

# HSK 4A Standard Course

## Grammar Patterns — All 50 Language Points (Lessons 1–10)

Each pattern includes: Structure, Description, and 3 Example Sentences (Chinese / Pinyin / English)

### Lesson 1: 简单的爱情 (Simple Love)

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#### 1. 不仅...还/而且 Subject + 不仅 + Clause 1 + 还/而且 + Clause 2

The conjunction 不仅 (bùjǐn) means 'not only', used with 还/而且 to indicate a further meaning beyond what was said in the first clause — 'not only... but also'. When the two clauses share one subject, 不仅 comes after the subject; when they have different subjects, 不仅 comes before the first subject.

- 他不仅足球踢得好, 性格也不错。 (Tā bùjǐn zúqiú tī de hǎo, xìnggé yě bùcuò.) — He's not only good at soccer, his personality is great too.
- 不仅她喜欢他, 她的朋友们也都很羡慕他们。 (Bùjǐn tā xǐhuan tā, tā de péngyoumen yě dōu hěn xiànmù tāmen.) — Not only does she like him, her friends all envy them too.
- 这个地方不仅风景美, 而且交通也很方便。 (Zhège dìfang bùjǐn fēngjǐng měi, érqiě jiāotōng yě hěn fāngbiàn.) — Not only is this place beautiful, but the transportation is also very convenient.

#### 2. 从来 Subject + 从来 + 不/没 + Verb

The adverb 从来 (cónglái) indicates that something has always been a certain way from past to present. It is usually used in negative sentences with 不 or 没.

- 我从来没有这么快乐过。 (Wǒ cónglái méiyǒu zhème kuàilè guò.) — I have never been this happy before.
- 她从来不喝酒, 不抽烟。 (Tā cónglái bù hējiǔ, bù chōuyān.) — She has never drunk alcohol or smoked.
- 他从来不迟到, 总是按时到达。 (Tā cónglái bù chídào, zǒngshì ànshí dàodá.) — He has never been late; he always arrives on time.

#### 3. 刚 Subject + 刚 + Verb/Adjective

The adverb 刚 (gāng) indicates that an action or situation just occurred a short time ago. It is placed after the subject and before the verb. Compare with 刚才 (which is a time noun that can appear before or after the subject).

- 我刚认识他一个月。 (Wǒ gāng rènshi tā yī gè yuè.) — I have only just known him for one month.
- 她刚从北京回来, 还没来得及休息。 (Tā gāng cóng Běijīng huílái, hái méi láidejī xiūxi.) — She just got back from Beijing and hasn't had time to rest yet.
- 饭刚做好, 我们可以开始吃了。 (Fàn gāng zuò hǎo, wǒmen kěyǐ kāishǐ chī le.) — The food just finished cooking; we can start eating.

#### 4. 即使...也 即使 + Hypothetical Clause, + Subject + 也 + Result Clause

The conjunction 即使 (jíshǐ) means 'even if', introducing a hypothetical concession. It can be placed before or after the subject. It indicates that the result won't change even under the hypothetical condition stated.

- 即使加班到很晚, 他回家时灯还是亮着。 (Jíshǐ jiābān dào hěn wǎn, tā huí jiā shí dēng hái shì liàngzhe.) — Even if he works overtime until very late, the light is still on when he gets home.

2. 即使你不告诉我, 我也会知道的。 (Jíshǐ nǐ bù gàosu wǒ, wǒ yě huì zhīdào de.) — Even if you don't tell me, I will still find out.
3. 即使很累, 她每天都坚持锻炼。 (Jíshǐ hěn lèi, tā měi tiān dōu jiānchí duànliàn.) — Even when she's very tired, she insists on exercising every day.

## 5. (名词)+上 Noun + 上

The noun of locality 上 (shàng) is used after another noun to mean 'on the surface of an object' or 'within a certain scope or regarding a certain aspect'. It can be abstract (e.g., 工作上 in terms of work) or concrete (e.g., 桌子上 on the table).

1. 他们在性格上互相吸引。 (Tāmen zài xìnggé shàng hùxiāng xīyǐn.) — They attract each other in terms of personality.
2. 书桌上放着很多书。 (Shūzhuō shàng fàngzhe hěn duō shū.) — There are many books on the desk.
3. 在工作上, 他们两个互相帮助。 (Zài gōngzuò shàng, tāmen liǎng gè hùxiāng bāngzhù.) — In terms of work, the two of them help each other.

## Lesson 2: 真正的朋友 (A True Friend)

### 6. 正好 正好 + Verb/Clause OR (Noun/Adj) + 正好

正好 (zhènghǎo) can function as an adjective meaning 'just right' (neither too much nor too little) or as an adverb meaning 'it is just the right time/opportunity'. It indicates a situation fits precisely or coincidentally aligns.

1. 这件衣服你穿着正好。 (Zhè jiàn yīfú nǐ chuānzhe zhènghǎo.) — This piece of clothing fits you just right.
2. 他正好路过, 帮了我的忙。 (Tā zhènghǎo lùguò, bāng le wǒ de máng.) — He happened to pass by just at the right time and helped me out.
3. 下午我没有课, 正好可以去图书馆。 (Xiàwǔ wǒ méiyǒu kè, zhènghǎo kěyǐ qù túshūguǎn.) — I don't have class this afternoon — it's the perfect time to go to the library.

### 7. 差不多 差不多 + Verb/Adj OR 差不多 + Numeral Phrase

差不多 (chàbudo) means 'almost, approximately, without much difference'. As an adverb it indicates being close in degree, scope, or quantity. As an adjective it indicates similarity between two things.

1. 他们的水平差不多, 很难分出高低。 (Tāmen de shuǐpíng chàbudo, hěn nán fēnchū gāodī.) — Their levels are about the same; it's hard to tell who is better.
2. 差不多一半的同学都来参加了聚会。 (Chàbudo yībàn de tóngxué dōu lái cānjiā le jùhuì.) — Almost half of the classmates came to the party.
3. 我差不多每天都锻炼一个小时。 (Wǒ chàbudo měi tiān dōu duànliàn yī gè xiǎoshí.) — I exercise for almost an hour almost every day.

### 8. 尽管...可是/但是/还是 尽管 + Clause 1, + 可是/但是/还是 + Clause 2

The conjunction 尽管 (jǐnguǎn) means 'although, even though'. It is used in the first clause to state a fact, often paired with transition words like 可是/但是/然而/仍然 in the second clause, introducing an unexpected or contrasting result.

1. 尽管已经毕业这么多年, 我们还是经常联系。 (Jǐnguǎn yǐjīng bìyè zhème duō nián, wǒmen hái shì jīngcháng liánxì.) — Although we graduated so many years ago, we still keep in frequent contact.

2. 尽管天气很冷，他还是坚持每天早起跑步。(Jǐnguǎn tiānqì hěn lěng, tā hái shì jiānchí měi tiān zǎoqǐ pǎobù.) — Even though the weather is very cold, he still insists on getting up early to run every day.
3. 尽管工作很忙，但是他总是抽出时间陪家人。(Jǐnguǎn gōngzuò hěn máng, dànshì tā zǒngshì chōu chū shíjiān péi jiārén.) — Even though he is very busy with work, he always makes time for his family.

## 9. 却 Subject + 却 + Verb/Adj

The adverb 却 (què) is used after the subject and before the verb to indicate a contrast or transition in meaning, often in a softer tone than 但是 or 可是. It signals an unexpected or contrary situation.

1. 他说要来，却没有出现。(Tā shuō yào lái, què méiyǒu chūxiàn.) — He said he would come, but he never showed up.
2. 那家饭馆广告做得很好，食物却不怎么样。(Nà jiā fànguǎn guǎnggào zuò de hěn hǎo, shíwù què bù zěnmeyàng.) — That restaurant has great advertising, but the food is mediocre.
3. 他每天忙得不得了，周末却总有时间休息。(Tā měi tiān máng de bùdéliǎo, zhōumò què zǒng yǒu shíjiān xiūxi.) — He is incredibly busy every day, yet he always has time to rest on weekends.

## 10. 而 Clause 1 + 而 + Clause 2

The conjunction 而 (ér) can connect two coordinate clauses showing contrast (while, yet) or progression. It is more formal than 但是 and often used in written Chinese. It can indicate contrast between two elements or add a further point.

1. 有的人觉得朋友就是能一起开心的人，而我觉得朋友是能帮助你的人。(Yǒu de rén juéde péngyou jiùshì néng yìqǐ kāixīn de rén, ér wǒ juéde péngyou shì néng bāngzhù nǐ de rén.) — Some people think a friend is someone you can be happy with, while I think a friend is someone who can help you.
2. 她工作认真而有效率。(Tā gōngzuò rènzhēn ér yǒu xiàolǜ.) — She works diligently and efficiently.
3. 他长得高而且帅。(Tā zhǎng de gāo érqiě shuài.) — He is tall and handsome.

# Lesson 3: 经理对我印象不错 (I've Made a Good Impression on the Manager)

## 11. 挺 Subject + 挺 + Adjective/Verb + 的

The adverb 挺 (tǐng) means 'quite, rather', similar to 很. It is often used in the colloquial structure 挺...的 to describe a moderate-to-high degree. It is used in spoken Chinese and cannot normally be used for very extreme situations.

1. 这道菜挺好吃的。(Zhè dào cài tǐng hǎochī de.) — This dish is quite delicious.
2. 面试的问题挺容易的，就是我有点儿紧张。(Miànshì de wèntí tǐng róngyì de, jiùshì wǒ yǒudiǎnr jǐnzhāng.) — The interview questions were quite easy; I was just a little nervous.
3. 他为人挺好的，同事们都喜欢他。(Tā wéirén tǐng hǎo de, tóngshìmen dōu xǐhuan tā.) — He is quite a good person; all his colleagues like him.

## 12. 本来 本来 + Verb Phrase OR Noun + 本来 + 的 + Noun

The adverb 本来 (běnlái) can mean 'originally, at first', indicating the situation described differs from the current situation. It can also be used as an adjective (e.g., 本来的计划 the original plan). It implies a change has occurred from a prior state.

1. 这份工作本来是小李负责的，但他突然生病了。(Zhè fèn gōngzuò běnlái shì Xiǎo Lǐ fùzé de, dàn tā tūrán shēngbìng le.) — This job was originally managed by Xiao Li, but he suddenly fell ill.

2. 我本来想去图书馆的, 后来改变主意了。 (Wǒ běnlái xiǎng qù túshūguǎn de, hòulái gǎibiàn zhǔyì le.) — I originally wanted to go to the library, but I later changed my mind.
3. 按本来的计划, 我们应该昨天就完成了。 (Àn běnlái de jìhuà, wǒmen yīnggāi zuótiān jiù wánchéng le.) — According to the original plan, we should have finished yesterday.

### 13. 另外/另 另外 (conjunction/adverb) + Clause OR 另外 + Numeral + Measure Word + Noun

另外 (lìngwài) means 'besides, in addition' and can function as a conjunction connecting clauses or sentences, or as a pronoun/adjective referring to 'the other(s)'. 另 (lìng) is similar but typically modifies monosyllabic verbs and is slightly more formal.

1. 我学的是法律专业, 另外, 收入也不错。 (Wǒ xué de shì fǎlǚ zhuānyè, lìngwài, shōurù yě bùcuò.) — My major is law, and besides, the income is also quite good.
2. 这次招聘来了十五人, 另外两个条件符合要求。 (Zhè cì zhāopìn lái le shíwǔ rén, lìngwài liǎng gè tiáojiàn fúhé yāoqiú.) — Fifteen people came to this job fair, and two others meet the requirements.
3. 这个问题我们已经解决了, 另外还有几个小问题需要讨论。 (Zhège wèntí wǒmen yǐjīng jiějué le, lìngwài hái yǒu jǐ gè xiǎo wèntí xūyào tāolùn.) — We have already resolved this issue; there are also a few minor issues that need to be discussed.

### 14. 首先...其次 首先, + Point 1; 其次, + Point 2 (further points: 再次, 最后)

首先 (shǒuxiān) means 'first of all, the earliest' and 其次 (qícì) means 'secondly, next'. They are used to enumerate points in order. 首先 can also be used alone as an adverb meaning 'first'. These are often used in formal explanations or persuasive writing.

1. 面试时, 首先要穿正式的衣服; 其次, 要自信、诚实。 (Miànshì shí, shǒuxiān yào chuān zhèngshì de yīfu; qícì, yào zìxìn, chéngshí.) — During an interview, first you should wear formal clothes; second, you should be confident and honest.
2. 学好中文, 首先要多开口说; 其次要多读多写。 (Xué hǎo Zhōngwén, shǒuxiān yào duō kāikǒu shuō; qícì yào duō dú duō xiě.) — To learn Chinese well, first you should speak more; secondly you should read and write more.
3. 他首先感谢了大家的帮助, 其次介绍了下一步的工作计划。 (Tā shǒuxiān gǎnxiè le dàjiā de bāngzhù, qícì jièshào le xià yī bù de gōngzuò jìhuà.) — He first thanked everyone for their help, then introduced the next step of the work plan.

### 15. 不管...都/也 不管 + Interrogative/All-options Clause, + Subject + 都/也 + Verb

The conjunction 不管 (bùguǎn) means 'no matter what/how/who/when'. It introduces an assumption covering all possible situations, and the main clause with 都/也 indicates the result does not change regardless of the condition. It is often used with interrogative words (什么, 谁, 怎么, 多么) or A-not-A structures.

1. 不管是上课、上班, 还是与别人约会, 准时都非常重要。 (Bùguǎn shì shàngkè, shàngbān, hái shì yǔ biérén yuēhuì, zhūnshí dōu fēicháng zhònggào.) — No matter if it's class, work, or meeting someone, being on time is always very important.
2. 不管你去不去, 我都会去。 (Bùguǎn nǐ qù bu qù, wǒ dōu huì qù.) — No matter whether you go or not, I will still go.
3. 不管多忙, 他每天都会给父母打一个电话。 (Bùguǎn duō máng, tā měi tiān dōu huì gěi fùmǔ dǎ yī gè diànhuà.) — No matter how busy, he calls his parents once every day.

## Lesson 4: 不要太着急赚钱 (Don't Be Anxious to Make Money)

### 16. 以为 Subject + 以为 + Clause (mistaken belief)

The verb 以为 (yǐwéi) means 'to mistakenly think/believe'. It indicates the speaker's assumption turned out to be wrong. It implies a contrast between what was believed and what is actually true. Compare with 认为 (to think/believe, neutral).

1. 我以为新工作比以前的好, 没想到还没有以前好呢。 (Wǒ yǐwéi xīn gōngzuò bǐ yǐqián de hǎo, méi xiǎngdào hái méiyǒu yǐqián hǎo ne.) — I thought the new job would be better than the previous one, but it turns out it isn't.
2. 他以为这件事很简单, 后来才发现其实很难。 (Tā yǐwéi zhè jiàn shì hěn jiǎndān, hòulái cái fāxiàn qíshí hěn nán.) — He thought this matter was simple, but later discovered it was actually very difficult.
3. 我以为你不来了, 已经帮你取消了预约。 (Wǒ yǐwéi nǐ bù lái le, yǐjīng bāng nǐ qǔxiāo le yùyuē.) — I thought you weren't coming, so I already cancelled your appointment.

