

## Advanced Chinese Words (HSK 6)

<https://www.everydaychinese.com/youtube-lessons/hsk-6-vocabulary.html>

### Transcript

bābude

1. 巴不得 v. to look forward to

“Bābude” shì yí ge dòngcí, yìsì shì “pòqiè pànwàng”. Yìbān yòngyú kǒuyǔ.

“巴不得”是一个动词，意思是“迫切盼望”。一般用于口语。

“巴不得” is a verb which means be eager to. It is usually used in spoken Chinese,

Tā de jìnyìcí shì fēicháng xīwàng.

它的近义词是“非常希望”。

and its synonym is “非常希望(really hope)”.

Eg:

Wǒ bābude nǐ lái bāng wǒ, zěnmé huì juéde nǐ duō shì ne?

我巴不得你来帮我，怎么会觉得你多事呢？

I would love for you to help me. How could I think you're nosy?

Tā bù lái tài hǎo le, wǒ bābude tā bù lái ne.

他不来太好了，我巴不得他不来呢。

It's good that he won't be coming. I really hoped he wouldn't come.

dùnshí

2. 顿时 adv. immediately

Dùnshí, biǎoshì dòngzuò, xíngwéi zài mǒuzhǒng qíngkuàng xià huò jǐnjiēzhe mǒu shì fāshēng, xiāngdāng yú “lìkè”, dàn “dùnshí” duō yòngyú shūmiànyǔ.

顿时，表示动作、行为在某种情况下或紧接着某事发生，相当于“立刻”，但“顿时”多用于书面语。

“顿时” means that the action occurs in a certain situation or immediately after something, which is equivalent to “立刻(at once)”. But “顿时” is more often used in written Chinese.

Eg:

Tīng tā zhème yì shuō, wǒ dùnshí méile zhǔyi.

听她这么一说，我顿时没了主意。

Upon hearing what she said, I suddenly didn't know what to do.

Tīng le yīshēng de huà, tā de xīnli dùnshí yòu ránqǐle xīwàng.

听了医生的话，他的心里顿时又燃起了希望。

After hearing the doctor's words, he rekindled his hopes.

bùyóude

### 3. 不由得 adv. can't help

Bùyóude shì yí ge fùcí, biǎoshì kòngzhì buzhù zìjǐ, rěnbuzhù. Shàng xià wén yìbān huì chūxiàn rěnbuzhù de yuányīn.

不由得是一个副词，表示控制不住自己，忍不住。上下文一般会出现忍不住的原因。

“不由得” is an adverb, indicating that one cannot control himself/herself.

Eg:

Dì yī cì shàng tái, wǒ de xīnli bù yóude yǒu xiē fā huāng.

第一次上台，我的心里不由得有些发慌。

When I was on the stage for the first time, I couldn't help but panic.

Biǎoyǎn tài jīngcǎi le, dàjiā bù yóude gǔ qǐ zhǎng lái.

表演太精彩了，大家不由得鼓起掌来。

The performance was so wonderful that everyone couldn't help applauding.

fān

### 4. 番 m.w.

一番，几番： actions that take a long time

“Fān” zuò liàngcí shí, cháng yǔ shùcí “yī, jǐ” liányòng, yòngyú guòchéng shíjiān jiàocháng de dòngzuò, jìnyìcí wéi “hěn jiǔ”.

“番”做量词时，常与数词“一，几”连用，用于过程时间较长的动作，近义词为“很久”。

When used as a measure word, “番” is often used with the numeral “一” and “几”. It is used for actions that take a long time. Its synonym is “很久(for long)”.

Eg:

Tā shàngxià dǎliang le wǒ yīfān, dào zuǐbian de huà yòu bù shuō le.

他上下打量了我一番，到嘴边的话又不说了。

He looked me up and down and said nothing.

Tā Hànzì xiě de hǎo, yě shì jīngguò le jǐfān xīnkǔ fùchū de.

他汉字写得好，也是经过了几番辛苦付出的。

He writes Chinese characters well, which is also a result of long time of hard work.

