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编写说明

《新 HSK5000 词分级词典》主要供准备参加新汉语水平考试 (HSK) 的读者使用, 同时也是不同水平的汉语学习者不可或缺的一套工具书。这套词典收录了《新汉语水平考试大纲》(一~六级) 规定的 5000 个词语。按照这 5000 个词语的相应级别, 我们将词典分为三册, 即《新 HSK5000 词分级词典》(一~三级)、《新 HSK 5000 词分级词典》(四~五级) 和《新 HSK5000 词分级词典》(六级), 便于不同水平的考生和学习者使用。

根据汉语词汇的不同等级和学习者的实际情况, 我们对三个分册的体例做了不同处理。其中,《新 HSK5000 词分级词典》(一~三级) 词条注释采用了英文注释的方法, 所有的例句都配有汉语拼音和英文翻译, 便于初学者对照学习、体会、模仿、记忆。《新 HSK 5000 词分级词典》(四~五级) 的词条注释采用了汉语和英语两种方式, 四级例句配有汉语拼音, 五级例句不再提供拼音, 以实现拼音到汉字的过渡。例句不再提供英语翻译, 以养成学习者汉语思维的能力。《新 HSK5000 词分级词典》(六级) 的词条只用汉语注释, 加拼音, 例句完全使用汉字, 不再提供汉语拼音, 以形成学习者独立运用汉语的能力。

《新 HSK5000 词分级词典》各分册注释和例句所使用的词语基本都限制在考试大纲规定的词汇量之内, 这样就给汉语学习者带来极大的方便, 避免了词典中因出现生词而给学习者带来困难。例句照顾到了口语、交际、实用、典范的特点, 同时照顾了常用搭配和常用语法格式。在《新 HSK5000 词分级词典》(一~三级) 中, 每个词条配有 3~8 个例句, 通过丰富的例句, 让被释词反复出现, 便于学习者理解、学习、掌握。这些例句汇集起来, 就是一本很好的

初级口语大全。初学者在学习汉语教材的同时，拥有这样一本词典，可立即获得更多的表达方式，起到复习、巩固、提高、丰富汉语词语的效果，引起学习者对汉语的更大兴趣，获得初学汉语的满足感和成就感。四~五级分册和六级分册，每个词条配有3~5个例句，根据不同词语的特点，兼顾口语和书面语两种形式，真正体现学习者的中高级汉语水平，为学习者通过相应级别的汉语水平考试提供帮助。

这套词典的编写，得益于编者在爱尔兰都柏林大学孔子学院任教时的很多想法和经验。同时，也曾与很多孔子学院的中外方院长和教师交流过，得到了他们的一些很好的建议。北京语言大学出版社对外汉语教育事业部原部主任苗强给予了词典极大的关心，同时提出了很多改进意见。编辑付彦白做了大量认真细致的工作，在此一并表示诚挚的感谢。

词典是为学习者而编写的，所以学习者的评价、意见和建议将是对编者的莫大支持和鼓励。您在使用时有任何问题或者想法，欢迎与编者联系，以便于我们为您提供更优质的服务。

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2012年12月



Foreword

A Dictionary of 5000 Graded Words for New HSK is mainly targeted at readers who are going to take New Chinese Proficiency Test (HSK). It is also a set of reference books indispensable for Chinese language learners of various levels. This set of dictionaries, with 5000 graded words prescribed in the *Outline of the New HSK* (Levels 1~6), is divided into three volumes and intended for test takers and students of different levels, namely *A Dictionary of 5000 Graded Words for New HSK* (Levels 1, 2 & 3), *A Dictionary of 5000 Graded Words for New HSK* (Levels 4 & 5), and *A Dictionary of 5000 Graded Words for New HSK* (Level 6).

The formats of the three volumes are differentiated based on the various levels of Chinese words and actual situations of students. Among them, *A Dictionary of 5000 Graded Words for New HSK* (Levels 1, 2 & 3) is annotated in English, i.e., all the sample sentences are provided with Chinese *pinyin* and English translations, so that beginners can compare, comprehend, imitate and memorize the words without much difficulty. The entries in *A Dictionary of 5000 Graded Words for New HSK* (Levels 4 & 5) are annotated in Chinese and English. Chinese *pinyin* is provided for the sample sentences at Level 4, but not for those at Level 5, to ensure the transition from *pinyin* to characters. The sample sentences in this volume are no longer annotated in English to develop students' Chinese thinking ability. In *A Dictionary of 5000 Graded Words for New HSK* (Level 6), the entries are only annotated in Chinese characters and *pinyin*, and all the

sample sentences are written in Chinese characters without using *pinyin* any more, to develop students' ability of using Chinese independently.

All the words used in the annotations and sample sentences in this series are basically the words *Outline of the New HSK*, which has brought great convenience for Chinese language students—they don't have to consult new words in other dictionaries. The sample sentences are selected according to the concurrent criterion of being frequently used collocations and commonly used grammar patterns, and are colloquial, communicative, practical and typical. In *A Dictionary of 5000 Graded Words for New HSK* (Levels 1, 2 & 3), each entry is provided with three to eight sample sentences. The abundant sample sentences make the words being explained occur repeatedly so as to facilitate students' understanding, learning and mastery. If collected, these sample sentences can be a good guidebook for beginners of spoken Chinese, who can use it together with their Chinese textbooks to learn more expressions, to review, consolidate and improve their Chinese, to become more interested in Chinese, and to gain more sense of satisfaction and achievement. The second and third volumes of the series are compiled based on the characteristics of different words, with three to five sample sentences provided for each entry, taking both the spoken and written styles into consideration. They can meet the needs of intermediate and advanced Chinese learners and help users of the corresponding levels pass HSK.

This dictionary was based on the ideas and teaching experiences the author had when teaching at the Confucius Institute of University College Dublin, as well as many suggestions from the school principals and teachers of many Confucius Institutes both at home and abroad. Sincere thanks are given to Mr. Miao Qiang, former Director of Department of Chinese Language Education for Foreigners of Beijing Language and

Culture University Press, for his support and suggestions, and the editor of the books Mr. Fu Yanbai for his meticulous work.

