CHINESE BOOST

Climate and seasons Chinese vocabulary list

90 words with pinyin, 繁體 and meanings, 64 of them with an example sentence.
Every word here links to its entry on the site.

Parts 1 2 3 4

Climate and seasons 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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Elementary (HSK 1-3)

热 熱

rè hot (of weather) / heat / to warm up / to heat up / fervent

> 你们那儿的夏热不热?
> Nǐmen nàr de xià rè bú rè?
> Is the summer hot where you are?

冷

lěng cold / surname Leng

> 不冷，谢谢。
> Bù lěng, xièxie.
> I'm not cold, thanks.

季节 季節

jìjié season / time of year / period

> 你最喜欢哪个季节?
> Nǐ zuì xǐhuan nǎge jìjié?
> What season do you like the best?

春天

chūntiān spring (season)

> 春天在哪里?
> Chūntiān zài nǎlǐ?
> Where is spring?

夏天

xiàtiān summer

> 夏天过去了。
> Xiàtiān guòqù le.
> The summer is over.

秋天

qiūtiān autumn

> 现在是秋天。
> Xiànzài shì qiūtiān.
> It's fall now.

冬天

dōngtiān winter

> 冬天快来了。
> Dōngtiān kuài láile.
> Winter is coming on.

春

chūn spring (season) / youthful / year / love / surname Chun / life / gay / joyful / lust

> 春夏两季，我们常去海边玩。
> Chūn xià liǎng jì, wǒmen cháng qù hǎibiān wán.
> In spring and summer, we often go to the seaside.

夏

xià summer / the Xia or Hsia dynasty c. 2000 BC / surname Xia / Xia of the Sixteen Kingdoms (407–432)

> 你们那儿的夏热不热?
> Nǐmen nàr de xià rè bú rè?
> Is the summer hot where you are?

秋

qiū autumn / year / time / days / surname Qiu / fall / harvest time / used in 鞦韆|秋千[qiu1 qian1]

> 到了秋，天气就凉快了。
> Dàole qiū, tiānqì jiù liángkuaile.
> When autumn arrives, the weather turns cool.

冬

dōng winter

凉快 涼快

liángkuai pleasantly cool (weather etc) / to cool oneself / to cool off / (slang) (of clothing) scanty / revealing / to stay out of it / to butt out

> 今天很凉快。
> Jīntiān hěn liángkuai.
> It's cool today.

四季

sìjì four seasons, namely: spring 春[chun1], summer 夏[xia4], autumn 秋[qiu1] and winter 冬[dong1]

> 一年有四季。
> Yì nián yǒu sìjì.
> There are four seasons in one year.

季

jì season / the last month of a season / fourth or youngest amongst brothers / classifier for seasonal crop yields / surname Ji

> 我邻居姓季，他是老师。
> Wǒ línjū xìng jì, tā shì lǎoshī.
> My neighbor's surname is Ji, and he is a teacher.

Intermediate (HSK 4-6)

气候 氣候
qìhòu climate / climate / prevailing conditions (in human affairs)

> 你最喜欢什么气候?
> Nǐ zuì xǐhuan shénme qìhòu?
> What's your favorite climate?

温度 溫度
wēndù temperature

> 金星上的温度非常高。
> Jīnxīng shàng de wēndù fēicháng gāo.
> The temperature on Venus is extremely high.

寒冷
hánlěng cold (climate) / frigid / very cold

> 天气非常寒冷。
> Tiānqì fēicháng hánlěng.
> It's very cold.

气温 氣溫
qìwēn air temperature

> 气温突然下降了。
> Qìwēn tūrán xiàjiàngle.
> The temperature has suddenly dropped.

温暖 溫暖
wēnnuǎn warm

> 我会给你温暖。
> Wǒ huì gěi nǐ wēnnuǎn.
> I will keep you warm.

降水
jiàngshuǐ rain and snow / precipitation (meteorology)

> 沙漠地区的降水非常少。
> Shāmò dìqū de jiàngshuǐ fēicháng shǎo.
> Precipitation is very low in desert regions.

