

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)

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.

1. 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.
2. 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.
3. 这个地方不仅风景美, 而且交通也很方便。 (Zhège difang bùjǐn fēngjǐng měi, érqiè 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.

1. 我从来没有这么快乐过。 (Wǒ cónglái méiyǒu zhème kuàilè guò.) — I have never been this happy before.
2. 她从来不喝酒, 不抽烟。 (Tā cónglái bù hējiǔ, bù chōuyān.) — She has never drunk alcohol or smoked.
3. 他从来不迟到, 总是按时到达。 (Tā cónglái bù chídào, zǒngshí 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).

1. 我刚认识他一个月。 (Wǒ gāng rènshí tā yī gè yuè.) — I have only just known him for one month.
2. 她刚从北京回来, 还没来得及休息。 (Tā gāng cóng Běijīng huílái, hái méi láidejí xiūxi.) — She just got back from Beijing and hasn't had time to rest yet.
3. 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.

1. 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 (chàbuduō) 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 chàbuduō, 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。 (Chàbuduō 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 chàbuduō 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 biyè zhème duō nián, wǒmen háishi jīngcháng liánxi.) — 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 háishì 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, 食物却不太怎么样。(*Nà jiā fàngguǎn 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 yīqǐ 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 érqiè 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 hăochī de.*) — This dish is quite delicious.

