

Advanced Chinese Words (HSK 5)

<https://www.everydaychinese.com/youtube-lessons/hsk-5-vocabulary.html>

Transcript

rúhé

1. 如何 pron. how

“Rúhé” shì yí ge yíwèn dàicí, yòng lái xúnwèn fāngshì, zěnmeyàng. Dàn tā yìbān duō yòng yú shūmiànyǔ.

“如何”是一个疑问代词，用来询问方式，怎么，怎么样。但它一般多用于书面语。

“如何” is an interrogative pronoun used to ask how. But it is generally used in written Chinese.

Eg:

Wǒmen míngtiān jǔxíng huìyì, tāolùn zhè jiàn shì gāi rúhé jiějué.

我们明天举行会议，讨论这件事该如何解决。

We will hold a meeting tomorrow to discuss a solution to this matter.

Nín jìnkàng rúhé?

您近况如何?

How have you been recently?

jūrán

2. 居然 adv. indicating unexpectedness

“Jūrán” shì yí ge fùcí, biǎoshì méi xiǎngdào, chūhūyìliào.

“居然”是一个副词，表示没想到，出乎意料。

“居然” is an adverb indicating that you didn't expect something.

Eg:

Zhème jiǎndān de tí, nǐ jūrán bú huì zuò?

这么简单的题，你居然不会做?

How can you not know the answer to this easy question?

Wǒ zhēn méi xiǎngdào tā jūrán shūle bǐsài.

我真没想到他居然输了比赛。

I didn't expect him to lose the game.

yǐlái

3. 以来 n. since

“Yǐlái” shì yí ge míngcí , “... yǐ lái ” biǎoshì cóng guòqù de mǒu ge shíjiān dào xiànzài de yí duàn shíjiān.

“以来”是一个名词，“……以来”表示从过去的某个时间到现在的一段时间。

“以来” is a noun. “……以来” indicates a period of time from some time in the past to the present.

Eg:

Gǎigé kāifàng yǐlái, Zhōngguó fāshēng le jùdà de biànhuà.

改革开放以来，中国发生了巨大的变化。

Great changes have taken place in China since the reform and opening up.

Zì yìqíng fāshēng yǐlái, shìjiè shàng yǐjīng yǒu hěn duō rén shīqùle tāmen de qīnrén.

自疫情发生以来，世界上已经有很多人失去了他们的亲人。

Many people around the world have lost their loved ones since the outbreak of the pandemic.

bāokuò

4. 包括 v. to include

“Bāokuò” zhè ge dòngcí, biǎoshì bāohán měi ge bùfèn.

“包括”这个动词，表示包含每个部分。

The verb “包括” means to include or contain.

Eg:

Hànyǔ jìnéng jiàoxué bāokuò tīng, shuō, dú, xiě sì ge fāngmiàn.

汉语技能教学包括听、说、读、写四个方面。

The teaching of Chinese skills include listening, speaking, reading and writing.

“Bāokuò” hái kěyǐ qiángdiào mǒu yí ge bùfèn, jùyǒu jǔlì, bǔchōng de zuòyòng.

“包括”还可以强调某一个部分，具有举例、补充的作用。

“包括” can also emphasize a certain part, with the role of giving examples or supplements.

Eg:

Wǒmen bān suǒyǒu rén, bāokuò zuì bú ài yùndòng de Xiǎopàng, dōu cānjiā le zhè cì yùndònghuì.

我们班所有人，包括最不爱运动的小胖，都参加了这次运动会。

Everyone in our class, including Xiao Pang who is the least sporty, took part in the sports game.

gèzì

5. 各自 pron. each, respective

“Gèzì” shì ge dàicí, biǎoshì gè rén zìjǐ huòzhě gè ge fāngmiàn zhōng zìjǐ de yì fāng,

“各自”是个代词，表示各人自己或者各个方面中自己的一方，

“各自” is a pronoun which indicates oneself or one’s own side,

cháng hé suǒ zhǐ de duìxiàng yìqǐ zuò zhǔyǔ hé dìngyǔ.

