià yǔ , suǒ yǐ wǒ méi chū mén 。

Because it rained, I didn't go out.

他没来，因为他生病了。

tā méi lái , yīn wèi tā shēng bìng le 。

He didn't come because he was sick.

## 48. 地

de

Placed after a modifier, it indicates the manner of the action.

他慢慢地走。

tā màn màn dì zǒu 。

小雨高兴地笑了。

xiǎo yǔ gāo xìng dì xiào le 。

## 49. 地铁

dìtiě

Usually an urban rail transit system that runs underground.

我坐地铁去学校。

wǒ zuò dì tiě qù xué xiào 。

I take the subway to school.

地铁比公交车快。

dì tiě bǐ gōng jiāo chē kuài 。

The subway is faster than the bus.

## 50. 坏

huài

Damaged, or of poor quality or condition.

我的手机坏了。

wǒ de shǒu jī huài le 。

My phone is broken.

这个苹果坏了，别吃。

zhè ge píng guǒ huài le , bié chī 。

This apple is bad, don't eat it.

## 51. 外国

wàiguó

a country other than one's own country.

他想去外国旅游。

tā xiǎng qù wài guó lǚ yóu 。

He wants to travel abroad.

这位老师是外国人。

zhè wèi lǎo shī shì wài guó rén 。

This teacher is a foreigner.

## 52. 外面

wàimiàn

A location outside a certain range.

外面下雨了。

wài miàn xià yǔ le 。

It is raining outside.

小雨在教室外面等我。

xiǎo yǔ zài jiào shì wài miàn děng wǒ 。

Xiaoyu is waiting for me outside the classroom.

## 53. 头

tóu

The upper or front part of the body, which includes organs such as the eyes.

我的头有点儿疼。

wǒ de tóu yǒu diǎn ér téng 。

My head hurts a little.

他低着头看书。

tā dī zhe tóu kàn shū 。

He lowers his head while reading a book.

## 54. 女孩儿

nǚhái

Girl.

那个女孩儿是我妹妹。

nà ge nǚ hái ér shì wǒ mèi mèi 。  
That girl is my younger sister.  
这个女孩儿喜欢画画。  
zhè ge nǚ hái ér xǐ huān huà huà 。  
This girl likes to draw.

## 55. 奶奶

nǎinai  
Father's mother.  
奶奶喜欢看书。  
nǎi nǎi xǐ huān kàn shū 。  
Grandma likes reading books.  
我周末去看奶奶。  
wǒ zhōu mò qù kàn nǎi nǎi 。  
I go to see grandma on weekends.

## 56. 奶茶

nǎichá  
A tea beverage with added milk.  
我想喝一杯奶茶。  
wǒ xiǎng hē yī bēi nǎi chá 。  
I want to drink a cup of milk tea.  
这杯奶茶很好喝。  
zhè bēi nǎi chá hěn hǎo hē 。  
This cup of milk tea is very tasty.

## 57. 妻子

qīzi  
the wife of a married man.  
他的妻子是老师。  
tā de qī zǐ shì lǎo shī 。  
His wife is a teacher.  
我和妻子一起去旅游。  
wǒ hé qī zǐ yì qǐ qù lǚ yóu 。  
My wife and I went traveling together.

## 58. 姓

xìng  
The part of a name that indicates the family, and it can also be used as a verb to indicate one's surname.  
我姓林。  
wǒ xìng lín 。  
My surname is Lin.  
你姓什么？  
nǐ xìng shén me ?  
What is your surname?

## 59. 姓名

xìngmíng

The combined term for surname and given name.

请写下你的姓名。

qǐng xiě xià nǐ de xìng míng 。

Please write down your full name.

这个本子上有我的姓名。

zhè ge běn zi shàng yǒu wǒ de xìng míng 。

This notebook has my full name on it.

## 60. 完

wán

The action ends or reaches a completed result.

我吃完饭就去学校。

wǒ chī wán fàn jiù qù xué xiào 。

After I finish eating, I go to school.

这本书我已经看完了。

zhè běn shū wǒ yǐ jīng kàn wán le 。

I have already finished reading this book.

## 61. 小孩儿

xiǎoháir

A younger person, a child.

那个小孩儿是我弟弟。

nà ge xiǎo hái ér shì wǒ dì dì 。

That child is my younger brother.

小孩儿在门口等妈妈。

xiǎo hái ér zài mén kǒu děng mā ma 。

The child is waiting for mom at the door.

## 62. 小时候

xiǎoshíhou

a period when one is very young.

我小时候喜欢画画。

wǒ xiǎo shí hòu xǐ huān huà huà 。

I liked drawing when I was a child.

他小时候住在北京。

tā xiǎo shí hòu zhù zài běi jīng 。

He lived in Beijing when he was a child.

## 63. 就

jiù

It can indicate immediacy, emphasis, or limitation, with the specific meaning depending on the context.

我吃完饭就回家。

wǒ chī wán fàn jiù huí jiā 。

I will go home as soon as I finish eating.

我已经有一本书。

wǒ jiù yǒu yī běn shū 。

I already have a book.

## 64. 左

zuǒ

The side opposite to the right when facing a certain direction.

请往左走。

qǐng wǎng zuǒ zǒu 。

Please go left.

学校在左边。

xué xiào zài zuǒ biān 。

The school is on the left.

## 65. 左边

zuǒbian

The position on the left side.

学校在路的左边。

xué xiào zài lù de zuǒ biān 。

The school is on the left side of the road.

我的左边是老师。

wǒ de zuǒ biān shì lǎo shī 。

The teacher is on my left.

## 66. 已经

yǐjīng

Indicates that something has been accomplished or a situation has reached a certain stage.