## 17. 原来 原来 + Verb Phrase (adverb use) OR 原来 + 的 + Noun (adjective use)

原来 (yuánlái) functions as both an adverb and an adjective. As an adverb, it either indicates 'a formerly unknown situation has been found out' (discovery) or refers to 'the situation in the past as different from the present'. As an adjective meaning 'original, unaltered', it is used before nouns.

1. 他原来是做生意的, 现在转行当律师了。 (Tā yuánlái shì zuò shēngyì de, xiànzài zhuǎnháng dāng lǚshī le.) — He used to be in business; now he has changed careers to become a lawyer.
2. 原来你在这里! 我找了你好久了。 (Yuánlái nǐ zài zhèlǐ! Wǒ zhǎo le nǐ hǎojiǔ le.) — So you were here all along! I've been looking for you for a long time.
3. 我们按原来的计划进行就好了。 (Wǒmen àn yuánlái de jìhuà jìnxíng jiù hǎo le.) — We just need to proceed according to the original plan.

## 18. 并 Subject + 并 + 不/没 + Verb/Adjective

The adverb 并 (bìng) is placed before negatives like 不 or 没(有) to emphasize a negative tone. It is often used in sentences indicating a transition in meaning — to negate a certain opinion or clarify the actual situation, making the denial more forceful.

1. 做生意并不简单, 需要积累大量的经验。 (Zuò shēngyì bìng bù jiǎndān, xūyào jīlěi dàliàng de jīngyàn.) — Doing business is not simple at all; it requires accumulating a lot of experience.
2. 他们两个看起来很像, 但性格并不相同。 (Tāmen liǎng gè kànqǐlái hěn xiàng, dàn xìnggé bìng bù xiāngtóng.) — The two of them look similar, but their personalities are actually not the same.
3. 这件事并没有你想象的那么复杂。 (Zhè jiàn shì bìng méiyǒu nǐ xiǎngxiàng de nàme fùzá.) — This matter is not as complicated as you imagine.

## 19. 按照 按照 + Noun/Pronoun/Clause, + Subject + Verb

The preposition 按照 (ànzhào) means 'according to, in accordance with', similar to 根据. It is used to introduce the standard, rule, or method that serves as the basis for an action. It is slightly more formal than 按.

1. 按照原来的计划, 我们应该提前完成任务。 (Ànzhào yuánlái de jìhuà, wǒmen yīnggāi tíqián wánchéng rènwù.) — According to the original plan, we should have completed the task ahead of schedule.
2. 请按照顺序填写表格。 (Qǐng ànzhào shùnxù tiánxiě biǎogé.) — Please fill in the form in order.
3. 他总是按照规定办事, 从不违反规则。 (Tā zǒng shì ànzhào guīdìng bànshì, cóng bù wéifǎn guīzé.) — He always follows the rules and never violates them.

## 20. 甚至 甚至 + (Subject) + Verb/Adj OR 甚至 + Clause

The conjunction/adverb 甚至 (shènzhì) means 'even, so far as to'. It is used to emphasize the most extreme or unexpected example in a series, placed before the last or most extreme item to stress it as a salient case.

1. 工作中我们有时不得不做自己喜欢, 甚至非常讨厌的事。 (Gōngzuò zhōng wǒmen yǒushí bùdé bù zuò zìjǐ bù xǐhuan, shènzhì fēicháng tǎoyàn de shì.) — At work we sometimes have to do things we don't like, or even really hate.
2. 他努力学习, 每天学到很晚, 甚至忘了吃饭。 (Tā nǔlì xuéxí, měi tiān xué dào hěn wǎn, shènzhì wàng le chīfàn.) — He studied hard, studying until late every night, and even forgot to eat.
3. 这项工程很复杂, 甚至最有经验的工程师也觉得困难。 (Zhè xiàng gōngchéng hěn fùzá, shènzhì zuì yǒu jīngyàn de gōngchéngshī yě juéde kùnnán.) — This project is so complex that even the most experienced engineers find it difficult.

## Lesson 5: 只买对的, 不买贵的 (Buy the Right, Not the Expensive)

### 21. 肯定 Subject + 肯定 + Verb (adverb) OR 肯定 + 的 + Noun (adjective)

肯定 (kěndìng) can function as an adverb meaning 'surely, definitely, certainly' expressing confidence about a fact. As an adjective, it means 'definite, certain' or 'affirmative, positive'. It is often used to express strong conviction.

1. 这种沙发质量肯定不会差, 因为很多人买过。 (Zhè zhǒng shāfā zhiliàng kěndìng bù huì chà, yīnwèi hěn duō rén mǎi guò.) — The quality of this sofa is definitely not bad since many people have bought it.
2. 你这么努力, 考试肯定能通过。 (Nǐ zhème nǔlì, kǎoshì kěndìng néng tōngguò.) — You work so hard; you'll definitely pass the exam.
3. 我需要有一个肯定的答复, 不想再等了。 (Wǒ xūyào yī gè kěndìng de dáfù, bù xiǎng zài děng le.) — I need a definite answer; I don't want to wait any longer.

### 22. 再说 Clause 1, + 再说 + Clause 2 (conjunction) OR 再说 + Verb (verb: deal with later)

再说 (zàishuō) has two main meanings. As a conjunction, it means 'besides, moreover, furthermore', introducing an additional point. As a verb, it means 'to deal with something later / put off to later consideration'.

1. 这个月已经花了五千多了, 再说, 沙发刚买了没多久。 (Zhège yuè yǐjīng huā le wǔqiān duō le, zàishuō, shāfā gāng mǎi le méi duōjiǔ.) — We've already spent over five thousand this month; besides, we just bought the sofa not long ago.
2. 我们先把今天的工作做完, 其他的事以后再说。 (Wǒmen xiān bǎ jīntiān de gōngzuò zuòwán, qítā de shì yǐhòu zàishuō.) — Let's finish today's work first; we'll deal with other things later.
3. 他不想去, 再说, 今天天气也不好。 (Tā bù xiǎng qù, zàishuō, jīntiān tiānqì yě bù hǎo.) — He doesn't want to go; besides, the weather today is not good either.

### 23. 实际上/实际 实际上, + Clause OR 实际 + 的/上 + ...

实际 (shíjì) as a noun refers to something that objectively exists or 'reality'. As an adjective it means 'actual, practical, specific'. 实际上 as an adverb means 'actually, in fact', often implying an adversative meaning — contrasting with what was said or expected.

1. 很多广告说得很好, 但实际上, 东西并不像广告说的那么好。 (Hěn duō guǎnggào shuō de hěn hǎo, dàn shíjì shàng, dōngxi bìng bù xiàng guǎnggào shuō de nàme hǎo.) — Many ads make great claims, but in reality, the products are not as good as the ads say.
2. 他看起来很平静, 实际上内心非常紧张。 (Tā kànqǐlái hěn píngjìng, shíjì shàng nèixīn fēicháng jǐnzhāng.) — He appears very calm, but in fact he is extremely nervous inside.

3. 我们要根据实际情况做出决定。(Wǒmen yào gēnjù shíjì qíngkuàng zuòchū juéding.) — We need to make decisions based on the actual situation.

## 24. 对...来说 对 + Noun/Pronoun + 来说, + Clause

对...来说 (duì...lái shuō) is a prepositional structure meaning 'for, as far as [someone/something] is concerned, from the perspective of'. It introduces the angle from which a matter is viewed. It can also appear as 对...而言.

1. 对我来说, 衣服的样子是不是流行并不是很重要。(Duì wǒ lái shuō, yīfú de yàngzi shì bu shì liúxíng bìng bù shì hěn zhònggào.) — For me, whether a style of clothing is fashionable or not is not very important.
2. 对初学者来说, 这本书非常合适。(Duì chūxuézhě lái shuō, zhè běn shū fēicháng héshì.) — For beginners, this book is very suitable.
3. 对很多年轻人来说, 网上购物已经成了习惯。(Duì hěn duō niánqīng rén lái shuō, wǎngshàng gòuwù yǐjīng chéng le xíguàn.) — For many young people, online shopping has already become a habit.

## 25. 尤其 尤其 + (是) + Noun/Verb Phrase OR 尤其 + Adverb + Adjective

The adverb 尤其 (yóuqí) means 'especially, particularly'. It is used to introduce the most outstanding aspect within a whole or in comparison with others, and is usually followed by 是. It can also be used alone as an adverb meaning 'very, especially'.

1. 现在网上购物越来越流行, 年轻人尤其喜欢在网上买东西。(Xiànzài wǎngshàng gòuwù yuèlái yuè liúxíng, niánqīng rén yóuqí xǐhuan zài wǎngshàng mǎi dōngxi.) — Online shopping is becoming increasingly popular; young people especially like shopping online.
2. 我喜欢各种运动, 尤其是游泳。(Wǒ xǐhuan gè zhǒng yùndòng, yóuqí shì yóuyóu.) — I like all kinds of sports, especially swimming.
3. 他的作品质量都很高, 这一篇尤其出色。(Tā de zuòpǐn zhìliàng dōu hěn gāo, zhè yī piān yóuqí chūsè.) — All his works are high quality, but this piece is especially outstanding.

# Lesson 6: 一分钱一分货 (The Higher the Price, the Better the Quality)

## 26. 竟然 Subject + 竟然 + Verb/Adjective

The adverb 竟然 (jìngrán) is placed before a verb or adjective to indicate unexpectedness or surprise — something the speaker did not expect to happen. It is stronger in surprise than 居然.

1. 今天买了这么点儿东西, 竟然花了两千多! (Jīntiān mǎi le zhème diǎnr dōngxi, jìngrán huā le liǎngqiān duō!) — I only bought a little bit today, and it still cost over two thousand! Unbelievable!
2. 他英语学了才半年, 竟然已经说得这么流利了。(Tā Yīngyǔ xué le cái bàn nián, jìngrán yǐjīng shuō de zhème liúlì le.) — He has only been studying English for half a year, yet he can already speak it so fluently.
3. 那么大的事, 他竟然完全忘了! (Nàme dà de shì, tā jìngrán wánquán wàng le!) — Such an important matter, and he completely forgot about it!

## 27. 倍 Number + 倍 + Noun/Verb

The measure word 倍 (bèi) indicates the quotient of one number divided by another — the number of 'times/fold'. 两倍 = twice, 三倍 = three times. Note: in Chinese, '是原来的两倍' means 'is twice as large' (double), while '增加了一倍' means 'increased by 100%' (also doubled).

1. 今天的西红柿价格是昨天的两倍。(Jīntiān de xīhóngshì jiàgé shì zuótiān de liǎng bèi.) — Today's tomato price is twice that of yesterday.

2. 这个公司今年的收入比去年增加了一倍。(Zhège gōngsī jīnnián de shōurù bǐ qùnián zēngjiā le yī bèi.) — This company's income this year has doubled compared to last year.
3. 运动员的训练时间是普通人的好几倍。(Yùndòngyuán de xùnlìan shíjiān shì pǔtōng rén de hǎo jǐ bèi.) — Athletes train several times as many hours as ordinary people.

## 28. 值得 Subject + 值得 + Verb Phrase

The verb 值得 (zhídé) indicates that something is worth doing and will bring good results — 'worth doing, worthwhile'. It is followed by a verb or verb phrase. Compare with 值 (worth a price/amount), which is typically followed by a monetary expression.

1. 这种行李箱不管从价格还是质量上看, 都值得考虑。(Zhè zhǒng xínglixiāng bùguǎn cóng jiàgé hái shì zhiliàng shàng kàn, dōu zhídé kǎolǚ.) — This type of suitcase is worth considering both in terms of price and quality.
2. 朋友之间的友谊是值得珍惜的。(Péngyou zhī jiān de yǒuyì shì zhídé zhēnxī de.) — Friendship between friends is worth cherishing.
3. 这部电影值得看, 特别感人。(Zhè bù diànyǐng zhídé kàn, tèbié gǎnrén.) — This movie is worth watching; it's especially moving.

## 29. 其中 其中 + Noun Phrase + Verb OR 在...其中

其中 (qízhōng) means 'among which/them, within that'. It is a noun indicating a scope or range, referring back to something previously mentioned. It is used to single out a specific element or group from within a larger set.

1. 书店今天有打折活动, 其中小说打七五折。(Shūdiàn jīntiān yǒu dǎzhé huódòng, qízhōng xiǎoshuō dǎ qīwǔ zhé.) — The bookstore has a discount event today; among the items, novels are at 75% off.
2. 班里有三十个学生, 其中十个来自外国。(Bān lǐ yǒu sānshí gè xuésheng, qízhōng shí gè láizì wàiguó.) — There are 30 students in the class, and 10 of them are from foreign countries.
3. 她参加了很多比赛, 其中一次获得了冠军。(Tā cānjiā le hěn duō bǐsài, qízhōng yī cì huòdé le guànjūn.) — She participated in many competitions, and in one of them she won the championship.

## 30. (在)...下 在 + Noun/Clause + 下, + Subject + Verb

The structure (在)...下 indicates 'under a certain condition or circumstance'. The part between 在 and 下 is usually a disyllabic noun or verb with a modifier. It expresses the context, circumstances, or conditions under which something occurs.

1. 在大家的努力下, 我们顺利地完成了工作。(Zài dàjiā de nǔlì xià, wǒmen shùnlì de wánchéng le gōngzuò.) — With everyone's hard work, we successfully completed the job.
2. 在这种情况下, 我们不得不改变计划。(Zài zhè zhǒng qíngkuàng xià, wǒmen bùdébù gǎibiàn jìhuà.) — Under these circumstances, we had no choice but to change the plan.
3. 在朋友的帮助下, 他找到了一份满意的工作。(Zài péngyou de bāngzhù xià, tā zhǎodào le yī fèn mǎnyì de gōngzuò.) — With his friend's help, he found a satisfying job.

# Lesson 7: 最好的医生是自己 (The Best Doctor Is Yourself)

## 31. 估计 Subject + 估计 + Clause OR 估计 + Amount/Degree

The verb 估计 (gūji) means 'to estimate, to reckon' — to draw a rough inference from certain conditions. It is used as a verb directly in the predicate and can be followed by a verb or clause. Compare with 可能 (modal verb, used as a modifier before the predicate).