A dictionary is compiled for learners. Therefore, learners' evaluations and suggestions are the greatest support and encouragement for compilers. If you have any questions or ideas when using this dictionary, please feel free to contact us at lluxing@163.com and we'll do our best to provide you with help and service you need.

Compiler
December 2012

本 册 体 例

一、词目

1. 本册词典根据 2009 年国家汉办公布的《新汉语水平考试大纲》(一~三级) 收录词语。其中一级共 150 条词语, 二级共 150 条词语, 三级共 300 条词语。本册词典共计收词语 600 条。

2. 词目标注汉语拼音。对于单音节词, 标注部首、笔画、笔顺等信息。

3. 词目按词汇大纲级别排列, 同一级别内按首字汉语拼音顺序排列。若首字音同则按笔画数多少排列, 笔画数相同的按起笔笔形“横(一)、竖(丨)、撇(丿)、点(丶)、折(乚)”的顺序排列。首字相同的按第二个字汉语拼音顺序排列。

二、注音

1. 词目按汉语拼音字母注音。

2. 传统上有两种读法而且都比较通行的词目, 以现在最常用的音标注。如“谁”shéi, 另读 shuí, 本词典标注 shéi。

3. 例句标注汉语拼音, 对例句中的轻声和“一、不”变调等语流音变, 按实际变调注音。

三、释义

1. 释义只用英文注释, 不用汉语注释。一些具体的实物名词, 如“桌子”“照相机”等配有图片, 同时给出相应的用法例句。

2. 词条不止一个义项的，分项注释，按常用度排列，用“①②③……”表示。

3. 本词典的义项设定主要参照《新汉语水平考试大纲》，根据外国留学生的实际水平，选择义项中的常用义，注释最基本、最常用的语词义。不收古义、方言义，不列姓氏、地名义及单纯科学技术义。

4. 词条标注词类。词类有 13 类。本词典用英文缩写形式标注词类，在英文释义前用“<>”标注词类简称。即：<n.> (noun), <v.> (verb), <aux.> (auxiliary), <adj.> (adjective), <m.> (measure word), <num.> (numeral), <pron.> (pronoun), <adv.> (adverb), <prep.> (preposition), <conj.> (conjunction), <int.> (interjection), <part.> (particle), <p.n.> (proper noun)。前缀（词头）prefix 标“<pref.>”，后缀（词尾）suffix 标“<suf.>”。离合词标“<v.>”，但词条注音用“//”隔开。短语 phrase 标“<phr.>”，习惯用语 idiomatic expression 标“<i.e.>”。

5. 兼类词另起一行，按常用度排列先后顺序。如：

热情 <adj.>
 <n.>

●●● 四、例句

1. 本册词典在每一项释义后都配有词条最常用的、含不同用法的例句，以帮助学习者从例句中认知该词条的实际意义和正确用法。例句一般设 3~8 个。本词典不设短语。

2. 例句尽量做到覆盖《新汉语水平考试大纲》词汇和语法点，力求贴近留学生汉语水平和生活，通俗、活泼、健康。用词范围一般不超过考试大纲规定的词汇量。

3. 例句前用“①②③……”表示例句序号，例句间用“|”隔开。

4. 例句编写原则：

- (1) 照顾到生活化、口语化、通用性、词的语法功能（即可以做哪些句子成分）、常用性、自然性、级别的对应性，注意控制例句中词汇难度。
- (2) 长度原则。例句不能过长，最长以两个分句为宜。
- (3) 意思的自足性。即能体现该词的意思。

5. 例句都标注汉语拼音，并同时提供英文翻译。

●●● 五、术语表

<i>adj.</i>	adjective	形容词
<i>adv.</i>	adverb	副词
<i>aux.</i>	auxiliary	助动词
<i>conj.</i>	conjunction	连词
<i>i.e.</i>	idiomatic expression	习惯用语
<i>int.</i>	interjection	叹词
<i>m.</i>	measure word	量词
<i>n.</i>	noun	名词
<i>num.</i>	numeral	数词
<i>part.</i>	particle	助词
<i>phr.</i>	phrase	短语
<i>pref.</i>	prefix	前缀 / 词头
<i>prep.</i>	preposition	介词
<i>pron.</i>	pronoun	代词
<i>p.n.</i>	proper noun	专有名词
<i>suf.</i>	suffix	后缀 / 词尾
<i>v.</i>	verb	动词



Notes on the Use of This Volume

●●● I. Entries

1. The entries in this dictionary are selected based on the *Outline of New HSK Vocabulary* (Levels 1, 2 & 3) issued by Hanban in 2009. There are altogether 600 entries, including 150 entries from Level 1, 150 entries from Level 2 and 300 from Level 3.

2. Each entry is marked with Chinese *pinyin*. The monosyllabic words are noted with their components, strokes, stroke orders and other information.

3. The entries are listed according to the vocabulary outline, with those of the same level sequenced alphabetically. For entries with head characters having the same pronunciation, those with fewer strokes preceding the ones with more strokes. As to those with equal number of strokes, they are arranged according to the starting stroke in the order of horizontal stroke (一), vertical stroke (丨), left-falling stroke (丿), dot stroke (丶), and hook stroke (乚). Entries under the same head characters are alphabetically listed according to the pronunciation of the second character.

●●● II. Phonetic Transcription

1. Each entry is noted with *pinyin*, namely, Chinese phonetic transcription.

2. Words with two commonly used pronunciations are transcribed with the more popular ones in this dictionary. For example, “谁” is

pronounced both as *shei* and *shui*, it is transcribed as *shei* in this dictionary.

3. The sample sentences are transcribed with *pinyin*. The variation in pronunciation in the sample sentences, such as the neutral tone, “一” and “不”, are marked in their variant tones.

●●● III. Definitions

1. The entries are noted with their English definitions rather than Chinese ones. Some nouns indicating specific objects, such as “桌子” and “照相机”, are provided with illustrations and corresponding sample sentences to explain their usages.

