# 二十对近义词

**Twenty Pairs of Similar Words** 









#### f O Lanci

喜欢vs爱好帮忙vs帮助 办法vs方法 变vs变化 不vs没有 不好意思vs对不起 才vs刚 点vs小时 分vs分钟 发现vs找到

次vs遍 以后vs后来 经常vs常常 打算vs计划 大概vs大约 得意vs满意 多少vs几 二vs两 参观vs访问 不同vs区别



# 一、爱好VS喜欢

1. 我\_\_\_\_我的小狗。

wŏ de xiǎo gŏu。



B. 爱好àihào







Lanci



Answer: A



### 一、爱好VS喜欢

喜欢小狗



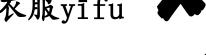






f O Lanci





爱好+篮球lánqiú/音乐yīnyuè



爱好+ 打篮球dǎlánqiú 听音乐tīngyīnyuè 🗸



爱好(be fond of)+doing sth or an activity



### 爱好 n. hobby

quantifier: 个/种/项 gè/zhǒng/xiàng

我的爱好是看书。 wǒ de àihào shì kànshū。

My hobby is reading.

我的一个爱好是踢足球。wǒ de yī gè àihào shì tī zúqiú。

One of my hobby is playing football.











1. 每个人的\_\_\_\_都不一样。
měi gè rén de\_\_\_\_dōu bù yī yàng。

Everyone has different hobbies.

2. 妈妈\_\_\_\_爸爸做的饭。

mā ma \_\_\_\_\_bà ba zuò de fàn 。

Mom likes the food cooked by father.



HSK2

#### A. 喜欢xǐhuan B. 爱好àihào







**f** O Lanci

Answer: B; A



# 二、帮忙vs帮助

- A. 帮忙bāng máng
- B. 帮助bāng zhù
- I want to help you.







Lanci



Answer: B



帮忙你 \* 帮你的忙

帮助你

帮我一个忙。 bāng wǒ yī gè máng。

Give me a hand.









3. n. help, assist

谢谢你的帮忙。 谢谢你的帮助。 Thanks for your help.











# 4. Question 帮忙or帮助?

别人就是\_\_\_\_自己。

\_\_\_\_biérén jiù shì\_\_\_\_zìjǐ 。



Helping others is helping ourselves.

A. 帮助

B. 帮忙







Lanci

Answer: A; A



# 三、不vs没

1. 吃饭了吗? chī fàn le ma ?

A. 没吃 B. 不吃

2. 吃苹果吗? chī píng guǒ ma?

A. 没吃 B. 不吃











Answer: A; B



# 三、不vs淡

1. 吃饭了吗?

没吃 没: haven't

2. 吃苹果吗?

不吃 不: don't, won't













# Questions

```
我_1_时间,我_2去过北京。
```

wǒ <u>1</u> shí jiān , wǒ <u>2</u> qù guò běi jīng 。

I don't have time, I have not been to Beijing.

**A.**没

B. 不







f O Lanci

Answer: A; A



### 四、办法vs方法

1. 我买不到火车票,你有什么\_\_\_吗?

wǒ mǎi bù dào huǒchēpiào, nǐ yǒu shénme \_\_ ma?

I can't get a train ticket, do you have any solution?

A. 办法bànfǎ

B. 分法fāng fǎ







Lanci

Answer: A



# 四、办法vs方法

1. 办法: n. solution to solve some problems

2. 分法: method, approach 学习分法learning methods







Lanci



#### Questions: 办法or方法

1. 他不来,我也没 \_\_\_。
tā bù lái,wǒ yě méi \_\_\_。
He doesn't want to come,I have no idea.

A. 办法

2. 为什么我跑步不快?你的\_\_\_\_不对。 **B.** 方法 Wèi shénme wǒ pǎobù bù kuài? nǐ de\_\_\_bù duì

Why can't I run fast? Your approach is not correct.