1. 估计是天气太干了，他的鼻子流血了。(Gūjì shì tiānqì tài gān le, tā de bízi liúxiě le.) — It's estimated that the weather was too dry — his nose started bleeding.
2. 我估计今天的会议要开两个小时。(Wǒ gūjì jīntiān de huìyì yào kāi liǎng gè xiǎoshí.) — I estimate today's meeting will last about two hours.
3. 研究发现，一天静坐超过六小时就会影响健康，估计很多人都不太注意这一点。(Yánjiū fāxiàn, yī tiān jìngzuò chāoguò liù xiǎoshí jiù huì yǐngxiǎng jiànkāng, gūjì hěn duō rén dōu bù tài zhùyì zhè yī diǎn.) — Research found that sitting still for more than 6 hours a day affects health; many people probably don't pay much attention to this.

### 32. 来不及 Subject + 来不及 + Verb OR 来不及 (standalone)

来不及 (láibují) is a verb that means 'not to have enough time to do something, to be too late'. It indicates that time is insufficient to do something. It can be used independently or followed by a verb. The opposite is 来得及 (to be in time).

1. 等你发现问题的时候，后悔就来不及了。(Děng nǐ fāxiàn wèntí de shíhòu, hòuhuǐ jiù láibují le.) — By the time you discover the problem, it will be too late to regret.
2. 火车马上要出发了，我来不及去买饭了。(Huǒchē mǎshàng yào chūfā le, wǒ láibují qù mǎifàn le.) — The train is about to leave; there's no time for me to go buy food.
3. 你怎么才来？再晚一点儿就来不及了！(Nǐ zěnmé cái lái? Zài wǎn yīdiǎnr jiù láibují le!) — Why did you just get here? Any later and it would have been too late!

### 33. 要是...就 要是 + Condition, + Subject + 就 + Result

要是 (yàoshi) is a conjunction meaning 'if, supposing' used in conditional sentences. It is more colloquial than 如果. The result clause typically uses 就 to connect. It introduces a hypothetical condition and its expected consequence.

1. 要是每天静坐超过六小时，就会影响身体健康。(Yàoshi měi tiān jìngzuò chāoguò liù xiǎoshí, jiù huì yǐngxiǎng shēntǐ jiànkāng.) — If you sit still for more than six hours every day, it will affect your physical health.
2. 要是你有时间，就来帮帮我吧。(Yàoshi nǐ yǒu shíjiān, jiù lái bāngbang wǒ ba.) — If you have time, come help me.
3. 要是他不来，我就自己去。(Yàoshi tā bù lái, wǒ jiù zìjǐ qù.) — If he doesn't come, I'll go by myself.

### 34. 既...又 Subject + 既 + Adjective/Verb 1 + 又 + Adjective/Verb 2

既...又 (jì...yòu) is a parallel structure meaning 'both... and...'. It is used to indicate that two qualities or actions coexist simultaneously. Both elements should be of the same type (both adjectives or both verbs) and often have a positive connotation.

1. 身体和精神都健康，才是真正的健康，既要锻炼身体，又要保持好心情。(Shēntǐ hé jīngshén dōu jiànkāng, cái shì zhēnzhèng de jiànkāng, jì yào duànliàn shēntǐ, yòu yào bǎochí hǎo xīnqíng.) — Being truly healthy means both physical and mental health — both exercise your body and maintain a good mood.
2. 这道菜既好看又好吃。(Zhè dào cài jì hǎokàn yòu hǎochī.) — This dish is both beautiful to look at and delicious to eat.
3. 她既聪明又勤奋，成绩一直很好。(Tā jì cōngmíng yòu qínfèn, chéngjì yīzhí hěn hǎo.) — She is both intelligent and hardworking, and her grades have always been great.

### 35. 离合词重叠 AAB (Separable Verb Reduplication) Verb A + A + B (e.g., 散散步, 帮帮忙, 睡觉)

Separable verbs (离合词) that can be split can also be reduplicated in the AAB pattern. This reduplication indicates a short duration, a casual attempt, or a relaxed manner. For example: 散步→散散步, 帮忙→帮帮忙, 睡觉→睡睡觉. This form often implies brevity or informality.

1. 午饭后, 我们去附近的公园散散步吧。 (*Wǔfàn hòu, wǒmen qù fùjìn de gōngyuán sànsàn bù ba.*) — After lunch, let's go take a short walk in the nearby park.
2. 你有时间的话, 能帮帮忙吗? (*Nǐ yǒu shíjiān de huà, néng bāngbang máng ma?*) — If you have time, could you lend a hand?
3. 下午没有课, 我想在宿舍睡睡觉。 (*Xiàwǔ méiyǒu kè, wǒ xiǎng zài sùshè shuìshuì jiào.*) — I don't have class in the afternoon; I want to have a little nap in the dorm.

## Lesson 8: 生活中美丽不稀缺 (Beauty Is Not Rare in Life)

### 36. 被 *Subject + 被 + (Agent) + Verb + Complement*

The 被 (bèi) sentence is the Chinese passive construction. It indicates the subject receives the action of the verb. The agent (doer) may be omitted. The verb usually must be followed by a complement or other element; bare verbs after 被 are ungrammatical. 被 often implies an undesirable or unexpected outcome.

1. 她的表演深深地被观众们感动了。 (*Tā de biǎoyǎn shēnshēn de bèi guānzhòngmen gǎndòng le.*) — The audience was deeply moved by her performance.
2. 他的钱包被人偷走了。 (*Tā de qiánbāo bèi rén tōu zǒu le.*) — His wallet was stolen.
3. 这件事被经理知道了, 他很生气。 (*Zhè jiàn shì bèi jīnglǐ zhīdào le, tā hěn shēngqì.*) — The manager found out about this matter and was very angry.

### 37. 把 *Subject + 把 + Object + Verb + Complement*

The 把 (bǎ) sentence is a disposal construction used to indicate that the subject does something to the object, causing a change of state or resulting in a new location/condition. The verb must be followed by a complement (result, direction, or duration). 把 brings the object forward before the verb.

1. 请把你的想法写在纸上。 (*Qǐng bǎ nǐ de xiǎngfǎ xiě zài zhǐ shàng.*) — Please write your ideas on paper.
2. 她把手机忘在了家里, 错过了很多电话。 (*Tā bǎ shǒujī wàng zài le jiā lǐ, cuòguò le hěn duō diànhuà.*) — She left her phone at home and missed many calls.
3. 我们要把这次的问题分析清楚, 防止以后再次发生。 (*Wǒmen yào bǎ zhè cì de wèntí fēnxī qīngchǔ, fángzhǐ yǐhòu zài fāshēng.*) — We need to analyze this problem clearly to prevent it from happening again.

### 38. 越来越 *Subject + 越来越 + Adjective/Verb*

越来越 (yuèlái yuè) means 'more and more, increasingly'. It is placed before an adjective or verb to indicate a progressive change — a quality or action that is intensifying over time. It cannot be used with the measure word 一点儿 after it.

1. 网上购物越来越流行, 越来越多的人选择在家购物。 (*Wǎngshàng gòuwù yuèlái yuè liúxíng, yuèlái yuè duō de rén xuǎnzé zài jiā gòuwù.*) — Online shopping is becoming more and more popular, with more and more people choosing to shop at home.
2. 随着年龄增长, 我越来越理解父母的辛苦。 (*Suízhe niánlíng zēngzhǎng, wǒ yuèlái yuè lǐjiě fùmǔ de xīnkǔ.*) — As I grow older, I understand more and more the hardship my parents go through.
3. 他的中文越来越好了, 都可以看中文报纸了。 (*Tā de Zhōngwén yuèlái yuè hǎo le, dōu kěyǐ kàn Zhōngwén bàozhǐ le.*) — His Chinese is getting better and better; he can now read Chinese newspapers.

### 39. 使 Subject + 使 + Object + Adjective/Verb Phrase (cause a change)

The verb 使 (shǐ) is a causative verb meaning 'to make, to cause, to enable'. It introduces a cause-and-effect relationship, indicating that the subject causes the object to enter a new state. 使 is more formal than 让. The element after 使+object usually indicates a resulting state.

1. 阅读能丰富你的知识, 使你的生活更精彩。 (Yuèdú néng fēngfù nǐ de zhīshi, shǐ nǐ de shēnghuó gèng jīngcǎi.) — Reading can enrich your knowledge and make your life more wonderful.
2. 这次经历使我更加坚强了。 (Zhè cì jīnglì shǐ wǒ gèngjiā jiānqiáng le.) — This experience made me even stronger.
3. 好的习惯能使人成功。 (Hǎo de xíguàn néng shǐ rén chénggōng.) — Good habits can make a person successful.

### 40. 越A越B 越 + A + 越 + B

越A越B (yuè A yuè B) means 'the more A, the more B'. It describes two qualities or conditions that increase proportionally. Both A and B are typically adjectives or verbs. This is distinct from 越来越 which only involves one quality changing over time.

1. 一般来说, 花的钱越多, 买的東西越好。 (Yībān lái shuō, huā de qián yuè duō, mǎi de dōngxi yuè hǎo.) — Generally speaking, the more money you spend, the better the things you buy.
2. 他学中文得越来越用功, 成绩越来越好。 (Tā xué Zhōngwén xué de yuèlái yuè yònggōng, chéngjì yuèlái yuè hǎo.) — He is studying Chinese harder and harder, and his grades are getting better and better.
3. 天气越冷, 越多人待在家里不出门。 (Tiānqì yuè lěng, yuè duō rén dāi zài jiā lǐ bù chūmén.) — The colder the weather, the more people stay home and don't go out.

## Lesson 9: 风雨后总有晴天 (The Sun Will Shine Again After the Storm)

### 41. 连...都/也 连 + Noun/Verb + 都/也 + Verb

连...都/也 (lián...dōu/yě) means 'even'. It is used to emphasize an extreme or unexpected case: 'even [the extreme example] does/is so'. The element after 连 and before 都/也 is the highlighted item. This structure implies that if even this extreme example applies, everything else must also apply.

1. 他已经很认真了, 连下班以后都在学习。 (Tā yǐjīng hěn rènzhēn le, lián xiàbān yǐhòu dōu zài xuéxí.) — He is already very diligent; he is even studying after work.
2. 连最简单的问题他也回答不上来。 (Lián zuì jiǎndān de wèntí tā yě huídá bù shànglái.) — He can't even answer the simplest questions.
3. 那次旅行太累了, 连饭都没时间吃。 (Nà cì lǚxíng tài lèi le, lián fàn dōu méi shíjiān chī.) — That trip was so exhausting that there was no time to even eat.

### 42. 只有...才 只有 + Condition + Subject + 才 + Result

只有...才 (zhǐyǒu...cái) means 'only if/when... then'. It expresses a necessary (but not necessarily sufficient) condition — the result in the main clause can only be realized under the unique condition stated. The condition is indispensable for the outcome.

1. 只有接受了他的缺点, 你们才能更好地在一起生活。 (Zhǐyǒu jiēshòu le tā de quēdiǎn, nǐmen cái néng gèng hǎo de zài yìqǐ shēnghuó.) — Only when you've accepted his shortcomings can you live together better.
2. 只有坚持努力, 才能实现自己的梦想。 (Zhǐyǒu jiānchí nǔlì, cái néng shíxiàn zìjǐ de mèngxiǎng.) — Only by persisting in hard work can you realize your dreams.
3. 只有身体和精神都健康, 才是真正的健康。 (Zhǐyǒu shēntǐ hé jīngshén dōu jiànkāng, cái shì zhēnzhèng de jiànkāng.) — Only when both the body and mind are healthy is one truly healthy.

#### 43. 无论...都 无论 + *Interrogative/Options Clause*, + *Subject* + 都/也 + *Verb*

无论...都 (wúlùn...dōu) means 'no matter what/who/how/when'. It is more formal than 不管, and similarly indicates that the result in the main clause does not change regardless of the condition. It is often used with interrogative pronouns (什么、谁、怎么) or option phrases.

1. 无论遇到什么困难, 他都不放弃。 (Wúlùn yùdào shénme kùnnan, tā dōu bù fàngqì.) — No matter what difficulties he encounters, he never gives up.
2. 无论多晚, 他都会给家人发条消息。 (Wúlùn duō wǎn, tā dōu huì gěi jiārén fā tiáo xiāoxi.) — No matter how late it is, he will always send his family a message.
3. 无论你去不去, 这个决定都必须今天做出。 (Wúlùn nǐ qù bu qù, zhège juéding dōu bìxū jīntiān zuòchū.) — Whether you go or not, this decision must be made today.

#### 44. 于是 *Clause 1*. + 于是, + *Clause 2 (result/action taken)*

于是 (yúshì) is a conjunction meaning 'therefore, as a result, so'. It connects two clauses where the second is a consequence or sequential action following from the first. It is slightly more formal than 所以 and commonly used in narration.

1. 外面下雨了, 于是我们决定在家里吃饭。 (Wàimiàn xià yǔ le, yúshì wǒmen juéding zài jiā lǐ chīfàn.) — It started raining outside, so we decided to eat at home.
2. 他在路上遇到堵车, 于是换了另一条路。 (Tā zài lù shàng yùdào dǔchē, yúshì huàn le lìng yī tiáo lù.) — He got stuck in traffic, so he took a different route.
3. 她看到那件衣服非常漂亮, 于是毫不犹豫地买了下来。 (Tā kàndào nà jiàn yīfu fēicháng piàoliang, yúshì háo bù yóuyù de mǎi le xiàlái.) — She saw that the piece of clothing was very beautiful, so she bought it without hesitation.

#### 45. 好在 好在 + *Positive Clause (fortunately, luckily)*

好在 (hǎozài) is an adverb/conjunction meaning 'fortunately, luckily, it's a good thing that'. It introduces a favorable condition or fact that saves the situation from being worse than expected. It often appears at the beginning of a clause.

1. 天气很冷, 好在我带了大衣。 (Tiānqì hěn lěng, hǎozài wǒ dài le dàyī.) — The weather was very cold; fortunately, I brought a coat.
2. 他的考试考得不太好, 好在还是通过了。 (Tā de kǎoshì kǎo de bù tài hǎo, hǎozài hái shì tōngguò le.) — He didn't do great on the exam, but fortunately he still passed.
3. 我们在路上迷路了, 好在手机里有地图。 (Wǒmen zài lù shàng mílù le, hǎozài shǒujī lǐ yǒu dìtú.) — We got lost on the way; luckily there was a map on my phone.

## Lesson 10: 幸福的标准 (Standards of Happiness)

#### 46. 既然...就 既然 + *Known Fact*, + *Subject* + 就 + *Conclusion/Action*

既然...就 (jìrán...jiù) means 'since/now that... (then)'. It is used when a fact is known or acknowledged, and draws a logical conclusion or suggests an action based on that fact. The speaker treats the premise as a given and uses 就 to introduce the natural conclusion.

1. 既然你已经决定了, 就不要再犹豫了。 (Jìrán nǐ yǐjīng juéding le, jiù bú yào zài yóuyù le.) — Since you've already decided, don't hesitate anymore.
2. 既然大家都同意, 我们就按这个方案进行吧。 (Jìrán dàjiā dōu tóngyì, wǒmen jiù àn zhège fāng'àn jìnxíng ba.) — Since everyone agrees, let's proceed according to this plan.

