CHINESE BOOST

City and countryside Chinese vocabulary list

63 words with pinyin, 繁體 and meanings, 61 of them with an example sentence.
Every word here links to its entry on the site.

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City and countryside Chinese vocabulary list on the web
The same words as a CSV, for Anki or a spreadsheet
A free account, which keeps 简体 or 繁體, pinyin or 注音 and the rest of how you read Chinese on every device

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HSK 3

城市
chéngshì city / town

> 我想住在城市。
> Wǒ xiǎng zhù zài chéngshì.
> I want to live in the city.

发展 發展
fāzhǎn to develop / to grow / to expand / development / growth

> 中国发展得很快。
> Zhōngguó fāzhǎn de hěn kuài.
> China is developing very quickly.

变化 變化
biànhuà change / variation / to change / to vary

> 有些东西在变化。
> Yǒuxiē dōngxi zài biànhuà.
> Something is changing.

环境 環境
huánjìng environment / circumstances / surroundings / ambient

> 你需要换个环境。
> Nǐ xūyào huàn gè huánjìng.
> You need a change of scenery.

安静 安靜
ānjìng quiet / peaceful / calm

> 你该安静几天。
> Nǐ gāi ānjìng jǐtiān.
> You must keep quiet for a few days.

方便
fāngbiàn convenient / suitable / to facilitate / to make things easy / to relieve oneself / having money to spare

> 这方便得多了。
> Zhè fāngbiàn de duō le.
> It's much more convenient.

花园 花園
huāyuán garden (for flowers, ornamental plants etc) / (landscaped) park / yard with decorative plants

> 我在花园里玩。
> Wǒ zài huāyuán lǐ wán.
> I'm playing in the garden.

HSK 4

农村 農村
nóngcūn rural area / village

> 他毕业后回到了农村。
> Tā bìyè hòu huídàole nóngcūn.
> He went back to the village after he graduated.

空气 空氣
kōngqì air / atmosphere

> 空气暖暖的。
> Kōngqì Nuǎnnuǎn de.
> The air was warm.

大城市
dàchéngshì major city / metropolis

> 她从小在大城市长大。
> Tā cóngxiǎo zài Dàchéng Shì zhǎngdà.
> She grew up in a big city.

热闹 熱鬧
rènao bustling with noise and excitement / lively

> 藏族的节日很热闹。
> Zàngzú de jiérì hěn rènao.
> The Tibetan festivals are very lively.

污染
wūrǎn to pollute / to contaminate

> 工厂把河水污染了。
> Gōngchǎng bǎ héshuǐ wūrǎnle.
> The factory polluted the river water.

郊区 郊區

jiāoqū suburban district / outskirts / suburbs / Jiao District or Jiaoqu, a district of Tongling City 銅陵市|铜陵市[Tong2 ling2 Shi4], Anhui / Jiao District or Jiaoqu, a district of Jiamusi City 佳木斯市[Jia1 mu4 si1 Shi4], Heilongjiang / Jiao District or Jiaoqu, a district of Yangquan City 陽泉市|阳泉市[Yang2 quan2 Shi4], Shanxi / Jiao District or Jiaoqu, a district of Changzhi City 長治市|长治市[Chang2 zhi4 Shi4], Shanxi

> 我们住在郊区。
> Wǒmen zhù zài jiāoqū.
> We live in the suburbs.

市区 市區

shìqū urban district / downtown / city center

> 你在不在市区?
> Nǐ zài bú zài shìqū?
> Are you in the city or not?

高楼 高樓

gāolóu high building / multistory building / skyscraper

> 城市里的高楼越来越多。
> Chéngshì lǐ de gāolóu yuèláiyuè duō.
> There are more and more tall buildings in the city.

城

chéng town / city walls / city

> 我出城度假了。
> Wǒ chū chéng dùjiàle.
> I was out of town on vacation.

村

cūn village / to scold / rustic / boorish

> 世界是一个小村。
> Shìjiè shì yí gè xiǎo cūn.
> The world is a small village.

HSK 5

乡村 鄉村

xiāngcūn rustic / village / countryside

> 亚洲有许多乡村。
> Yàzhōu yǒu xǔduō xiāngcūn.
> Asia has many rural villages.

农民 農民

nóngmín peasant / farmer

> 农民总是抱怨天气。
> Nóngmín zǒngshì bàoyuàn tiānqì.
> Farmers always complain about the weather.

建设 建設

jiànshè to build / to construct / to establish / to develop / to institute

> 城市建设为什么要以人为本?
> Chéngshì jiànshè wèishénme yào yǐrénwéiběn?
> Why should urban development be people-oriented?