Answer: A; B



# 五、点VS小时; 六分VS分钟

1. 我们上了两个\_\_\_的课,现在10 了。 wŏmen shàng le liăng gè\_\_\_\_de kè xiànzài 10 le ° We had two hours of lessons, it is 10 now.

A. 小射xiǎoshí B. 点diǎn







**f** O Lanci

Answer: A; B



# 五、点VS小时; 六分VS分钟

2. 三点五十分(3:50) 三小时五十分钟(3 hours and 50 minutes)







College Lanci



- A. 分钟 fēnzhōng
- B. 点 diǎn
- •现在五\_\_\_了,还有三十\_\_\_下课。
- xiànzài wǔ \_\_\_\_le , háiyǒu sānshí \_\_\_\_xiàkè ,
- It is 5 o' clock now, we have 30 minutes left for the class.







Lanci

Answer: B; A



#### 七、变化biànhuà vs 变biàn

1. 上海的()真大呀! shàng hải de ( ) zhēn dà ya !

The change of shanghai is so big!

2. 我想()成一只小鸟,在天上飞。 wǒ xiǎng ( ) chéng yī zhǐ xiǎoniǎo, zài tiān shang fēi。

I wanto be a bird, flying in the sky.

A. 变化biànhuà B. 变biàn [10] Lanci



Answer: A; B



#### 七、变化biànhuà vs 变biàn

• 变 化biànhuà

Usually used as a noun. 很大变化 big change

没有变化 no change

• **変biàn verb.** [Spoken] Verb. 你变了! 我没变。 ni biàn le! Wò méi biàn.

You have changed a lot. No, I have not.



### 七、变化biànhuà vs 变biàn

1. 上大学后,小朋有了很大的\_\_\_。
shàng dàxué hòu,xiǎomíng yǒu le hěn dà de\_\_。
Xiaoming had a lot of change since he went to university.







Lanci

2. 不,我觉得他没\_\_\_。
bù wǒ jué de tā méi\_\_\_。
No, I don't thìnk he has changed.

Answer: A; B

A. 变化biànhuà

B. 变biàn



#### 八、不好意思VS对不起

- 1.\_\_\_, 我迟到了。
- , wŏ chí dào le 。
- Sorry, I am late.
- 2. 我 你。
- Wŏ nì°

I am sorry to you. (I did something wrong to you.)



B. 不好意思bù hǎo yì si







Answer: 1. A or B; 2. A

# 八、不好意思VS对不起

1. 不好意思and对不起 both mean sorry, but 对不起 is more formal, serious.

2. 对不起+sb, feel sorry to; let sb. down







f O Lanci

### LanCi 不好意思VS对不起

1. \_\_\_\_, 我没有时间。 \_\_\_\_, wǒ méi yǒu shí jiān 。 sorry, I don't have time.

2. 我们不能\_\_\_\_\_\_ 自己的父母。
wǒ men bù néng\_\_\_\_ zì jǐ de fù mǔ 。
We can't let our parents down.

A.对不起duì bù qǐ。 B.不好意思bù hǎo yì si



Answer: 1. A or B; 2. A



九、发现fāxiàn vs 找到zhǎodào .我\_\_\_\_\_ 我儿有男朋友了。 wǒ \_\_\_nǚ ér yǒu nán péng you le 。 I found that my daughter has a boyfriend.

2. 你的猫 了吗? ni de māo le ma ? Have you found your cat?



A. 找到 zhǎodào B.发现fāxiàn

Answer: B; A



### 九、发现fāxiàn vs 找到zhǎodào

- •发现: V. discover (new things)
- n. discovery

•找到: V. find what you lost 找不到(can' t find it); 找到了(found it)







f O Lanci



#### 十、才cái vs 刚gāng

- 1. 这么晚了,怎么\_\_吃饭。 zhè me wăn le , zěn me chī fàn 。 Why do you eat so late?
- 2. a. 吃饭了吗? b. 吃了饭。
  - a. chī fàn le ma ? b. chī le fàn

Have you eaten? I ate just now.