3. 既然你不喜欢这份工作, 为什么不换一个呢? (*Jírán nǐ bù xǐhuan zhè fèn gōngzuò, wèishénme bù huàn yí gè ne?*) — Since you don't like this job, why not change to another one?

#### 47. 可见 可见 + *Clause (logical conclusion)*

可见 (*kějiàn*) means 'it is clear that, it can be seen that, evidently'. It is used to draw a logical conclusion from what has been previously stated. It is typically used in written or formal Chinese and appears at the beginning of a concluding clause.

1. 他连这么基本的问题都不会, 可见平时根本没有认真学习。 (*Tā lián zhème jīběn de wèntí dōu bù huì, kějiàn píngshí gēnběn méiyǒu rènzhēn xuéxí.*) — He can't even answer such a basic question; it's clear that he hasn't been studying seriously.

2. 她几乎每次都是第一名, 可见她学习多么努力。 (*Tā jīhū měi cì dōu shì dì yī míng, kějiàn tā xuéxí duōme nǔlì.*) — She is almost always number one; it's evident how hard she studies.

3. 那家店每天都有很多顾客, 可见质量和服务都很好。 (*Nà jiā diàn měi tiān dōu yǒu hěn duō gùkè, kějiàn zhìliàng hé fúwù dōu hěn hǎo.*) — That store has many customers every day; clearly, the quality and service are both excellent.

#### 48. 不是...而是 *Subject + 不是 + A + 而是 + B*

不是...而是 (*bùshì...érshì*) means 'not... but rather...'. It negates one option (A) and affirms another (B) as the correct one. This is a common structure for correction or clarification. 而是 introduces the true or correct situation that contrasts with the negated one.

1. 幸福不是因为拥有很多东西, 而是因为心态好。 (*Xìngfú bùshì yīnwèi yōngyǒu hěn duō dōngxi, érshì yīnwèi xīntài hǎo.*) — Happiness is not because you have many things, but because of a good mindset.

2. 他换工作, 不是因为工资低, 而是因为对工作没有兴趣。 (*Tā huàn gōngzuò, bùshì yīnwèi gōngzī dī, érshì yīnwèi duì gōngzuò méiyǒu xìngqù.*) — He changed jobs not because the salary was low, but because he had no interest in the work.

3. 我来这里不是旅游, 而是来工作的。 (*Wǒ lái zhèlǐ bùshì lǚyóu, érshì lái gōngzuò de.*) — I came here not for tourism, but for work.

#### 49. 随着 随着 + *Noun/Noun Phrase, + Subject + Verb*

随着 (*suízhe*) is a preposition meaning 'along with, as, following'. It introduces a change or development that accompanies another, indicating that as one thing changes, another follows accordingly. It is often used to express parallel development or consequence over time.

1. 随着年龄的增长, 我们对幸福的理解也会改变。 (*Suízhe niánlíng de zēngzhǎng, wǒmen duì xìngfú de lǐjiě yě huì gǎibiàn.*) — As we grow older, our understanding of happiness will also change.

2. 随着社会的发展, 人们的生活越来越好。 (*Suízhe shèhuì de fāzhǎn, rénmen de shēnghuó yuèlái yuè hǎo.*) — As society develops, people's lives are getting better and better.

3. 随着网络的普及, 越来越多的人开始在网上学习。 (*Suízhe wǎngluò de pǔjí, yuèlái yuè duō de rén kāishǐ zài wǎngshàng xuéxí.*) — As the internet becomes more widespread, more and more people are starting to study online.

#### 50. 总之 总之, + *Summary Clause OR Preceding clauses, + 总之 + conclusion*

总之 (*zǒngzhī*) means 'in short, in a word, in summary'. It is used to summarize or conclude what has been said. It often appears at the beginning of the final sentence of a paragraph or discourse, introducing the main point or conclusion drawn from the preceding discussion.

1. 有人认为幸福是健康, 有人认为幸福是家庭, 总之, 每个人对幸福的标准不同。 (*Yǒu rén rènwéi xìngfú shì jiànkāng, yǒu rén rènwéi xìngfú shì jiāting, zǒngzhī, měi gè rén duì xìngfú de biāozhǔn bùtóng.*) — Some think happiness is health, others think it's family; in short, everyone has different standards for happiness.
2. 总之, 不管发生什么, 我们都要保持积极的心态。 (*Zǒngzhī, bùguǎn fāshēng shénme, wǒmen dōu yào bǎochí jījí de xīntài.*) — In short, no matter what happens, we must maintain a positive attitude.
3. 他学习、工作、生活都安排得很好, 总之, 他是个很有能力的人。 (*Tā xuéxí, gōngzuò, shēnghuó dōu ānpái de hěn hǎo, zǒngzhī, tā shì gè hěn yǒu nénglì de rén.*) — He manages his studies, work, and life very well; in short, he is a very capable person.

# HSK 4A Standard Course

## Vocabulary List — ~300 Words (Lessons 1–10)

Total: 303 words | Format: Chinese Character • Pinyin • English Translation

No.	Chinese	Pinyin	English Translation
1	法律	fǎlǚ	law
2	俩	liǎ	two, both
3	印象	yìnxiàng	impression
4	深	shēn	deep
5	熟悉	shúxī	to be familiar with
6	不仅	bùjǐn	not only
7	性格	xìnggé	character, personality
8	开玩笑	kāiwánxiào	to joke, to be kidding
9	从来	cónglái	always, all along (in negatives)
10	最好	zuìhǎo	had better; best
11	共同	gòngtóng	common, shared
12	适合	shìhé	to suit, to fit
13	幸福	xìngfú	happy; happiness
14	生活	shēnghuó	life; to live
15	刚	gāng	just, not long ago
16	浪漫	làngmàn	romantic
17	够	gòu	enough; to be enough
18	缺点	quēdiǎn	shortcoming, flaw
19	接受	jiēshòu	to accept
20	羡慕	xiànmù	to envy, to admire
21	爱情	àiqíng	love (between a man and a woman)
22	即使	jíshǐ	even if
23	加班	jiābān	to work overtime
24	感动	gǎndòng	to touch, to move (emotionally)
25	自然	zìrán	naturally; nature; natural
26	原因	yuányīn	reason, cause
27	互相	hùxiāng	mutually, each other
28	吸引	xīyǐn	to attract
29	幽默	yōumò	humorous
30	脾气	píqi	temper, disposition
31	适应	shìyìng	to adapt, to get used to
32	交	jiāo	to make (friends); to hand over

No.	Chinese	Pinyin	English Translation
33	平时	<i>píngshí</i>	normal times, usually
34	逛	<i>guàng</i>	to stroll, to roam
35	短信	<i>duǎnxìn</i>	text message
36	正好	<i>zhènghǎo</i>	just right; just in time
37	联系	<i>liánxi</i>	to contact; contact
38	差不多	<i>chàbuduo</i>	almost, approximately
39	专门	<i>zhuānmén</i>	specially, specifically
40	毕业	<i>bìyè</i>	to graduate
41	麻烦	<i>máfan</i>	trouble; to bother
42	好像	<i>hǎoxiàng</i>	as if, seem, be like
43	重新	<i>chóngxīn</i>	again, once more
44	尽管	<i>jǐnguǎn</i>	although, even though
45	真正	<i>zhēnzhèng</i>	true, real, genuine
46	友谊	<i>yǒuyì</i>	friendship
47	聚会	<i>jùhuì</i>	party, get-together; to have a party
48	丰富	<i>fēngfù</i>	rich, abundant; to enrich
49	无聊	<i>wúliáo</i>	boring, bored
50	讨厌	<i>tǎoyàn</i>	to dislike, to find annoying
51	却	<i>què</i>	but, yet (adverb)
52	周围	<i>zhōuwéi</i>	surroundings, around
53	交流	<i>jiāoliú</i>	to exchange, to communicate
54	理解	<i>lǐjiě</i>	to understand, to comprehend
55	镜子	<i>jìngzi</i>	mirror
56	而	<i>ér</i>	while, yet, and (conjunction)
57	当	<i>dāng</i>	when; to serve as
58	困难	<i>kùnnan</i>	difficulty; difficult
59	及时	<i>jíshí</i>	in time, timely
60	陪	<i>péi</i>	to accompany
61	挺	<i>tǐng</i>	quite, rather
62	紧张	<i>jǐnzhāng</i>	nervous, tense
63	信心	<i>xìnxīn</i>	confidence
64	能力	<i>nénglì</i>	ability, competence
65	招聘	<i>zhāopìn</i>	to recruit
66	提供	<i>tígōng</i>	to provide, to offer
67	负责	<i>fùzé</i>	to be in charge of; responsible
68	本来	<i>běnlái</i>	originally, at first
69	应聘	<i>yìngpìn</i>	to apply for a job

No.	Chinese	Pinyin	English Translation
70	材料	cáiliào	material, data
71	符合	fúhé	to accord with, to meet (requirements)
72	通知	tōngzhī	to inform, to notify; notice
73	律师	lǚshī	lawyer
74	专业	zhuānyè	major (study); professional
75	另外	lìngwài	besides, in addition; other
76	收入	shōurù	income
77	咱们	zánmen	we, us (inclusive)
78	安排	ānpái	to arrange; arrangement
79	首先	shǒuxiān	first of all, first
80	正式	zhèngshì	formal, official
81	留	liú	to leave (behind); to stay
82	其次	qícì	secondly, next
83	诚实	chéngshí	honest
84	改变	gǎibiàn	to change
85	感觉	gǎnjué	feeling; to feel
86	判断	pànduàn	to judge, to decide
87	顾客	gùkè	customer, client
88	准时	zhǔnshí	punctual, on time
89	不管	bùguǎn	no matter (what/how/etc.)
90	与	yǔ	with; and
91	约会	yuēhuì	date; to go to an appointment
92	提	tí	to mention; to carry
93	以为	yǐwéi	to mistakenly think/believe
94	份	fèn	measure word for jobs, portions
95	完全	wánquán	completely, fully
96	赚	zhuàn	to earn (money)
97	调查	diàochá	to investigate, to survey
98	原来	yuánlái	originally; (discovery) so it turns out
99	计划	jìhuà	plan; to plan
100	提前	tíqián	to do in advance, ahead of time
101	保证	bǎozhèng	to guarantee; guarantee
102	提醒	tíxǐng	to remind
103	乱	luàn	chaotic, confused, messy
104	生意	shēngyì	business, trade
105	谈	tán	to talk, to discuss
106	并	bìng	(used before negative for emphasis) actually not

No.	Chinese	Pinyin	English Translation
107	积累	<i>jīlěi</i>	to accumulate; accumulation
108	经验	<i>jīngyàn</i>	experience
109	一切	<i>yíqiè</i>	all, everything
110	按照	<i>ànzào</i>	according to, in accordance with
111	成功	<i>chénggōng</i>	to succeed; successful; success
112	顺利	<i>shùnlì</i>	smooth, without a hitch
113	感谢	<i>gǎnxiè</i>	to thank; thanks
114	消息	<i>xiāoxi</i>	news, message
115	按时	<i>ànshí</i>	on time, on schedule
116	奖金	<i>jiǎngjīn</i>	bonus, prize money
117	工资	<i>gōngzī</i>	wages, salary
118	方法	<i>fāngfǎ</i>	method, way
119	知识	<i>zhīshi</i>	knowledge
120	不得不	<i>bùdébù</i>	have to, have no choice but to
121	甚至	<i>shènzhì</i>	even, so far as to
122	责任	<i>zérèn</i>	responsibility, duty
123	家具	<i>jiājù</i>	furniture
124	沙发	<i>shāfā</i>	sofa
125	打折	<i>dǎzhé</i>	to give a discount
126	价格	<i>jiàgé</i>	price
127	质量	<i>zhìliàng</i>	quality
128	肯定	<i>kěndìng</i>	surely, certainly; definite
129	流行	<i>liúxíng</i>	popular, fashionable
130	顺便	<i>shùnbìan</i>	in passing, while doing something else
131	台	<i>tái</i>	measure word for machines/appliances
132	光	<i>guāng</i>	only, merely; light
133	实在	<i>shízài</i>	really, truly
134	效果	<i>xiàoguǒ</i>	effect, result
135	现金	<i>xiànjīn</i>	cash
136	邀请	<i>yāoqǐng</i>	to invite; invitation
137	葡萄	<i>pútáo</i>	grape
138	艺术	<i>yìshù</i>	art
139	广告	<i>guǎnggào</i>	advertisement
140	味道	<i>wèidào</i>	taste, flavor
141	优点	<i>yōudiǎn</i>	merit, advantage
142	实际	<i>shíjì</i>	actual, practical; reality
143	考虑	<i>kǎolǜ</i>	to consider

No.	Chinese	Pinyin	English Translation
144	标准	<i>biāozhǔn</i>	standard
145	样子	<i>yàngzi</i>	look, appearance, style
146	年龄	<i>niánlíng</i>	age
147	浪费	<i>làngfèi</i>	to waste
148	购物	<i>gòuwù</i>	to shop
149	尤其	<i>yóuqí</i>	especially, particularly
150	受到	<i>shòudào</i>	to receive, to be subjected to
151	任何	<i>rènhé</i>	any, whatever
152	寄	<i>jì</i>	to mail, to send
153	果汁	<i>guǒzhī</i>	fruit juice
154	售货员	<i>shòuhuòyuán</i>	salesperson, shop assistant
155	袜子	<i>wàzi</i>	socks, stockings
156	打扰	<i>dǎrǎo</i>	to disturb, to bother
157	竟然	<i>jìngrán</i>	unexpectedly, surprisingly
158	西红柿	<i>xīhóngshì</i>	tomato
159	百分之	<i>bǎifēnzhī</i>	percent
160	倍	<i>bèi</i>	times, -fold (measure word)
161	皮肤	<i>pífū</i>	skin
162	好处	<i>hǎochù</i>	benefit, advantage
163	尝	<i>cháng</i>	to taste
164	轻	<i>qīng</i>	light (weight); gentle
165	方面	<i>fāngmiàn</i>	aspect, side
166	值得	<i>zhídé</i>	worth doing, worthwhile
167	活动	<i>huódòng</i>	activity, event
168	内	<i>nèi</i>	inside, within
169	免费	<i>miǎnfèi</i>	free of charge
170	修理	<i>xiūlǐ</i>	to repair, to mend
171	支持	<i>zhīchí</i>	to support
172	举行	<i>jǔxíng</i>	to hold (a meeting, event)
173	满	<i>mǎn</i>	full; to reach a limit
174	其中	<i>qízhōng</i>	among which, among them
175	小说	<i>xiǎoshuō</i>	novel, fiction
176	会员卡	<i>huìyuánkǎ</i>	membership card
177	所有	<i>suǒyǒu</i>	all
178	获得	<i>huòdé</i>	to get, to obtain
179	情况	<i>qíngkuàng</i>	situation, circumstances
180	例如	<i>lìrú</i>	for example, such as