干燥 乾燥
gānzào (of weather, climate, soil etc) dry / arid / dry / dull / dry / boring / to dry out / to season / to cure

> 北方的冬天又冷又干燥。
> Běifāng de dōngtiān yòu lěng yòu gānzào.
> Winters in the north are cold and dry.

温和 溫和
wēnhé mild / gentle / moderate
wēnhuo lukewarm

> 他说话的方式较为温和。
> Tā shuōhuà de fāngshì jiàowéi wēnhé.
> He speaks in a fairly gentle way.

炎热 炎熱
yánrè blistering hot / sizzling hot (weather)

> 今天下午非常炎热。
> Jīntiān xiàwǔ fēicháng yánrè.
> It was very hot this afternoon.

潮湿 潮濕
cháoshī damp / moist

> 今天没有昨天潮湿。
> Jīntiān méiyǒu zuótiān cháoshī.
> It is less humid today than it was yesterday.

雨季
yǔjì rainy season

> 你们那儿的雨季长不长?
> Nǐmen nàr de yǔjì zhǎng bù cháng?
> Is the rainy season long where you live?

严寒 嚴寒
yánhán bitter cold / severe winter

> 今天早上天气严寒。
> Jīntiān zǎoshang tiānqì yánhán.
> We had a heavy frost this morning.

湿度 濕度
shīdù humidity level

> 房间太干，要提高湿度。
> Fángjiān tài gān, yào tígāo shīdù.
> The room is too dry, so we need to raise the humidity.

干旱 乾旱
gānhàn drought / arid / dry

> 去年干旱，收成很差。
> Qùnián gānhàn, shōuchéng hěn chà.
> Last year there was a drought, and the harvest was poor.

二氧化碳
èryǎnghuàtàn carbon dioxide CO2

> 汽水里面有很多二氧化碳。
> Qìshuǐ lǐmiàn yǒu hěn duō èryǎnghuàtàn.
> There is a lot of carbon dioxide in soda.

排放
páifàng to arrange in order / to emit / to discharge (exhaust gas, waste water etc) / to ovulate / to discharge semen

> 减少排放对环境很重要。
> Jiǎnshǎo páifàng duì huánjìng hěn zhòngyào.
> Reducing emissions is very important for the environment.

融化
rónghuà to melt / to thaw / to dissolve / to blend into / to combine / to fuse

> 冰融化成水。
> Bīng rónghuà chéng shuǐ.
> Ice melts to become water.

监测 監測
jiāncè to monitor

> 手表能监测睡眠吗?
> Shǒubiǎo néng jiāncè shuìmián ma?
> Can the watch monitor your sleep?

南极 南極
nánjí the South Pole / the south magnetic pole

> 他们坐船去南极旅行。
> Tāmen zuò chuán qù nánjí lǚxíng.
> They traveled to the South Pole by ship.

北极 北極
běijí the North Pole / the north magnetic pole
> 你见过在北极生活的白熊吗?
> Nǐ jiànguo zài běijí shēnghuó de báixióng ma?
> Have you ever seen the white bears that live in the Arctic?

常年
chángnián all year round / for years on end / average year
> 今年的雨比常年多。
> Jīnnián de yǔ bǐ chángnián duō.
> This year has had more rain than an average year.

寒冬
hándōng cold winter
> 北方的寒冬，你能习惯吗?
> Běifāng de hándōng, nǐ néng xíguàn ma?
> Can you get used to the cold winters in the north?

Advanced (HSK 7-9)

湿润 濕潤
shīrùn moist
> 下过雨以后，空气变得很湿润。
> Xià guò yǔ yǐhòu, kōngqì biànde hěn shīrùn.
> After the rain, the air became very moist.

凉爽 涼爽
liángshuǎng cool and refreshing
> 山上的夜晚特别凉爽。
> Shānshàng de yèwǎn tèbié liángshuǎng.
> The nights up in the mountains are especially cool and refreshing.