2. Words with more than one entry are sequenced and explained according to their frequency of use, with notes such as ①②③ indicating their usages.

3. Selection of the entries in this dictionary is mainly based on the *Outline of New HSK*. In line with the actual situations of international students, this dictionary selects and annotates the most basic and frequently used senses of a word, but not the archaic senses, expressions from Chinese dialects, surnames, place names, nor technological terms.

4. The entries are marked with their word types. This dictionary uses English abbreviations in “< >” to indicate the word types of the entries before their English definitions. The word types are listed as follows: <*n.*> (noun), <*v.*> (verb), <*aux.*> (auxiliary), <*adj.*> (adjective), <*m.*> (measure word), <*num.*> (numeral), <*pron.*> (pronoun), <*adv.*> (adverb), <*prep.*> (preposition), <*conj.*> (conjunction), <*int.*> (interjection), <*part.*> (particle), <*p.n.*> (proper noun). The prefixes are marked with “<*pref.*>” and the suffixes are marked with “<*suf.*>”. Separable words are marked with “<*v.*>” and noted with a pair of left slashes, “//” in transcriptions.

The phrases are marked with “<phr:>”, and the idiomatic expressions are marked with “<i.e.>”.

5. Words that can be used as more than one word type are sequenced based on their frequency of use and are written in two paragraphs.

For example, 热情 <adj.>

<n.>

●●● IV. Sample sentences and phrases

1. In this dictionary, each definition is followed by some sample sentences explaining the various usages of the entry most commonly used, to help international students understand the meanings and usages.

2. The sample sentences cover the words and grammar points prescribed in the *Outline of New HSK*. They are popular, lively, healthy, and close to international students' life and their levels of Chinese. The words used in the sample sentences are from the 5000 words prescribed in the *Outline of the New HSK*.

3. The sample sentences notes such as “①②③……” indicate their serial numbers, and the example sentences are separated using “ | ”.

4. We stick to the following principles when compiling the sample sentences:

- (1) The sample sentences are lively, colloquial, commonly used and natural. Attention was paid to show the grammatical function(s) of a word and to control the difficulty degree of the words in the sentences.
- (2) The sample sentences are neither too long nor too short, with the longest ones using only two semicolons.
- (3) The sample sentences are “self-sufficient” in meaning, i.e., they can fully express the meanings of this word.

5. All the sample sentences are marked with Chinese *pinyin* and English translations.

••• V. Terms table

<i>adj.</i>	adjective
<i>adv.</i>	adverb
<i>aux.</i>	auxiliary
<i>conj.</i>	conjunction
<i>i.e.</i>	idiomatic expression
<i>int.</i>	interjection
<i>m.</i>	measure word
<i>n.</i>	noun
<i>num.</i>	numeral
<i>phr.</i>	<i>phrase</i>
<i>part.</i>	particle
<i>pref.</i>	prefix
<i>prep.</i>	preposition
<i>pron.</i>	pronoun
<i>p.n.</i>	proper noun
<i>suf.</i>	suffix
<i>v.</i>	verb

一级

Level 1

1. 爱 (愛) ài radical: 忄 strokes: 10

stroke order: 一 勹 勹 勹 勹 勹 勹 勹 勹 勹 爱

<v.> ① love

① 我爱妈妈和爸爸。 *Wǒ ài māma hé bàba.* I love my mom and dad. | ② 我爱我的小狗。 *Wǒ ài wǒ de xiǎogǒu.* I love my puppy. | ③ 我爱你，我们结婚吧。 *Wǒ ài nǐ, wǒmen jiéhūn ba.* I love you. Let's get married. | ④ 我爱我的故乡。 *Wǒ ài wǒ de gùxiāng.* I love my hometown. | ⑤ 他很爱他妻子。 *Tā hěn ài tā qīzi.* He loves his wife very much. | ⑥ 父母给了我很多爱。 *Fùmǔ gěile wǒ hěn duō ài.* My parents love me very much. | ⑦ 他们爱得很深。 *Tāmen ài de hěn shēn.* They love each other deeply.

② like

① 我爱吃苹果。 *Wǒ ài chī píngguǒ.* I like apples. | ② 我女儿爱吃中国菜。 *Wǒ nǚ'ér ài chī Zhōngguó cài.* My daughter likes Chinese food. | ③ 他很爱打篮球。 *Tā hěn ài dǎ lánqiú.* He likes playing basketball very much.

2. 八 bā radical: 八 strokes: 2 stroke order: 丿 ㇏

<num.> eight

① 他家有八口人。 *Tā jiā yǒu bā kǒu rén.* There are eight people in his family. | ② 我们晚上八点见面吧。 *Wǒmen wǎnshang bā diǎn jiànmiàn ba.* Let's meet at eight tonight. | ③ 我的儿子今年八岁。 *Wǒ de érzi jīnnián bā suì.* My son is eight years old. | ④ 这次足球比赛我们得了第八名。 *Zhè cì zúqiú bǐsài wǒmen déle dì-bā míng.* We ranked the eighth in this soccer game. | ⑤ 我们认识已经八年了。 *Wǒmen rènshi yǐjīng bā nián le.* We've known each other for eight years. | ⑥ 他买了八个苹果。 *Tā mǎile bā ge píngguǒ.* He bought eight apples.

一级

3. 爸爸 bàba

<n.> dad, father

- ① 我爸爸是中学老师。 *Wǒ bàba shì zhōngxué lǎoshī.* My dad is a middle school teacher. | ② 这是我爸爸，这是我妈妈。 *Zhè shì wǒ bàba. zhè shì wǒ māma.* This is my dad, and this is my mom. | ③ 爸爸，明天我们去公园玩儿吧。 *Bàba. míngtiān wǒmen qù gōngyuán wánr ba.* Dad, let's go to the park tomorrow. | ④ 我爸爸妈妈结婚已经二十年了。 *Wǒ bàba māma jiéhūn yǐjīng èrshí nián le.* My parents have been married for 20 years. | ⑤ 刚才爸爸给我打了个电话。 *Gāngcái bàba gěi wǒ dǎle ge diànhuà.* My dad gave me a call just now. | ⑥ 这是我爸爸的手表，他给我了。 *Zhè shì wǒ bàba de shǒubiǎo. tā gěi wǒ le.* This is my dad's watch. He gave it to me. | ⑦ 我学习汉语是受了爸爸的影响。 *Wǒ xuéxí Hànyǔ shì shòule bàba de yǐngxiǎng.* I learned Chinese under my father's influence.