No.	Chinese	Pinyin	English Translation
181	举办	jǔbàn	to hold, to conduct (an event)
182	各	gè	various, each
183	降低	jiàngdī	to lower, to reduce
184	擦	cā	to wipe, to rub
185	气候	qìhòu	climate
186	估计	gūji	to estimate, to reckon
187	咳嗽	késou	to cough
188	严重	yánzhòng	serious, severe
189	窗户	chuānghu	window
190	空气	kōngqì	air
191	抽烟	chōuyān	to smoke (cigarettes)
192	动作	dòngzuò	action, movement
193	帅	shuài	handsome
194	出现	chūxiàn	to appear, to emerge
195	后悔	hòuhuǐ	to regret
196	来不及	láibují	not enough time to; too late
197	反对	fǎnduì	to oppose, to object to
198	大夫	dàifu	doctor (colloquial)
199	植物	zhíwù	plant
200	研究	yánjiū	to study, to research; research
201	超过	chāoguò	to exceed, to surpass
202	散步	sànbù	to take a walk
203	指	zhǐ	to refer to; to point at; finger
204	精神	jīngshén	spirit, mind; energy
205	教授	jiàoshòu	professor
206	数字	shùzì	number, digit
207	说明	shuōmíng	to explain, to show; explanation
208	要是	yàoshi	if, supposing
209	减肥	jiǎnféi	to lose weight
210	辛苦	xīnkǔ	hard, toilsome
211	肚子	dùzi	belly, stomach
212	感情	gǎnqíng	affection, feelings, love
213	烦恼	fánnǎo	worried, vexed; worry
214	掉	diào	to fall; (result complement) off/away
215	美丽	měilì	beautiful
216	稀少	xīshǎo	rare, scarce
217	态度	tàidu	attitude

No.	Chinese	Pinyin	English Translation
218	骄傲	<i>jiāo'ào</i>	proud; arrogant
219	勇敢	<i>yǒnggǎn</i>	brave, courageous
220	压力	<i>yālì</i>	pressure, stress
221	鼓励	<i>gǔlì</i>	to encourage
222	批评	<i>pīpíng</i>	to criticize; criticism
223	表扬	<i>biǎoyáng</i>	to praise
224	失望	<i>shīwàng</i>	disappointed; disappointment
225	害羞	<i>hàixiū</i>	shy
226	礼貌	<i>lǐmào</i>	politeness, manners
227	尊重	<i>zūnzhòng</i>	to respect
228	骗	<i>piàn</i>	to cheat, to deceive
229	故意	<i>gùyì</i>	deliberately, on purpose
230	误会	<i>wùhuì</i>	misunderstanding; to misunderstand
231	相反	<i>xiāngfǎn</i>	contrary, opposite
232	相同	<i>xiāngtóng</i>	identical, the same
233	区别	<i>qūbié</i>	difference; to distinguish
234	普通话	<i>pǔtōnghuà</i>	Mandarin (standard Chinese)
235	民族	<i>mínzú</i>	ethnic group, nationality
236	文化	<i>wénhuà</i>	culture
237	传统	<i>chuántǒng</i>	tradition; traditional
238	发展	<i>fāzhǎn</i>	to develop; development
239	影响	<i>yǐngxiǎng</i>	to influence; influence
240	重视	<i>zhòngshì</i>	to attach importance to
241	积极	<i>jījí</i>	positive, active, enthusiastic
242	竞争	<i>jìngzhēng</i>	to compete; competition
243	使	<i>shǐ</i>	to make, to cause (causative)
244	使用	<i>shǐyòng</i>	to use
245	结果	<i>jiéguǒ</i>	result, outcome
246	失败	<i>shībài</i>	to fail; failure
247	坚持	<i>jiānchí</i>	to persist, to insist
248	放弃	<i>fàngqì</i>	to give up
249	努力	<i>nǔlì</i>	to work hard; hard-working
250	目的	<i>mùdì</i>	purpose, objective
251	耐心	<i>nàixīn</i>	patience; patient
252	克服	<i>kèfú</i>	to overcome
253	解决	<i>jiějué</i>	to resolve, to solve
254	进行	<i>jìnxíng</i>	to carry out, to proceed

No.	Chinese	Pinyin	English Translation
255	经历	jīnglì	to experience; experience
256	理想	lǐxiǎng	ideal; dream
257	梦想	mèngxiǎng	dream, aspiration
258	永远	yǒngyuǎn	forever, always
259	总结	zǒngjié	to summarize; summary
260	回忆	huíyì	to recall; memory
261	伤心	shāngxīn	sad, heartbroken
262	难受	nánshòu	uncomfortable; feeling bad
263	安慰	ānwèi	to comfort; comfort
264	冷静	lěngjìng	calm, composed
265	激动	jīdòng	excited; to excite
266	兴奋	xīngfèn	excited, thrilled
267	心情	xīnqíng	mood, state of mind
268	担心	dānxīn	to worry; worried
269	希望	xīwàng	to hope; hope
270	相信	xiāngxìn	to believe, to trust
271	对于	duìyú	regarding, about, toward
272	由于	yóuyú	due to, because of
273	因此	yīncǐ	therefore, as a result
274	于是	yúshì	therefore, so (sequential)
275	满意	mǎnyì	satisfied, content
276	生命	shēngmìng	life (biological)
277	健康	jiànkāng	healthy; health
278	社会	shèhuì	society
279	经济	jīngjì	economy; economic
280	科学	kēxué	science; scientific
281	技术	jìshù	technology, technique
282	教育	jiàoyù	education; to educate
283	环境	huánjìng	environment
284	发生	fāshēng	to happen, to occur
285	解释	jiěshì	to explain; explanation
286	内容	nèiróng	content
287	目前	mùqián	currently, at present
288	实现	shíxiàn	to realize, to achieve
289	完成	wánchéng	to complete, to finish
290	表示	biǎoshì	to express, to indicate
291	表达	biǎodá	to express

No.	Chinese	Pinyin	English Translation
292	根据	<i>gēnjù</i>	based on, according to
293	随着	<i>suízhe</i>	along with, as (something changes)
294	总之	<i>zǒngzhī</i>	in short, in a word
295	可见	<i>kějiàn</i>	it is clear that, evidently
296	既然	<i>jìrán</i>	since, now that
297	否则	<i>fǒuzé</i>	otherwise
298	只要	<i>zhǐyào</i>	as long as
299	只有	<i>zhǐyǒu</i>	only, only if
300	确实	<i>quèshí</i>	indeed, really
301	严格	<i>yángé</i>	strict, stringent
302	认真	<i>rènzhēn</i>	serious, earnest
303	仔细	<i>zǐxì</i>	careful, attentive

Sources: HSK Standard Course 4A Textbook (Jiang Liping et al.), Beijing Language and Culture University Press. Vocabulary aligned with official HSK Level 4 syllabus.

# Lesson 11: 读书好, 读好书, 好读书

## 11.1 — 连...都/也... (lián...dōu/yě...)

Type: Conjunction / Emphatic Pattern

Used to emphasize that even the most basic, extreme, or surprising element in a category is included. 连 introduces the emphasized element, and 都 or 也 follows the verb. It stresses that "even X" is subject to the statement.

Structure: 连 + [emphasized element] + 都/也 + [verb phrase]

### Example Sentences:

- 他忙得连饭都没时间吃。 (Tā máng de lián fàn dōu méi shíjiān chī.) He was so busy that he didn't even have time to eat.
- 这道题太难了, 连老师都不会做。 (Zhè dào tí tài nán le, lián lǎoshī dōu bù huì zuò.) This question is so hard that even the teacher can't do it.
- 她高兴得连觉也睡不着。 (Tā gāoxìng de lián jiào yě shuì bù zháo.) She was so happy that she couldn't even sleep.

## 11.2 — 否则 (fǒuzé) — Otherwise / Or else

Type: Conjunction

否则 connects two clauses and means 'otherwise' or 'or else.' It introduces the negative consequence that would occur if the condition in the first clause is not met. It can also introduce a second option or introduce a rhetorical question.

Structure: Clause 1, 否则 + result/alternative

### Example Sentences:

- 你快点儿, 否则要迟到了。 (Nǐ kuài diǎnr, fǒuzé yào chí dào le.) Hurry up, otherwise you'll be late.
- 他必须好好休息, 否则病情会更严重。 (Tā bìxū hǎohǎo xiūxi, fǒuzé bìngqíng huì gèng yánzhòng.) He must rest well, otherwise his condition will get worse.
- 除非下雨, 否则他每天都去跑步。 (Chúfēi xià yǔ, fǒuzé tā měitiān dōu qù pǎobù.) Unless it rains, otherwise he goes jogging every day.

## 11.3 — 无论/不管...都/也... (wúlùn/bùguǎn...dōu/yě...)

Type: Concessive Conjunction Pattern

Expresses that no matter what the circumstances are, the result remains the same. 无论 and 不管 are interchangeable and can be followed by interrogative pronouns, parallel phrases, or A还是B structures. The conclusion clause uses 都 or 也.

Structure: 无论/不管 + [condition A/B or question word] + 都/也 + [invariable result]

### Example Sentences:

- 无论刮风还是下雨, 她都坚持锻炼。 (Wúlùn guāfēng háishì xià yǔ, tā dōu jiānchí duànliàn.) No matter whether it's windy or rainy, she insists on exercising.
- 不管遇到什么困难, 我们也不放弃。 (Bùguǎn yù dào shénme kùnnan, wǒmen yě bù fàngqì.) No matter what difficulties we face, we won't give up.

- 无论多忙, 他都会给父母打电话。 (*Wúlùn duō máng, tā dōu huì gěi fùmǔ dǎ diànhuà.*) No matter how busy he is, he always calls his parents.

---

## 11.4 — 然而 (rán'ér) — However / Yet / But

Type: Conjunction (Written Register)

然而 is a formal/written conjunction expressing contrast or concession, similar to 但是 but more literary. It introduces a turn in the narrative, indicating the actual situation contrasts with what was stated before.

Structure: Clause 1, 然而 + contrasting clause

### Example Sentences:

- 他努力学习了多年, 然而还是没有通过考试。 (*Tā nǔlì xuéxí le hěnduō nián, rán'ér hái shì méiyǒu tōngguò kǎoshì.*) He studied hard for many years; however, he still didn't pass the exam.
- 这件事看起来很简单, 然而做起来却很难。 (*Zhè jiàn shì kàn qǐlái hěn jiǎndān, rán'ér zuò qǐlái què hěn nán.*) This matter looks simple; however, doing it is very hard.
- 他说要来, 然而最后还是没有出现。 (*Tā shuō yào lái, rán'ér zuìhòu hái shì méiyǒu chūxiàn.*) He said he would come; yet he never showed up in the end.

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## 11.5 — 同时 (tóngshí) — At the same time / Meanwhile / Also

Type: Adverb / Conjunction

同时 has two main uses: (1) indicating two actions happening simultaneously, and (2) as a conjunction meaning 'in addition' or 'at the same time' to add a related point. In the second usage, it often appears at the start of a new clause.

Structure: (1) Subj. + 同时 + verb / (2) ..., 同时 + additional clause

### Example Sentences:

- 他们两个同时开口说了同一句话。 (*Tāmen liǎng gè tóngshí kāikǒu shuō le tóngyī jù huà.*) The two of them opened their mouths and said the same sentence at the same time.
- 学好中文需要努力, 同时也需要耐心。 (*Xué hǎo zhōngwén xūyào nǔlì, tóngshí yě xūyào nàixīn.*) Learning Chinese well requires hard work; at the same time, it also requires patience.
- 她是一位优秀的老师, 同时也是一位好母亲。 (*Tā shì yī wèi yōuxiù de lǎoshī, tóngshí yě shì yī wèi hǎo mǔqīn.*) She is an excellent teacher; at the same time, she is also a good mother.

## Lesson 12: 用心发现世界

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### 12.1 — 并且 (bìngqiě) — And / Moreover / Furthermore

Type: Conjunction

并且 connects two verb phrases or clauses, indicating a progressive or additional relationship. It means 'and furthermore' or 'and also,' often adding a second, stronger, or more detailed condition that builds on the first.

Structure: Verb phrase 1 + 并且 + verb phrase 2

#### Example Sentences:

- 他学习认真, 并且每天坚持练习。 (Tā xuéxí rènzhēn, bìngqiě měitiān jiānchí liànxí.) He studies diligently and furthermore practices every day.
- 这家餐厅环境好, 并且价格合理。 (Zhè jiā cāntīng huánjìng hǎo, bìngqiě jiàgé hélǐ.) This restaurant has a good atmosphere and moreover reasonable prices.
- 他检查并且修好了我的电脑。 (Tā jiǎnchá bìngqiě xiū hǎo le wǒ de diànnǎo.) He checked and fixed my computer.

---

### 12.2 — 再...也... (zài...yě...) — Even if...still...

Type: Concessive Pattern

Used to express that no matter how extreme the condition is, the result remains the same. 再 introduces the extreme degree, while 也 introduces the unchanged conclusion. Often used to emphasize a resolute stance.

Structure: 再 + [adjective/verb + 多/少/大/小] + 也 + [conclusion]

#### Example Sentences:

- 这件衣服再便宜, 我也不会买。 (Zhè jiàn yīfu zài piányí, wǒ yě bù huì mǎi.) No matter how cheap this piece of clothing is, I still won't buy it.
- 任务再难, 他也不会放弃。 (Rènwù zài nán, tā yě bù huì fàngqì.) No matter how difficult the task is, he still won't give up.
- 饭菜再好吃, 多了也会腻的。 (Fàncài zài hǎochī, duō le yě huì nì de.) No matter how delicious the food is, eating too much will make you tired of it.

---

### 12.3 — 对于 (duìyú) vs 关于 (guānyú) — Regarding / About

Type: Preposition

Both introduce a topic, but they differ in focus. 对于 draws attention to the object of an attitude, reaction, or effect — it focuses on a target. 关于 points out the scope or subject matter — it introduces what something is 'about.' 关于 can only appear at the very beginning of a sentence, while 对于 can follow the subject.

Structure: 对于 + object + attitude/reaction / 关于 + topic + description

#### Example Sentences:

- 对于这个问题, 我们需要认真考虑。 (Duìyú zhège wèntí, wǒmen xūyào rènzhēn kǎolǔ.) Regarding this problem, we need to think carefully.

- 关于这次旅行的计划, 他已经告诉我了。 (*Guānyú zhècì lǚxíng de jìhuà, tā yǐjīng gàosù wǒ le.*) As for the plans for this trip, he has already told me.
- 她对于这份工作非常感兴趣。 (*Tā duìyú zhèfèn gōngzuò fēicháng gǎn xìngqù.*) She is very interested in this job.

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## 12.4 — 名量词重叠 (Nominal Measure Word Reduplication)

*Type: Grammatical Structure*

Reduplicating a nominal measure word (e.g., 个个, 件件, 天天, 家家) conveys the meaning of 'every single one' or 'each and every.' It distributes the meaning across every item in the set, emphasizing thoroughness or universality.