梅雨
méiyǔ East Asian rainy season (in late spring and early summer)

春季
chūnjì springtime

夏季
xiàjì summer

秋季
qiūjì autumn / fall

冬季
dōngjì winter

盛夏
shèngxià midsummer / the height of summer
> 盛夏用空调要注意什么?
> Shèngxià yòng kōngtiáo yào zhùyì shénme?
> What should you watch out for when using air conditioning in the height of summer?

酷暑
kùshǔ intense heat / extremely hot weather

深秋
shēnqiū late autumn

降雨量
jiàngyǔliàng precipitation / quantity of rainfall
> 南方的降雨量比北方多。
> Nánfāng de jiàngyǔliàng bǐ běifāng duō.
> The south gets more rainfall than the north.

热带 熱帶
rèdài the tropics / tropical
> 香蕉主要生长在热带。
> Xiāngjiāo zhǔyào shēngzhǎng zài rèdài.
> Bananas mainly grow in the tropics.

温带 溫帶
wēndài temperate zone
> 我国是温带气候。
> Wǒguó shì wēndài qìhòu.
> Our country's climate is temperate.

寒带 寒帶
hándài polar climate
> 你去过寒带的国家吗?
> Nǐ qùguo hándài de guójiā ma?
> Have you ever been to a country in the polar zone?

亚热带 亞熱帶
yàrèdài subtropical (zone or climate)

热带雨林 熱帶雨林
rèdàiyǔlín tropical rain forest

季风 季風
jìfēng monsoon
> 夏天的季风带来了大雨。
> Xiàtiān de jìfēng dàiláile dàyǔ.
> The summer monsoon brought heavy rain.

大陆性气候 大陸性氣候
dàlùxìngqìhòu continental climate
> 这里属于大陆性气候。
> Zhèlǐ shǔyú dàlùxìngqìhòu.
> This place has a continental climate.

海洋性气候 海洋性氣候
hǎiyángxìngqìhòu maritime climate
> 海洋性气候地区常常下雨，对吗?
> Hǎiyángxìngqìhòu dìqū chángcháng xiàyǔ, duì ma?
> It often rains in regions with a maritime climate, doesn't it?

宜人
yírén nice / pleasant / charming / hospitable to people
> 你家附近环境宜人吗?
> Nǐ jiā fùjìn huánjìng yírén ma?
> Is the area around your home pleasant?

四季如春
sìjìrúchūn four seasons like spring / favorable climate throughout the year

全球变暖 全球變暖

quánqiúbiànnuǎn global warming (PRC usage) / written 全球暖化 in Taiwan

> 你担心全球变暖的问题吗?
> Nǐ dānxīn quánqiúbiànnuǎn de wèntí ma?
> Are you worried about the problem of global warming?

气候变化 氣候變化

qìhòubiànhuà climate change

> 新闻里常常谈到气候变化。
> Xīnwén lǐ chángcháng tándào qìhòubiànhuà.
> The news often talks about climate change.

温室效应 溫室效應

wēnshìxiàoyìng greenhouse effect

> 温室效应让地球越来越热。
> Wēnshìxiàoyìng ràng dìqiú yuèláiyuè rè.
> The greenhouse effect is making the Earth hotter and hotter.

温室气体 溫室氣體

wēnshìqìtǐ greenhouse gas

> 二氧化碳是一种温室气体。
> Èryǎnghuàtàn shì yìzhǒng wēnshìqìtǐ.
> Carbon dioxide is a kind of greenhouse gas.

碳排放

tànpáifàng carbon emissions / carbon dioxide emissions

碳中和

tànzhōnghé carbon neutrality / carbon-neutral

冰川

bīngchuān glacier

海平面

hǎipíngmiàn sea level

> 海平面是计算山高的基准。
> Hǎipíngmiàn shì jìsuàn shān gāo de jīzhǔn.
> Sea level is the datum used to calculate the height of mountains.

变暖 變暖

biànnuǎn to become warm

> 立春到了，天气开始变暖。
> Lìchūn dàole, tiānqì kāishǐ biànnuǎn.
> Lichun has arrived, and the weather is starting to warm up.

