CHINESE BOOST

The economy Chinese vocabulary: Advanced (HSK 7-9)

50 words with pinyin, 繁體 and meanings, 48 of them with an example sentence.
Every word here links to its entry on the site.

The economy Chinese vocabulary: Advanced (HSK 7-9) on the web
The same words as a CSV, for Anki or a spreadsheet
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Words

通货膨胀 通貨膨脹
tōnghuòpéngzhàng inflation

> 利率和通货膨胀很高。
> Lìlǜ hé tōnghuòpéngzhàng hěn gāo.
> Interest rates and inflation were high.

萧条 蕭條
xiāotiáo bleak / desolate / in a slump / sluggish / depressed

> 冬天的街道显得很萧条。
> Dōngtiān de jiēdào xiǎnde hěn xiāotiáo.
> The streets look bleak in winter.

衰退
shuāituì to decline / to fall / to drop / to falter / a decline / recession (in economics)

> 人老了，记忆力会慢慢衰退。
> Rén lǎole, jìyìlì huì mànmàn shuāituì.
> When people get old, their memory slowly declines.

复苏
fùsū to recover (health, economic) / to resuscitate / anabiosis / to recover (health, economic) / to resuscitate / anabiosis

> 经济在复苏之中。
> Jīngjì zài fùsū zhīzhōng.
> The economy is picking up.

景气 景氣
jǐngqì flourishing / prosperous

不景气 不景氣
bùjǐngqì slack / in a slump

> 最近生意不景气。
> Zuìjìn shēngyi bùjǐngqì.
> Business has been slack lately.

宏观 宏觀
hóngguān macro- / macroscopic / holistic

> 看问题要宏观一点儿。
> Kàn wèntí yào hóngguān yìdiǎnr.
> You should look at problems in a more holistic way.

微观 微觀
wēiguān micro- / subatomic

> 微观和宏观有什么不同？
> Wēiguān hé hóngguān yǒu shénme bùtóng?
> What is the difference between micro and macro?

国内生产总值 國內生產總值
guónèishēngchǎnzǒngzhí gross domestic product (GDP)

> 老师在讲国内生产总值。
> Lǎoshī zài jiǎng guónèishēngchǎnzǒngzhí.
> The teacher is talking about GDP.

财政 財政
cáizhèng public finance / government finance

> 国家的财政收入增加了。
> Guójiā de cáizhèng shōurù zēngjiāle.
> The country's fiscal revenue has increased.

赤字
chìzì deficit / red letter

> 我们去年遇到了赤字。
> Wǒmen qùnián yùdàole chìzì.
> We went into the red last year.

利率
lìlǜ interest rate

> 利率还是低。
> Lìlǜ háishi dī.
> Interest rates are still low.

税收 稅收
shuìshōu taxation

> 税收就是合法的抢劫。
> Shuìshōu jiùshì héfǎ de qiǎngjié.
> Taxes are just legal robbery.

通货紧缩 通貨緊縮
tōnghuòjǐnsuō deflation

> 什么是通货紧缩?
> Shénme shì tōnghuòjǐnsuō?
> What is deflation?

调控 調控
tiáokòng to regulate / to control

> 身体会自己调控血糖的高低。
> Shēntǐ huì zìjǐ tiáokòng xuètáng de gāodī.
> The body regulates its own blood sugar levels.

体制 體制
tǐzhì system / organization

> 教育体制需要改革。
> Jiàoyù tǐzhì xūyào gǎigé.
> The education system needs reform.

市场经济 市場經濟

shìchǎngjīngjì market economy

> 市场经济是什么意思?
> Shìchǎngjīngjì shì shénme yìsi?
> What does market economy mean?

计划经济 計劃經濟

jìhuàjīngjì planned economy

> 你了解计划经济吗?
> Nǐ liǎojiě jìhuàjīngjì ma?
> Do you know much about planned economies?

全球化

quánqiúhuà globalization

> 全球化让商品更便宜了。
> Quánqiúhuà ràng shāngpǐn gèng piányile.
> Globalization has made goods cheaper.

垄断 壟斷

lǒngduàn to monopolize

> 他曾经反对垄断。
> Tā céngjīng fǎnduì lǒngduàn.
> He was opposed to monopolies.

第一产业 第一產業

dìyīchǎnyè primary sector of industry

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

第二产业 第二產業

dì'èrchǎnyè secondary industry

> 工厂属于第二产业。
> Gōngchǎng shǔyú dì'èrchǎnyè.
> Factories belong to the secondary industry.

第三产业 第三產業

dìsānchǎnyè tertiary sector of industry

> 现在第三产业赚的钱最多。
> Xiànzài dìsānchǎnyè zhuàn de qián zuì duō.
> These days the tertiary industry earns the most money.

服务业 服務業

fúwùyè service industry

> 她在服务业工作，常常很忙。
> Tā zài fúwùyè gōngzuò, chángcháng hěn máng.
> She works in the service sector and is often very busy.

制造业 製造業

zhìzàoyè manufacturing industry

> 他在制造业工作了二十年。
> Tā zài zhìzàoyè gōngzuòle èrshí nián.
> He has worked in manufacturing for twenty years.