*Structure: Measure word + Measure word (e.g., 天天, 个个, 件件) + predicate*

### Example Sentences:

- 他天天都去图书馆看书。 (*Tā tiāntiān dōu qù túshūguǎn kàn shū.*) He goes to the library to read every single day.
- 展览的作品件件都让人印象深刻。 (*Zhǎnlǎn de zuòpǐn jiànjiàn dōu ràng rén yìnxiàng shēnkè.*) Every single piece in the exhibition left a deep impression.
- 家家都贴上了红色的春联。 (*Jiājiā dōu tiē shàng le hóngsè de chūnlián.*) Every household put up red spring couplets.

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## 12.5 — 相反 (xiāngfǎn) — On the contrary / Opposite

*Type: Adverb / Conjunction*

相反 indicates a contrast or reversal of the previous statement. It functions as a conjunction introducing a clause that says the opposite, or as an adjective meaning 'opposite/contrary.' It is often used with 恰恰相反 (quite the opposite) or appears after a comma.

*Structure: Statement A. 相反, Statement B (contrasting) / A, 而B却相反*

### Example Sentences:

- 我以为这里很冷, 相反, 天气非常暖和。 (*Wǒ yǐwéi zhèlǐ hěn lěng, xiāngfǎn, tiānqì fēicháng nuǎnhuo.*) I thought it would be cold here; on the contrary, the weather is very warm.
- 他们两个的性格完全相反。 (*Tāmen liǎng gè de xìnggé wánquán xiāngfǎn.*) The two of them have completely opposite personalities.
- 我说他聪明, 他相反却说自己笨。 (*Wǒ shuō tā cōngmíng, tā xiāngfǎn què shuō zìjǐ bèn.*) I said he was smart; on the contrary, he said he was stupid.

## Lesson 13: 喝着茶看京剧

### 13.1 — 大概 (dàgài) — Approximately / Probably

Type: Adverb

大概 expresses an approximate estimate or a uncertain probability. When modifying a quantity, it means 'approximately' or 'about.' When modifying a statement, it means 'probably' or 'most likely.' It reflects the speaker's uncertainty.

Structure: 大概 + [approximate number] / 大概 + [probable statement]

#### Example Sentences:

- 他大概三十岁左右。 (Tā dàgài sānshí suì zuǒyòu.) He is approximately thirty years old.
- 这件事大概需要一个星期才能完成。 (Zhè jiàn shì dàgài xūyào yī gè xīngqī cái néng wánchéng.) This matter will probably take about a week to complete.
- 大概是因为天气太冷，她没有出门。 (Dàgài shì yīnwèi tiānqì tài lěng, tā méiyǒu chūmén.) Probably because the weather was too cold, she didn't go out.

### 13.2 — 偶尔 (ǒu'ěr) — Occasionally / Once in a while

Type: Adverb

偶尔 describes an action that happens rarely or infrequently — not part of a regular routine. It differs from 有时 ('sometimes'), which implies a more regular pattern. 偶尔 specifically emphasizes the rare, exceptional nature of the occurrence.

Structure: Subject + 偶尔 + verb

#### Example Sentences:

- 他平时不喝酒，偶尔喝一点儿啤酒。 (Tā píngshí bù hē jiǔ, ǒu'ěr hē yīdiǎnr píjiǔ.) He usually doesn't drink, but occasionally drinks a little beer.
- 我偶尔会在周末去爬山。 (Wǒ ǒu'ěr huì zài zhōumò qù páshān.) I occasionally go hiking on weekends.
- 她偶尔会忘记带钥匙。 (Tā ǒu'ěr huì wàngjì dài yàoshi.) She occasionally forgets to bring her keys.

### 13.3 — 由 (yóu) — By / From / Due to

Type: Preposition (Multiple Usages)

由 has four main usages: (1) indicating the cause or source of something, (2) indicating the starting point or route, (3) indicating who is responsible for something, and (4) in the set phrase 由此 meaning 'from this / therefore.' Context determines which meaning applies.

Structure: (1) 由 + cause + 导致/引起 | (2) 由 + place + 出发/开始 | (3) 由 + person + 负责/教 | (4) 由此 + conclusion

#### Example Sentences:

- 这次事故是由路面结冰引起的。 (Zhècì shìgù shì yóu lùmiàn jié bīng yīnqǐ de.) This accident was caused by ice on the road.
- 这趟旅行由北京出发，途经上海。 (Zhè tàng lǚxíng yóu Běijīng chūfā, tújīng Shànghǎi.) This trip departs from Beijing and passes through Shanghai.

- 今天的会议由李经理来主持。(Jīntiān de huìyì yóu Lǐ jīnglǐ lái zhǔchí.) Today's meeting will be presided over by Manager Li.

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## 13.4 — 进行 (jìnxíng) — To carry out / To conduct / To proceed with

Type: Verb (Formal)

进行 is a formal verb used to indicate that an action or activity is being undertaken, carried out, or is in progress. It is used with abstract or formal action nouns (like 讨论, 调查, 研究, 比赛) and cannot be used with casual everyday verbs. It often appears in written or formal contexts.

Structure: Subject + 进行 + [formal action noun]

### Example Sentences:

- 我们正在进行一项关于环境保护的研究。(Wǒmen zhèngzài jìnxíng yī xiàng guānyú huánjìng bǎohù de yánjiū.) We are currently conducting a study on environmental protection.
- 双方正在进行激烈的谈判。(Shuāngfāng zhèngzài jìnxíng jīliè de tánpàn.) Both sides are engaged in intense negotiations.
- 比赛正在顺利地进行。(Bǐsài zhèngzài shùnlì de jìnxíng.) The competition is proceeding smoothly.

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## 13.5 — 随着 (suízhe) — Along with / As / Following

Type: Preposition / Conjunction

随着 indicates that one change or development follows or corresponds to another. It is used to show that as condition A changes, result B also changes proportionally. It always precedes a noun or noun phrase and introduces the changing condition.

Structure: 随着 + [changing condition/noun] + [corresponding change]

### Example Sentences:

- 随着科技的发展, 人们的生活越来越方便。(Suízhe kējì de fāzhǎn, rénmen de shēnghuó yuèlái yuè fāngbiàn.) As technology develops, people's lives become more and more convenient.
- 随着年龄的增长, 他变得越来越成熟。(Suízhe niánlíng de zēngzhǎng, tā biàn de yuèlái yuè chéngshú.) As he grew older, he became more and more mature.
- 随着天气变冷, 候鸟开始向南方迁徙。(Suízhe tiānqì biàn lěng, hòuniǎo kāishǐ xiàng nánfāng qiānxǐ.) As the weather grows colder, migratory birds begin moving south.

## Lesson 14: 保护地球母亲

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### 14.1 — 够 (gòu) — Enough / Sufficiently

Type: Adjective / Adverb

够 expresses that a quantity or degree is sufficient or adequate. As an adjective, it means 'enough.' As an adverb before adjectives, it emphasizes a high degree (similar to 'quite' or 'sufficiently'). It can also negate insufficiency with 不够.

Structure: Noun/Quantity + 够 / 够 + adjective

#### Example Sentences:

- 这些食材够做两道菜了。 (Zhèxiē shícái gòu zuò liǎng dào cài le.) These ingredients are enough to make two dishes.
- 他够努力的, 每天学习到深夜。 (Tā gòu nǔlì de, měitiān xuéxí dào shēnyè.) He is quite hardworking — he studies until late every night.
- 时间不够, 我们需要加快速度。 (Shíjiān bù gòu, wǒmen xūyào jiākuài sùdù.) There isn't enough time; we need to speed up.

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### 14.2 — 以 (yǐ) — With / By means of / Using

Type: Preposition (Written/Formal)

以 is a formal preposition meaning 'by means of,' 'with,' or 'using.' It introduces the method, manner, or basis of an action. It is more literary than 用 and commonly appears in formal writing, set phrases, and 4-character expressions.

Structure: 以 + [method/means/standard] + verb

#### Example Sentences:

- 他以微笑回答了所有的问题。 (Tā yǐ wēixiào huídá le suǒyǒu de wèntí.) He answered all the questions with a smile.
- 她以优异的成绩毕业了。 (Tā yǐ yōuxiù de chéngjì bìyè le.) She graduated with excellent grades.
- 这家工厂以质量赢得了客户的信任。 (Zhè jiā gōngchǎng yǐ zhìliàng yíngdé le kèhù de xìnrèn.) This factory earned the trust of customers through quality.

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### 14.3 — 既然..., 就/也/还... (jìrán..., jiù/yě/hái...)

Type: Causal Conjunction Pattern

既然 introduces a known fact or established situation as the premise, while 就/也/还 introduces a logical conclusion or suggestion that follows from it. It expresses 'since (this is already the case), then...' — indicating the conclusion is a natural consequence of the premise.

Structure: 既然 + [established fact], 就/也/还 + [logical conclusion]

#### Example Sentences:

- 既然你已经决定了, 就不要后悔。 (Jìrán nǐ yǐjīng juéding le, jiù búyào hòuhuǐ.) Since you've already decided, don't regret it.
- 既然来了, 就好好玩儿吧。 (Jìrán lái le, jiù hǎohǎo wánr ba.) Since you're here, just enjoy yourself.

- 既然你不喜欢, 也可以不参加。 (*Jìrán nǐ bù xǐhuān, yě kěyǐ bù cānjiā.*) Since you don't like it, you don't have to participate either.

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## 14.4 — 于是 (yúshì) — Therefore / And so / As a result

*Type: Conjunction*

于是 connects two clauses and expresses that the second clause is a natural consequence or action taken in response to the first. It is similar to 所以 but 于是 is more narrative and focuses on a sequential decision or action rather than a logical deduction.

*Structure: Situation/cause, 于是 + action/result taken*

### Example Sentences:

- 他找不到工作, 于是决定继续读书。 (*Tā zhǎo bù dào gōngzuò, yúshì juéding jìxù dú shū.*) He couldn't find a job, so he decided to continue studying.
- 下起了大雨, 于是他们取消了野餐。 (*Xià qǐ le dà yǔ, yúshì tāmen qǔxiāo le yěcān.*) It started raining heavily, so they cancelled the picnic.
- 她感到很累, 于是早早就睡了。 (*Tā gǎndào hěn lèi, yúshì zǎozǎo jiù shuì le.*) She felt very tired, so she went to bed early.

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## 14.5 — 什么的 (shénme de) — And stuff / And so on / Et cetera

*Type: Particle (Spoken Informal)*

什么的 is an informal spoken particle placed at the end of a list of examples to imply 'and things like that' or 'and so on.' It is similar to 等 or 等等 but more casual and conversational. It signals the list is not exhaustive.

*Structure: Example 1, Example 2 + 什么的*

### Example Sentences:

- 她喜欢看书、画画什么的。 (*Tā xǐhuān kàn shū, huà huà shénme de.*) She likes reading, drawing, and that kind of thing.
- 我需要买牙膏、洗发水什么的。 (*Wǒ xūyào mǎi yágāo, xǐfàshuǐ shénme de.*) I need to buy toothpaste, shampoo, and stuff like that.
- 他会踢足球、打篮球什么的。 (*Tā huì tī zúqiú, dǎ lánqiú shénme de.*) He can play soccer, basketball, and things like that.

## Lessons 15–20: Key Grammar Structures (Lessons 15–20)

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### 15-20.1 — 既...又/也... (jì...yòu/yě...) — Both...and...

Type: *Parallel Conjunction*

既...又/也... expresses that something has two qualities or involves two aspects simultaneously. It is used to show that a person or thing possesses two characteristics or that two things are both true at the same time. The two elements should be of equal grammatical weight.

Structure: 既 + [quality/action A] + 又/也 + [quality/action B]

#### Example Sentences:

- 跑步既能锻炼身体, 又能减肥。 (Pǎobù jì néng duànliàn shēntǐ, yòu néng jiǎnféi.) Running both exercises the body and helps with weight loss.
  - 这个地方既安静又漂亮。 (Zhège dìfāng jì ānjìng yòu piàoliang.) This place is both quiet and beautiful.
  - 她既聪明又勤奋, 成绩一直很好。 (Tā jì cōngmíng yòu qínfèn, chéngjì yīzhí hěn hǎo.) She is both smart and hardworking, and her grades have always been excellent.
- 

### 15-20.2 — 不是...而是... (búshì...érshì...) — It's not...but rather...

Type: *Contrast/Clarification Pattern*

This pattern negates the first option with 不是 and affirms the correct alternative with 而是. It is used to clarify a misunderstanding, correct an assumption, or distinguish between two things. The emphasis falls on what is being affirmed.

Structure: 不是 + [negated option] + 而是 + [affirmed reality]

#### Example Sentences:

- 他不是不想来, 而是没有时间。 (Tā búshì bù xiǎng lái, érshì méiyǒu shíjiān.) It's not that he doesn't want to come, but rather that he doesn't have time.
  - 问题不是钱, 而是态度。 (Wèntí búshì qián, érshì tàidu.) The problem is not money, but rather attitude.
  - 我不是批评你, 而是想帮助你进步。 (Wǒ búshì pīpíng nǐ, érshì xiǎng bāngzhù nǐ jìnbù.) I'm not criticizing you, but rather trying to help you improve.
- 

### 15-20.3 — 只要...就... (zhǐyào...jiù...) — As long as...then...

Type: *Conditional Pattern*

只要 introduces a sufficient condition — the minimum requirement that guarantees the result. 就 introduces the corresponding result. This pattern expresses that whenever the condition is met, the result will necessarily follow. The focus is on the condition being sufficient.

Structure: 只要 + [sufficient condition] + 就 + [guaranteed result]

#### Example Sentences:

- 只要你努力, 就一定能成功。 (Zhǐyào nǐ nǔlì, jiù yīdìng néng chénggōng.) As long as you work hard, you will definitely succeed.

- 只要坚持, 就会有进步。(Zhǐyào jiānchí, jiù huì yǒu jìnbù.) As long as you persist, there will be progress.
- 只要有时间, 她就去图书馆看书。(Zhǐyào yǒu shíjiān, tā jiù qù túshūguǎn kàn shū.) Whenever she has time, she goes to the library to read.

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## 15-20.4 — 即使..., 也... (jíshǐ..., yě...) — Even if...still...

Type: Concessive Conditional Pattern

即使 introduces a hypothetical or extreme condition that, even if true, does not change the result. 也 introduces the unchanged conclusion. Unlike 虽然 (which refers to real facts), 即使 refers to hypothetical or extreme scenarios. It is stronger than 就算.