翻番: increase by a specified number of times

Tā hái kěyǐ yòngzài dòngcí “fān” hòumiàn, yìsì shì “bèi”.

它还可以用在动词“翻”后面，意思是“倍”。

It can also be used after the verb “翻”, meaning “倍(times)”.

Eg:

Hé wǔ nián qián bǐ, duōshù rén de gōngzī yǐjīng fānfān le.

和五年前比，多数人的工资已经翻番了。

Most people earn twice as much as they did five years ago.

guòyú

5. 过于 adv. too; excessively

“Guòyú”, fùcí, biǎoshì chāoguò yíding xiàndù, yìsì shì guòfèn.

“过于”，副词，表示超过一定限度，意思是过分。

The adverb “过于” means excessively, indicating beyond a certain limit.

Chángyòng géshì wéi “guòyú + xíngróngcí / dòngcí”.

常用格式为“过于+形容词/动词”。

The common pattern is “过于+adj./v.”

Eg:

Bú yào guòyú zhuīzhú jīnqián, shìjiān hěnduō dōngxi bǐ jīnqián gèng bǎoguì.

不要**过于**追逐金钱，世间很多东西比金钱更宝贵。

Don't chase after money too much. There are many things in the world that are more valuable than money.

Nǐ bǎ tā kàn de guòyú fùzá le, qíshí tā shì ge yòu jiǎndān yòu chúnǚ de rén.

你把他看得**过于**复杂了，其实他是个又简单又淳朴的人。

You think he is too complicated, but in fact he is a simple person.

búliào

6. 不料 conj.unexpected; to one's surprise

Búliào, yìsì shì " méixiǎngdào ". Cháng yǔ " què, jìngrán, jìng, hái " děng cí dāpèi.

不料，意思是“没想到”。常与“却、竟然、竟、还”等词搭配。

“不料” means “没想到(little does one think)” and often is used with 却(yet), 竟然(unexpectedly), 竟(unexpectedly), 还(also), etc.

Eg:

Zǎoshang tiānqì háishi hǎohǎo de, búliào xiàwǔ què kuángfēng bàoyǔ.

早上天气还是好好的，**不料**下午却狂风暴雨。

The weather was fine in the morning, but there was a sudden storm in the afternoon.

Kǎoshì qián wǒ zhǔnbèi de tèbié chōngfèn, búliào tí mù tài duō, jìng méi zuòwán.

考试前我准备得特别充分，**不料**题目太多，竟没做完。

I had been well prepared before the exam, but I didn't expect that there were too many questions for me to finish.

wèimiǎn

7. 未免 adv. rather; a bit too

“Wèimiǎn” biǎoshì bù yǐwéirán, zhǐ néng shuō shì .....

“未免”表示不以为然，只能说是.....

“未免” indicates disagree or can only say...

Duō fàngzài yǒu xiāojí yìyì de jùzi li, cháng yǔ “ tài, guòyú, yǒuxiē, búda ”

多放在有消极意义的句子里，常与“太、过于、有些、不大”

It is more often used in sentences with negative meanings and is often used with words such as 太 (too), 过于(excessively), 有些(a bit), 不大(not too)

yǐ jí shù liàng cí “yìdiǎnr, yìxiē ” děng cíyǔ dāpèi shǐyòng.

以及数量词“一点儿、一些”等词语搭配使用。

or numerals 一点儿(a little), 一些(some).

Eg:

Zhème xiǎo de wūzi yí ge yuè fángzū 4500, jiàgé wèimiǎn yě tài guì le ba!

这么小的屋子一个月房租 4500，价格未免也太贵了吧!

The rent of such a small place is 4500 yuan per month. The price is too high!

Xiànzài de guīdìng wèimiǎn tài fùzá le ba, zhēn yīnggāi hǎohǎo jiǎnhuà yíxià.

现在的规定未免太复杂了吧，真应该好好简化一下。

Now the rules are too complicated. They should be simplified.