我已经吃完饭了。

wǒ yǐ jīng chī wán fàn le 。

I have already finished eating.

他已经回家了。

tā yǐ jīng huí jiā le 。

He has already gone home.

## 67. 希望

xīwàng

To hope for something to happen, also can mean to look forward to.

我希望明天天气好。

wǒ xī wàng míng tiān tiān qì hǎo 。

I hope the weather will be good tomorrow.

他希望自己的中文更好。

tā xī wàng zì jǐ de zhōng wén gèng hǎo 。

He hopes his Chinese will improve.

## 68. 帮

bāng

Doing things for others to make tasks easier to accomplish.

请帮我拿一下书。

qǐng bāng wǒ ná yī xià shū 。

Please help me take the book.

他每天帮妈妈做饭。

tā měi tiān bāng mā mā zuò fàn 。

He helps his mother cook every day.

## 69. 帮忙

bāngmáng

To provide help to others.

请帮我一个忙。

qǐng bāng wǒ yí gè máng 。

Please do me a favor.

谢谢你来帮忙。

xiè xiè nǐ lái bāng máng 。

Thank you for coming to help.

## 70. 床

chuáng

A piece of furniture for people to sleep on.

我的床在窗旁边。

wǒ de chuáng zài chuāng páng biān 。

My bed is next to the window.

他坐在床上看书。

tā zuò zài chuáng shàng kàn shū 。

He sits on the bed reading a book.

## 71. 开始

kāishǐ

From not having done something to doing it.

我们七点开始学习。

wǒ men qī diǎn kāi shǐ xué xí 。

We start studying at seven o'clock.

考试快要开始了。

kǎo shì kuài yào kāi shǐ le 。

The exam is about to start.

## 72. 开学

kāixué

The school starts the new semester.

明天就要开学了。

míng tiān jiù yào kāi xué le 。

School starts tomorrow.

□□□□□□□□□□

kāi xué yǐ hòu wǒ měi tiān qù xué xiào 。

After school starts, I go to school every day.

## 73. 往

wǎng

Introduces the direction of an action.

请往左走。

qǐng wǎng zuǒ zǒu 。

Please walk to the left.

他往学校跑。

tā wǎng xué xiào pǎo 。

He runs toward the school.

## 74. 得

de

Placed after a verb, it introduces a description of the state of the action.

他跑得很快。

tā pǎo dé hěn kuài 。

你中文说得很好。

nǐ zhōng wén shuō dé hěn hǎo 。

## 75. 忘

wàng

To not have remembered, or to no longer remember something.

我忘了带本子。

wǒ wàng le dài běn zi 。

I forgot to bring the notebook.

别忘了明天的考试。

bié wàng le míng tiān de kǎo shì 。

Don't forget tomorrow's exam.

## 76. 快

kuài

High speed or takes less time.

他跑得很快。

tā pǎo dé hěn kuài 。

He runs very fast.

地铁比公交车快。

dì tiě bǐ gōng jiāo chē kuài 。

The subway is faster than the bus.

## 77. 快乐

kuàilè

Feeling happy.

祝你生日快乐！

zhù nǐ shēng rì kuài lè !

Happy birthday!

和朋友一起运动很快乐。

hé péng yǒu yì qǐ yùn dòng hěn kuài lè 。

Exercising with friends is fun.

## 78. 快要

kuàiyào

Indicates that something is about to happen, often used with the particle “了” at the end of a sentence.

快要下雨了。

kuài yào xià yǔ le 。

It's about to rain.

我们快要到了。

wǒ men kuài yào dào le 。

We are about to arrive.

## 79. 意思

yìsi

The meaning expressed by a word or phrase, also can refer to an intention.

这个词是什么意思？

zhè ge cí shì shén me yì si ?

What does this word mean?

我没听懂你的意思。

wǒ méi tīng dǒng nǐ de yì si 。

I didn't understand what you meant.

## 80. 慢

màn

Low speed or takes more time.

公交车今天很慢。

gōng jiāo chē jīn tiān hěn màn 。

The bus is very slow today.

请慢一点儿走。

qǐng màn yì diǎn ér zǒu 。

Please walk a little slower.

## 81. 懂

dǒng

To understand the meaning or to be aware of the situation.

我看懂了这道题。

wǒ kàn dǒng le zhè dào tí 。

I understood this problem.

你听懂老师的话了吗？

nǐ tīng dǒng lǎo shī de huà le ma ?

Did you understand what the teacher said?

## 82. 所以

suǒyǐ

Introduce a result caused by the preceding reason.

下雨了，所以我没出门。

xià yǔ le , suǒ yǐ wǒ méi chū mén 。

It rained, so I didn't go out.

我很累，所以想休息。

wǒ hěn lèi , suǒ yǐ xiǎng xiū xi 。

I am very tired, so I want to rest.

## 83. 手

shǒu

The part of the human body used for grasping, touching, and similar actions.

请先洗手。

qǐng xiān xǐ shǒu 。

Please wash your hands first.

他的手很疼。

tā de shǒu hěn téng 。

His hand hurts a lot.

## 84. 手表

shǒubiǎo

An item worn on the wrist to tell the time.

我买了一块手表。

wǒ mǎi le yī kuài shǒu biǎo 。

I bought a watch.

这块手表是爸爸送的。

zhè kuài shǒu biǎo shì bà bà sòng de 。

This watch was given to me by my dad.

## 85. 打

dǎ

to carry out an action, such as playing a ball game or making a phone call.

他喜欢打篮球。

tā xǐ huān dǎ lán qiú 。

He likes playing basketball.

我想给妈妈打电话。

wǒ xiǎng gěi mā mā dǎ diàn huà 。

I want to call my mother.