臭氧层 臭氧層

chòuyǎngcéng ozone layer

大气 大氣

dàqì atmosphere (surrounding the earth) / imposing / impressive / stylish

> 地球被大气包围着。
> Dìqiú bèi dàqì bāowéizhe.
> The earth is surrounded by an atmosphere.

大气层 大氣層

dàqìcéng the atmosphere / atmospheric layer

> 大气层怎么会影响天气?
> Dàqìcéng zěnme huì yǐngxiǎng tiānqì?
> How can the atmosphere affect the weather?

污染物

wūrǎnwù pollutant

雾霾 霧霾

wùmái haze / smog

气象 氣象

qìxiàng meteorological condition / weather / meteorology / atmosphere / ambience / scene

> 新年的街上一片新气象。
> Xīnnián de jiēshang yípiàn xīn qìxiàng.
> The streets have a fresh new look for the new year.

气压 氣壓

qìyā atmospheric pressure / barometric pressure

> 山越高，气压就越低。
> Shānyuè gāo, qìyā jiù yuè dī.
> The higher the mountain, the lower the air pressure.

时节 時節

shíjié season / time

> 秋天是收获的时节。
> Qiūtiān shì shōuhuò de shíjié.
> Autumn is the season of harvest.

避暑

bìshǔ to be away for the summer holidays / to spend a holiday at a summer resort / to prevent sunstroke

> 夏天他们一家去山里避暑。
> Xiàtiān tāmen yìjiā qù shān lǐ bìshǔ.
> In summer, their family goes to the mountains to escape the summer heat.

酸雨

suānyǔ acid rain

> 烧煤太多容易造成酸雨。
> Shāoméi tài duō róngyì zàochéng suānyǔ.
> Burning too much coal easily leads to acid rain.

节气 節氣

jiéqi solar term

> 立春是第一个节气。
> Lìchūn shì dì yī gè jiéqi.
> The Beginning of Spring is the first solar term.

小寒

xiǎohán Lesser Cold, 23rd of the 24 solar terms 二十四節氣|二十四节气 6th-19th January

大寒

dàhán Great Cold, 24th of the 24 solar terms 二十四節氣|二十四节气 20th January-3rd February

大暑

dàshǔ Dashu or Great Heat, 12th of the 24 solar terms 二十四節氣|二十四节气 23rd July-6th August

立冬

lìdōng Lidong or Start of Winter, 19th of the 24 solar terms 二十四節氣|二十四节气 7th-21st November

小暑

xiǎoshǔ Xiaoshu or Lesser Heat, 11th of the 24 solar terms 二十四節氣|二十四节气 7th-22nd July

立春

lìchūn Lichun or Beginning of Spring, 1st of the 24 solar terms 二十四節氣|二十四节气[er4 shi2 si4 jie2 qi5] 4th-18th February

> 立春到了，天气开始变暖。
> Lìchūn dàole, tiānqì kāishǐ biànnuǎn.
> Lichun has arrived, and the weather is starting to warm up.

立夏

lìxià Lixia or Start of Summer, 7th of the 24 solar terms 二十四節氣|二十四节气 5th-20th May

> 北方的立夏还不太热吧?
> Běifāng de Lìxià hái bú tài rè ba?
> It's not very hot yet in the north at Lixia, is it?

立秋

lìqiū Liqiu or Start of Autumn, 13th of the 24 solar terms 二十四節氣|二十四节气 7th-22nd August

> 立秋是在八月还是九月?
> Lìqiū shì zài bāyuè háishi jiǔyuè?
> Is Liqiu in August or September?

碳足迹 碳足跡

tànzújì carbon footprint

Outside HSK

厄尔尼诺 厄爾尼諾

èěrníuò El Niño

颗粒物 顆粒物

kēlìwù particulate matter (PM)

气象站 氣象站

qìxiàngzhàn weather station

> 最近的气象站在哪儿?
> Zuìjìn de qìxiàngzhàn zài nǎr?
> Where is the nearest weather station?

碳汇 碳匯

tànhuì carbon credits / carbon sink