éryǐ

8. 而已 par. that is all; nothing more

“Éryǐ”, zhùcí, cháng fàngzài jùwěi, yǒu bǎ shìqíng wǎng xiǎoli, qīngli shuō de yìsi,

“而已”，助词，常放在句尾，有把事情往小里、轻里说的意思，

The particle “而已”，often placed at the end of a sentence, means to keep things small and unimportant

cháng yǔ “ búguò, zhǐ, zhǐshì, jǐn ” děng cí pèihé shǐyòng.

常与“不过、只、只是、仅”等词配合使用。

and is often used with 不过(just), 只(only), 只是(only), 仅(only), etc.

Xiāngdāng yú “ bàle, jiùshì le ”.

相当于“罢了、就是了”。

It is equivalent to 罢了(just) or 就是了(just).

Eg:

Wǒmen dào wàimiàn chī fàn ba, bú jiùshì duō huā diǎn qián éryǐ.

我们到外面吃饭吧，不就是多花点钱而已。

Let's eat out. It will only cost a bit more money.

Wǒ zhǐbuguò shì jǔ ge lìzi éryǐ, lèisì de qíngkuàng hái yǒu hěn duō.

我只不过是举个例子而已，类似的情况还有很多。

I'm just giving an example, and there are a lot of similar situations.

míngmíng

9. 明明 adv. obviously; plainly

Míngmíng, fùcí, biǎoshì hěn míngxiǎn, qíngkuàng jiùshì zhèyàng.

明明，副词，表示很明显，情况就是这样。

明明 is an adverb which means clearly or this is the case.

“Míngmíng” chūxiàn de jùzi li, cháng yǒu fǎnwèn huò biǎoshì zhuǎnzhé de fēnjù. yìbān yòngyú kǒuyǔ.

“明明”出现的句子里，常有反问或表示转折的分句。一般用于口语。

In the sentences with “明明”, there are often rhetorical questions or disjunctive clauses. It is often used in spoken Chinese.

Eg:

Míngmíng shì nǐ zuòcuò le, què bù chéngrèn, zhēn bù jiǎnglǐ!

明明是你做错了，却不承认，真不讲理！

You clearly did something wrong, but you didn't admit it. You are too unreasonable!

Míngmíng shì nǐ bǎ diànshì nònghuài le, hái shuō bù zhīdào, zhēn bú xiàng huà!

明明是你把电视弄坏了，还说不知道，真不像话！

It was you who broke the TV, and you said you didn't know. You are outrageous!

yǒuguān

10. 有关 v. be related to

Yǒuguān, yìsi shì “yǒu guānxi, shèjí”.

有关，意思是“有关系，涉及”。

“有关” means “be related to”.

Eg:

Duìyú zhè cì chūxiàn de yìqíng, yǒuguān bùmén zuòchū le jíshí shuōmíng.

对于这次出现的疫情，有关部门做出了及时说明。

Regarding this outbreak, the relevant departments made a timely explanation.

Shǒushù qián, tā zǐxì yánjiūle zhōngwài yǒuguān bìnglì de wénzì jìzǎi.

手术前，他仔细研究了中外有关病例的文字记载。

Before the operation, he carefully studied the written records of relevant cases from home and abroad.

jí biàn

11. 即便 conj. even; even if

Jíbiàn, liáncí, biǎoshì jiǎshè, ràngbù, yìsi shì “jíshǐ”.

即便，连词，表示假设、让步，意思是“即使”。

The conjunction “即便” indicates to assume and make concession, meaning even though.

Eg:

Jíbiàn wǒmen nále guànjūn, wǒmen yě bù néng jiāo'ào zìmǎn.

即便我们拿了冠军，我们也不能骄傲自满。

Even if we win the championship, we can't be conceited and complacent.

Qǐng dàjiā jījí fā yán, jíbiàn shuōcuò le yě méi guānxi.

请大家积极发言，即便说错了也没关系。

Please speak up. It doesn't matter even if you make mistakes.

suǒzài

12. 所在 n. (after a noun) place where it is located

Suǒzài, míngcí, biǎoshì chùsuǒ, cúnzài de dìfang. Yòngyú shūmiànyǔ.