常和所指的对象一起做主语和定语。

and is often with the referred object together as a subject or an attributive.

Eg:

Zhōngchǎng xiūxi shíjiān dào le, bǐsài shuāngfāng duìyuán gèzì huí gēngyīshì xiūxi.

中场休息时间到了，比赛双方队员各自回更衣室休息。

It was time for intermission, and both players went back to the locker room to rest.

Liú jīnglǐ rènzhēn kàn le sān jiā shèjì gōngsī gèzì tǐjiāo de fāng'àn.

刘经理认真看了三家设计公司各自提交的方案。

Manager Liu carefully reviewed the proposals submitted by the three design companies.

shíkè

6. 时刻 n. moment / adv. constantly, always

“Shíkè” kěyǐ zuò míngcí, biǎoshì mǒu yì shíjiāndiǎn huòshí jiānduàn.

“时刻”可以做名词，表示某一时间点或时间段。

“时刻” can be used as a noun indicating a certain point or period of time.

Eg:

Zài zuìhòu shíkè, tā wèi tā de qiúduì tījìnle yíngdé bǐsài de guānjiàn yìqiú.

在最后时刻，他为他的球队踢进了赢得比赛的关键一球。

At the last moment, he scored the crucial goal for his team to win the game.

“Shíkè” yě kěyǐ zuò fùcí, biǎoshì yìzhí, jīngcháng děng yìsi.

“时刻”也可以做副词，表示一直，经常等意思。

“时刻” can also be used as an adverb, meaning all the time, always.

Eg:

Zhǐyào nǐ yuànyì, wǒmen gōngsī de dàmén shíkè wèi nǐ kāizhe.

只要你愿意，我们公司的大门时刻为你开着。

The door of our company is always open for you if you like.

zhìjīn

7. 至今 adv. up to now

“Zhìjīn” de yìsi shì zhídào xiànzài, cháng yòng yú fēnjù de jùshǒu huòzhě dòngcí qián.

“至今”的意思是直到现在，常用于分句的句首或者动词前。

“至今” means until now, often used at the beginning of a clause or before a verb.

Tā yě kěyǐ hé yìxiē cí zǔchéng gùdìng dāpèi, bǐrú “ cóng gǔ zhì jīn ”, “ liúchuán zhìjīn ”.

它也可以和一些词组成固定搭配，比如“从古至今”，“流传至今”。

It can also form fixed collocations with some words, such as “从古至今(since ancient times)” and “流传至今(passed on till now)”.

Eg:

Wǒ zài Shēnzhèn chūshēng, zhǎngdà, zhìjīn hái méi líkāiguó ne.

我在深圳出生、长大，至今还没离开过呢。

I was born and raised in Shenzhen. I haven't left here yet.

Cháng'é bēn yuè de gùshi yìzhí liúchuán zhìjīn.

嫦娥奔月的故事一直流传至今。

The story of Chang'e flying to the moon has been passed on to this day.

tì

8. 替 v. to replace, to take the place of / prep. for

“Tì” jiù shì “dàitì” de yìsi.

“替”就是“代替”的意思。

“替” means to replace, to take the place of.

Eg:

Jiànle wàigōng, nǐ tì wǒ xiàng tā wèn hǎo.

见了外公，你替我向 he 问好。

When you see grandpa, give him my regards.

“Tì” yě kěyǐ zuò jiècí, biǎoshì “gěi, wèi”.

“替”也可以做介词，表示“给、为”。

“替” can also be used as a preposition, meaning to, for.

Eg:

Dìdì yào qù guówài liúxué le, wǒmen dōu tì tā kāixīn.

弟弟要去国外留学了，我们都替他开心。

My brother is going to study abroad. We are all happy for him.

shuō bu dìng

9. 说不定 v. unsure, not certain / adv. perhaps, maybe

“Shuō bu dìng” kěyǐ zuò dòngcí, yìsi shì shuōde bú shì hěn qīngchǔ, bú shì hěn kěndìng.