## 86. 打开

dǎkāi

To make something that is closed become open.

请打开门。

qǐng dǎ kāi mén 。

Please open the door.

□□□□□□□□

tā dǎ kāi diàn nǎo kāi shǐ gōng zuò 。

He turned on the computer and started working.

## 87. 打车

dǎ chē

Call a taxi or take a taxi.

我们打车去机场吧。

wǒ men dǎ chē qù jī chǎng ba 。

Let's take a taxi to the airport.

下雨了，我想打车回家。

xià yǔ le , wǒ xiǎng dǎ chē huí jiā 。

It's raining, I want to take a taxi home.

## 88. 拿

ná

To grasp or take something with the hand.

请拿一本书给我。

qǐng ná yī běn shū gěi wǒ 。

Please hand me a book.

他拿着一个包。

tā ná zhe yí gè bāo 。

He is holding a bag.

## 89. 教

jiāo

To pass knowledge or skills to others.

老师教我们中文。

lǎo shī jiào wǒ men zhōng wén 。

The teacher teaches us Chinese.

奶奶教我写字。

nǎi nǎi jiào wǒ xiě zì 。

Grandma teaches me to write characters.

## 90. 教室

jiàoshì

The room in a school where classes are held.

老师在教室里。

lǎo shī zài jiào shì lǐ 。

The teacher is in the classroom.

我们的教室在二楼。

wǒ men de jiào shì zài èr lóu 。

Our classroom is on the second floor.

## 91. 旁边

pángbiān

The side that is close to a person or thing.

他坐在老师旁边。

tā zuò zài lǎo shī páng biān 。

He sits next to the teacher.

学校旁边有一家商店。

xué xiào páng biān yǒu yī jiā shāng diàn 。

There is a shop next to the school.

## 92. 旅游

lǚyóu

to go to other places for sightseeing or travel.

我想去北京旅游。

wǒ xiǎng qù běi jīng lǚ yóu 。

I want to travel to Beijing.

我们明天一起去旅游。

wǒ men míng tiān yì qǐ qù lǚ yóu 。

We will go traveling together tomorrow.

## 93. 时

shí

time or occasion; can also be used to denote a specific point in time.

上课时别说话。

shàng kè shí bié shuō huà 。

我小时候喜欢画画。

wǒ xiǎo shí hòu xǐ huān huà huà 。

## 94. 晴

qíng

Weather without rain or snow, with a relatively bright sky.

今天是晴天。

jīn tiān shì qíng tiān 。

Today is sunny.

明天可能会晴。

míng tiān kě néng huì qíng 。

It may be sunny tomorrow.

## 95. 最

zuì

To reach the highest degree within the same scope.

我最喜欢看书。

wǒ zuì xǐ huān kàn shū 。

I love reading books the most.

这本书最好看。

zhè běn shū zuì hǎo kàn 。

This book is the most enjoyable to read.

## 96. 有意思

yǒu yìsi

Interesting; makes people interested.

这本书很有意思。

zhè běn shū hěn yǒu yì si 。

This book is very interesting.

和朋友一起运动很有意思。

hé péng yǒu yì qǐ yùn dòng hěn yǒu yì si 。

Exercising with friends is a lot of fun.

## 97. 有时

yǒushí

Sometimes, indicating that something occurs irregularly.

我有时坐公交车上班。

wǒ yǒu shí zuò gōng jiāo chē shàng bān 。

I sometimes take the bus to work.

他有时在家做饭。

tā yǒu shí zài jiā zuò fàn 。

He sometimes cooks at home.

## 98. 本子

běnzǐ

A bound collection of paper used for writing.

我有一个新本子。

wǒ yǒu yí gè xīn běn zǐ 。

I have a new notebook.

请在本子上写名字。

qǐng zài běn zǐ shàng xiě míng zì 。

Please write your name on the notebook.

## 99. 机场

jīchǎng

The place where airplanes take off, land, and passengers board.

我们打车去机场。

wǒ men dǎ chē qù jī chǎng 。

We take a taxi to the airport.

我在机场等你。

wǒ zài jī chǎng děng nǐ 。

I am waiting for you at the airport.

## 100. 机票

jīpiào

Airplane ticket.

我已经买好机票了。

wǒ yǐ jīng mǎi hǎo jī piào le 。

I have already bought the plane ticket.

去北京的机票多少钱？

qù běi jīng de jī piào duō shǎo qián ?

How much is a ticket to Beijing?

## 101. 条

tiáo

A measure word used for fish, pants, roads, etc.

我买了两条鱼。

wǒ mǎi le liǎng tiáo yú 。

I bought two fish.

这条路很长。

zhè tiáo lù hěn zhǎng 。

This road is very long.

## 102. 楼

lóu

A multi-story building; can also be used as a floor name.

这座楼很高。

zhè zuò lóu hěn gāo 。

This building is very tall.

我们的教室在三楼。

wǒ men de jiào shì zài sān lóu 。

Our classroom is on the third floor.

## 103. 次

cì

Calculate the number of times an action or event occurs.

我去过北京两次。

wǒ qù guò běi jīng liǎng cì 。

I have been to Beijing twice.

他每周游泳三次。

tā měi zhōu yóu yǒng sān cì 。

He swims three times a week.

## 104. 正

zhèng

Indicates that an action is in progress.

他正看书呢。

tā zhèng kàn shū ne 。

He is reading a book.

妈妈正做饭呢。

mā mā zhèng zuò fàn ne 。

Mom is cooking.

## 105. 每

měi

Indicates occurring one by one or at a fixed period.

我每天看书。

wǒ měi tiān kàn shū 。

I read books every day.

