CHINESE BOOST

Climate and seasons Chinese vocabulary: Intermediate (HSK 4-6)

22 words with pinyin, 繁體 and meanings, 22 of them with an example sentence.
Every word here links to its entry on the site.

Climate and seasons Chinese vocabulary: Intermediate (HSK 4-6) 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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Words

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?