- A. 7 cái
- B. My gāng



Answer: A; B

# +、才cái vs 刚gāng

• 1: emphasize that some actions, behaviors are very late.

• 例: emphasize that something happened just now.







f O Lanci



#### 才cái vs 則gāng

- 1.a. 我听说明天不上课。 b. 你\_\_\_知道吗?
- a. wǒ tīngshuō míng tiān bù shàngkè °
- b.ni\_\_zhīdao ma?

I heard we don't class tomorrow.

- 2. a. 快去洗澡! b. 我\_\_\_洗了。
- a. kuài qù xǐ zǎo! b. wǒ\_\_\_xiǎn le Go take a bath.
  - A. 7 cái
  - B. My gāng







Lanci

Answer: A; B



#### 十一、经常jīngchángVS常常chángchán

- 1. 小孩哭是\_\_\_\_ 的事。
  xiǎo hái kū shì \_\_\_ de shì。
  Kids crying is very often.
- 2. 小朋常告去看电影。
  xiǎo míng \_\_qù kàn diàn yǐng。
  Xiaoming often goes to movies.



- A. 经常jīngcháng
- B. \* chángcháng

Answer: 1.A; 2.A or B



#### 十一、经常jīngchángVS常常chángchán

#### 1. Similarity:

adverb. both means often, frequently

#### 2. difference:









经常 can be a adj. 常常 can't

学生很晚睡觉太经常了。

xué shēng hěn wăn shuì jiào tài jīng cháng le 。

It is very often for a student to sleep late.



#### )十一、经常jīngcháng**VS常常ch**ángchán

1.妈妈\_\_\_\_\_\_说,学习要努力。
māma shuō, xuéxí yào nǔlì。

Mom often says, you should study hard.

2. 在街上看见小狗是很\_\_\_\_\_的。
zài jiē shang kànjiàn xiǎogǒu shì hěn \_\_\_\_de。
It is very often to see a dog in street.

- A. 经常jīngcháng
- B. \* chángcháng



Answer: 1. A or B; 2. A



#### 十二、打算dǎsuanVS 计划jìhuà

- 1. 你周末有什么\_\_\_\_吗?

  nǐ zhōumò yǒu shénme\_\_\_\_ma?

  do you have a plan for weekends?

  2. 这是我的工作\_\_\_, 您看看。

  zhè shì wǒ de gōngzuò \_\_\_, nín kàn kàn。

  This is my working plan, please have a look.
- A. 打算dǎsuan B. 计划jìhuà





Lanci

Answer: 1. A or B; 2. B



#### 十二、打算dǎsuanVS 计划jìhuà

- 1. 打算 more oral, means you are gonna do sth.
- 2. 计划 more formal, means you have concrete plan.

我有学汉语的打算。 I am about to learn Chinese.

我有学汉语的计划。 I have a concrete plan to learn Chinese.







**f** O Lanci



#### 十二、打算dǎsuanVS 计划jìhuà

1. 做事情没有\_\_\_, 是做不好的。

zuò shìqing méi yǒu\_\_\_, shì zuò bù hǎo de.

If you do something with no plan, you can't do it well.

2. 我正\_\_\_去打篮球,突然下雨了。

wǒ zhèng qù dǎ lánqiú, tūrán xià yǔ le。

I was about to play basketball, suddenly it rained.

- A. 打算dǎsuan
- B. 计划jìhuà



Answer: B; A



#### 十三、二èr vs 两liǎng

1. 我有 十本书。

wǒ yǒu \_\_\_shí běn shū 。

I have 20 books.

2. 我有 本书。

wǒ yǒu běn shū 。

I have 2 books.

A. =èr

B. 两liǎng







Lanci

Answer: A; B



### 十三、二èr vs 两liǎng

- 1. 2: 二 ✓ 两 🗙
- 2. 20: 二十 ✓ 两十 🗶
- 3. 200: 二百/两百 ✓
- 4. 2000: 二千/两千 ✔
- 5. 20000: 二万/两万 🗸



6. 两+ measure Word (个, 只, 根, 条…) ✓ 二+ measure word ★



### 十三、二èr vs 两liǎng

1. a. 1+1=? b. \_\_ .
a. Yī jiā yī děng yú jǐ ? b. \_\_.
One plus one equals what?