4. 杯子 bēizi

<n.> cup, glass, mug

- ① 这个杯子是我的。 *Zhège bēizi shì wǒ de.* This is my cup. | ② 我想喝水，请给我一个杯子。 *Wǒ xiǎng hē shuǐ, qǐng gěi wǒ yí ge bēizi.* I'd like to have some water. Please give me a glass. | ③ 这个杯子是喝咖啡用的，那个杯子是喝茶用的。 *Zhège bēizi shì hē kāfēi yòng de. nàge bēizi shì hē chá yòng de.* This is a coffee cup, and that is a teacup. | ④ 你喝水的杯子放在哪儿了？ *Nǐ hē shuǐ de bēizi fàng zài nǎr le?* Where is your water glass? | ⑤ 这是我喝牛奶的杯子。 *Zhè shì wǒ hē niúǎi de bēizi.* This is my milk mug. | ⑥ 他常常用这个杯子喝咖啡。 *Tā chángcháng yòng zhège bēizi hē kāfēi.* He often uses this cup to drink coffee.



5. 北京 Běijīng

<p.n.> Beijing

① 北京是中国的首都。Běijīng shì Zhōngguó de shǒudū. Beijing is the capital of China. | ② 我下个月去北京旅游。Wǒ xià ge yuè qù Běijīng lǚyóu. I am going to visit Beijing next month. | ③ 我想去北京学习汉语。Wǒ xiǎng qù Běijīng xuéxí Hànyǔ. I'd like to go to Beijing to study Chinese. | ④ 他家是北京 的，我家是上海的。Tā jiā shì Běijīng de, wǒ jiā shì Shànghǎi de. He is from Beijing, and I am from Shanghai. | ⑤ 我 2008 年去过北京。Wǒ 2008 nián qùguo Běijīng. I went to Beijing in 2008. | ⑥ 我吃过北京烤鸭，很好吃。Wǒ chīguo Běijīng kǎoyā, hěn hǎochī. I have had Beijing roast duck, which was very delicious. | ⑦ 我是北京人，你呢？Wǒ shì Běijīng rén, nǐ ne? I am from Beijing. What about you? | ⑧ 北京有很多好玩儿的地方。Běijīng yǒu hěn duō hǎowánr de dìfang. There are a lot of fun places in Beijing.

一
级

6. 本 běn radical: 木 strokes: 5 stroke order: 一 十 才 木 本

<m.> used for books of various kinds

① 这是一本很有意思的书。Zhè shì yì běn hěn yǒu yìsi de shū. This is a very interesting book. | ② 这本书是我的，那本是你的。Zhè běn shū shì wǒ de, nà běn shì nǐ de. This book is mine, and that one is yours. | ③ 我去书店买了本书。Wǒ qù shūdiàn mǎile běn shū. I bought a book in the bookstore. | ④ 这本词典太大了，我想买一本小的。Zhè běn cídiǎn tài dà le, wǒ xiǎng mǎi yì běn xiǎo de. This dictionary is too big. I'd like to buy a small one. | ⑤ 我买了几本学习汉语的书。Wǒ mǎile jǐ běn xuéxí Hànyǔ de shū. I bought several books on learning Chinese. | ⑥ 这本书是我的老师写的。Zhè běn shū shì wǒ de lǎoshī xiě de. This book was written by my teacher. | ⑦ 他写了一本小说。Tā xiě le yì běn xiǎoshuō. He wrote a novel.

7. 不客气 (不客气) bú kèqì

<i.e.> You're welcome.

① A: 谢谢! B: 不客气。A: Xièxie! B: Bú kèqì. A: Thank you! B: You're welcome! | ② A: 真是太感谢您了! B: 不客气。A: Zhēn shì tài gǎnxiè nín le! B: Bú kèqì. A: Thank you so much! B: You're welcome! | ③ A: 你多吃一点儿。B: 谢谢你, 不客气。A: Nǐ duō chī yìdiǎnr. B: Xièxie nǐ, bú kèqì. A: Help yourself (to some food). B: Thank you. I'll do it. | ④ 人家说“谢谢”, 你应该说“不用谢”或“不客气”。Rénjia shuō “xièxie”, nǐ yīnggāi shuō “búyòng xiè” huò “bú kèqì”. If someone says “Thank you”, you are supposed to say “You're welcome”. | ⑤ A: 谢谢您请我们吃饭。B: 不客气。A: Xièxie nín qǐng wǒmen chīfàn. B: Bú kèqì. A: Thank you for inviting us to the meal. B: You're welcome!

8. 不 bù radical: 一 strokes: 4 stroke order: 一 ㇇ ㇏ ㇐

<adv.> ① no, not

① 我不抽烟, 也不喝酒。Wǒ bù chōu yān, yě bù hē jiǔ. I neither smoke nor drink. | ② 我会打网球, 不会打篮球。Wǒ huì dǎ wǎngqiú, bú huì dǎ lánqiú. I can play tennis, but I can't play basketball. | ③ 他不是中国人, 是日本人。Tā bú shì Zhōngguórén, shì Rìběnrén. He is not Chinese, but Japanese. | ④ 他生病了, 明天不能来上课了。Tā shēngbìng le, míngtiān bù néng lái shàngkè le. He is sick, so he can't attend the class tomorrow. | ⑤ 这个菜不好吃。Zhège cài bù hǎochī. This dish is not delicious. | ⑥ 你能不能吃辣的? Nǐ néng bù néng chī là de? Can you eat spicy food? | ⑦ 你喝不喝酒? Nǐ hē bù hē jiǔ? Do you drink? | ⑧ 你想不想去中国? Nǐ xiǎng bù xiǎng qù Zhōngguó? Do you want to go to China?