每个学生都有一个本子。

měi gè xué shēng dōu yǒu yí gè běn zi 。

Each student has a notebook.

## 106. 比

bǐ

Introduce the object of comparison.

他比我高。

tā bǐ wǒ gāo 。

He is taller than me.

这本书比那本便宜。

zhè běn shū bǐ nà běn pián yi 。

This book is cheaper than that one.

## 107. 没意思

méi yìsi

Lacking interest; uninteresting.

这本书没意思。

zhè běn shū méi yì si 。

This book is uninteresting.

一个人在家有点儿没意思。

yí gè rén zài jiā yǒu diǎn ér méi yì si 。

Being alone at home is a bit boring.

## 108. 洗

xǐ

To clean something using water and similar means.

吃饭前请洗手。

chī fàn qián qǐng xǐ shǒu 。

Please wash your hands before eating.

我今天要洗衣服。

wǒ jīn tiān yào xǐ yī fú 。

I am going to wash clothes today.

## 109. 洗手间

xǐshǒujiān

A room for washing hands, using the toilet, etc.

洗手间在哪里？

xǐ shǒu jiān zài nǎ lǐ ？

Where is the restroom?

□□□□□□□□

xǐ shǒu jiān zài yī lóu yòu biān 。

The restroom is on the right side of the first floor.

## 110. 游

yóu

To move or travel in water, etc.; the specific meaning depends on the collocation.

他游得很快。

tā yóu dé hěn kuài 。

He swims quickly.

我们游了一个小时。

wǒ men yóu le yí gè xiǎo shí 。

We swam for an hour.

## 111. 游泳

yóuyǒng

A sport that moves forward in water by using body movements.

我每周游泳两次。

wǒ měi zhōu yóu yǒng liǎng cì 。

I swim twice a week.

你会游泳吗？

nǐ huì yóu yǒng ma ？

Can you swim?

## 112. 点

diǎn

Select and ask the restaurant to provide a particular dish or beverage.

我点了一杯奶茶。

wǒ diǎn le yī bēi nǎi chá 。

I ordered a cup of milk tea.

你想点什么菜？

nǐ xiǎng diǎn shén me cài ？

What dish would you like to order?

## 113. 爱好

àihào

An activity that one likes and often participates in; a fondness for a certain activity.

我的爱好是看书。

wǒ de ài hào shì kàn shū 。

My hobby is reading.

他爱好运动。

tā ài hào yùn dòng 。

He enjoys sports.

## 114. 爷爷

yéye

Father's father.

爷爷喜欢看书。

yé yé xǐ huān kàn shū 。

Grandfather likes reading books.

我周末去看爷爷。

wǒ zhōu mò qù kàn yé yé 。

I go to see my grandfather on weekends.

## 115. 班

bān

A group of students who attend classes together or a work team.

我们班有二十个学生。

wǒ men bān yǒu èr shí gè xué shēng 。

There are twenty students in our class.

他是一班的学生。

tā shì yī bān de xué shēng 。

He is a student in Class One.

## 116. 球

qiú

Usually spherical, an object used for sports or games.

这个球是我的。

zhè ge qiú shì wǒ de 。

This ball is mine.

我想买一个新球。

wǒ xiǎng mǎi yí gè xīn qiú 。

I want to buy a new ball.

## 117. 生日

shēngrì

The day of birth, usually referring to that date each year.

明天是我的生日。

míng tiān shì wǒ de shēng rì 。

Tomorrow is my birthday.

你生日是几月几号？

nǐ shēng rì shì jǐ yuè jǐ hào ？

What month and day is your birthday?

## 118. 男孩儿

nánhái'r

boy.

那个男孩儿是我弟弟。

nà ge nán hái er shì wǒ dì dì 。

That boy is my younger brother.

□□□□□□□□

bān lǐ yǒu shí gè nán hái er 。

There are ten boys in the class.

## 119. 画

huà

To depict an image with a brush or pen; also refers to the artwork created.

他喜欢画画。

tā xǐ huān huà huà 。

He likes drawing.

这张画很好看。

zhè zhāng huà hěn hǎo kàn 。

This picture is beautiful.

## 120. 疼

téng

A part of the body feels pain.

我的头很疼。

wǒ de tóu hěn téng 。

My head hurts a lot.

你的手还疼吗?

nǐ de shǒu hái téng ma ?

Does your hand still hurt?

## 121. 白色

báisè

A color like snow.

这件衣服是白色的。

zhè jiàn yī fú shì bái sè de 。

This garment is white.

我喜欢白色的裤子。

wǒ xǐ huān bái sè de kù zi 。

I like white pants.

## 122. 眼睛

yǎnjīng

The body organ used for seeing things.

他的眼睛很大。

tā de yǎn jīng hěn dà 。

His eyes are big.

我的眼睛有点儿疼。

wǒ de yǎn jīng yǒu diǎn ér téng 。

My eyes are a little sore.

## 123. 着

zhe

It follows a verb, indicating that an action or state continues, pronounced lightly.

门开着。

mén kāi zhe 。

The door is open.

他拿着一本书。

tā ná zhe yī běn shū 。

He is holding a book.

## 124. 票

piào

A voucher for riding, entering, or receiving a service.

我买了两张票。

wǒ mǎi le liǎng zhāng piào 。

I bought two tickets.

去北京的票多少钱？

qù běi jīng de piào duō shǎo qián ?

How much is a ticket to Beijing?

## 125. 离

lí

Introduces the distance relationship between two places, or a point of reference for distance.

我家离学校不远。

wǒ jiā lí xué xiào bù yuǎn 。

My home is not far from the school.