2. 面试的问题挺容易的, 就是我有点儿紧张。(*Miànsī de wèntí tǐng róngyì de, jiùshì wǒ yǒudiānr jīnzhāng.*) — 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, tóngshímen dōu xǐhuān 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 shēngbing 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 zhǔyi 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 jihuà, wǒmen yīnggāi zuótān 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 fǎlǜ 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 zhāopin láile shíwǔ rén, lìngwài liǎng gè tiáojiàn fúhé yāoqíu.) — 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 tǎolùn.) — 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 (qíci) 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。 (Miànsì shí, shǒuxiān yào chuān zhèngshì de yīfu; qíci, 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; qíci yào duō dù 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, qíci jièshào le xià yībù de gōngzuò jihuà.) — 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, háishi yǔ biérén yuēhui, zhǔnshí 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 cí fāxià 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 shēngyi de, xiànzài zhuǎnháng dāng lǜshī 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 jíhuà 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 shēngyi bìng bù jiǎndān, xūyào jílěi 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 xiāngxiāng 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 (ànhào) 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。 (Ànhào yuánlái de jíhuà, wǒmen yīnggāi tíqíán 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 ànhào 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 ànhào 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不喜欢, 甚至非常讨厌的事。 (Gōngzuò zhōng wǒmen yǒushí bùdébù 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 kūnnan.) — 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 zhìlìàng 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 (zàiishuō) 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。 (Zhè ge yuè yǐjīng huā le wǔqiān duō le, zàiishuō, 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 zàiishuō.) — 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, zàiishuō, 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 gēn jù shíjì qíngkuàng zuòchū juédìng.*) — 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。** (*Dui wǒ lái shuō, yīfu de yàngzi shì bu shì liúxíng bìng bù shi 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。** (*Dui 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。** (*Dui 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 xǐhuān 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 xǐhuān gè zhǒng yùndòng, yóuqí shì yóuyǒng.*) — 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 zhìlìng 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 liúli 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 bēi.*) — 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 xùnliàn shíjiān shì pùtōng rén de hǎo jǐ bēi.*) — 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 xínglìxiāng bùguǎn cóng jiàgé háishi zhíliàng shàng kàn, dōu zhídé kǎolǜ.*) — 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 zhījiān 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 jíhuà.*) — 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 zhäodào 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 (gūjí) 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 huiyi 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 (láiibují) 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 shíhou, 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 zěnme cílái? 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, jǐ 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 jǐ 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 (yìdiǎn) 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 liijiē 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 zhīshí, 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, 买的东西越好。 (Yíbān 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. 他学中文学得越来越用功, 成绩越来越好。 (Tā xué Zhōngwén xué de yuèlái yuè yòngggōng, 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 dài 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 shàngglái.) — 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 yīqǐ 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 mèngxiāng.) — 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 shēnshí 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 (yúsì) 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。 (Wàimian xià yǔ le, yúsì 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 dùchē, yúsì 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, yúsì 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 dàiyī.) — 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 ditú.) — 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。 (Jírán nǐ yǐjǐng juéding le, jiù bù 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。 (Jírán dàijiā dōu tóngyi, wǒmen jiù àn zhège fāng'àn jinxíng 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 yī 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 jiběn 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 lǐjì 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 jiātíng, zōngzhī, 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。 (Zōngzhī, 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, zōngzhī, 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	fǎlǜ	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	quèdiǎn	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	píngshí	normal times, usually
34	逛	guàng	to stroll, to roam
35	短信	duǎnxìn	text message
36	正好	zhènghǎo	just right; just in time
37	联系	liánxi	to contact; contact
38	差不多	chàbuduō	almost, approximately
39	专门	zhuānmén	specially, specifically
40	毕业	bìyè	to graduate
41	麻烦	máfan	trouble; to bother
42	好像	hǎoxiàng	as if, seem, be like
43	重新	chóngxīn	again, once more
44	尽管	jǐnguǎn	although, even though
45	真正	zhēnzhèng	true, real, genuine
46	友谊	yǒuyì	friendship
47	聚会	jùhuì	party, get-together; to have a party
48	丰富	fēngfù	rich, abundant; to enrich
49	无聊	wúliáo	boring, bored
50	讨厌	tǎoyàn	to dislike, to find annoying
51	却	què	but, yet (adverb)
52	周围	zhōuwéi	surroundings, around
53	交流	jiāoliú	to exchange, to communicate
54	理解	lǐjìě	to understand, to comprehend
55	镜子	jìngzi	mirror
56	而	ér	while, yet, and (conjunction)
57	当	dāng	when; to serve as
58	困难	kùnnan	difficulty; difficult
59	及时	jíshí	in time, timely
60	陪	péi	to accompany
61	挺	tǐng	quite, rather
62	紧张	jǐnzhāng	nervous, tense
63	信心	xìnxīn	confidence
64	能力	nénglì	ability, competence
65	招聘	zhāopìn	to recruit
66	提供	tígōng	to provide, to offer
67	负责	fùzé	to be in charge of; responsible
68	本来	běnlái	originally, at first
69	应聘	yìngpìn	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	lǜshī	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	qíci	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	jíhuà	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	shēngyi	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	jīlěi	to accumulate; accumulation
108	经验	jīngyàn	experience
109	一切	yíqìè	all, everything
110	按照	àanzhào	according to, in accordance with
111	成功	chénggōng	to succeed; successful; success
112	顺利	shùnli	smooth, without a hitch
113	感谢	gǎnxiè	to thank; thanks
114	消息	xiāoxi	news, message
115	按时	ànshí	on time, on schedule
116	奖金	jiǎngjīn	bonus, prize money
117	工资	gōngzī	wages, salary
118	方法	fāngfǎ	method, way
119	知识	zhīshí	knowledge
120	不得不	bùdébù	have to, have no choice but to
121	甚至	shènzhì	even, so far as to
122	责任	zérèn	responsibility, duty
123	家具	jiājù	furniture
124	沙发	shāfā	sofa
125	打折	dǎzhé	to give a discount
126	价格	jiàgé	price
127	质量	zhìlìàng	quality
128	肯定	kěndìng	surely, certainly; definite
129	流行	liúxíng	popular, fashionable
130	顺便	shùnbiàn	in passing, while doing something else
131	台	tái	measure word for machines/appliances
132	光	guāng	only, merely; light
133	实在	shízài	really, truly
134	效果	xiàoguǒ	effect, result
135	现金	xiànjīn	cash
136	邀请	yāoqǐng	to invite; invitation
137	葡萄	pútáo	grape
138	艺术	yìshù	art
139	广告	guǎnggào	advertisement
140	味道	wèidào	taste, flavor
141	优点	yōudiǎn	merit, advantage
142	实际	shíjì	actual, practical; reality
143	考虑	kǎolǜ	to consider