产能 產能

chǎnnéng production capacity

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

转型 轉型

zhuǎnxíng to undergo fundamental change / to transition / to transform / to update (to a new model of product)

> 传统商店为什么要转型?
> Chuántǒng shāngdiàn wèishénme yào zhuǎnxíng?
> Why do traditional shops need to change their business model?

内需 內需

nèixū domestic demand

> 出口少了，内需就更重要。
> Chūkǒu shǎole, nèixū jiù gèng zhòngyào.
> With exports down, domestic demand matters even more.

外贸 外貿

wàimào foreign trade

> 我父亲经营外贸多年。
> Wǒ fùqīn jīngyíng wàimào duōnián.
> My father has been engaged in foreign trade for many years.

顺差 順差

shùnchā surplus

> 报道说顺差又扩大了。
> Bàodào shuō shùnchā yòu kuòdàle.
> The report says the surplus has widened again.

关税 關稅

guānshuì customs duty / tariff

> 提高关税，东西会变贵吗?
> Tígāo guānshuì, dōngxi huì biàn guì ma?
> If tariffs are raised, will things get more expensive?

同比

tóngbǐ compared with the same period of the previous year / year on year / year over year

> 利润同比增加了多少?
> Lìrùn tóngbǐ zēngjiāle duōshǎo?
> By how much did profits increase year on year?

泡沫

pàomò foam / bubble / bubble

> 房地产的泡沫终于破了。
> Fángdìchǎn de pàomò zhōngyú pòle.
> The property bubble has finally burst.

波动 波動

bōdòng to undulate / to fluctuate / wave motion / rise and fall

> 黄金的价格每天波动。
> Huángjīn de jiàgé měitiān bōdòng.
> The price of gold fluctuates daily.

盈利

yínglì profit / gain / to make profits

> 今年我们会盈利的。
> Jīnnián wǒmen huì yínglì de.
> We'll be profitable this year.

贫富差距 貧富差距

pínfùchājù disparity between rich and poor

小康
xiǎokāng moderately affluent / well-off / a period of peace and prosperity / Xiaokang, a Confucian near-ideal state of society, second only to Datong 大同[Da4 tong2]

> 他家过上了小康生活。
> Tā jiā guò shàng le Xiǎokāng shēnghuó.
> His family now lives a moderately comfortable life.

私营 私營
sīyíng privately-owned / private

> 他父亲开了一家私营工厂。
> Tā fùqīn kāile yìjiā sīyíng gōngchǎng.
> His father opened a privately-owned factory.

国有 國有
guóyǒu nationalized / public / government owned / state-owned

> 我叔叔在一家国有银行工作。
> Wǒ shūshu zài yìjiā guóyǒu yínháng gōngzuò.
> My uncle works at a state-owned bank.

可持续发展 可持續發展
kěchíxùfāzhǎn sustainable development

> 可持续发展对经济很重要。
> Kěchíxùfāzhǎn duì jīngjì hěn zhòngyào.
> Sustainable development is very important for the economy.

资本主义 資本主義
zīběnzhǔyì capitalism

> 中国是资本主义国家。
> Zhōngguó shì zīběnzhǔyì guójiā.
> China is a capitalist country.

产值 產值
chǎnzhí value of output / output value

> 去年农业产值增加了一倍。
> Qùnián nóngyè chǎnzhí zēngjiāle yíbèi.
> Last year's agricultural output value doubled.

行情
hángqíng market price / quotation of market price / the current market situation

> 买车前先了解一下行情。
> Mǎi chē qián xiān liǎojiě yíxià hángqíng.
> Check the going prices before you buy a car.

指数 指數
zhǐshù index / exponent / exponential

> 在二的三次方里，三是指数。
> Zài èr de sāncìfāng lǐ, sān shì zhǐshù.
> In two to the power of three, three is the exponent.

下跌
xiàdiē to fall / to tumble

> 米价下跌了。
> Mǐ jià xiàdiēle.
> The price of rice has come down.

贬值 貶值
biǎnzhí to become devaluated / to devaluate / to depreciate

> 钱放着不动，会慢慢贬值。
> Qián fàngzhe bú dòng, huì mànmàn biǎnzhí.
> Money left sitting idle will slowly depreciate.

财经 財經
cáijīng finance and economics

> 她大学学的是财经专业。
> Tā dàxué xué de shì cáijīng zhuānyè.
> She studied finance and economics at university.

经济体制 經濟體制
jīngjìtǐzhì economic system

> 不同国家的经济体制并不一样。
> Bùtóng guójiā de jīngjìtǐzhì bìng bù yíyàng.
> Different countries have different economic systems.

供求
gōngqiú supply and demand (economics)

> 房子的价格跟供求有关。
> Fángzi de jiàgé gēn gōngqiú yǒuguān.
> House prices are related to supply and demand.

停滞 停滯
tíngzhì stagnation / at a standstill / bogged down

> 经济长期停滞，大家都很担心。
> Jīngjì chángqī tíngzhì, dàjiā dōu hěn dānxīn.
> The economy has been stagnant for a long time, and everyone is worried.