这家酒店离机场很近。

zhè jiā jiǔ diàn lí jī chǎng hěn jìn 。

This hotel is very close to the airport.

## 126. 站

zhàn

A place where vehicles stop and passengers board or alight, commonly found in names such as “车站”

下一站是学校。

xià yī zhàn shì xué xiào 。

The next stop is the school.

这一站有很多人下车。

zhè yī zhàn yǒu hěn duō rén xià chē 。

Many people get off at this stop.

## 127. 笑

xiào

Express happiness or other emotions through facial expressions or sounds.

小雨高兴地笑了。

xiǎo yǔ gāo xìng dì xiào le 。

Xiaoyu laughed happily.

爷爷看见我笑了。

yé yé kàn jiàn wǒ jiù xiào le 。

Grandpa laughed when he saw me.

## 128. 笔

bǐ

A tool used for writing or drawing.

我买了一支笔。

wǒ mǎi le yī zhī bǐ 。

I bought a pen.

你的笔在桌子上。

nǐ de bǐ zài zhuō zi shàng 。

Your pen is on the table.

## 129. 等

děng

Temporarily do not proceed to the next step; wait for a person or event to arrive.

我在门口等你。

wǒ zài mén kǒu děng nǐ 。

I am waiting for you at the door.

请等一会儿。

qǐng děng yī huì er 。

Please wait a moment.

## 130. 篮球

lánqiú

A type of ball sport, also referring to the ball used in that sport.

他喜欢打篮球。

tā xǐ huān dǎ lán qiú 。

He likes playing basketball.

这个篮球是我的。

zhè ge lán qiú shì wǒ de 。

This basketball is mine.

## 131. 累

lèi

Needs rest; mental or physical fatigue.

我今天很累。

wǒ jīn tiān hěn lèi 。

I am very tired today.

跑完步，我觉得有点儿累。

pǎo wán bù , wǒ jué de yǒu diǎn ér lèi 。

After running, I feel a bit tired.

## 132. 红色

hóngsè

A color like that of blood or a red flag.

这件衣服是红色的。

zhè jiàn yī fú shì hóng sè de 。

This piece of clothing is red.

我喜欢红色的花。

wǒ xǐ huān hóng sè de huā 。

I like red flowers.

## 133. 红茶

hóngchá

A tea made from tea leaves after fermentation.

我想喝一杯红茶。

wǒ xiǎng hē yī bēi hóng chá 。

I would like to have a cup of black tea.

这里的红茶很好喝。

zhè lǐ de hóng chá hěn hǎo hē 。

The black tea here is very tasty.

## 134. 经常

jīngcháng

Often, occurring frequently.

我经常和朋友一起运动。

wǒ jīng cháng hé péng yǒu yì qǐ yùn dòng 。

I often exercise with my friends.

他经常坐地铁上班。

tā jīng cháng zuò dì tiě shàng bān 。

He often takes the subway to work.

## 135. 绿色

lǜsè

A color like that of fresh grass.

这件衣服是绿色的。

zhè jiàn yī fú shì lǜ sè de 。

This piece of clothing is green.

我买了一条绿色的裤子。

wǒ mǎi le yī tiáo lǜ sè de kù zi 。

I bought a pair of green pants.

## 136. 绿茶

lùchá

A type of tea made from tea leaves that have not been fully fermented.

我喜欢喝绿茶。

wǒ xǐ huān hē lǜ chá 。

I like drinking green tea.

□□□□□□□□

qǐng gěi wǒ yī bēi lǜ chá 。

Please give me a cup of green tea.

### 137. 网上

wǎngshang

A space or platform on the Internet.

我在网上买了票。

wǒ zài wǎng shàng mǎi le piào 。

I bought a ticket online.

网上有很多中文书。

wǎng shàng yǒu hěn duō zhōng wén shū 。

There are many Chinese books online.

### 138. 考

kǎo

to take an exam or sit for an exam.

我们明天考中文。

wǒ men míng tiān kǎo zhōng wén 。

We will take a Chinese exam tomorrow.

这次考试我考得不错。

zhè cì kǎo shì wǒ kǎo dé bù cuò 。

I did well on this exam.

### 139. 考试

kǎoshì

A test that assesses knowledge or ability.

明天我们有考试。

míng tiān wǒ men yǒu kǎo shì 。

We have an exam tomorrow.

这次考试不太难。

zhè cì kǎo shì bù tài nán 。

This exam is not very difficult.

### 140. 肉

ròu

The parts of an animal, such as muscle, used as food.

我今天不想吃肉。

wǒ jīn tiān bù xiǎng chī ròu 。

I don't want to eat meat today.

这家饭馆的肉很好吃。

zhè jiā fàn guǎn de ròu hěn hǎo chī 。

The meat at this restaurant is very delicious.

## 141. 自己

zìjǐ

refers to oneself; can also mean personally.

我自己做饭。

wǒ zì jǐ zuò fàn 。

I cook for myself.

他给自己买了一本书。

tā gěi zì jǐ mǎi le yī běn shū 。

He bought a book for himself.

## 142. 舒服

shūfu

Feeling physically or mentally relaxed and comfortable.

这张床很舒服。

zhè zhāng chuáng hěn shū fú 。

This bed is very comfortable.

我今天不太舒服。

wǒ jīn tiān bù tài shū fú 。

I don't feel very well today.

## 143. 花

huā

to spend money, time, etc.

我买书花了二十块钱。

wǒ mǎi shū huā le èr shí kuài qián 。

I spent twenty yuan on buying a book.

他每天花一个小时学习。

tā měi tiān huā yí gè xiǎo shí xué xí 。

He spends an hour each day studying.