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

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

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

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

- 他努力学习了很多年, 然而还是没有通过考试。 (*Tā nǔlì xuéxí le hěnduō nián, rán'ér háishì 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 zuihòu háishì méiyǒu chūxiàn.*) He said he would come; yet he never showed up in the end.

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 tóngyījù 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 nàiixīn.*) 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

12.1 — 并且 (bìngqìe) — 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, bìngqìe 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, bìngqìe jiàgé héл.) This restaurant has a good atmosphere and moreover reasonable prices.
- 他检查并且修好了我的电脑。 (Tā jiǎnchá bìngqìe 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。 (Fànccài zài hăochī, 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 kǎolù.) 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 jíhuà, tā yǐjīng gàoù 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.
-

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.
-

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 zuóyòu.*) 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 yǐnqǐ 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 Lǐjīnglǐ lái zhǔchí.*) Today's meeting will be presided over by Manager Li.

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 jíliè 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.

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

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 dàosh 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.

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.
- 她以优秀的成绩毕业了。 (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 zhìlìàng yíngdé le kèhù de xìnnrèn.) This factory earned the trust of customers through quality.

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 juédìng le, jiù bùyào 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。 (Jirán nǐ bù xǐhuān, yě kěyǐ bù cānjiā.) Since you don't like it, you don't have to participate either.

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 juédìng 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.

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)

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 dìfang 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 jìngbù.) 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 yìdìng 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 jìnbu.) 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.
-

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, 我也要去。 (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 méitiān 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.
-

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

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 chónghóng, 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.
-

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 kànkan.) 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.
-

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 háishì 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 bùshì 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.
-

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.
-

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。 (*Zhège 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 yǐnqǐ de.*) Colds are often caused by viruses (as an observable fact).
-

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.
-

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.
-

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.

15-20.13 — 及时 (jíshí) vs 按时 (ànshí) — 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 fāxiànbìng 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 ànshí 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	mǐmǎ	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	nánđào	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	néngli	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'ér	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	piān	(measure word for articles, essays, pages)
33	骗	piàn	to deceive; to cheat; to fool
34	乒乓球	pīngpāngqiú	table tennis; ping-pong
35	平时	píngshí	ordinary times; normally; in usual times
36	破	pò	broken; worn out; to break
37	葡萄	pútao	grape
38	普遍	pǔbiàn	universal; widespread; common
39	普通话	pǔtōnghuà	Mandarin Chinese; standard Chinese
40	其次	qícì	secondly; next; the next in order
41	其中	qízhōng	among (them); in (it); within
42	气候	qíhòu	climate; atmosphere
43	千万	qiānwàn	must (emphatic); by all means; ten million
44	签证	qiānzhèng	visa
45	敲	qiāo	to knock; to tap; to beat
46	桥	qiáo	bridge
47	巧克力	qiǎokèlì	chocolate
48	亲戚	qīngqì	relative; family member
49	轻	qīng	light (weight); gentle; soft
50	轻松	qīngsōng	relaxed; light; easy
51	情况	qíngkuàng	situation; circumstances; condition
52	穷	qióng	poor; impoverished
53	区别	qūbié	difference; distinction; to distinguish
54	取	qǔ	to take; to get; to fetch; to choose
55	全部	quánbù	all; whole; entirety
56	缺点	quēdiǎn	shortcoming; weakness; defect; flaw
57	缺少	quēshǎo	to lack; to be short of; deficiency
58	却	què	but; yet; however; on the contrary
59	确实	quèshí	indeed; really; certainly; truly
60	然而	rán'ér	however; yet; but (formal/written)
61	热闹	rènao	lively; bustling; fun; to liven up
62	任何	rènhé	any; whatever; whichever
63	任务	rènwù	task; mission; assignment
64	扔	rēng	to throw; to toss; to cast
65	仍然	réngrán	still; yet; as before
66	日记	rìjì	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	shēngqǐng	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	shífǒu	whether or not; if
93	适合	shihé	to be suitable; to fit; to suit
94	适应	shiyìng	to adapt; to adjust; to become accustomed to
95	世纪	shiji	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	shöudū	capital city
100	首先	shöuxiān	first of all; first; in the first place