所在, 名词, 表示处所、存在的地方。用于书面语。

“所在” is a noun representing a location or a place where something exists and is used in written Chinese.

Eg:

Dàjiā de zhīchí shì wǒmen de lìliàng suǒzài, wǒmen yíding huì jìnxīn jìnlì zuòhǎo gōngzuò.

大家的支持是我们的力量**所在**, 我们一定会尽心尽力做好工作。

Your support is our strength, and we will do our best to do a good job.

Zhè jiùshì wèi shénme zhōnghuá yǐnshí wénhuà chōngmǎn huóli de àomì suǒzài.

这就是为什么中华饮食文化充满活力的奥秘**所在**。

That is why the Chinese food culture is full of vitality.

## tōngtōng

13. 通通 adv. all; entirely

Tōngtōng, fùcí, biǎoshì xíngwéi shèjí quánbù duìxiàng, yìsì shì “háowúliwài de, yí ge búshèng de”.

通通, 副词, 表示行为涉及全部对象, 意思是“毫无例外地、一个不剩地”。

The adverb “通通” indicates that the action involves all objects, meaning without exception.

Yìbān yòngyú kǒuyǔ. Yě kěyǐ shuō “ tōngtōng ”.

一般用于口语。也可以说“统统”。

It is often used in spoken Chinese and can also be “统统”.

Eg:

Zhè huí wǒ xiǎng bǎ fàngjià de shíjiān tōngtōng yònglái dǎgōng.

这回我想把放假的时间**通通**用来打工。

This time I want to spend all my break working.

Jīntiān de jiémù méiyìsì, jiémù hái méi yǎnwán, jùchǎngli de rén tōngtōng dōu zǒuguāng le.

今天的节目没意思, 节目还没演完, 剧场里的人**通通**都走光了。

The program today was so boring that all the people in the theatre were gone before the show finished.

## bù fáng

14. 不妨 adv. there is no harm; might as well

Bùfáng shì yí ge fùcí, biǎoshì kěyǐ zhèyàng zuò, méiyǒu fáng'ài.

不妨是一个副词，表示可以这样做，没有妨碍。

“不妨” is an adverb which means that it doesn't hurt to do something.

Shuōhuà rén juéde zhèyàng gèng hǎo, duō yòngyú gǔlì, jiànyì de chǎnghé.

说话人觉得这样更好，多用于鼓励、建议的场合。

The speaker thinks that he/she is giving a better alternative. It is often used for encouraging or suggesting.

Eg:

Tā shuō de fāngfǎ yěxǔ kěxíng, nǐ bùfáng shìshì.

她说的方法也许可行，你不妨试试。

The way she suggested may be feasible, you might as well try it.

Xiǎng jiēchù shèhuì, liǎojiě shèhuì, nǐ bùfáng cóng zhìyuànzhe rùshǒu.

想接触社会，了解社会，你不妨从志愿者入手。

If you want to have contact with and get to know the society, you might as well start with volunteers.

wùbì

15. 务必 adv. must; be sure to

“Wùbì” biǎoshì tàidù jiānjué, bìxū, yíding yào. Duō xiūshì dòngcí huòzhě dòngcí duǎnyǔ.

“务必”表示态度坚决、必须、一定要。多修饰动词或者动词短语。

“务必” indicates a resolute attitude, must, and is often used with a verb or verbal phrase.

Eg:

Wēixiǎn láilín de shíhou, dàjiā wùbì yào zhènjìng.

危险来临的时候，大家务必要镇静。

Everyone must keep calm while in danger.

Qǐng zhuǎngào tā, míngtiān wùbì yào chūxí huìyì.

请转告他，明天务必要出席会议。

Please tell him that he must attend the meeting tomorrow.

biànyú

16. 便于 v. be easy to; convenient for

Biànyú, dòngcí, biǎoshì shǐ mǒushì biàn de gèng róngyì. “Biànyú” hòumiàn duō wéi dòngcíxìng de cíyǔ.