“说不定”可以做动词，意思是说得不是很清楚，不是很肯定。

“说不定” can be used as a verb, meaning not very clear or not sure.

Eg:

Wǒmen liǎ shéi shū shéi yíng hái shuō bu dìng ne.

我们俩谁输谁赢还说不定呢。

It's not clear which of us will win.

“Shuō bu dìng” hái kěyǐ zuò fùcí, biǎoshì gūjì, kěnéngxìng hěn dà.

“说不定”还可以做副词，表示估计，可能性很大。

“说不定” can also be used as an adverb to express estimation, a high possibility.

Eg:

Bú yào suísuíbiànbìàn jiù fàngqì, shuō bu dìng mǎshàng jiù chénggōng le.

不要随随便便就放弃，说不定马上就成功了。

Don't give up so easily, because you may succeed right away.

shìde

10. 似的 part. (indicating similarity) like, as

“Shìde” shì yí ge zhùcí, tā cháng fàng zài “xiàng / gēn / hǎoxiàng shìde ” lǐmian

“似的”是一个助词，它常放在“像/跟/好像.....似的”里面

“似的” is a particle, often placed in “像/跟/好像.....似的”

biǎoshì gēn mǒu ge shìwù, qíngkuàng hěn xiàng. Yìbān yòng zài shūmiànyǔ zhōng.

表示跟某个事物、情况很像。一般用在书面语中。

to indicate being similar to something. It is often used in written Chinese.

Eg:

Wǒ zhēn bù gǎn xiāngxìn zhè shì zhēnde, hǎoxiàng zuò mèng shìde.

我真不敢相信这是真的，好像做梦似的。

I can't believe it is true. It's like a dream.

Tā yě kěyǐ fàng zài “...de + (gēn) shénme shìde” jiégòu zhōng,

它也可以放在“.....得+（跟）什么似的”结构中，

It can also be placed in the structure “.....得+（跟）什么似的”

zhèlǐ “shénme shìde” lái dàitì xiǎng biǎodá de qíngtài, yǒu kuāzhāng de yǔqì.

这里“什么似的”来代替想表达的情态，有夸张的语气。

where “什么似的” is used to show the mood you want to express, with a tone of exaggeration.

Eg:

Xiǎo Jìng tuōzhe zhòngzhòng de xínglǐxiāng pále 20 céng lóutī, huídào jiā lèide gēn shénme shìde.
小静拖着重重的行李箱爬了 20 层楼梯，回到家累得跟什么似的。

Xiao Jing climbed twenty flights of stairs, dragging her heavy suitcase. She was so tired when she got home.

fēnbié

11. 分别 v. to part or leave / adv. respectively, separately / n. difference

“Fēnbié” kěyǐ zuò dòngcí, yìsi shì “líbié”.

“分别”可以做动词，意思是“离别”。

“分别” can be used as a verb, meaning parting.

Eg:

Zhè cì fēnbié shì duǎnzàn de, wǒmen yǐhòu yíding huì zài jiànmiàn de.

这次分别是短暂的，我们以后一定会再见面的。

Parting is temporary, we will definitely meet again in the future.

“Fēnbié” yě kěyǐ zuò fùcí, biǎoshì fēntóu, gèzì.

“分别”也可以做副词，表示分头，各自。

“分别” can also be used as an adverb, indicating respectively.

Eg:

Wǒ fēnbié zhǎo liǎng ge rén dǎtīng le zhè jiàn shì, tāmen de shuōfǎ shì yíyàng de.

我分别找两个人打听了这件事，他们的说法是一样的。

I asked two different people about it, and they gave the same story.

“Fēnbié” zuò fùcí shí, yě kě biǎoshì xì shǔ měi yí ge.

“分别”做副词时，也可表示细数每一个。

When “分别” is used as an adverb, it also means each.

Eg:

Zhè zhāng zhuōzi shàng fàngzhe sān píng yǐnliào, fēnbié shì nǎichá, kāfēi hé kělè.

