CHINESE BOOST

Directions and locations Chinese vocabulary: HSK 1

15 words with pinyin, 繁體 and meanings, 15 of them with an example sentence.
Every word here links to its entry on the site.

Directions and locations Chinese vocabulary: HSK 1 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

在
zài to be (located) at / to exist / to be alive / (used before a verb to indicate an action in progress)

> 你在那里。
> Nǐ zài nàli.
> You are there.

里
lǐ inside / interior / internal / lining / li, ancient measure of length, approx. 500 m / neighbourhood / ancient administrative unit of 25 families / borough, administrative unit between the township 鎮|镇[zhen4] and neighborhood 鄰|邻[lin2] levels

> 杯子里有水。
> Bēizi lǐ yǒu shuǐ.
> There is water in the glass.

这里 這裡
zhèlǐ here

> 我在这里。
> Wǒ zài zhèlǐ.
> I am here.

那里 那裡
nàli there / that place

> 你在那里。
> Nǐ zài nàli.
> You are there.

哪里 哪裡
nǎlǐ where? / somewhere / anywhere / wherever / nowhere (negative answer to question) / humble expression denying compliment

> 他住在哪里?
> Tā zhù zài nǎlǐ?
> Where does he live?

上
shàng on / above / on; in; at (marking a time, scope, place or respect) / (directional complement) up / (verb complement) on, shut or into contact, as in 穿上, 闭上, 爱上 / up / upper / above / previous / up / to climb / to get onto / to go up / to attend (class or university) / to go to (work); to start a scheduled activity / to go to (a place) / to go out to / first (of multiple parts) / to install; to fit on / to serve (food); to bring to the table / to publish; to appear in print / to fall into; to be taken in / to apply; to smear on / to reach (a number or degree) / to add; to replenish
shǎng shǎng tone / the third tone of Mandarin (the low dipping tone)

> 你爱上我了?
> Nǐ ài shàng wǒ le?
> Are you in love with me?

下
xià down / downwards / below / lower / to fall (of rain, snow etc) / later / next (week etc) / second (of two parts) / to decline / to go down / measure word to show the frequency of an action / to play (chess etc) / to arrive at (a decision, conclusion etc) / to issue (an order etc) / to give (a command)

> 下一个是谁?
> Xià yí gè shì shéi?
> Who is next?

商店
shāngdiàn store / shop

> 他去了商店。
> Tā qùle shāngdiàn.
> He went to the store.

医院 醫院
yīyuàn hospital

> 你们在医院。
> Nǐmen zài yīyuàn.
> You are in the hospital.

学校 學校
xuéxiào school

> 学校在哪儿?
> Xuéxiào zài nǎr?
> Where is the school?

饭店 飯店

fàndiàn restaurant / hotel

> 我想去饭店吃晚饭。
> Wǒ xiǎng qù fàndiàn chī wǎnfàn.
> I wanna have dinner in a restaurant.

家

jiā family / noun suffix for a specialist in some activity, such as a musician or revolutionary, corresponding to English -ist, -er, -ary or -ian / home / household engaged in a trade / person of a certain status / refers to the philosophical schools of pre-Han China / used in 傢伙|家伙[jia1 huo5] and 傢俱|家俱[jia1 ju4] / my (sister, uncle etc) / classifier for families or businesses / domesticated / tame / surname Jia
jia suffix attached to nouns for people, indicating a kind of person

> 你家有猫吗?
> Nǐ jiā yǒu māo ma?
> Have you got a cat in your house?

到

dào to reach / to arrive / to leave for / to go to / to (a place) / until (a time) / up to (a point) / (verb complement indicating arriving at a place or reaching a point) / considerate / thoughtful / thorough

> 我到了。
> Wǒ dàole.
> I'm here.

房间 房間

fángjiān room

> 你有房间吗?
> Nǐ yǒu fángjiān ma?
> Do you have a room?

超市

chāoshì supermarket (abbr. for 超級市場|超级市场[chao1 ji2 shi4 chang3])

> 下班后我想去超市。
> Xiàbān hòu wǒ xiǎng qù chāoshì.
> After work I want to go to the supermarket.