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

#	Characters (汉字)	Pinyin	English Translation
12 3	抬	tái	to lift; to raise; to carry
12 4	态度	tàidu	attitude; manner; approach
12 5	谈	tán	to talk; to discuss; to speak
12 6	弹钢琴	tán gāngqín	to play the piano
12 7	汤	tāng	soup; broth
12 8	糖	táng	sugar; candy; sweets
12 9	躺	tǎng	to lie down; to recline
13 0	趟	tàng	(measure word for trips/journeys)
13 1	讨论	tǎolùn	to discuss; to debate; discussion
13 2	讨厌	tǎoyàn	to dislike; to hate; annoying; disgusting
13 3	特点	tèdiǎn	characteristic; feature; trait; specialty
13 4	提	to carry; to mention; to raise (a topic)	
13 5	提供	tígōng	to provide; to supply; to offer
13 6	提前	tíqián	to advance; ahead of schedule; in advance
13 7	提醒	tíxǐng	to remind; to warn; to call attention to
13 8	填空	tiánkòng	to fill in the blanks
13 9	条件	tiáojìan	condition; requirement; prerequisite
14 0	停	tíng	to stop; to halt; to park
14 1	挺	tǐng	quite; rather; very (informal); to stand straight
14 2	通过	tōngguò	to pass; to go through; by means of; through
14 3	通知	tōngzhī	to notify; to inform; notice; circular

#	Characters (汉字)	Pinyin	English Translation
14 4	同时	tóngshí	at the same time; simultaneously; meanwhile
14 5	同情	tóngqíng	sympathy; to sympathize; to feel sorry for
14 6	推	tuī	to push; to shove; to promote
14 7	推迟	tuīchí	to postpone; to delay; to put off
14 8	脱	tuō	to take off (clothing); to shed; to escape
14 9	袜子	wàzi	socks; stockings
15 0	完全	wánquán	completely; fully; entirely; totally
15 1	往往	wǎngwǎng	often; frequently; usually; as a rule
15 2	网球	wǎngqiú	tennis
15 3	网站	wǎngzhàn	website
15 4	危险	wēixiǎn	danger; dangerous; peril
15 5	味道	wèidào	flavor; taste; smell; sense
15 6	卫生间	wèishēngjiān	bathroom; toilet; restroom
15 7	温度	wēndù	temperature
15 8	文章	wénzhāng	article; essay; literary work
15 9	污染	wūrǎn	pollution; contamination; to pollute
16 0	无	wú	not to have; without; nothing
16 1	无聊	wúliáo	bored; boring; dull; tedious
16 2	无论	wúlùn	no matter what/how; regardless of; whether
16 3	误会	wùhuì	misunderstanding; to misunderstand
16 4	西红柿	xīhóngshí	tomato