人口

rénkǒu population / inhabitants

> 人口正在增长。
> Rénkǒu zhèngzài zēngzhǎng.
> The population is growing.

居民

jūmín resident / inhabitant

> 居民走后，房子就空了。
> Jūmín zǒu hòu, fángzi jiù kōng le.
> After the residents leave, the house is empty.

市中心

shìzhōngxīn city center / downtown

> 从这儿到市中心要坐多久?
> Cóng zhèr dào shìzhōngxīn yào zuò duōjiǔ?
> How long does it take to get to the city centre from here?

扩大 擴大

kuòdà to expand / to enlarge / to broaden one's scope

> 老板打算明年扩大产能。
> Lǎobǎn dǎsuàn míngnián kuòdà chǎnnéng.
> The boss plans to expand production capacity next year.

差距

chājù disparity / gap

> 两队的差距正在缩小。
> Liǎng duì de chājù zhèngzài suōxiǎo.
> The gap between the two teams is narrowing.

城区 城區

chéngqū city district / urban area / Cheng District or Chengqu, a district of Shanwei City 汕尾市[Shan4 wei3 Shi4], Guangdong / Cheng District or Chengqu, a district of Yangquan City 陽泉市|阳泉市[Yang2 quan2 Shi4], Shanxi / Cheng District or Chengqu, a district of Jincheng City 晉城市|晋城市[Jin4 cheng2 Shi4], Shanxi

> 去城区的车在哪儿坐?
> Qù chéngqū de chē zài nǎr zuò?
> Where can I catch the bus to the city district?

农业 農業

nóngyè agriculture / farming

> 农业是第一产业。
> Nóngyè shì dìyīchǎnyè.
> Agriculture is part of the primary industry.

进城 進城

jìnchéng to go to town / to enter a big city (to live or work)

> 我爷爷每周都进城买药。
> Wǒ yéye měizhōu dōu jìnchéng mǎi yào.
> My grandfather goes into town every week to buy medicine.

空间 空間

kōngjiān space / room / scope / leeway / outer space / (physics, math.) space

> 床占了很多空间。
> Chuáng zhànle hěn duō kōngjiān.
> The bed took up a lot of space.

乡 鄉

xiāng country or countryside / home village or town / native place / township (PRC administrative unit)
xiàng to face / to turn toward / formerly / previously / window

> 城和乡的生活很不一样。
> Chéng hé xiāng de shēnghuó hěn bù yíyàng.
> Life in the city and life in the countryside are very different.

市民
shìmín city resident / townspeople

> 很多市民坐地铁上班。
> Hěn duō shìmín zuò dìtiě shàngbān.
> Many city residents take the subway to work.

胡同
hútòng lane / alley

> 我家住在一条老胡同里。
> Wǒ jiā zhù zài yìtiáo lǎo hútòng lǐ.
> My family lives in an old alley.

HSK 6

小镇 小鎮
xiǎozhèn small town / village

> 他从小镇搬到了大城市。
> Tā cóng xiǎozhèn bān dàole Dàchéng Shì.
> He moved from a small town to a big city.

拥挤 擁擠
yōngjǐ crowded / to throng / congestion

> 这个房间很拥挤。
> Zhège fángjiān hěn yōngjǐ.
> This room is cramped.

规划 規劃
guīhuà to draw up a plan / to map out a program / a plan / a program

> 他对自己的未来有清楚的规划。
> Tā duì zìjǐ de wèilái yǒu qīngchu de guīhuà.
> He has a clear plan for his future.

绿化 綠化
lǜhuà to make green with plants / to reforest / Islamization

> 马路两边的绿化真漂亮!
> Mǎlù liǎngbian de lǜhuà zhēn piàoliang!
> The plantings along both sides of the road are really beautiful!

村庄 村莊
cūnzhuāng village / hamlet

> 他必须离开村庄。
> Tā bìxū líkāi cūnzhuāng.
> He had to leave the village.

城镇 城鎮
chéngzhèn town / cities and towns

> 敌人靠近城镇。
> Dírén kàojìn chéngzhèn.
> The enemy approaches the town.

都市
dūshì city / metropolis

> 乡村生活比都市生活健康。
> Xiāngcūn shēnghuó bǐ dūshì shēnghuó jiànkāng.
> Country life is healthier than city life.

节奏 節奏
jiézòu rhythm / tempo / musical pulse / cadence / beat

> 请跟着节奏拍手!
> Qǐng gēnzhe jiézòu pāishǒu!
> Please clap along to the beat!

噪音
zàoyīn rumble / noise / static (in a signal)

野外
yěwài countryside / areas outside the city

> 晚上在野外走路不太安全。
> Wǎnshang zài yěwài zǒulù bú tài ānquán.
> Walking in the wilds outside the city at night isn't very safe.