② used between a verb and its complement to indicate something is impossible

① 我吃不了这么多。Wǒ chī bu liǎo zhème duō. I can't finish all this food. | ② 包

太多，我拿不了。 *Bǎo tài duō, wǒ ná bu liǎo.* I cannot carry so many bags. | ③ 我
喝不完这些果汁。 *Wǒ hē bu wán zhèxiē guǒzhī.* I cannot finish all the juice.

9. 菜 cài radical: 艹 strokes: 11

stroke order: 一 十 卅 卅 卅 卅 卅 卅 卅 卅 卅

$\langle n \rangle$ ① dish

① 这个菜很好吃，大家都爱吃。 Zhègè cài hěn hǎochī, dàjiā dōu ài chī. This dish is delicious, and everybody likes it. | ② 他总是先吃饭，后吃菜。 Tā zǒng-shì xiān chī fàn, hòu chī cài. He always eats rice before vegetables. | ③ 妈妈做了很多好吃的菜。 Māma zuòle hěn duō hǎochī de cài. Mom cooked a lot of tasty food. | ④ 你点菜吧，我不知道吃什么。 Nǐ diǎn cài ba, wǒ bù zhīdào chī shénme. Please order the food. I don't know what to eat. | ⑤ 服务员，请上菜。 Fúwùyuán, qǐng shàng cài. Excuse me, could you serve the food, please? | ⑥ 我爱吃中国菜、日本菜，还有法国菜。 Wǒ ài chī Zhōngguó cài, Rìběn cài, hái yǒu Fǎguó cài. I like Chinese food, Japanese food and French food.

② vegetable

1 妈妈去买菜了，一会儿就回来。 *Māmā qù mǎi cài le, yíhuìr jiù huílái.*
 Mom went out to buy vegetables, and she will be back soon. | 2 这儿什么菜都有。
Zhèr shénme cài dōu yǒu. You will find whatever vegetables here. | 3 小时候，
 爸爸自己种菜。 *Xiǎoshíhòu, bàba zìjǐ zhòng cài.* Dad grew vegetables by himself
 when he was a kid. | 4 我经常去学校附近的超市买菜。 *Wǒ jīngcháng qù*
xuéxiào fùjìn de chāoshì mǎi cài. I often go to the supermarket near the school for
 grocery shopping. | 5 你买那么多菜，一个星期也吃不完。 *Nǐ mǎi nàme*
duō cài, yí ge xīngqī yě chī bu wán. You bought too many vegetables to eat in a
 week. | 6 这儿的菜都很便宜。 *Zhèr de cài dōu hěn piányi.* All the vegetables
 here are cheap.

10. 茶 chá radical: 艹 strokes: 9

stroke order: 一 丨 艹 ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ 茶 茶 茶

<n.> ① beverage made from tea leaves

① 我要一杯茶，你要什么？ Wǒ yào yì bēi chá. nǐ yào shénme? I'd like to have a cup of tea. What about you? | ② 这杯茶太热了，等一会儿再喝吧。

Zhè bēi chá tài rè le. děng yíhuìr zài hē ba. This cup of tea is too hot. Let's wait a

while. | ③ 你喝茶还是喝咖啡？ Nǐ hē chá hái shì hē kāfēi? Would you like tea or coffee? | ④ 大家一边喝茶，一边聊天儿。 Dàjiā yìbiān hē chá. yìbiān liáotiānr. We chatted while having tea. | ⑤ 你的茶要放糖吗？ Nǐ de chá yào fàng táng ma? Would you like to put sugar in your tea? | ⑥ 你喝中国茶还是英国茶？ Nǐ hē Zhōngguóchá hái shì Yīngguóchá? Would you like Chinese tea or English tea? | ⑦ 我喜欢喝绿茶，我妈妈喜欢喝红茶。 Wǒ xǐhuan hē lǜchá. wǒ māma xǐhuan hē hóngchá. I like green tea, and my mom likes black tea.

② tea

① 中国很多地方都种茶。 Zhōngguó hěn duō dìfāng dōu zhòng chá. There are a lot of places growing tea trees in China. | ② 这包茶是中国朋友送给我的。

Zhè bāo chá shì Zhōngguó péngyou sònggěi wǒ de. This pack of tea was a gift from one of my Chinese friends. | ③ 我买了一盒红茶。 Wǒ mǎile yì hé hóngchá. I bought a box of black tea.

11. 吃 chī radical: 口 strokes: 6 stroke order: 丨 𠂇 口 𠂇 𠂇 吃

<v.> eat

① 我早上吃面包、喝牛奶。 Wǒ zǎoshang chī miànbāo, hē niúǎi. I have bread and milk for breakfast. | ② 我下午一点吃饭。 Wǒ xiàwǔ yí diǎn chīfàn. I had lunch at 1 p.m. | ③ 他喜欢吃北京烤鸭。 Tā xǐhuan chī Běijīng kǎoyā. He likes Beijing roast duck. | ④ 晚饭你想吃什么？ Wǎnfàn nǐ xiǎng chī shénme?

What would you like to eat for supper? | ⑤ 饺子很好吃。Jiǎozi hěn hǎochī.
Dumplings are very delicious. | ⑥ 我吃饱了。Wǒ chībǎo le. I am full. | ⑦ 刚才我吃得太多了，现在要出去走走。Gāngcái wǒ chī de tài duō le. xiànzài yào chūqu zǒuzou. I ate too much just now, so I'll go out for a walk now. | ⑧ 你多吃点儿，别客气。Nǐ duō chī diǎnr. bié kèqi. Help yourself to more food. Don't stand on ceremony. | ⑨ 太好吃了，再来一个！Tài hǎochī le. zài lái yí ge! This is really delicious. Can I have one more, please?