#	Characters (汉字)	Pinyin	English Translation
16 5	吸引	xīyǐn	to attract; to draw; to fascinate
16 6	咸	xián	salty
16 7	现金	xiànjīn	cash; ready money
16 8	羡慕	xiànmù	to envy; to admire; envy
16 9	香	xiāng	fragrant; sweet-smelling; aromatic
17 0	相反	xiāngfǎn	opposite; contrary; on the contrary
17 1	相同	xiāngtóng	identical; the same; alike
17 2	详细	xiángxì	detailed; in detail; comprehensive
17 3	响	xiǎng	to ring; to sound; loud; noisy
17 4	橡皮	xiàngpí	rubber eraser; rubber
17 5	消息	xiāoxi	news; message; information
17 6	小吃	xiǎochī	snack; light meal; street food
17 7	小伙子	xiǎohuǒzǐ	young man; young fellow; lad
17 8	小说	xiǎoshuō	novel; fiction
17 9	笑话	xiàohua	joke; to crack a joke
18 0	效果	xiàoguǒ	effect; result; outcome; effectiveness
18 1	辛苦	xīnkǔ	hard (work); to toil; laborious; painstaking
18 2	心情	xīngqíng	mood; frame of mind; state of mind
18 3	信封	xìnfēng	envelope
18 4	信息	xìnxī	information; news; message
18 5	信心	xìnxīn	confidence; faith; trust

#	Characters (汉字)	Pinyin	English Translation
18 6	兴奋	xīngfèn	excited; thrilled; stimulated
18 7	行	xíng	ok; all right; capable; to walk
18 8	醒	xǐng	to wake up; to regain consciousness
18 9	性别	xìngbié	gender; sex
19 0	性格	xìnggé	character; personality; disposition
19 1	幸福	xìngfú	happiness; blessed; fortunate
19 2	修理	xiūlǐ	to repair; to fix; to mend
19 3	许多	xǔduō	many; a lot of; much; numerous
19 4	学期	xuéqī	semester; term; school term
19 5	压力	yālì	pressure; stress
19 6	牙膏	yágāo	toothpaste
19 7	亚洲	yàzhōu	Asia
19 8	呀	ya	(exclamatory particle); ah; oh
19 9	盐	yán	salt
20 0	严格	yángé	strict; rigorous; stringent
20 1	严重	yánzhòng	serious; severe; critical; grave
20 2	研究	yánjiū	to research; to study; research
20 3	演出	yǎnchū	performance; show; to perform
20 4	演员	yǎnyuán	actor; actress; performer
20 5	眼镜	yǎnjìng	glasses; spectacles; eyeglasses
20 6	阳光	yángguāng	sunshine; sunlight; solar

#	Characters (汉字)	Pinyin	English Translation
20 7	养成	yǎngchéng	to cultivate; to develop (habits)
20 8	样子	yàngzi	appearance; look; manner; sample
20 9	邀请	yāoqǐng	to invite; invitation
21 0	要是	yàoshi	if; in case; suppose
21 1	钥匙	yàoshi	key (for a lock)
21 2	也许	yěxǔ	perhaps; maybe; possibly
21 3	页	yè	page; leaf
21 4	叶子	yèzi	leaf
21 5	一切	yíqiè	everything; all; every
21 6	以	yǐ	with; by means of; in order to (formal prep.)
21 7	以为	yǐwéi	to think; to believe (mistakenly); to assume
21 8	意见	yìjiàn	opinion; view; objection
21 9	艺术	yìshù	art; artwork
22 0	因此	yīncǐ	therefore; for this reason; as a result
22 1	引起	yǐnqǐ	to cause; to arouse; to trigger; to lead to
22 2	印象	yìnxiàng	impression
22 3	应聘	yìngpìn	to apply for a job; to accept a job offer
22 4	赢	yíng	to win; to beat; to gain
22 5	勇敢	yǒnggǎn	brave; courageous
22 6	永远	yǒngyuǎn	forever; always; eternally
22 7	优点	yōudiǎn	advantage; merit; strong point