## 144. 花

huā

In plants, there are often colored and fragrant parts that can open.

这些花很好看。

zhè xiē huā hěn hǎo kàn 。

These flowers are very beautiful.

我给妈妈买了花。

wǒ gěi mā mā mǎi le huā 。

I bought flowers for my mother.

## 145. 药

yào

An item used to treat or prevent diseases.

我去药店买药。

wǒ qù yào diàn mǎi yào 。

I go to the pharmacy to buy medicine.

□□□□□

zhè shì shén me yào ?

What medicine is this?

## 146. 药店

yàodiàn

A shop that sells medicines.

药店离我家很近。

yào diàn lí wǒ jiā hěn jìn 。

The pharmacy is very close to my house.

我想去药店买药。

wǒ xiǎng qù yào diàn mǎi yào 。

I want to go to the pharmacy to buy medicine.

## 147. 虽然

suīrán

Introduces a situation that is first acknowledged before presenting a contrast.

虽然很累，但是我还想学习。

suī rán hěn lèi , dàn shì wǒ hái xiǎng xué xí 。

Although I'm very tired, I still want to study.

虽然下雨，但是他出门了。

suī rán xià yǔ , dàn shì tā chū mén le 。

Although it was raining, he went out.

## 148. 裤子

kùzi

A garment worn on the lower half of the body that has two pant legs.

我买了一条新裤子。

wǒ mǎi le yī tiáo xīn kù zi 。

I bought a new pair of pants.

这条裤子太长了。

zhè tiáo kù zi tài zhǎng le 。

These pants are too long.

## 149. 让

ràng

To make someone do something, or to allow someone to do something.

妈妈让我洗手。

mā mā ràng wǒ xǐ shǒu 。

老师让我们读课文。

lǎo shī ràng wǒ men dú kè wén 。

## 150. 记得

jìde

To be retained in memory, able to recall.

我记得你的名字。

wǒ jì de nǐ de míng zì 。

I remember your name.

你记得明天的考试吗？

nǐ jì de míng tiān de kǎo shì ma ?

Do you remember the exam tomorrow?

## 151. 词

cí

The basic unit that carries meaning in a language.

这个词是什么意思？

zhè ge cí shì shén me yì si ?

What does this word mean?

今天我们学了十个新词。

jīn tiān wǒ men xué le shí gè xīn cí 。

Today we learned ten new words.

## 152. 走

zǒu

to move on foot; can also mean to leave.

我们走路去学校吧。

wǒ men zǒu lù qù xué xiào ba 。

Let's walk to school.

他已经走了。

tā yǐ jīng zǒu le 。

He has already left.

## 153. 走路

zǒulù

to move by foot, to walk.

我每天走路去学校。

wǒ měi tiān zǒu lù qù xué xiào 。

I walk to school every day.

走路去车站要十分钟。

zǒu lù qù chē zhàn yào shí fēn zhōng 。

It takes ten minutes to walk to the station.

## 154. 起来

qǐlái

To change from a lying, sitting, or similar state to a standing state, also used to express a specific direction of movement.

他从椅子上站起来。

tā cóng yǐ zi shàng zhàn qǐ lái 。

He stood up from the chair.

小雨早上六点起来。

xiǎo yǔ zǎo shàng liù diǎn qǐ lái 。

Xiaoyu got up at six in the morning.

## 155. 足球

zúqiú

A type of ball sport, also referring to the ball used in that sport.

他喜欢踢足球。

tā xǐ huān tī zú qiú 。

He likes playing soccer.

这个足球是我的。

zhè ge zú qiú shì wǒ de 。

This soccer ball is mine.

## 156. 跑

pǎo

Moving the two feet quickly in alternation, faster than walking.

他跑得很快。

tā pǎo dé hěn kuài 。

He runs very fast.

别跑，慢慢走。

bié pǎo , màn màn zǒu 。

Don't run, walk slowly.

## 157. 跑步

pǎobù

Exercise by running.

我每天早上跑步。

wǒ měi tiān zǎo shàng pǎo bù 。

I run every morning.

我们一起去跑步吧。

wǒ men yì qǐ qù pǎo bù ba 。

Let's go running together.

## 158. 跟

gēn

Introduces the object of a joint action; can also connect nouns.

我跟朋友一起去学校。

wǒ gēn péng yǒu yì qǐ qù xué xiào 。

I go to school together with a friend.

爸爸跟妈妈都在家。

bà bà gēn mā mā dōu zài jiā 。

Dad and Mom are both at home.

## 159. 路

lù

A place where people or vehicles can pass.

这条路很长。

zhè tiáo lù hěn zhǎng 。

This road is very long.

□□□□□□□□

qù xué xiào zǒu nǎ tiáo lù ?

Which road should I take to go to school?

## 160. 路上

lùshang

On the road or during travel.

我在路上看见了小雨。

wǒ zài lù shàng kàn jiàn le xiǎo yǔ 。

I saw a drizzle on the road.

你在路上慢一点。

nǐ zài lù shàng màn yì diǎn 。

Slow down a bit on the road.

## 161. 跳舞

tiàowǔ

Perform dance movements in time with the rhythm.

她喜欢跳舞。

tā xǐ huān tiào wǔ 。

She likes dancing.

我们一起跳舞吧。

wǒ men yì qǐ tiào wǔ ba 。

Let's dance together.

## 162. 踢

tī

To move a ball or other object with the foot.

他喜欢踢足球。

tā xǐ huān tī zú qiú 。

He likes to play soccer.

请别在教室里踢球。

qǐng bié zài jiào shì lǐ tī qiú 。

Please don't play ball in the classroom.

## 163. 身体

shēntǐ

A person's body or health condition.