一级

12. 出租车 (出租車) chūzūchē

<n.> taxi

① 北京的出租车很方便，我经常坐。Běijīng de chūzūchē hěn fāngbiàn. wǒ jīngcháng zuò. I often take a taxi in Beijing; it's very convenient. | ② 你下了飞机，就有出租车。Nǐ xiàle fēijī. jiù yǒu chūzūchē. You will find taxis after you get off the plane. | ③ 我们学校门口有很多出租车。Wǒmen xuéxiào ménkǒu yǒu hěn duō chūzūchē. There are many taxis at the gate of our school. | ④ 我们坐出租车吧，不太贵。Wǒmen zuò chūzūchē ba. bú tài guì. Let's take a taxi. It's not very expensive. | ⑤ 北京的出租车司机很热情。Běijīng de chūzūchē sījī hěn rèqíng. Taxi drivers in Beijing are hospitable. | ⑥ 你们三个人可以打一辆出租车。Nǐmen sān ge rén kěyǐ dǎ yí liàng chūzūchē. The three of you can take one taxi. | ⑦ 他一直开出租车，哪儿都知道。Tā yìzhí kāi chūzūchē. nǎr dōu zhīdào. Being a taxi driver for years, he knows everywhere. | ⑧ 这儿的出租车多少钱一公里？Zhèr de chūzūchē duōshao qián yì gōnglǐ? How much is the taxi rate here?



13. 打电话 (打電話) dǎ diànhuà

<phr.> make a phone call

① 妈妈经常打电话来。Māma jīngcháng dǎ diànhuà lái. My mom often calls me. |

② 我有时候会给她打电话。Wǒ yǒushíhóu huì gěi tā dǎ diànhuà. I call her sometimes. | ③ 有事你就打电话。Yǒu shì nǐ jiù dǎ diànhuà. Call me if you have any problems. | ④ 在北京打电话不贵。Zài Běijīng dǎ diànhuà bú guì. It is not expensive to make phone calls in Beijing. | ⑤ 请问，哪儿可以打电话？Qǐngwèn. nǎr kěyǐ dǎ diànhuà? Excuse me, where can I make a phone call? | ⑥ 你快打个电话，问问什么事情。Nǐ kuài dǎ ge diànhuà, wènwèn shénme shìqing. Make a call to ask what happened. | ⑦ 我给他打过两次电话了。Wǒ gěi tā dǎguo liǎng cì diànhuà le. I called him twice. | ⑧ 你打这个电话，就能找到他。Nǐ dǎ zhège diànhuà, jiù néng zhǎodào tā. You can reach him by this number.

14. 大 dà radical: 大 strokes: 3 stroke order: 一 十 大

<adj.> big, large

① 北京很大，人也很多。Běijīng hěn dà, rén yě hěn duō. Beijing is very big and a populous metropolis. | ② 这个房间比较大，我喜欢。Zhège fángjiān bǐjiào dà, wǒ xǐhuan. I like this room because it's bigger. | ③ 我想找个大一点儿的房子。Wǒ xiǎng zhǎo ge dà yìdiǎnr de fángzi. I want to have a bigger house. | ④ 她的眼睛很大，很漂亮。Tā de yǎnjīng hěn dà, hěn piàoliang. She has beautiful big eyes. | ⑤ 我们买这个大西瓜吧。Wǒmen mǎi zhège dà xīguā ba. Let's buy this big watermelon. | ⑥ 您能把字写大一点儿吗？Nín néng bǎ zì xiě dà yìdiǎnr ma? Can you write the characters a little bigger?

<n.> size, age

① 你多大了？Nǐ duō dà le? How old are you? | ② 这孩子今年多大了？Zhè háizi jīnnián duō dà le? How old is this child? | ③ 这个房间有篮球场那么大。Zhège fángjiān yǒu lánqiúchǎng nàme dà. This room is as spacious as a basketball court.

15. 的 de radical: 白 strokes: 8

stroke order: 丶 亅 自 自 自 自 的 的

<part.> ① used after an attribute

① 这是我的手机，漂亮吧？ Zhè shì wǒ de shǒujī, piàoliang ba? This is my cellphone. Isn't it beautiful? | ② 你看昨天的报纸了吗？ Nǐ kàn zuótiān de bàozhǐ le ma? Did you read yesterday's newspaper? | ③ 我家就在学校的旁边。 Wǒ jiā jiù zài xuéxiào de pángbiān. My house is just beside the school. | ④ 张老师有个十岁的儿子。 Zhāng lǎoshī yǒu ge shí suì de érzi. Mr. Zhang has a ten-year-old son. | ⑤ 那个漂亮姑娘是大卫的妹妹。 Nàge piàoliang gūniang shì Dàwèi de mèimei. That pretty girl is David's younger sister. | ⑥ 这是你的照片吗？ Zhè shì nǐ de zhàopiàn ma? Is this your photo? | ⑦ 我可以用一下你的电脑吗？ Wǒ kěyǐ yòng yíxià nǐ de diànnǎo ma? Can I use your computer? | ⑧ 你的作业做得很好。 Nǐ de zuòyè zuò de hěn hǎo. Your homework is well done. | ⑨ 这是谁的书？ Zhè shì shéi de shū? Whose book is this? | ⑩ 她的脸上总是带着微笑。 Tā de liǎn shàng zǒngshì dài zhe wēixiào. She is always smiling.

② used at the end of a nominal structure, equivalent to a noun phrase

① 这本书是他的，不是我的。 Zhè běn shū shì tā de, bú shì wǒ de. This is his book, not mine. | ② 你要这个大的，我要那个小的。 Nǐ yào zhège dà de, wǒ yào nàge xiǎo de. Please take the big one; I'll take the small one. | ③ 他有两个孩子，大的八岁，小的五岁。 Tā yǒu liǎng ge hái zǐ. dà de bā suì, xiǎo de wǔ suì. He has two children. The older one is 8 and the younger one is 5. | ④ 天气很好，天是蓝的。 Tiānqì hěn hǎo, tiān shì lán de. It's a fine day and the sky is blue. | ⑤ 这座房子是木头的。 Zhè zuò fángzi shì mùtóu de. This house was made of wood. | ⑥ 他用的是我的词典。 Tā yòng de shì wǒ de cídiǎn. He is using my dictionary.