便于，动词，表示使某事变得更容易。“便于”后面多为动词性的词语。

The verb “便于” indicates to make something easier. “便于” is often followed by verbal words.

Eg:

Lǎoniánrén wèi de xiāohuà nénglì ruò, chī miàntiáo gèng biànyú xiāohuà xīshōu.

老年人胃的消化能力弱，吃面条更便于消化吸收。

Old people have weak digestion, and noodles are easier to digest.

Jiāo xuéshēng Zhōngwén shí, yòng cí yīnggāi jiǎnmíng yìdǒng, biànyú xuéshēngmen lǐjiě.

教学生中文时，用词应该简明易懂，便于学生们理解。

When teaching Chinese to students, the words we use should be simple and easy for students to understand.

nányǐ

17. 难以 v. be hard to; be difficult to

Nányǐ, dòngcí, yìsi shì “bù róngyì, hěn nán”. Hòumiàn yìbān gēn shuāngyīnjié huò duōyīnjié dòngcí, xíngróngcí, bù néng gēn dānyīnjié cí. Duō yòngyú shūmiànyǔ.

难以，动词，意思是“不容易、很难”。后面一般跟双音节或多音节动词、形容词，不能跟单音节词。多用于书面语。

“难以” is a verb meaning not easy, difficult. It is often followed by disyllabic or polysyllabic verbs or adjectives, and it cannot be followed by monosyllabic words and is mostly used in written Chinese.

Eg:

Zài lǎojiā dùguò de měi yì tiān dōu hěn yúkuài, zhēn ràng rén nányǐ wànguái!

在老家度过的每一天都很愉快，真让人难以忘怀！

Every day spent in my hometown was very pleasant and really unforgettable!

Jūrán fāshēngle zhèyàng de shìqing, zhēn lìng rén nányǐ xiǎngxiàng!

居然发生了这样的事情，真令人难以想象！

It is inconceivable that such a thing happened!

zúyǐ

18. 足以 v. be enough; sufficiently

Zúyǐ, dòngcí, biǎoshì wánquán kěyǐ, zúgòu. “Zúyǐ” hòu jiā dòngcí duǎnyǔ.

足以，动词，表示完全可以，足够。“足以”后加动词短语。

The verb “足以” means completely OK, enough. It is followed by a verb phrase.

Eg:

Zhèxiē cáiliào zúyǐ shuōmíng wèntí le.

这些材料足以说明问题了。

These materials are enough to speak for themselves.

Tīngshuō wǒmen yì nián làngfèidiào de liángshì zúyǐ gòu 50 wàn rén chī yì tiān le.

听说我们一年浪费掉的粮食足以够 50 万人吃一天了。

It is said the food we waste in one year is enough to feed half a million people for a day.

zhòng

19. 中 v. hit; fit exactly; v. to suffer

Zhòng, dòngcí. Tā de yìsi kěyǐ shì “zhèng duìshàng, qiàhǎo héshàng”.

中，动词。它的意思可以是“正对上、恰好合上”。

中(zhòng) is a verb. It means right on.

Eg:

Zhēn xiǎng yǒu yì tiān nénggòu zhòng yí ge 500 wàn de dàjiǎng.

真想有一天能够中一个 500 万的大奖。

I really want to win a five million lottery one day.

Zhòng zuò dòngcí shí, tā de yìsi hái kěyǐ shì “shòudào, zāoshòu”.

中做动词时，它的意思还可以是“受到、遭受”。

When used as a verb, “中” also means suffer, get.

Eg:

Yuè shì piàoliang de mógu yuè bù néng chī, chīle huì zhòng dú de.

越是漂亮的蘑菇越不能吃，吃了会中毒的。

The more beautiful a mushroom is, the less likely it is edible. You'll get food poisoning if you eat it.

yǐmiǎn

20. 以免 conj. in order to avoid; so as not to

Yǐmiǎn, liáncí, biǎoshì bìmiǎn chūxiàn mǒu zhǒng bù xīwàng de qíngkuàng.