爷爷身体很好。

yé yé shēn tǐ hěn hǎo 。

Grandpa is in good health.

我今天身体不舒服。

wǒ jīn tiān shēn tǐ bù shū fú 。

I don't feel well today.

## 164. 车站

chēzhàn

The place where vehicles stop and passengers get on and off.

我在车站等你。

wǒ zài chē zhàn děng nǐ 。

I am waiting for you at the station.

车站离我家很近。

chē zhàn lí wǒ jiā hěn jìn 。

The station is very close to my home.

## 165. 过

guò

To pass through, cross, or spend a place or a period of time.

过了这条路就是学校。

guò le zhè tiáo lù jiù shì xué xiào 。

After this road is the school.

我们一起过生日吧。

wǒ men yì qǐ guò shēng rì ba 。

Let's celebrate birthdays together.

## 166. 过

guo

Placed after a verb, it indicates that one has had a certain experience in the past, pronounced lightly.

我去过北京。

wǒ qù guò běi jīng 。

I have been to Beijing.

他学过中文。

tā xué guò zhōng wén 。

He has studied Chinese.

## 167. 过去

guòqù

To move from the speaker's location to the other side or elsewhere.

你先过去，我一会儿就来。

nǐ xiān guò qù , wǒ yī huì er jiù lái 。

You go over first; I'll be there in a moment.

他从车站走过去了。

tā cóng chē zhàn zǒu guò qù le 。

He walked over from the station.

## 168. 过年

guònián

Celebrate the Lunar New Year or spend the New Year.

我们回家过年。

wǒ men huí jiā guò nián 。

We go home to celebrate the New Year.

□□□□□□□□□□

jīn nián wǒ hé yé yé nǎi nǎi yì qǐ guò nián 。

This year I celebrate the New Year together with my grandparents.

## 169. 过来

guò lái

To move from elsewhere toward the place where the speaker is.

请到这边过来。

qǐng dào zhè biān guò lái 。

Please come over here.

小雨过来找我了。

xiǎo yǔ guò lái zhǎo wǒ le 。

Xiaoyu came over to find me.

## 170. 运动

yùndòng

To exercise physical fitness through bodily activity, also can refer to such activity.

我每天运动半个小时。

wǒ měi tiān yùn dòng bàn gè xiǎo shí 。

I exercise for half an hour every day.

你喜欢什么运动？

nǐ xǐ huān shén me yùn dòng ?

What sport do you like?

## 171. 近

jìn

A short distance between two places, also can refer to a short interval of time.

我家离学校很近。

wǒ jiā lí xué xiào hěn jìn 。

My home is very close to the school.

这家饭馆很近，我们走路去吧。

zhè jiā fàn guǎn hěn jìn , wǒ men zǒu lù qù ba 。

This restaurant is close; let's go on foot.

## 172. 还是

háishi

Used to present a choice; can also indicate a suggestion or that the situation remains unchanged.

你喝茶还是喝水？

nǐ hē chá hái shì hē shuǐ ?

Do you want tea or water?

今天很累，还是在家休息吧。

jīn tiān hěn lèi , hái shì zài jiā xiū xi ba 。

I'm very tired today, I'd rather rest at home.

### 173. 这么

zhème

Indicates the degree or manner of something close to the referent.

今天怎么这么冷？

jīn tiān zěi me zhè me lěng ?

Why is it so cold today?

他没有哥哥这么高。

tā méi yǒu gē gē zhè me gāo 。

He is not as tall as his brother.

### 174. 这样

zhèyàng

Refers to the current way or appearance being spoken of or seen.

你可以这样做。

nǐ kě yǐ zhè yàng zuò 。

You can do it like this.

这样学习很有意思。

zhè yàng xué xí hěn yǒu yì si 。

Learning this way is very interesting.

### 175. 进

jìn

From outside to inside.

请进教室。

qǐng jìn jiào shì 。

Please come into the classroom.

他进了门就洗手。

tā jìn le mén jiù xǐ shǒu 。

He entered the door and washed his hands.

### 176. 进去

jìnqù

To go inside from outside, entering a place that is farther away from the speaker.

老师在里面，你进去吧。

lǎo shī zài lǐ miàn , nǐ jìn qù ba 。

The teacher is inside; you go in.

他拿着书走进去了。

tā ná zhe shū zǒu jìn qù le 。

He walked in while holding a book.

### 177. 进来

jìnlái

To go from outside into the interior where the speaker is.

请进来坐。

qǐng jìn lái zuò 。

Please come in and sit.

慢慢走

xiǎo yǔ zǒu jìn lái le 。

Xiaoyu walked in.

## 178. 远

yuǎn

A great distance or a long period of time.

机场离这里很远。

jī chǎng lí zhè lǐ hěn yuǎn 。

The airport is far from here.

那家酒店太远了。

nà jiā jiǔ diàn tài yuǎn le 。

That hotel is too far.

## 179. 送

sòng

to give something to someone, or to accompany someone to a place.

我送给妈妈一本书。

wǒ sòng gěi mā mā yī běn shū 。

I gave my mother a book.

我送你去车站吧。

wǒ sòng nǐ qù chē zhàn ba 。

I'll take you to the station.

## 180. 那么

nàme

Indicates a degree or manner referring to something farther away.

那本书有那么贵吗？

nà běn shū yǒu nà me guì ma ?

Is that book that expensive?

他没有哥哥那么高。

tā méi yǒu gē gē nà me gāo 。

He is not as tall as his brother.

## 181. 那样

nàyàng

Refers to the appearance or manner that is said or seen.

别那样说话。

bié nà yàng shuō huà 。

Don't speak like that.