一级

16. 点 (點) diǎn radical: 灠 strokes: 9

stroke order: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

<n.> ① o'clock

- ① 现在是上午九点。Xiànzài shì shàngwǔ jiǔ diǎn. It's 9 a.m. now. | ② 请问, 现在几点了? Qǐngwèn, xiànzài jǐ diǎn le? Excuse me, what's the time now? | ③ 我早上七点吃早饭。Wǒ zǎoshang qī diǎn chī zǎofàn. I have breakfast at 7 a.m. | ④ 你们几点上课? Nǐmen jǐ diǎn shàngkè? When does your class begin? | ⑤ 下午三点的会我不能去了。Xiàwǔ sān diǎn de huì wǒ bù néng qù le. I can't attend the meeting at 3 p.m. | ⑥ 飞机到达的时间是九点二十分。Fēijī dàodá de shíjiān shì jiǔ diǎn èrshí fēn. The arrival time for the flight is 9:20. | ⑦ 我们差十分九点走吧。Wǒmen chà shí fēn jiǔ diǎn zǒu ba. Let's go at 8:50.

<v.> order

- ① 服务员, 我们点菜。Fúwùyuán, wǒmen diǎn cài. Waiter, could you take our order, please? | ② 每个人点一个菜吧。Měi ge rén diǎn yí ge cài ba. Each one of us orders one dish. | ③ 别点得太多了, 够吃就行。Bié diǎn de tài duō le. gòu chī jiù xíng. Don't order more than enough. | ④ 你来点菜吧, 这家饭馆我没来过。Nǐ lái diǎn cài ba. zhè jiā fànguǎn wǒ méi lái guo. Please order the food. I've never been to this restaurant. | ⑤ 菜刚点完, 他就来了。Cài gāng diǎn wán, tā jiù lái le. He arrived right after we ordered the food. | ⑥ 我想为妈妈点一首歌。Wǒ xiǎng wèi māma diǎn yí shǒu gē. I'd like to request a song for my mother.

<m.> indicating a small amount, usually with a retroflex ending

- ① 我饿了, 想吃点儿东西。Wǒ è le. xiǎng chī diǎnr dōngxi. I'm hungry and I'd like to have something to eat. | ② 北京的冬天有点儿冷。Běijīng de dōngtiān yǒudiǎnr lěng. Winter in Beijing is a little cold. | ③ 我去超市买点儿水果。Wǒ qù chāoshì mǎi diǎnr shuǐguǒ. I'll buy some fruit in the supermarket.

<n.> ② dot, point

- ① “六”的上面是一点儿。“Liù” de shàngmiàn shì yí diǎnr. It is a dot stroke

that is in the upper part of the character “六”. | ② 这个字少了一点儿。Zhège zì shǎole yì diǎnr. A dot stroke is missing from this character. | ③ “大” 下面加个点儿就是“太”。“Dà” xiàmiàn jiā ge diǎnr jiù shì “tài”. “太” is formed by adding a dot stroke underneath the character “大”. | ④ 墙上有个黑点儿。Qíang shàng yǒu ge hēi diǎnr. There's a black spot on the wall.

17. 电脑 (電腦) diànnǎo

一
级

<n.> computer, laptop

① 我的电脑坏了，不能用了。Wǒ de diànnǎo huài le. bù néng yòng le. My computer has broken down and can't be used any more. | ② 这间教室里有五十多台电脑。Zhè jiān jiàoshì lǐ yǒu wǔshí duō tái diànnǎo. There are more than 50 computers in this classroom. | ③ 爷爷不会用电脑，他很想学。Yéye bú huì yòng diànnǎo. tā hěn xiǎng xué. My grandpa doesn't know how to use a computer, and he really wants to learn it. | ④ 我已经在电脑前坐了一天了。Wǒ yǐjīng zài diànnǎo qián zuò le yì tiān le. I have been sitting before the computer for a whole day. | ⑤ 我喜欢用电脑学习汉语。Wǒ xǐhuan yòng diànnǎo xuéxí Hànyǔ. I like studying Chinese using a computer. | ⑥ 关了电脑，休息一下。Guānle diànnǎo. xiūxi yíxià ba. Turn off the computer and take a break. | ⑦ 她来的时候，我刚打开电脑。Tā lái de shíhou, wǒ gāng dǎkāi diànnǎo. I just turned on the computer when she came. | ⑧ 我的作业在电脑里，还没打印出来。Wǒ de zuòyè zài diànnǎo lǐ, hái méi dǎyìn chūlai. My homework is still in the computer and hasn't been printed yet.



18. 电视 (電視) diànshì

<n.> ① television set (TV)

① 这台电视坏了，不能看了。Zhè tái diànshì huài le. bù néng kàn le. This TV has broken down and is not working any more. |



② 客厅里放着一台电视。Kètīng lǐ fàngzhe yì tái diànshì. There is a TV set in the living room. | ③ 他一回家就打开电视。Tā yì huí jiā jiù dǎkāi diànshì. He turned on the TV as soon as he went home. | ④ 他给妈妈买了一台大电视。Tā gěi māmā mǎile yì tái dà diànshì. He bought his mom a big TV set. | ⑤ 这台电视的质量很好，没出过问题。Zhè tái diànshì de zhìliàng hěn hǎo. méi chūguo wèntí. Being of good quality, this TV has never given us any problem.