这张桌子上放着三瓶饮料，**分别**是奶茶、咖啡和可乐。

There are three bottles of drinks on the table, namely milk tea, coffee and coke.

“Fēnbié” hái kěyǐ zuò míngcí, biǎoshì qūbié, bù tóng de dìfang.

“分别”还可以做名词，表示区别，不同的地方。

“分别” can also be used as a noun, indicating difference.

Eg:

Wǒ bù zhīdào zhè liǎng zhǒng zuòfǎ yǒu shénme fēnbié.

我不知道这两种做法有什么**分别**。

I don't know the difference between these two methods.

yàobu

12. **要不** conj. otherwise, or else

“Yàobu” zhè ge liáncí, tā de yìsi gēn “yàoburán” shì yíyàng de, tā cháng yòng zài kǒuyǔ zhōng.

“要不”这个连词，它的意思跟“要不然”是一样的，它常用在口语中。

The conjunction “要不” means the same thing as “要不然” and is often used in spoken Chinese,

Biǎoshì rúguǒ bú zhèyàng, jiù huì chūxiàn lìng yì zhǒng jiéguǒ.

表示如果不这样，就会出现另一种结果。

indicating if it is not the case, there will be another result.

Eg:

Zài piányi yìdiǎn ba, yàobu wǒ bù mǎi le.

再便宜一点吧，**要不**我不买了。

Please make it a little cheaper, or I won't buy it.

“Yàobu” yě kěyǐ biǎoshì hái yǒu lìngwài yì zhǒng xuǎnzé.

“要不”也可以表示还有另外一种选择。

“要不” can also mean there is another option.

Eg:

Jīntiān tài wǎn le. Yàobu nǐ míngtiān zài zǒu ba.

今天太晚了。要不你明天再走吧。

It's too late today. How about you leave tomorrow?

suàn

13. 算 v. to regard as, to count as

“Suàn” de yìsi shì dàngzuò, rènzuò.

“算”的意思是当做，认作。

“算” means regard as.

Eg:

Zhè qián jiù suàn wǒ jiègěi nǐ de, dāng nǐ yǒu qián de shíhou zài huán gěi wǒ.

这钱就算我借给你的，当你有钱的时候再还给我。

Just consider this is the money I am lending to you. You can pay me back when you have some spare money.

“Suàn” hòumian hái kěyǐ gēn “le”, biǎoshì “zuòbà, bú zài jìjiào” de yìsi.

“算”后面还可以跟“了”，表示“作罢，不再计较”的意思。

“算” can be followed by a “了”，which means let off, forget about it.

Eg:

Bú jiù shì yí ge kōng píngzi ma? Rēngdiào suàn le.

不就是一个空瓶子吗？扔掉算了。

Isn't it just an empty bottle? Just throw it away.

zuòwéi

14. 作为 v. to be; being / prep. as

“Zuòwéi” kěyǐ zuò dòngcí, yìsi shì kànzuò, rènwéi shì.

“作为”可以做动词，意思是看作，认为是。

“作为” can be a verb which means to consider or think as.

Eg:

Lǎobǎn jīnwǎn yào qǐng wǒ chīfàn, shuō shì zuòwéi wǒ jiābān de jiǎnglì.

老板今晚要请我吃饭，说是**作为**我加班的奖励。

The boss is taking me to dinner tonight as a reward for working overtime.

“Zuòwéi” hái kěyǐ zuò jiècí, yòng yú yǐnchū rén de shēnfèn huò shìwù de xìngzhì.

“作为”还可以做介词，用于引出人的身份或事物的性质。

“作为” can also be a preposition which is used to elicit someone’s identity or the nature of something.

Eg:

Zuòwéi dìdao de Húnán rén, nǐ jìngrán bù néng chī là?