以免，连词，表示避免出现某种不希望的情况。

“以免” is a conjunction meaning to avoid a certain unwanted situation.

Jīngcháng chūxiànzài fēnjù de kāitóu. Yībān yòngyú shūmiànyǔ.

经常出现在分句的开头。一般用于书面语。

It is often used at the beginning of a clause and is usually used in written Chinese.

Eg:

Jīdòngchē hé fēi jīdòngchē yīnggāi gèxíng qídào, yǐmiǎn fāshēng jiāotōng shìgù.

机动车和非机动车应该各行其道，以免发生交通事故。

Motor vehicles and non-motor vehicles should go separate lanes to avoid traffic accidents.

Wǒmen bìxū búduàn de kàn shū, xuéxí, chōngshí zìjǐ, yǐmiǎn gēnbushàng shèhuì de jiǎobù.

我们必须不断地看书、学习、充实自己，以免跟不上社会的脚步。

We must keep reading, learning, and enriching ourselves, in case we can't keep up with the pace of society.

tè yì

21. 特意 adv. for a special purpose; specially

Tèyì, fùcí, biǎoshì zhuānmén wèile mǒu yí jiàn shì.

特意，副词，表示专门为了某一件事。

The adverb “特意” indicates that it is specially for something.

Eg:

Wèile wánchéng zhècì cǎifǎng, tā tèyì cháyuèle xiāngguān zīliào.

为了完成这次采访，她特意查阅了相关资料。

In order to complete this interview, she looked up relevant materials.

Zhè shì wǒ tèyì wèi nǐ zhǔnbèi de xiāngxūndēng, zhīdào nǐ huànle dìfāng shuìbùhǎo jiào.

这是我特意为你准备的香薰灯，知道你换了地方睡不好觉。

This is the incense lamp I prepared specially for you, because I know you can't sleep well after changing the place.

## biéshuō

22. 别说 conj. not to mention; let alone

“Biéshuō”, liáncí, yòngyú biǎoshì ràngbù de fùjù zhōng.

“别说”，连词，用于表示让步的复句中。

“别说” is a conjunction used in complex sentences that express concession.

Tōngguò jiàngdī mǒurén huò mǒushìwù de zhòngyàoxìng, tūchū qiángdiào língwài de rén huò shì wù.

通过降低某人或某事物的重要性，突出强调另外的人或事物。

It gives prominence to another person or thing by reducing the importance of someone or something else.

Cháng yǔ “ lián .....” “ jiùshì / jíshǐ .....” liányòng. Yìbān yòngyú kǒuyǔ.

常与“连……”“就是/即使……”连用。一般用于口语。

It is often used with “连……” or “就是/即使……” and is often used in spoken Chinese.

Eg:

Nàge dònghuàpiàn nàme hǎokàn, lián dàrén dōu ài kàn, gèng biéshuō shì xiǎo péngyou le.

那个动画片那么好看，连大人都爱看，更别说是小朋友了。

The cartoon is so good that even adults like to watch it, let alone of children.

Biéshuō tā xiànzài bú zài, jiùshì zài, tā yě bú huì jiàn nǐ.

别说她现在不在，就是在，她也不会见你。

Let alone that she isn't here right now, even if she is, she won't see you.

### bùchéng

23. 不成 par. can that be?

Bùchéng, zhùcí, yòngzài jù mò. Biǎoshì tuīcè huò fǎnwèn de yǔqì, qiánmiàn cháng yǒu "nándào, mòfēi" děng cí hūyìng.

不成, 助词, 用在句末。表示推测或反问的语气, 前面常有“难道、莫非”等词呼应。

“不成” is a particle used at the end of a sentence. It expresses a tone of speculation or questioning and there are often words such as 难道(is it), 莫非(can it be that), etc. in front of 不成.

Eg:

Nǐmen dàijiā dōu bù shuōhuà, shìqíng jiù zhème suànle bùchéng?

你们大家都不说话, 事情就这么算了不成?

Why are you all quiet? Is that it?