2. 我有\_\_\_\_\_个苹果,你要哪一个? wǒ yǒu\_\_\_gè píngguǒ, nǐ yào nǎ yī gè ? I have two apples, which one do you want?

A. 二èr B. 两liǎng





### 十四、多少duōshao vs 几jǐ

- 2. 你是第\_\_\_\_名?
  nǐ shì dì\_\_\_míng?
  what is your place?



- A. 🖇 🕹 duōshao
- B. Lji



### 十四、多少duōshao vs 几jǐ

1. Usually  $\Lambda$  means the number 1-10(small numbers)

So you ask a kid 你几岁了? you ask你住几楼? (which floor do you live at?)

2. 3 \( \mathcal{9} \) is how many/much.

So you ask 多少钱?; 你们学校有多少人?











### )十四、多少duōshao vs 几jǐ

- A. 多少duōshao B. 心jǐ





### 十五、以后yǐhòu vs 后来hòulái

1. 我有一个男朋友,但是 分手了。

wǒ yǒu yī gè nán péng you, dànshì fēn shǒu le.

I had a boyfriend, but we broke up later.

2. 你想做什么?

ni xiàng zuò shén me ?

What do you want to do in future?

A. 以后yǐhòu

B. 后来hòulái











### 十五、以后yǐhòu vs 后来hòulái

1. 以后 is about the future from now.

后来 is the time after an event in the past).











### 十五、以后yǐhòu vs 后来hòulái

- 1. 我去了上海上大学, \_\_\_就出国了。
  wǒ qù le shànghǎi shàng dàxué, \_\_\_\_jiù chūguó le。
  I went to shanghai to attend university, and went abroad afterwards.
- 2. 要做好现在的事,别想太多\_\_\_。
  yào zuò hǎo xiànzài de shì, bié xiǎng tài duō\_\_\_。
  We should do well the work at hand, not thinking too much of future.
  - A. 以后yǐhòu
  - B. 后来hòulái

f O Lanci



- 1. 上周总统\_\_\_了中国。
- shàng zhōu zŏngtŏng\_\_\_le zhōngguó.

The president visited China last week.

- 2. 你什么时候去\_\_\_故宫?
- nǐ shénme shíhou qù \_\_\_\_gùgōng?

When will you visit the forbidden city?

- A. 参观cānguān
- B. 访问fǎngwèn



# 一十六、参观cānguān vs 访问fǎngwè

参观: you go see some building for pleasure/knowledge. (like学校school, 公司 company博物館museum)

#### 访问

official visit to another country, city, organization for affairs, business.







Lanci



- 1. 你想去\_\_\_\_ 博物館还是打篮球?
  nǐ xiǎng qù\_\_\_\_ bówùguǎn háishi dǎ lánqiú?
  Do you want to visit the museum or play basketball?
- 2. 总理先生每年会\_\_\_\_中国一次。 zǒnglǐ xiānsheng měi nián huì\_\_\_zhōngguó yī cì。 The prime minister visited China once a year.
- A. 参观cānguān
- B. 访问fǎngwèn





1. 上\_\_\_的电影怎么样?

shàng de diàn yǐng zěn me yàng ?

How is the movie last time?

2. 请再唱一\_\_\_。

qing zài chàng yī\_\_\_\_.

Please sing it again.

A. 次cì

B. 遍biàn



### )十七、次cì vs 遍biàn

- 1. 次 emphasize the times
  - 上次last time; 这次this time
    - 下次next time
- 2. 🔌 emphasize the entire action (from the beginning to the end.

把这本书看一遍要3个小时。

It takes 3 hours to read this book once.