作为地道的湖南人，你竟然不能吃辣？

As a native from Hunan, you can’t eat spicy food?

céngjīng

15. 曾经 adv. once, in the past

“Céngjīng” biǎoshì cóngqián yǒuguò mǒu zhǒng xíngwéi huò chūxiànguò mǒu zhǒng qíngkuàng.

“曾经”表示从前有过某种行为或出现过某种情况。

“曾经” indicates that a certain behavior or situation occurred in the past.

Eg:

Xiǎo Měi céngjīng shì yì míng fēicháng chūsè de shèyǐngshī.

小美**曾经**是一名非常出色的摄影师。

Xiao Mei used to be a very good photographer.

Fāngfāng céngjīng zài Měiguó dāiguò 5 nián, suǒyǐ tā Yīngyǔ shuōde hěn hǎo.

芳芳**曾经**在美国待过 5 年，所以她英语说得很好。

Fangfang once lived in the US for five years, so she can speak good English.

xiāngdāng

16. 相当 v. be equal to

“Xiāngdāng” kěyǐ zuò dòngcí, biǎoshì (shùliàng, tiáojiàn, qíngkuàng děng) liǎng fāngmiàn chàbùduō.

“相当”可以做动词，表示（数量、条件、情况等）两方面差不多。

“相当” can be used as a verb indicating that the quantities, conditions or situations on both sides are similar.

Eg:

Zhè ge shǒujī de zhàoxiàng gōngnéng xiāngdāng yú yí ge xiàngjī le.

这个手机的照相功能相当于一个相机了。

The camera function of this phone is equivalent to a real camera.

“Xiāngdāng” yě kěyǐ zuò fùcí, biǎoshì chéngdù jiào gāo.

“相当”也可以做副词，表示程度较高。

“相当” can also be used as an adverb indicating a higher degree.

Eg:

Zhè jiā fàndiàn de cài hǎo jí le, fúwù yě hěn zhōudào, wǒ xiāngdāng mǎnyì.

这家饭店的菜好极了，服务也很周到，我相当满意。

The food in this restaurant is excellent and the service is also good. I'm well satisfied.

shǔ

17. 数 v. to count

“Shǔ” biǎoshì chádiǎn (shùmù) huò bǎ (shùmù) yí gè gè shuō chūlai.

“数”表示查点（数目）或把（数目）一个个说出来。

“数” means count the number or say the numbers one by one.

Eg:

Xiānsheng, zhè shì zhǎo nín de qián, nín shǔshu.

先生，这是找您的钱，您数数。

Sir, here is your change. Feel free to count it.

Xiǎo Měi, kuài lái shǔ yí shǔ hé li yǒu duōshao zhī yāzi.

小美，快来数一数河里有多少只鸭子。

Xiao Mei, come and count how many ducks there are in the river.

duōkuī

18. 多亏 v. thank to, luckily

“Duōkuī” biǎoshì yóuyú biérén de bāngzhù huòzhě mǒu zhǒng yǒulì yīnsù, bìmiǎnle bú xìng huò dédào le hǎochù.

“多亏”表示由于别人的帮助或者某种有利因素，避免了不幸或得到了好处。

“多亏” indicates that someone has avoided misfortune or gained benefits because of someone else's help or some favorable factor.

Eg:

Duōkuī nǐ jiàoxǐng le wǒ, yàobu wǒ jīntiān shàngbān kěndìng huì chídào.

多亏你叫醒了我，要不我今天上班肯定会迟到。

Thanks to you for waking me up, or I would have been late for work today.

Duōkuī Zhāng yīshēng de zhuānyè zhìliáo, wǒ māma zài guò liǎng tiān jiù kěyǐ chūyuàn le.

多亏张医生的专业治疗，我妈妈再过两天就可以出院了。

Thanks to Dr. Zhang's professional treatment, my mother will be discharged in two days.

guò

19. 过

“Guò” chúle yǐqián wǒmen xuéguo de yòngfǎ, tā hái kěyǐ zuò qūxiàng dòngcí.

“过”除了以前我们学过的用法，它还可以做趋向动词。

Besides the usages we learned before, “过” can also be used as a directional verb.