② TV program

① 他每天晚上都要看电视。Tā měitiān wǎnshàng dōu yào kàn diànshì. He watches TV every night. | ② 这几天的电视没有好节目。Zhè jǐ tiān de diànshì méiyǒu hǎo jiémù. There's nothing interesting on TV these days. | ③ 你喜欢看什么电视节目？Nǐ xǐhuan kàn shénme diànshì jiémù? What are your favorite TV programs? | ④ 他儿子上电视了，我看见了。Tā érzi shàng diànshì le. wǒ kànjiàn le. I saw his son on TV. | ⑤ 我很少看电视，我喜欢上网。Wǒ hěn shǎo kàn diànshì. wǒ xǐhuan shàngwǎng. I seldom watch TV. I like surfing the Internet. | ⑥ 现在上网也能看电视，有网络电视。Xiànzài shàngwǎng yě néng kàn diànshì. yǒu wǎngluò diànshì. You can watch TV online because of the IPTV.

19. 电影 (電影) diànyǐng

<n.> movie

① 我喜欢看美国电影。Wǒ xǐhuan kàn Měiguó diànyǐng. I like watching American movies. | ② 这部电影很有意思，我看过三遍了。Zhè bù diànyǐng hěn yǒu yìsi. wǒ kànguo sān biàn le. This is an interesting movie and I have watched it three times. | ③ 电影快开始了。Diànyǐng kuài kāishǐ le. The movie will start soon. | ④ 她是一位著名的电影演员。Tā shì yí wèi zhùmíng de diànyǐng yǎnyuán. She is a famous movie actress. | ⑤ 我们大学里有一个电影院。Wǒmen dàxué lǐ yǒu yí ge diànyǐngyuàn. There's a movie theater on the university campus. | ⑥ 我们上汉语课的时候，老师经常给我们放中国电影。Wǒmen shàng Hànyǔkè de shíhou. lǎoshī jīngcháng gěi wǒmen fàng Zhōngguó

diànyǐng. Our Chinese language teacher often plays Chinese movies for us in class. | ⑦ 我看过很多中国电影，最喜欢功夫片。Wǒ kànguo hěn duō Zhōngguó diànyǐng, zuì xǐhuan gōngfupàn. I watched a lot of Chinese movies, and I like the kung fu movies best. | ⑧ 他在电影里演一个医生。Tā zài diànyǐng li yǎn yí ge yīshēng. He plays the role of a doctor in the movie.

20. 东西 (東西) dōngxi / dōngxī

一
级

<n.> ① thing, matter

① 我明天回国，东西都收拾好了。Wǒ míngtiān huí guó. dōngxi dōu shōushì hǎo le. I'll go back to my country tomorrow, and I've packed up everything. | ② 这些东西都不要了，你拿走吧。Zhèxiē dōngxi dōu bú yào le. nǐ ná zǒu ba. I don't need these things any more, so you can take them away. | ③ 妈妈在超市买东西呢。Māma zài chāoshì mǎi dōngxi ne. My mother is shopping in the supermarket. | ④ 我没看清楚他手上拿的是什么东西。Wǒ méi kàn qīngchū tā shǒu shang ná de shì shénme dōngxi. I didn't see clearly what was in his hand. | ⑤ 我要去商店买点儿吃的东西。Wǒ yào qù shāngdiàn mǎi diǎnr chī de dōngxi. I am going to the store to get some food. | ⑥ 他房间里的东西放得整整齐齐的。Tā fángjiān lǐ de dōngxi fàng de zhěngzhěngqíqí de. Everything in his room is in good order. | ⑦ 你回国，能帮我带点儿东西吗？Nǐ huí guó. néng bāng wǒ dài diǎnr dōngxi ma? Since you will go back to your country, can you bring something for me?

② east and west

① 这条街道是东西方向的。Zhè tiáo jiēdào shì dōng-xī fāngxiàng de. This street runs in an east-west direction. | ② 在这里，我分不清东西。Zài zhèlǐ, wǒ fēn bu qīng dōng-xī. I can't tell the directions here. | ③ 房子的东西两面都有窗户。Fángzi de dōng-xī liǎng miàn dōu yǒu chuānghu. There are windows on the east and west sides of the house.

21. 都 dōu radical: 阝 strokes: 10

stroke order: 一 十 土 𠂇 𠂇 耂 耂 耂 都 都

<adv.> ① all, both

① 他们都是美国人。Tāmen dōu shì Měiguórén. They are all Americans. | ② 我和弟弟都喜欢游泳。Wǒ hé dìdì dōu xǐhuan yóuyóǒng. Both my younger brother and I like swimming. | ③ 那些人我都不认识。Nàxiē rén wǒ dōu bú rènshi. I know none of them. | ④ 生日晚会的时候，我的朋友都来了。Shēngrì wǎnhuì de shíhòu. wǒ de péngyou dōu lái le. All my friends came to my birthday party. | ⑤ 大家都笑了。Dàjiā dōu xiào le. Everybody laughed. | ⑥ 能来中国学汉语，我们都很高兴。Néng lái Zhōngguó xué Hànyǔ. wǒmen dōu hěn gāoxìng. We are all very happy to have the opportunity to study Chinese in China. | ⑦ 我们的老师都很好，上课很有意思。Wǒmen de lǎoshī dōu hěn hǎo. shàngkè hěn yǒu yìsi. All our teachers are good at giving interesting lectures. | ⑧ 中国的东西我都喜欢。Zhōngguó de dōngxi wǒ dōu xǐhuan. I like all Chinese stuff.

② even

① 今天一点儿都不冷。 Jīntiān yídiǎnr dōu bù lěng. It's not cold at all today. |
② 为了看电影,他都没有吃晚饭。 Wèile kàn diànyǐng, tā dōu méiyǒu chī wǎnfàn. He went to see the movie even without having his supper. | ③ 我一句汉语都不会。 Wǒ yí jù Hànyǔ dōu bù huì. I don't know a single Chinese sentence.

③ already

① 今天都二十二号了。Jīntiān dōu èrshí'èr hào le. Today's already 22nd. |
② 都八点了, 该起床了。Dōu bā diǎn le. gāi qǐchuáng le. It's already 8 o'clock.
It's time to get up. | ③ 我来北京都一个月了。Wǒ lái Běijīng dōu yí ge yuè le.
I have been in Beijing for a month.