Structure: 即使 + [hypothetical extreme condition] + 也 + [unchanged result]

### Example Sentences:

- 即使下大雨, 我还是要去。(Jíshǐ xià dà yǔ, wǒ yě yào qù.) Even if it rains heavily, I will still go.
- 即使再忙, 他也要每天给家人发消息。(Jíshǐ zài máng, tā yě yào měitiān gěi jiārén fā xiāoxi.) Even if he's extremely busy, he still sends messages to his family every day.
- 即使失败了, 我们也要继续尝试。(Jíshǐ shībài le, wǒmen yě yào jìxù chángshì.) Even if we fail, we will still keep trying.

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## 15-20.5 — 尽管..., 可是/仍然/还是... (jǐnguǎn..., kěshì/réngrán/háishì...) — Even though...

Type: Concessive Pattern (Real Fact)

尽管 introduces a real and known fact that might seem to prevent the result, but the result still happens. Unlike 即使 (hypothetical), 尽管 always refers to real situations. The result clause uses 可是, 仍然, or 还是 to express the persistent outcome.

Structure: 尽管 + [real concessive fact] + 可是/仍然/还是 + [persistent result]

### Example Sentences:

- 尽管很累, 他还是坚持工作。(Jǐnguǎn hěn lèi, tā háishì jiānchí gōngzuò.) Although he was very tired, he still kept working.
- 尽管困难重重, 他们仍然没有放弃。(Jǐnguǎn kùnnán chóngchóng, tāmen réngrán méiyǒu fàngqì.) Although there were many difficulties, they still didn't give up.
- 尽管天气很冷, 他们可是还是去爬山了。(Jǐnguǎn tiānqì hěn lěng, tāmen kěshì háishì qù páshān le.) Although the weather was cold, they still went hiking.

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## 15-20.6 — 并 (bìng) — Emphatic Negation / Progressive Conjunction

Type: Adverb / Conjunction

并 has two roles: (1) As an adverb before negatives (并不, 并没有), it emphatically negates, meaning 'not at all' or 'actually not.' It corrects a possible misconception. (2) As a conjunction, it links two verbs sequentially and progressively, meaning 'and furthermore.'

Structure: (1) 并不/并没(有) + verb | (2) Verb A + 并 + Verb B

### Example Sentences:

- 这道题并不难, 你仔细看看。(Zhè dào tí bìng bù nán, nǐ zǐxì kànkàn.) This question is not at all difficult — look at it carefully.

- 我并没有说过这件事。(Wǒ bìng méiyǒu shuōguò zhè jiàn shì.) I have not (actually) said this matter at all.
- 他仔细检查并修好了那台机器。(Tā zǐxì jiǎnchá bìng xiū hǎo le nà tái jīqì.) He carefully inspected and fixed that machine.

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## 15-20.7 — 却 (què) — Yet / But / However (Contrast)

Type: Adverb

却 expresses a contrast, contradiction, or unexpected turn between two clauses. It often pairs with 虽然/尽管/即使 in the first clause. It can also pair with 偏偏/反而 to emphasize deliberate contradiction. 却 always appears in the second clause, before the main verb.

Structure: 尽管/虽然 + Clause A + Clause B + 却 + verb | Clause A, 但/但是 + 却 + verb

### Example Sentences:

- 虽然他很努力, 却还是没通过考试。(Suīrán tā hěn nǔlì, què hái shì méi tōngguò kǎoshì.) Although he worked hard, he still didn't pass the exam.
- 书找到了, 却不是我要的那本。(Shū zhǎodào le, què búshì wǒ yào de nà běn.) The book was found, yet it wasn't the one I wanted.
- 他明明知道答案, 却偏偏不说。(Tā míngmíng zhīdào dá'àn, què piānpiān bù shuō.) He clearly knew the answer, yet he deliberately refused to say it.

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## 15-20.8 — 本来 (běnlái) vs 原来 (yuánlái) — Originally

Type: Adverb Comparison

Both mean 'originally' but differ in usage. 本来 contrasts the original state with the current changed state, or expresses what should logically have been the case. 原来 either expresses the original state (with concrete nouns) or functions as a realization word ('Ah, so it turns out that...').

Structure: 本来 + [original plan/state that changed] | 原来 + [realization/original concrete state]

### Example Sentences:

- 他本来五点到, 但飞机延误了。(Tā běnlái wǔ diǎn dào, dàn fēijī yánwù le.) He was originally supposed to arrive at five, but the flight was delayed.
- 原来昨天给我打电话的人是你啊! (Yuánlái zuótiān gěi wǒ dǎ diànhuà de rén shì nǐ a!) Ah, so it turns out you were the one who called me yesterday!
- 这里本来有一棵老树, 后来被砍掉了。(Zhèlǐ běnlái yǒu yī kē lǎoshù, hòulái bèi kǎn diào le.) There was originally an old tree here; it was cut down later.

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## 15-20.9 — 往往 (wǎngwǎng) vs 常常 (chángcháng) — Often

Type: Adverb Comparison

Both mean 'often,' but 往往 describes objective patterns observed from past experience up to the present — it cannot be used for future plans. 常常 describes frequent repetition of habitual actions and can be used in past, present, or future contexts.

Structure: 往往 + [objective pattern/tendency] | 常常 + [habitual repeated action]

### Example Sentences:

- 这个城市的夏天往往很热。 (*Zhègè chéngshì de xiàtiān wǎngwǎng hěn rè.*) The summers in this city are often very hot (as a pattern).
- 他常常去图书馆借书。 (*Tā chángcháng qù túshūguǎn jiè shū.*) He often goes to the library to borrow books.
- 感冒往往是由病毒引起的。 (*Gǎnmào wǎngwǎng shì yóu bìngdú yīnqǐ de.*) Colds are often caused by viruses (as an observable fact).

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## 15-20.10 — 通过 (tōngguò) — Through / By means of / To pass

Type: Preposition / Verb

通过 has three uses: (1) As a preposition meaning 'through' or 'by means of' a method, (2) As a verb meaning to physically pass through a place, and (3) As a verb meaning to pass/approve (a test, motion, or bill).

Structure: (1) 通过 + [method/means] + verb | (2/3) Subject + 通过 + [place/exam]

### Example Sentences:

- 他通过努力学习终于考上了大学。 (*Tā tōngguò nǔlì xuéxí zhōngyú kǎoshàng le dàxué.*) Through hard study, he finally passed the university entrance exam.
- 去超市需要通过一座桥。 (*Qù chāoshì xūyào tōngguò yī zuò qiáo.*) Going to the supermarket requires crossing a bridge.
- 她顺利地通过了HSK四级考试。 (*Tā shùnlì de tōngguò le HSK sì jí kǎoshì.*) She successfully passed the HSK Level 4 exam.

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## 15-20.11 — 使 (shǐ) — To cause / To make (Pivotal Sentence)

Type: Causative Verb (Literary)

使 is a formal causative verb meaning 'to cause' or 'to make.' It creates a pivotal sentence structure (兼语句) where A makes/causes B to do or feel something. 使 is more literary than 让 and is typically found in formal, written Chinese.

Structure: A + 使 + B + [verb/adjective phrase]

### Example Sentences:

- 这次失败使他更加坚定了信心。 (*Zhècì shībài shǐ tā gèngjiā jiāndìng le xìnxīn.*) This failure made him even more determined.
- 老师的话使我明白了很多道理。 (*Lǎoshī de huà shǐ wǒ míngbai le hěnduō dàolǐ.*) The teacher's words made me understand many truths.
- 这首歌使他想起了童年的记忆。 (*Zhè shǒu gē shǐ tā xiǎngqǐ le tóngnián de jìyì.*) This song made him recall memories of his childhood.

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## 15-20.12 — 次 / 遍 / 趟 / 场 — Verbal Measure Words

Type: Verbal Measure Word Comparison

These four verbal measure words count actions differently. 次 counts individual instances of any repeatable action. 遍 emphasizes the complete process from start to finish. 趟 indicates a round trip or a single trip to and from a place. 场 is used for events, performances, or sporting contests.

Structure: [Verb] + number + 次/遍/趟/场

### Example Sentences:

- 我们见过三次, 每次都很愉快。 (*Wǒmen jiànguò sān cì, měi cì dōu hěn yúkuài.*) We've met three times and it was pleasant each time.
- 这首曲子我已经弹了两遍了。 (*Zhè shǒu qǔzi wǒ yǐjīng tán le liǎng biàn le.*) I've played this piece all the way through twice.
- 他去了两趟, 每次她都不在。 (*Tā qù le liǎng tàng, měicì tā dōu búzài.*) He made two trips there, but she wasn't there either time.

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## 15-20.13 — 及时 (jíshí) vs 按时 (ànrshí) — Timely vs On Time

*Type: Adverb Comparison*

Both relate to time but have different meanings. 及时 means 'timely' or 'promptly' — acting quickly when needed, without delay. 按时 means 'on time' or 'on schedule' — doing something at the specified or expected time. 及时 can describe a degree (e.g., 下得很及时), while 按时 cannot.

*Structure: 及时 + verb (promptly) | 按时 + verb (on schedule)*

### Example Sentences:

- 他及时地发现并处理了这个问题。 (*Tā jíshí de fāxiàn bìng chǔlǐ le zhège wèntí.*) He discovered and dealt with the problem in a timely manner.
- 请按时交作业, 不能迟交。 (*Qǐng ànrshí jiāo zuòyè, bù néng chí jiāo.*) Please hand in homework on time; it cannot be submitted late.
- 这场雨来得很及时, 庄稼急需水分。 (*Zhè chǎng yǔ lái de hěn jíshí, zhuāngjia jí xū shuǐfèn.*) This rain came just in time — the crops desperately needed water.

# HSK 4B — Complete Vocabulary List

HSK Standard Course 4B (Lessons 11–20) • 300 Vocabulary Words

Characters (汉字) • Pinyin • English Translation

#	Characters (汉字)	Pinyin	English Translation
1	麻烦	máfan	trouble; troublesome; to bother
2	马虎	mǎhu	careless; negligent; casual
3	满	mǎn	full; filled; to reach the limit
4	毛	máo	hair; feather; (measure word for 0.1 yuan)
5	毛巾	máojīn	towel
6	美丽	měilì	beautiful
7	梦	mèng	dream
8	迷路	mílù	to get lost; to lose one's way
9	密码	mìmǎ	password; secret code
10	免费	miǎnfèi	free of charge; gratis
11	秒	miǎo	second (unit of time)
12	民族	mínzú	nationality; ethnic group
13	母亲	mǔqīn	mother
14	目的	mùdì	purpose; goal; objective
15	耐心	nàixīn	patience; patient
16	难道	nándào	could it be that...; is it possible that...
17	难受	nánshòu	uncomfortable; feel bad; feel unwell
18	内	nèi	inside; within; inner
19	内容	nèiróng	content; substance
20	能力	nénglì	ability; capability; competence
21	年龄	niánlíng	age
22	弄	nòng	to do; to make; to get; to handle
23	暖和	nuǎnhuo	warm; pleasantly warm
24	偶尔	ǒu'ěr	occasionally; once in a while; now and then
25	排队	páiduì	to queue; to stand in line; to line up
26	排列	páiliè	to arrange; to line up; array; sequence
27	判断	pànduàn	to judge; to determine; judgment
28	陪	péi	to accompany; to keep company
29	批评	pīpíng	to criticize; criticism
30	皮肤	pífū	skin
31	脾气	píqi	temperament; temper; disposition

#	Characters (汉字)	Pinyin	English Translation
32	篇	<i>piān</i>	(measure word for articles, essays, pages)
33	骗	<i>piàn</i>	to deceive; to cheat; to fool
34	乒乓球	<i>pīngpāngqiú</i>	table tennis; ping-pong
35	平时	<i>píngshí</i>	ordinary times; normally; in usual times
36	破	<i>pò</i>	broken; worn out; to break
37	葡萄	<i>pútáo</i>	grape
38	普遍	<i>pǔbiàn</i>	universal; widespread; common
39	普通话	<i>pǔtōnghuà</i>	Mandarin Chinese; standard Chinese
40	其次	<i>qícì</i>	secondly; next; the next in order
41	其中	<i>qízhōng</i>	among (them); in (it); within
42	气候	<i>qìhòu</i>	climate; atmosphere
43	千万	<i>qiānwàn</i>	must (emphatic); by all means; ten million
44	签证	<i>qiānzhèng</i>	visa
45	敲	<i>qiāo</i>	to knock; to tap; to beat
46	桥	<i>qiáo</i>	bridge
47	巧克力	<i>qiǎokèlì</i>	chocolate
48	亲戚	<i>qīnqi</i>	relative; family member
49	轻	<i>qīng</i>	light (weight); gentle; soft
50	轻松	<i>qīngsōng</i>	relaxed; light; easy
51	情况	<i>qíngkuàng</i>	situation; circumstances; condition
52	穷	<i>qióng</i>	poor; impoverished
53	区别	<i>qūbié</i>	difference; distinction; to distinguish
54	取	<i>qǔ</i>	to take; to get; to fetch; to choose
55	全部	<i>quánbù</i>	all; whole; entirety
56	缺点	<i>quēdiǎn</i>	shortcoming; weakness; defect; flaw
57	缺少	<i>quēshǎo</i>	to lack; to be short of; deficiency
58	却	<i>què</i>	but; yet; however; on the contrary
59	确实	<i>quèshí</i>	indeed; really; certainly; truly
60	然而	<i>rán'ér</i>	however; yet; but (formal/written)
61	热闹	<i>rènao</i>	lively; bustling; fun; to liven up
62	任何	<i>rènhé</i>	any; whatever; whichever
63	任务	<i>rènwu</i>	task; mission; assignment
64	扔	<i>rēng</i>	to throw; to toss; to cast
65	仍然	<i>réngrán</i>	still; yet; as before
66	日记	<i>rìjì</i>	diary; journal

#	Characters (汉字)	Pinyin	English Translation
67	入口	rùkǒu	entrance; entry
68	散步	sànbù	to take a walk; to go for a stroll
69	森林	sēnlín	forest; woods
70	沙发	shāfā	sofa; couch
71	商量	shāngliang	to discuss; to consult; to talk over
72	伤心	shāngxīn	sad; broken-hearted; grieved
73	稍微	shāowēi	slightly; a little; somewhat
74	勺子	sháozi	spoon; ladle
75	社会	shèhuì	society
76	深	shēn	deep; profound; dark (color)
77	申请	shēnqǐng	to apply; application
78	甚至	shènzhì	even; even to the extent that; so far as to
79	生活	shēnghuó	life; livelihood; to live
80	生命	shēngmìng	life; living; existence
81	生意	shēngyi	business; trade; commerce
82	省	shěng	province; to save; to economize
83	剩	shèng	remaining; left over; surplus
84	失败	shībài	to fail; failure; defeat
85	失望	shīwàng	disappointed; disappointment; to lose hope
86	师傅	shīfu	master worker; skilled worker; form of address
87	十分	shífēn	very; fully; extremely; completely
88	实际	shíjì	actual; real; practical; in reality
89	实在	shízài	really; honestly; in reality; indeed
90	使	shǐ	to make; to cause; to use; to send
91	使用	shǐyòng	to use; to employ; to apply; to utilize
92	是否	shǐfǒu	whether or not; if
93	适合	shìhé	to be suitable; to fit; to suit
94	适应	shìyìng	to adapt; to adjust; to become accustomed to
95	世纪	shìjì	century
96	收	shōu	to collect; to receive; to put away; to store
97	收入	shōurù	income; revenue; earnings
98	收拾	shōushi	to tidy up; to put in order; to pack
99	首都	shǒudū	capital city
100	首先	shǒuxiān	first of all; first; in the first place