Cháng yòng de jiégòu shì “dòngcí + de + guò”, zuò bǔyǔ, biǎoshì shèngguò de yìsi.

常用的结构是“动词+得+过”，做补语，表示胜过的意思。

The common structure is “Verb+得+过” which means prevail over. Here “过” is a complement.

Tā de fǒudìng xíngshì wéi “dòng cí + bù + guò”.

它的否定形式为“动词+不+过”。

The negative form is “verb+不+过”.

Eg:

Nándào wūguī néng pǎode guò tùzi?

难道乌龟能跑得过兔子?

Can a tortoise run faster than a hare?

Niánqīng rén jìyìlì hǎo, zhè yì diǎn wǒ kěndìng bǐ bu guò nǐmen.

年轻人记忆力好, 这一点我肯定比不过你们。

Young people have better memories, in which I certainly can't beat you.

píngcháng

20. 平常 adj. ordinary; common / n. in normal times

“Píngcháng” kěyǐ zuò xíngróngcí, biǎoshì pǔtōng de, méi shénme tèbié de.

“平常”可以做形容词, 表示普通的, 没什么特别的。

“平常” can be used as an adjective meaning ordinary, noting special.

Eg:

Duì Xiǎo Wáng lái shuō, jīn tiān shì bù píng cháng de rì zi, yīn wèi tā jīn tiān dì yī tiān shàng bān.

对小王来说, 今天是不平常的日子, 因为他今天第一天上班。

Today is an unusual day for Xiao Wang, because it's his first day at work.

“Píngcháng” yě kěyǐ zuò míngcí, yìsi shì “píngshí”.

“平常”也可以做名词, 意思是“平时”。

“平常” can also be used as a noun meaning at ordinary times.

Eg:

Bàba píngcháng bù hē jiǔ, zhǐyǒu zài guò nián guò jié shí cái hē yìdiǎn.

爸爸平常不喝酒, 只有在过年过节时才喝一点。

My dad doesn't usually drink. He only drinks a little during holidays.

chèn

21. 趁 prep. to take advantage of, (to do...) at the time when

“Chèn” zhè ge jiècí biǎoshì “lìyòng (shíjiān, jīhuì děngděng)”, hòumiàn jīngcháng huì gēn míngcí, xíngróngcí, dòngcí duǎnyǔ.

“趁”这个介词表示“利用(时间、机会等等)”, 后面经常会跟名词、形容词、动词短语。

“趁” is a preposition meaning to make use of (time, chance, etc.) and is often followed by a noun, an adjective or a verbal phrase.

Eg:

Chènzhe zhè jǐ tiān xiūxi, wǒmen qù kànkàn fángzi ba.

趁着这几天休息，我们去看看房子吧。

Let's take advantage of the break of these few days to see the house.

Bāozi yào chèn rè chī, liáng le jiù bù hǎochī le.

包子要趁热吃，凉了就不好吃了。

Eat your baozi while it is hot. It's not tasty when it gets cold.

ǒurán

22. 偶然 adj. accidental; by chance

“ǒurán” biǎoshì shìqíng fāshēng zài yùliào zhī wài huòzhě shì ànzhào yìbān guīlǜ shì bù kěnéng fāshēng de.

“偶然”表示事情发生在预料之外或者是按照一般规律是不可能发生的。

“偶然” indicates that something happens out of the blue or is unlikely to happen under normal circumstances.

Eg:

Yí cì ǒurán de jīhuì chèdǐ gǎibiànle tā de mìngyùn.

一次偶然的机会彻底改变了他的命运。

An unexpected opportunity changed his life completely.

Zhè jiàn shìqíng fāshēng de tài ǒurán le.

这件事情发生得太偶然了。

It happened quite by accident.

nánmiǎn

23. 难免 adj. hard to avoid

“Nánmiǎn” biǎoshì bù róngyì bìmiǎn huòzhě bìmiǎn bu liǎo de.