Zánmen duōshǎo nián de péngyou le, nándào wǒ huì hài nǐ bùchéng?

咱们多少年的朋友了, 难道我会害你不成?

We've been friends for so many years. Are you thinking I am going to hurt you?

### xiànglái

24. 向来 adv. always; all along

Xiànglái, fùcí, biǎoshì cóng guòqù dào xiànzài dōu shì zhèyàng.

向来, 副词, 表示从过去到现在都是这样。

“向来” is an adverb, meaning that it has always been like this.

Eg:

Tā de quēdiǎn jiùshì tài zìsī, xiànglái wèi biérén kǎolǚ de shǎo, wèi zìjǐ xiǎng de duō.

他的缺点就是太自私, 向来为别人考虑得少, 为自己想得多。

His weakness is that he is too selfish. He always thinks little of others and much of himself.

Tāmen jiā de shì, xiànglái tā shuōle búsuàn, děi wèn tā àirén.

他们家的事, 向来他说了不算, 得问他爱人。

He is not in charge in his family and his wife makes decisions.

zhōngjiū

25. 终究 adv. eventually; in the end; after all

Zhōngjiū, fùcí. Biǎoshì qiángdiào shìwù de běnzhì tèdiǎn bú huì gǎibiàn, shìshí bù kě fǒurèn.

终究，副词。表示强调事物的本质特点不会改变，事实不可否认。

“终究” is an adverb. It emphasizes that the essential characteristics of things will not change or the facts are undeniable.

Yǒu jiāqiáng yǔqì de zuòyòng, duō yǒu píngjià yìyì.

有加强语气的作用，多有评价意义。

It has the effect of strengthening the tone and is often used to make comments.

Eg:

Jièzhù zài péngyou zhèr zhōngjiū bú shì chángjiǔ zhījì, hái shì yīnggāi jǐnkuài zū ge fángzi.

借住在朋友这儿终究不是长久之计，还是应该尽快租个房子。

After all, living in a friend's place is not a long-term solution, and you should rent a place as soon as possible.

Tā yě kěyǐ yòngzài zhùdòngcí zhī qián, biǎoshì yùliào huò qīwàng de jiéguǒ bìrán huì chūxiàn .

Wúlùn zěnyàng, yíding huì zhèyàng.

它也可以用在助动词之前，表示预料或期望的结果必然会出现。无论怎样，一定会这样。

It can also go before an auxiliary verb to indicate that an expected or desired result is certainly going to happen.

Rúguǒ yí ge rén yìzhí bú yuànyì biàn lǎo, nà tā jiù yǒngyuǎn bú huì xìngfú, yīnwèi tā zuìhòu zhōngjiū huì biàn lǎo.

如果一个人一直不愿意变老，那他就永远不会幸福，因为他最后终究会变老。

If someone is unwilling to get old, he/she will never be happy, for he/she will eventually grow old.

yījù

26. 依据 n. basis; foundation / v. be based on / prep. according to

Yījù kěyǐ zuò míngcí, biǎoshì zuòwéi lùnduàn qiántí huò yánxíng jīchǔ de shìwù.

依据可以做名词，表示作为论断前提或言行基础的事物。

“依据” can be used as a noun to refer to something that is the premise of an inference or the basis of an action.

Nǐmen zhèyàng zuò yǒu fǎlǜ yījù ma?

你们这样做有法律依据吗？

Do you have a legal basis for doing this?

Yījù hái kěyǐ zuò dòngcí, yìsi shì gēnjù mǒuzhǒng shìwù.

依据还可以做动词，意思是根据某种事物。

“依据” can also be a verb which means according to.

Chǎnpǐn bìxū yījù shìchǎng xūqiú, zhè shì yì tiáo yǒnghéng de zhēnlǐ.

产品必须依据市场需求，这是一条永恒的真理。

It is an eternal truth that products must be based on market demand.

Yījù hái kěyǐ zuò jiècí, biǎoshì yǐ mǒuzhǒng shìwù zuòwéi lùnduàn de qiántí huò yánxíng de jīchǔ.