郊外
jiāowài outskirts

> 他家住在城市郊外。
> Tā jiā zhù zài chéngshì jiāowài.
> His family lives on the outskirts of the city.

HSK 7-9

繁华 繁華
fánhuá flourishing / bustling

> 我家住在市中心最繁华的地方。
> Wǒ jiā zhù zài shìzhōngxīn zuì fánhuá de dìfang.
> My home is in the busiest part of the city center.

田野
tiányě field / open land

> 火车穿过一片安静的田野。
> Huǒchē chuānguò yípiàn ānjìng de tiányě.
> The train passed through a stretch of quiet open country.

乡下 鄉下
xiāngxia countryside / rural area

> 她住在乡下。
> Tā zhù zài xiāngxia.
> She lives in the country.

城乡 城鄉
chéngxiāng city and countryside

> 城乡差距越来越小了。
> Chéngxiāng chājù yuèláiyuè xiǎole.
> The gap between urban and rural areas is getting smaller and smaller.

城市化
chéngshìhuà urbanization

> 城市化让农村人口变少了。
> Chéngshìhuà ràng nóngcūn rénkǒu biàn shǎole.
> Urbanisation has reduced the rural population.

拆迁 拆遷
chāiqiān to demolish a building and relocate the inhabitants

> 这个老小区明年就要拆迁了。
> Zhège lǎo xiǎoqū míngnián jiùyào chāiqiānle.
> This old neighborhood will be demolished next year.

田园 田園
tiányuán fields / countryside / rural / bucolic

> 他退休后想过一种田园生活。
> Tā tuìxiū hòu xiǎngguo yìzhǒng tiányuán shēnghuó.
> After retiring, he wants to live a rural life.

基础设施 基礎設施

jīchǔshèshī infrastructure

> 公路和桥都是基础设施。
> Gōnglù hé qiáo dōu shì jīchǔshèshī.
> Roads and bridges are both infrastructure.

宜居

yíjū livable

> 那里冬天太冷，不算宜居。
> Nàli dōngtiān tài lěng, búsuàn yíjū.
> Winters there are too cold, so it isn't really livable.

农民工 農民工

nóngmíngōng migrant worker (who moved from a rural area of China to a city to find work)

> 我叔叔以前是农民工。
> Wǒ shūshu yǐqián shì nóngmíngōng.
> My uncle used to be a migrant worker.

开发区 開發區

kāifāqū development zone

> 你家离开发区远吗？
> Nǐ jiā lí kāifāqū yuǎn ma?
> Is your home far from the development zone?

喷泉 噴泉

pēnquán fountain

> 喷泉在那里。
> Pēnquán zài nàli.
> The fountain is over there.

绿地 綠地

lǜdì green area (e.g. urban park or garden)

> 小区中间有一大片绿地。
> Xiǎoqū zhōngjiān yǒu yí dàpiàn lǜdì.
> There is a large green area in the middle of the neighborhood.

人口密度

rénkǒumìdù population density

> 农村的人口密度一般比较低。
> Nóngcūn de rénkǒumìdù yìbān bǐjiào dī.
> Population density in the countryside is generally low.

都会 都會

dūhuì city / metropolis

Outside HSK

老城区 老城區

lǎochéngqū old city district / historical center / Laocheng, a district of Luoyang City 洛陽市|洛阳市[Luo4 yang2 Shi4], Henan

> 老城区早已面目全非。
> Lǎochéng Qū zǎoyǐ miànmùquánfēi.
> The old part of town has long since changed beyond recognition.

县城 縣城

xiànchéng county seat / county town

> 从村子到县城要坐一个小时的车。
> Cóng cūnzi dào xiànchéng yào zuò yí gè xiǎoshí de chē.
> It takes an hour by bus to get from the village to the county town.

留守儿童 留守兒童

liúshǒu'értóng "left-behind children", rural children whose parents have to make a living as migrant workers in distant urban areas, but cannot afford to keep the family with them

> 这个村子里有很多留守儿童。
> Zhège cūnzi lǐ yǒu hěn duō liúshǒu'értóng.
> There are many left-behind children in this village.

绿化带 綠化帶

lǜhuàdài landscaped green strip / planted green belt

> 路中间有一条绿化带。
> Lù zhōngjiān yǒu yìtiáo lǜhuàdài.
> There is a green strip in the middle of the road.

城中村

chéngzhōngcūn village within a city / shantytown / ghetto

> 城中村旁边就是高楼大厦。
> Chéngzhōng Cūn pángbiān jiùshì gāolóudàshà.
> Right next to the urban village are tall skyscrapers.