#	Characters (汉字)	Pinyin	English Translation
10 1	受不了	<i>shòubuliǎo</i>	unable to bear; cannot stand it
10 2	受到	<i>shòudào</i>	to receive; to be given; to suffer
10 3	售货员	<i>shòuhuòyuán</i>	salesperson; shop assistant
10 4	输	<i>shū</i>	to lose (a game/competition); to be defeated
10 5	熟悉	<i>shúxī</i>	to be familiar with; well-acquainted
10 6	数量	<i>shùliàng</i>	quantity; amount; number
10 7	数字	<i>shùzì</i>	number; numeral; digit; figure
10 8	帅	<i>shuài</i>	handsome; smart-looking
10 9	顺便	<i>shùnbìan</i>	in passing; conveniently; incidentally
11 0	顺利	<i>shùnlì</i>	smooth; successful; without a hitch
11 1	顺序	<i>shùnxù</i>	order; sequence; in proper order
11 2	说明	<i>shuōmíng</i>	to explain; to illustrate; explanation; manual
11 3	硕士	<i>shuòshì</i>	master's degree; person with master's degree
11 4	死	<i>sǐ</i>	to die; dead; fixed; to the death
11 5	速度	<i>sùdù</i>	speed; velocity; pace; rate
11 6	塑料袋	<i>sùliàodài</i>	plastic bag
11 7	酸	<i>suān</i>	sour; aching; to grieve
11 8	随便	<i>suíbiàn</i>	casual; as one pleases; at will; randomly
11 9	随着	<i>suízhe</i>	along with; following; as
12 0	孙子	<i>sūnzi</i>	grandson
12 1	所有	<i>suǒyǒu</i>	all; every; to have; to possess
12 2	台	<i>tái</i>	platform; stage; (measure word for machines/shows)

#	Characters (汉字)	Pinyin	English Translation
123	抬	<i>tái</i>	to lift; to raise; to carry
124	态度	<i>tàidu</i>	attitude; manner; approach
125	谈	<i>tán</i>	to talk; to discuss; to speak
126	弹钢琴	<i>tán gāngqín</i>	to play the piano
127	汤	<i>tāng</i>	soup; broth
128	糖	<i>táng</i>	sugar; candy; sweets
129	躺	<i>tǎng</i>	to lie down; to recline
130	趟	<i>tàng</i>	(measure word for trips/journeys)
131	讨论	<i>tǎolùn</i>	to discuss; to debate; discussion
132	讨厌	<i>tǎoyàn</i>	to dislike; to hate; annoying; disgusting
133	特点	<i>tèdiǎn</i>	characteristic; feature; trait; specialty
134	提	<i>tí</i>	to carry; to mention; to raise (a topic)
135	提供	<i>tígōng</i>	to provide; to supply; to offer
136	提前	<i>tíqián</i>	to advance; ahead of schedule; in advance
137	提醒	<i>tíxǐng</i>	to remind; to warn; to call attention to
138	填空	<i>tiánkòng</i>	to fill in the blanks
139	条件	<i>tiáojiàn</i>	condition; requirement; prerequisite
140	停	<i>tíng</i>	to stop; to halt; to park
141	挺	<i>tǐng</i>	quite; rather; very (informal); to stand straight
142	通过	<i>tōngguò</i>	to pass; to go through; by means of; through
143	通知	<i>tōngzhī</i>	to notify; to inform; notice; circular

#	Characters (汉字)	Pinyin	English Translation
144	同时	<i>tóngshí</i>	at the same time; simultaneously; meanwhile
145	同情	<i>tóngqíng</i>	sympathy; to sympathize; to feel sorry for
146	推	<i>tuī</i>	to push; to shove; to promote
147	推迟	<i>tuīchí</i>	to postpone; to delay; to put off
148	脱	<i>tuō</i>	to take off (clothing); to shed; to escape
149	袜子	<i>wàzi</i>	socks; stockings
150	完全	<i>wánquán</i>	completely; fully; entirely; totally
151	往往	<i>wǎngwǎng</i>	often; frequently; usually; as a rule
152	网球	<i>wǎngqiú</i>	tennis
153	网站	<i>wǎngzhàn</i>	website
154	危险	<i>wēixiǎn</i>	danger; dangerous; peril
155	味道	<i>wèidào</i>	flavor; taste; smell; sense
156	卫生间	<i>wèishēngjiān</i>	bathroom; toilet; restroom
157	温度	<i>wēndù</i>	temperature
158	文章	<i>wénzhāng</i>	article; essay; literary work
159	污染	<i>wūrǎn</i>	pollution; contamination; to pollute
160	无	<i>wú</i>	not to have; without; nothing
161	无聊	<i>wúliáo</i>	bored; boring; dull; tedious
162	无论	<i>wúlùn</i>	no matter what/how; regardless of; whether
163	误会	<i>wùhuì</i>	misunderstanding; to misunderstand
164	西红柿	<i>xīhóngshì</i>	tomato

#	Characters (汉字)	Pinyin	English Translation
165	吸引	<i>xīyǐn</i>	to attract; to draw; to fascinate
166	咸	<i>xián</i>	salty
167	现金	<i>xiànjīn</i>	cash; ready money
168	羡慕	<i>xiànmù</i>	to envy; to admire; envy
169	香	<i>xiāng</i>	fragrant; sweet-smelling; aromatic
170	相反	<i>xiāngfǎn</i>	opposite; contrary; on the contrary
171	相同	<i>xiāngtóng</i>	identical; the same; alike
172	详细	<i>xiángxì</i>	detailed; in detail; comprehensive
173	响	<i>xiǎng</i>	to ring; to sound; loud; noisy
174	橡皮	<i>xiàngpí</i>	rubber eraser; rubber
175	消息	<i>xiāoxi</i>	news; message; information
176	小吃	<i>xiǎochī</i>	snack; light meal; street food
177	小伙子	<i>xiǎohuǒzi</i>	young man; young fellow; lad
178	小说	<i>xiǎoshuō</i>	novel; fiction
179	笑话	<i>xiàohua</i>	joke; to crack a joke
180	效果	<i>xiàoguǒ</i>	effect; result; outcome; effectiveness
181	辛苦	<i>xīnkǔ</i>	hard (work); to toil; laborious; painstaking
182	心情	<i>xīnqíng</i>	mood; frame of mind; state of mind
183	信封	<i>xìnfēng</i>	envelope
184	信息	<i>xìnxī</i>	information; news; message
185	信心	<i>xìnxīn</i>	confidence; faith; trust

#	Characters (汉字)	Pinyin	English Translation
186	兴奋	<i>xīngfèn</i>	excited; thrilled; stimulated
187	行	<i>xíng</i>	ok; all right; capable; to walk
188	醒	<i>xǐng</i>	to wake up; to regain consciousness
189	性别	<i>xìngbié</i>	gender; sex
190	性格	<i>xìnggé</i>	character; personality; disposition
191	幸福	<i>xìngfú</i>	happiness; blessed; fortunate
192	修理	<i>xiūlǐ</i>	to repair; to fix; to mend
193	许多	<i>xǔduō</i>	many; a lot of; much; numerous
194	学期	<i>xuéqī</i>	semester; term; school term
195	压力	<i>yālì</i>	pressure; stress
196	牙膏	<i>yágāo</i>	toothpaste
197	亚洲	<i>yàzhōu</i>	Asia
198	呀	<i>ya</i>	(exclamatory particle); ah; oh
199	盐	<i>yán</i>	salt
200	严格	<i>yángé</i>	strict; rigorous; stringent
201	严重	<i>yánzhòng</i>	serious; severe; critical; grave
202	研究	<i>yánjiū</i>	to research; to study; research
203	演出	<i>yǎnchū</i>	performance; show; to perform
204	演员	<i>yǎnyuán</i>	actor; actress; performer
205	眼镜	<i>yǎnjìng</i>	glasses; spectacles; eyeglasses
206	阳光	<i>yángguāng</i>	sunshine; sunlight; solar

#	Characters (汉字)	Pinyin	English Translation
207	养成	yǎngchéng	to cultivate; to develop (habits)
208	样子	yàngzi	appearance; look; manner; sample
209	邀请	yāoqǐng	to invite; invitation
210	要是	yàoshi	if; in case; suppose
211	钥匙	yàoshi	key (for a lock)
212	也许	yěxǔ	perhaps; maybe; possibly
213	页	yè	page; leaf
214	叶子	yèzi	leaf
215	一切	yíqiè	everything; all; every
216	以	yǐ	with; by means of; in order to (formal prep.)
217	以为	yǐwéi	to think; to believe (mistakenly); to assume
218	意见	yìjiàn	opinion; view; objection
219	艺术	yìshù	art; artwork
220	因此	yīncǐ	therefore; for this reason; as a result
221	引起	yǐnqǐ	to cause; to arouse; to trigger; to lead to
222	印象	yìnxiàng	impression
223	应聘	yìngpìn	to apply for a job; to accept a job offer
224	赢	yíng	to win; to beat; to gain
225	勇敢	yǒnggǎn	brave; courageous
226	永远	yǒngyuǎn	forever; always; eternally
227	优点	yōudiǎn	advantage; merit; strong point

#	Characters (汉字)	Pinyin	English Translation
228	优秀	<i>yōuxiù</i>	excellent; outstanding; first-rate
229	幽默	<i>yōumò</i>	humor; humorous
230	由	<i>yóu</i>	by; from; due to; via
231	由于	<i>yóuyú</i>	because of; due to; owing to; as a result of
232	邮局	<i>yóujú</i>	post office
233	尤其	<i>yóuqí</i>	especially; particularly; in particular
234	有趣	<i>yǒuqù</i>	interesting; fascinating; amusing
235	友好	<i>yǒuhǎo</i>	friendly; amicable
236	友谊	<i>yǒuyì</i>	friendship
237	愉快	<i>yúkuài</i>	cheerful; happy; delightful; pleasant
238	于是	<i>yúshì</i>	therefore; as a result; and so; then
239	与	<i>yǔ</i>	and; with; together with (formal)
240	语法	<i>yǔfǎ</i>	grammar
241	语言	<i>yǔyán</i>	language; speech
242	羽毛球	<i>yǔmáoqiú</i>	badminton
243	预习	<i>yùxí</i>	to preview; to prepare lessons in advance
244	原来	<i>yuánlái</i>	originally; as it turns out; so actually
245	原谅	<i>yuánliàng</i>	to forgive; to pardon; to excuse
246	原因	<i>yuányīn</i>	reason; cause; grounds
247	约会	<i>yuēhuì</i>	date; appointment; to make a date
248	阅读	<i>yuèdú</i>	to read; reading

#	Characters (汉字)	Pinyin	English Translation
249	云	<i>yún</i>	cloud
250	允许	<i>yǔnxǔ</i>	to allow; to permit; to authorize
251	杂志	<i>zázhì</i>	magazine; journal; periodical
252	咱们	<i>zánmen</i>	we (inclusive of listener); us
253	暂时	<i>zànshí</i>	temporary; for the time being; temporarily
254	脏	<i>zāng</i>	dirty; filthy; unclean
255	责任	<i>zéren</i>	responsibility; duty; obligation
256	增加	<i>zēngjiā</i>	to increase; to add to; to augment
257	占线	<i>zhànxiàn</i>	(phone) line is busy; to be occupied
258	招聘	<i>zhāopìn</i>	to recruit; to hire; to advertise for staff
259	照	<i>zhào</i>	to shine; to reflect; to take (photo); according to
260	真正	<i>zhēnzhèng</i>	real; genuine; authentic; truly
261	整理	<i>zhěnglǐ</i>	to tidy up; to sort out; to organize; to arrange
262	正常	<i>zhèngcháng</i>	normal; regular; ordinary; standard
263	正好	<i>zhènghǎo</i>	just right; as it happens; exactly; coincidentally
264	正确	<i>zhèngquè</i>	correct; accurate; right; proper
265	正式	<i>zhèngshì</i>	formal; official; regular; standard
266	证明	<i>zhèngmíng</i>	to prove; to certify; proof; evidence; certificate
267	之	<i>zhī</i>	of; (literary possessive/linking particle)
268	支持	<i>zhīchí</i>	to support; to back; support; backing
269	知识	<i>zhīshi</i>	knowledge; learning

#	Characters (汉字)	Pinyin	English Translation
270	值得	zhídé	worth; worthwhile; deserving
271	直接	zhíjiē	direct; directly; straight
272	植物	zhíwù	plant; vegetation; flora
273	职业	zhíyè	occupation; profession; vocation; career
274	指	zhǐ	to point; finger; to indicate; to refer to
275	只好	zhǐhǎo	to have no choice but; can only; must
276	只要	zhǐyào	as long as; provided that; if only
277	质量	zhìliàng	quality; grade
278	至少	zhìshǎo	at least; at the minimum
279	重	zhòng	heavy; important; weighty
280	重点	zhòngdiǎn	key point; focal point; emphasis; priority
281	重视	zhòngshì	to attach importance to; to value; to emphasize
282	周围	zhōuwéi	surroundings; around; vicinity
283	主意	zhǔyi	idea; plan; decision; definite view
284	祝贺	zhùhè	to congratulate; congratulations
285	著名	zhù míng	famous; renowned; celebrated; well-known
286	专门	zhuānmén	specialized; special; specific; for a specific purpose
287	专业	zhuānyè	major (in college); specialty; professional
288	转	zhuǎn	to turn; to rotate; to change direction
289	赚	zhuàn	to earn (money); to make profit
290	准确	zhǔnquè	accurate; precise; exact; correct

#	Characters (汉字)	Pinyin	English Translation
29 1	准时	<i>zhǔnshí</i>	punctual; on time; prompt
29 2	仔细	<i>zǐxì</i>	careful; attentive; meticulous; thorough
29 3	自然	<i>zìrán</i>	natural; nature; naturally; of course
29 4	自信	<i>zìxìn</i>	self-confident; confidence in oneself
29 5	总结	<i>zǒngjié</i>	to summarize; to sum up; summary; conclusion
29 6	租	<i>zū</i>	to rent; to hire; rent
29 7	最好	<i>zuìhǎo</i>	best; had better; it would be best
29 8	尊重	<i>zūnzhòng</i>	to respect; to honor; respect
29 9	座位	<i>zuòwèi</i>	seat; place to sit
30 0	作者	<i>zuòzhě</i>	author; writer; creator

*Total: 300 vocabulary words*