“难免”表示不容易避免或者避免不了的。

“难免” means inevitable or unavoidable.

Eg:

Xiǎo háizi táoqì shì nánmiǎn de.

小孩子淘气是难免的。

It is inevitable for children to be naughty.

Nǐ cái gāng kāishǐ gōngzuò, fàn zhèyàng de xiǎo cuòwù shì nánmiǎn de.

你才刚开始工作，犯这样的小错误是难免的。

You have just started working so it is inevitable to make such small mistakes.

xíngdòng

24. 行动 v. move (or get)about / v. act; take action / n. action, activity

“Xíngdòng” kěyǐ zuò dòngcí, biǎoshì xíngzǒu, huódòng shēntǐ.

“行动”可以做动词，表示行走，活动身体。

“行动” can be used as a verb meaning to walk and move one’s body.

Eg:

Tā zài yùndòng de shíhòu shòushāng le, xiànzài xíngdòng bù fāngbiàn.

他在运动的时候受伤了，现在行动不方便。

He was injured while exercising, and he can’t get around very well now.

“Xíngdòng” zuò dòngcí shí, hái kě biǎoshì wèile mǒu zhǒng mùdì ér jìnxíng mǒu zhǒng huódòng.

“行动”做动词时，还可表示为了某种目的而进行某种活动。

When “行动” is a verb, it can also mean to perform an action for a purpose.

Eg:

Tā zuò shénme shìqing dōu xǐhuan tíqián xíngdòng, zǎo zuò zhǔnbèi.

他做什么事情都喜欢提前行动，早做准备。

He likes to act and prepare in advance for what he does.

Tā hái kěyǐ zuò míngcí, biǎoshì huódòng, xíngwéi.

它还可以做名词，表示活动，行为。

It can also be a noun meaning action or behaviour.

Eg:

Tā zhè yì xíngdòng dǎdòng le hěn duō rén.

他这一行动打动了很多人。

His action touched many people.

bù rú

25. 不如 v. to be not as good as, to be inferior to

“Bù rú” tā de yìsi shì bǐ bu shàng.

“不如”它的意思是比不上。

“不如”means not as good as.

Wǒmen lái kàn liǎng ge lìjù.

我们来看两个例句。

Let's look at two examples.

Eg:

Tā de shēntǐ yì tiān bù rú yì tiān le.

他的身体一天不如一天了。

His health is getting worse day by day.

Wǒ zhè cì de kǎoshì chéngjì hái bù rú shàng cì.

我这次的考试成绩还不如上次。

My exam results this time are not up to last time.

jǐnliàng

26. 尽量 adv. to the best one's ability, to the greatest extent

“Jǐnliàng” biǎoshì nǚlì zài yíding fànwéi nèi dá dào zuì dà xiàndù.

“尽量”表示努力在一定范围内达到最大限度。

“尽量”means to try to reach the maximum within certain limits.

Eg:

Māma xīwàng wǒ jīntiān jǐnliàng zǎo diǎn huíjiā.

妈妈希望我今天尽量早点回家。

My mom wants me to get home as early as possible today.

Nǐ gōngzuò zài máng, xuéxí shíjiān hái shì yào jǐnliàng bǎozhèng.

你工作再忙，学习时间还是要尽量保证。

No matter how busy you are with your work, you should make sure you have enough time to study.

nánguài

27. 难怪 v. to be understandable, to be reasonable / adv. no wonder, no surprising

“Nánguài” kěyǐ zuò dòngcí, biǎoshì “bù yīnggāi pīpíng huòzhě bàoyuàn”, dài yǒu lǐjiě huòzhě yuánliàng de yǔqì.

“难怪”可以做动词，表示“不应该批评或者抱怨”，带有理解或者原谅的语气。

“难怪” can be used as a verb, meaning that one should not be criticized or complained about, with a tone of understanding or forgiveness.

Eg:

Zhè yě nánguài, nǐ bàba měi tiān tài máng le, nǎ yǒu shíjiān péi nǐ a!