我不想那样做。

wǒ bù xiǎng nà yàng zuò 。

I don't want to do it that way.

## 182. 酒店

jiǔdiàn

A place that provides accommodation and other services for guests.

我们住在这家酒店。

wǒ men zhù zài zhè jiā jiǔ diàn 。

We stay at this hotel.

酒店离机场很近。

jiǔ diàn lí jī chǎng hěn jìn 。

The hotel is close to the airport.

## 183. 里面

lǐmiàn

The location within a certain range.

书包里面有两本书。

shū bāo lǐ miàn yǒu liǎng běn shū 。

There are two books inside the backpack.

老师在教室里面。

lǎo shī zài jiào shì lǐ miàn 。

The teacher is inside the classroom.

## 184. 错

cuò

Incorrect or does not meet the requirements.

这道题我做错了。

zhè dào tí wǒ zuò cuò le 。

I got this question wrong.

这个名字写错了。

zhè ge míng zì xiě cuò le 。

This name is written incorrectly.

## 185. 长

cháng

The distance between the two ends is great; it lasts for a long time.

这条路很长。

zhè tiáo lù hěn zhǎng 。

This road is long.

这件衣服太长了。

zhè jiàn yī fú tài zhǎng le 。

This piece of clothing is too long.

## 186. 门

mén

The passage and opening/closing facilities for entering and exiting a house or room.

请把门打开。

qǐng bǎ mén dǎ kāi 。

Please open the door.

门开了。

mén kāi zhe , jìn lái ba 。

The door is open, come in.

## 187. 门口

ménkǒu

the area beside a door or the entrance/exit of a door.

小雨在门口等我。

xiǎo yǔ zài mén kǒu děng wǒ 。

Xiaoyu is waiting for me at the door.

我们在商场门口见面。

wǒ men zài shāng chǎng mén kǒu jiàn miàn 。

We meet at the mall entrance.

## 188. 门票

ménpiào

A ticket for entering a venue or event.

这张门票多少钱？

zhè zhāng mén piào duō shǎo qián ?

How much is this ticket?

我在网上买了两张门票。

wǒ zài wǎng shàng mǎi le liǎng zhāng mén piào 。

I bought two tickets online.

## 189. 间

jiān

Measure word for rooms and similar spatial units.

酒店有十间房。

jiǔ diàn yǒu shí jiān fáng 。

我们的教室是左边第一间。

wǒ men de jiào shì shì zuǒ biān dì yī jiān 。

## 190. 阴

yīn

Cloudy weather, when the sky is full of clouds and sunlight is not obvious.

今天是阴天。

jīn tiān shì yīn tiān 。

It is cloudy today.

明天可能是阴天。

míng tiān kě néng shì yīn tiān 。

It may be cloudy tomorrow.

## 191. 面

miàn

It forms a locative word, indicating a suffix that denotes direction or position.

书在桌子上面。

shū zài zhuō zi shàng miàn 。

The book is on the table.

学校后面有一家饭馆。

xué xiào hòu miàn yǒu yī jiā fàn guǎn 。

There is a restaurant behind the school.

## 192. 题

tí

Questions used for answering or practice.

这道题很难。

zhè dào tí hěn nán 。

This question is difficult.

我做完了所有的题。

wǒ zuò wán le suǒ yǒu de tí 。

I have finished all the questions.

## 193. 颜色

yánsè

Visual attributes such as red, yellow, blue, green, etc.

你喜欢什么颜色？

nǐ xǐ huān shén me yán sè ?

What color do you like?

这件衣服的颜色很好看。

zhè jiàn yī fú de yán sè hěn hǎo kàn 。

The color of this clothing is very nice.

## 194. 飞

fēi

To move in the air.

鸟在天上飞。

niǎo zài tiān shàng fēi 。

The bird flies in the sky.

飞机快要飞了。

fēi jī kuài yào fēi le 。

The plane is about to take off.

## 195. 饭馆

fànguǎn

A place where customers can order food and eat.

我们去饭馆吃饭吧。

wǒ men qù fàn guǎn chī fàn ba 。

Let's go to a restaurant to eat.

这家饭馆的鱼很好吃。

zhè jiā fàn guǎn de yú hěn hǎo chī 。

The fish at this restaurant is very tasty.

## 196. 高

gāo

The distance from bottom to top is large.

这座楼很高。

zhè zuò lóu hěn gāo 。

This building is tall.

哥哥比我高。

gē gē bǐ wǒ gāo 。

My older brother is taller than me.

## 197. 高中

gāozhōng

The school stage between middle school and university.

他在高中学习。

tā zài gāo zhōng xué xí 。

He studies in high school.

这所高中离我家很近。

zhè suǒ gāo zhōng lí wǒ jiā hěn jìn 。

This high school is close to my home.

## 198. 鱼

yú

An animal that lives in water and usually breathes with gills; it can also refer to its food.

水里有两条鱼。

shuǐ lǐ yǒu liǎng tiáo yú 。

There are two fish in the water.

我今天想吃鱼。

wǒ jīn tiān xiǎng chī yú 。

I want to eat fish today.

## 199. 鸟

niǎo

Usually an animal with feathers and wings that reproduces by laying eggs.

树上有一只鸟。

shù shàng yǒu yī zhī niǎo 。

There is a bird on the tree.

这只鸟在天上飞。

zhè zhī niǎo zài tiān shàng fēi 。

The bird is flying in the sky.

## 200. 黑色

hēisè

A color as dark as night.

我的书包是黑色的。

wǒ de shū bāo shì hēi sè de 。

My backpack is black.

他买了一条黑裤子。

tā mǎi le yī tiáo hēi sè de kù zi 。

He bought a pair of black pants.