- A. 次cì
- B. 遍biàn







**Lanci** 



1. 这个电影我看了三\_\_\_o (from the start to end of the movie)

zhè ge diàn yǐng wǒ kàn le sān \_\_\_\_.

I watched this movies 3 times.

2. 你去过几\_\_\_\_ 北京? (emphasize the times you went there)

nǐ qù guò jǐ\_\_\_\_běi jīng ?

How many times did you visit Beijing?

- A. 次cì
- B. 逸biàn



# 一个人、得意deyì vs 满意mǎnyì

- 1. 虽然你是第一名,但是不要\_\_\_。
  suīrán nǐ shì dì yī míng, dànshì bù yào\_\_\_。
  Although you are No. 1, don't be proud.
- 2. 虽然我不是第一名,但是我很\_\_\_\_了。 suīrán wǒ bù shì dì yī míng, dànshì wǒ hěn mǎnyì le。 Athough I'm not No. 1, I am satisfied.
  - A. 得意deyì
  - B. 满意mǎnyì



## 一一十八、得意deyì vs 满意mǎnyì

1. 得意 feel proud too much of oneself.

2. 满意 feel satisfied with sth.







f O Lanci



一十八、得意deyì vs 满意mǎnyì

1. 他对自己的汉语不。

tā duì zì jǐ de hànyǔ bù .

He isn't satisfied with his Chinese.

2. 太 了是很危险的。

tài le shì hěn wēixiǎn de.

It is dangerous to be too proud.

- A. 得意deyì
- B. 满意mǎnyì





### 一十九、不同bùtóng vs 区别qūbié

- 1. 你觉得猫和狗有什么\_\_\_?
  nǐ juéde māo hé gǒu yǒu shéme \_\_\_?
  what do you think is the difference between dogs and cats?
- A. 不同bùtóng
- B. 区别qūbié







Lanc

Answer: A or B; B



### 一十九、不同bùtóng vs 区别qūbié

1. Similarity: both can be noun, mean difference.

2. 区别 is a verb too, it means to distinguish, identify.

区别老虎和狮子 distinguish between tigers and lions.







Lanci



### 一十九、不同bùtóng vs 区别qūbié

- 1. 他们俩长得太像了,很难\_\_\_。
  tāmen liǎ zhǎng de tài xiàng le, hěn nán\_\_。
  They look so much alike that it's hard to distinguish.
- 2. 虽然我们有\_\_\_\_的地方,但是我们可以做朋友。 suīrán wǒmen yǒu\_\_\_\_de dìfang, dànshì wǒmen kěyǐ zuò péngyou。

Althought we have a lot differences, we can be friends.

- A. 不同bùtóng
- B. 区别qūbié





### 一十、大概dàgài vs 大约dàyuē

- 1. A. 你记得老师说了什么吗? B. 我只记得个\_\_\_\_。
- A. nĭ jì de lǎoshī shuō le shénme ma? B.wŏ zhĭ jìde gè\_\_\_\_\_\_.
- 2. A. 你们班有多少人? B. \_\_\_三十个。

nǐ men bān yǒu duōshao rén? \_\_\_\_sānshí gè。

- A. 大概dàgài
- B. 大约dàyuē



Answer: 1.A; 2.A or B

#### Lanci 二十、大概dàgài vs 大约dàyuē

- 1. Similarity: both can be adverb: About 我每天大概(大约)工作8小时。
  I work about 8 hours a day.
  wŏ měitiān dàgài(dàyuē) gōngzuò 8 xiǎoshí。
- 2. 大概 can be a noun. Means the general idea, outline

#### 你知道个大概就可以了, 没必要了解太多。

nǐ zhīdao gè dàgài jiù kěyǐ le, méi bìyào liǎojiě tài duō 。

It is enough to know the outline for you, no need to know too much.



1. 一节课\_\_\_\_有50分钟。
yī jié kè\_\_\_\_yǒu 50 fēnzhōng。

A class has about 50 minutes.

A. 大概dàgài

B. 大约dàyuē



Answer: 1. A or B; 2. A