这也难怪，你爸爸每天太忙了，哪有时间陪你啊！

Your father is very busy every day. No wonder he has no time to spend with you.

“Nánguài” yě kěyǐ zuò fùcí, biǎoshì míngbai le yuányīn, yě jiù duì mǒu yì zhǒng qíngkuàng bù qíguài le.

“难怪”也可以做副词，表示明白了原因，也就对某一种情况不奇怪了。

“难怪” can also be used as an adverb indicating that if you knew the reason, you would not be surprised at a certain situation.

Eg:

Nǐ de chōutì zhēn luàn, nánguài nǐ zǒngshì zhǎo bu dào dōngxi.

你的抽屉真乱，难怪你总是找不到东西。

Your drawer is in such a mess. No wonder you can never find anything.

zǒngzhī

28. 总之 conj.in short, in brief

“Zǒngzhī” shì ge liáncí, biǎoshì xiàwén shì zǒngjiéxìng de huà.

“总之”是个连词，表示下文是总结性的话。

“总之” is a conjunction meaning in summary or in short.

Eg:

Bùguǎn nǐ qù bu qù, zǒngzhī wǒ shì huì qù de.

不管你去不去，**总之**我是会去的。

Whether you go or not, I'll go.

Wǒ xǐhuan Xiānggǎng, Guǎngzhōu, Shēnzhèn, zǒngzhī, jiù shì dōngtiān nuǎnhuo yìdiǎn de jǐ ge chéngshì.

我喜欢香港，广州，深圳，**总之**，就是冬天暖和一点的几个城市。

I like Hong Kong, Guangzhou, Shenzhen, in a word, the cities where it's warm in winter.

gēnběn

29. **根本** n. base, root / adj. basic, essential / adv. (often used in the negative) at all, simply

“Gēnběn” kěyǐ zuò míngcí, biǎoshì shìwù de zuì zhòngyào de bùfen.

“根本”可以做名词，表示事物的最重要的部分。

“根本” can be used as a noun, indicating the most important part of something.

Eg:

Jiàoyù shì guójiā de gēnběn.

教育是国家的**根本**。

Education is the foundation of a country.

“Gēnběn” hái kěyǐ zuò xíngróngcí, biǎoshì “ zuì zhǔyào de, zuì zhòngyào de, qǐ juédingxìng zuòyòng de ”.

“根本”还可以做形容词，表示“最主要的、最重要的、起决定性作用的”。

“根本” can also be used as an adjective to mean the most important and deciding.

Eg:

Jīngguò bùxiè nǚlì, wǒmen zhōngyú bǎ zhèxiē gēnběn de wèntí jiějué le.

经过不懈努力，我们终于把这些**根本**的问题解决了。

We finally solved these fundamental problems after a lot of perseverance.

Tā hái kěyǐ zuò fùcí, biǎoshì chèdǐ, wánquán.

它还可以做副词，表示彻底、完全。

It can also be used as an adverb indicating thoroughly or completely .

Eg:

Tā gēnběn jiù shì zài gùyì zhǎo wǒmen máfan.

他**根本**就是在故意找我们麻烦。

He was just trying to get us into trouble.

fǎnzhèng

30. 反正 adv. anyway, no matter what

“Fǎnzhèng” biǎoshì qíngkuàng suīrán bù tóng dàn jiéguǒ bìng wú qūbié, biǎoshì yì zhǒng kěndìng de yǔqì.

“反正”表示情况虽然不同但结果并无区别，表示一种肯定的语气。

“反正”indicates that although the situation is different, the result will not be different, showing an affirmative tone.

Eg:

Bùguǎn nǐmen shéi qù, fǎnzhèng wǒ bú huì qù.

不管你们谁去，**反正**我不会去。

No matter which of you goes, I won't go anyway.

Nǐ bié zài shuō le, fǎnzhèng wǒ shì bú huì kǎolǚ de.

你别再说了，**反正**我是不会考虑的。

Don't say that again. I won't consider it anyway.