依据还可以做介词，表示以某种事物作为论断的前提或言行的基础。

“依据” can also be a preposition, meaning to take something as the premise of an inference or as the basis of an action.

Yījù zhuānjiā de jiàndìng, zhè díquè shì Hàndài táoqì zhēnpǐn.

依据专家的鉴定，这的确是汉代陶器真品。

According to the expert's appraisal, this is indeed the genuine pottery from the Han Dynasty.

xián

27. 嫌 v. dislike; mind

Xián, dòngcí, biǎoshì bù xǐhuan, bù mǎnyì. Cháng yòng géshì wéi "xián + míngcí / xíngróngcí".

嫌，动词，表示不喜欢、不满意。常用格式为“嫌+名词/形容词”。

“嫌” is a verb indicating dislike or disapproval. The common pattern is “嫌 + n./adj.”

Eg:

Wǒ cónglái méi xián nǐ, yě méi xiànguò háizi kū.

我从来没嫌你，也没嫌过孩子哭。

I never got tired of you or the baby crying.

Dàjiā dōu xián zhège xíngchéng ānpái bù hélí, jǐ ge zuì zhídé qù de dìfang dōu bú zài jìhuà zhī nèi.

大家都嫌这个行程安排不合理，几个最值得去的地方都不在计划之内。

Everyone thought this itinerary was unreasonable, because several places that are worth visiting the most were not included in the plan.

rènyì

28. 任意 adv. arbitrarily

Rènyì, fùcí, yìsi shì xiǎng zěnmē zuò jiù zěnmē zuò, bú shòu jūshù, bú shòu xiànzhi.

任意，副词，意思是怎么做就怎么做，不受拘束，不受限制。

“任意” is an adverb which means you can do whatever you want, free from constraint, free from restriction.

Eg:

Hétong yídan shēngxiào, rènhe yì fāng dōu bù néng rènyì fǎnhuǐ le.

合同一旦生效，任何一方都不能任意反悔了。

Once the contract comes into effect, neither party can back out freely.

Dàjiā kěyǐ rènyì xuǎnyòng yì zhǒng yǔyán fāyán.

大家可以任意选用一种语言发言。

You may choose any language to speak.

hènbude

29. 恨不得 v. to wish one could

Hènbude, dòngcí, biǎoshì jíqiè de pànwàng zuòchéng mǒushì, yìbān yòngyú shì jì zuòbudào de shìqing.

恨不得，动词，表示急切地盼望做成某事，一般用于实际做不到的事情。

The verb “恨不得” expresses an eagerness to do something, usually used to say things that cannot actually be done.

Eg:

Tīngdào zhège xiāoxi, tā xiūkuì nándāng, hènbude zhǎo ge dìdòng zuān jìnqu.

听到这个消息，他羞愧难当，恨不得找个地洞钻进去。

---

Upon hearing the news, he felt so ashamed that he wished to find a hole in the ground to hide.

Xiǎo Míng è jí le, hèn bù de yì kǒu tūn diào zhuō shàng de hǎo chī de.

小明饿极了，恨不得一口吞掉桌上的好吃的。

Xiao Ming was so hungry that he wanted to swallow the delicious food on the table.

### chéngjī

30. 乘机 v. seize the opportunity

Chéngjī, yìsī shì “lìyòng jīhuì”.

乘机，意思是“利用机会”。

“乘机” means take advantage of an opportunity.

Eg:

Dāng rén dǐkàng lì xiàjiàng de shíhòu, bìngdú jiù huì chéngjī jìnrù rén de shēntǐ.

当人抵抗力下降的时候，病毒就会乘机进入人的身体。

When someone's immune system is weakened, the viruses will take advantage of the opportunity to enter the body.

Zhè cì chūchāi qù Shànghǎi, wǒmen kěyǐ chéngjī yóulǎn yíxià Wàitān.

这次出差去上海，我们可以乘机游览一下外滩。

On this business trip to Shanghai, we can take the opportunity to visit the Bund.