#	Characters (汉字)	Pinyin	English Translation
22 8	优秀	yōuxiù	excellent; outstanding; first-rate
22 9	幽默	yōumò	humor; humorous
23 0	由	yóu	by; from; due to; via
23 1	由于	yóuyú	because of; due to; owing to; as a result of
23 2	邮局	yóujú	post office
23 3	尤其	yóuqí	especially; particularly; in particular
23 4	有趣	yǒuqù	interesting; fascinating; amusing
23 5	友好	yǒuhǎo	friendly; amicable
23 6	友谊	yǒuyì	friendship
23 7	愉快	yúkuài	cheerful; happy; delightful; pleasant
23 8	于是	yúshì	therefore; as a result; and so; then
23 9	与	yǔ	and; with; together with (formal)
24 0	语法	yǔfǎ	grammar
24 1	语言	yǔyán	language; speech
24 2	羽毛球	yǔmáoqiú	badminton
24 3	预习	yùxí	to preview; to prepare lessons in advance
24 4	原来	yuánlái	originally; as it turns out; so actually
24 5	原谅	yuánliàng	to forgive; to pardon; to excuse
24 6	原因	yuányīn	reason; cause; grounds
24 7	约会	yuēhuì	date; appointment; to make a date
24 8	阅读	yuèdú	to read; reading

#	Characters (汉字)	Pinyin	English Translation
24 9	云	yún	cloud
25 0	允许	yǔnxǔ	to allow; to permit; to authorize
25 1	杂志	zázhì	magazine; journal; periodical
25 2	咱们	zánmen	we (inclusive of listener); us
25 3	暂时	zànshí	temporary; for the time being; temporarily
25 4	脏	zāng	dirty; filthy; unclean
25 5	责任	zérèn	responsibility; duty; obligation
25 6	增加	zēngjiā	to increase; to add to; to augment
25 7	占线	zhànxìan	(phone) line is busy; to be occupied
25 8	招聘	zhāopìn	to recruit; to hire; to advertise for staff
25 9	照	zhào	to shine; to reflect; to take (photo); according to
26 0	真正	zhēnzhèng	real; genuine; authentic; truly
26 1	整理	zhěnglǐ	to tidy up; to sort out; to organize; to arrange
26 2	正常	zhèngcháng	normal; regular; ordinary; standard
26 3	正好	zhènghǎo	just right; as it happens; exactly; coincidentally
26 4	正确	zhèngquè	correct; accurate; right; proper
26 5	正式	zhèngshì	formal; official; regular; standard
26 6	证明	zhèngmíng	to prove; to certify; proof; evidence; certificate
26 7	之	zhī	of; (literary possessive/linking particle)
26 8	支持	zhīchí	to support; to back; support; backing
26 9	知识	zhīshí	knowledge; learning

#	Characters (汉字)	Pinyin	English Translation
27 0	值得	zhídé	worth; worthwhile; deserving
27 1	直接	zhíjíē	direct; directly; straight
27 2	植物	zhíwù	plant; vegetation; flora
27 3	职业	zhíyè	occupation; profession; vocation; career
27 4	指	zhǐ	to point; finger; to indicate; to refer to
27 5	只好	zhǐhǎo	to have no choice but; can only; must
27 6	只要	zhǐyào	as long as; provided that; if only
27 7	质量	zhìlìàng	quality; grade
27 8	至少	zhǐshǎo	at least; at the minimum
27 9	重	zhòng	heavy; important; weighty
28 0	重点	zhòngdiǎn	key point; focal point; emphasis; priority
28 1	重视	zhòngshì	to attach importance to; to value; to emphasize
28 2	周围	zhōuwéi	surroundings; around; vicinity
28 3	主意	zhǔyi	idea; plan; decision; definite view
28 4	祝贺	zhùhè	to congratulate; congratulations
28 5	著名	zhùmíng	famous; renowned; celebrated; well-known
28 6	专门	zhuānmén	specialized; special; specific; for a specific purpose
28 7	专业	zhuānyè	major (in college); specialty; professional
28 8	转	zhuǎn	to turn; to rotate; to change direction
28 9	赚	zhuàn	to earn (money); to make profit
29 0	准确	zhǔnquè	accurate; precise; exact; correct

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

Total: 300 vocabulary words