CHINESE BOOST

The economy Chinese vocabulary list

116 words with pinyin, 繁體 and meanings, 112 of them with an example sentence.
Every word here links to its entry on the site.

Parts 1 2 3 4 5 6

The economy 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)

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.

提高
tígāo to raise / to increase / to improve

> 大家的生活水平提高了。
> Dàjiā de shēnghuó shuǐpíng tígāole.
> Everyone's standard of living has improved.

Intermediate (HSK 4-6)

经济 經濟
jīngjì economy / economic / to govern the state and aid the people

> 经济怎么样?
> Jīngjì zěnmeyàng?
> How is the economy?

增加
zēngjiā to raise / to increase

> 我增加了体重。
> Wǒ zēngjiāle tǐzhòng.
> I've gained weight.

市场 市場
shìchǎng market / marketplace / market / bazaar

> 我要去市场。
> Wǒ yào qù shìchǎng.
> I will go to the market.

增长 增長
zēngzhǎng to grow / to increase

> 汽车的数量在增长。
> Qìchē de shùliàng zài zēngzhǎng.
> The number of cars is on the increase.

减少 減少
jiǎnshǎo to lessen / to decrease / to reduce / to lower

> 米的产量减少了。
> Mǐ de chǎnliàng jiǎnshǎole.
> Production of rice has decreased.

降低
jiàngdī to reduce / to lower / to bring down

> 新药降低了死亡率。
> Xīnyào jiàngdīle sǐwánglǜ.
> The new drug has lowered the mortality rate.

价格 價格
jiàgé price

> 价格反映着需求。
> Jiàgé fǎnyìngzhe xūqiú.
> Price reflects demand.

出口
chūkǒu an exit / to speak / to export / to leave port

> 出口在这里!
> Chūkǒu zài zhèlǐ!
> Here is the exit!

收入
shōurù income / revenue / to take in

> 他的收入不错。
> Tā de shōurù búcuò.
> He has a fair income.

竞争 競爭
jìngzhēng to compete / competition

> 我和他竞争冠军。
> Wǒ hé tā jìngzhēng guànjūn.
> I competed with him for the championship.

下降
xiàjiàng to decline / to drop / to fall / to go down / to decrease

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

经济状况 經濟狀況
jīngjìzhuàngkuàng economic situation

商业 商業
shāngyè business / trade / commerce

> 英语在商业中很有用。
> Yīngyǔ zài shāngyè zhōng hěn yǒuyòng.
> English is useful in commerce.

产品 產品
chǎnpǐn goods / merchandise / product

> 本产品产自中国。
> Běn chǎnpǐn chǎn zì Zhōngguó.
> This product was made in China.

销售 銷售
xiāoshòu sales (representative, agreement etc) / to sell / to market

> 谁负责销售部门?
> Shéi fùzé xiāoshòu bùmén?
> Who's in charge of the sales section?

企业 企業
qǐyè company / firm / enterprise / corporation

> 这是个企业生活区。
> Zhè shì gè qǐyè shēnghuó qū.
> This is a company town.

产业 產業
chǎnyè industry / estate / property / industrial

> 他父亲留下了很多产业。
> Tā fùqīn liúxiàle hěn duō chǎnyè.
> His father left behind a lot of property.

趋势 趨勢
qūshì trend / tendency

> 经济有变好的趋势。
> Jīngjì yǒubiàn hǎo de qūshì.
> The economy is showing a trend of getting better.

繁荣 繁榮
fánróng prosperous / booming

> 这座城市现在越来越繁荣了。
> Zhè zuò chéngshì xiànzài yuèláiyuè fánróngle.
> This city is becoming more and more prosperous.

消费 消費
xiāofèi to consume (goods and services, resources etc)

> 在日本生活消费很高。
> Zài Rìběn shēnghuó xiāofèi hěn gāo.
> Life in Japan is expensive.

进口 進口
jìnkǒu to import / imported / entrance / inlet (for the intake of air, water etc)

> 我们从印度进口茶叶。
> Wǒmen cóng Yìndù jìnkǒu cháyè.
> We import tea from India.

需求
xūqiú demand / requirement / to require

> 价格反映着需求。
> Jiàgé fǎnyìngzhe xūqiú.
> Price reflects demand.

生产 生產
shēngchǎn to produce / to manufacture / to give birth to a child

> 她最近生产了。
> Tā zuìjìn shēngchǎnle.
> She recently gave birth.

汇率 匯率
huìlǜ exchange rate

> 汇率是多少?
> Huìlǜ shì duōshǎo?
> What is the exchange rate?

税 稅
shuì taxes / duties
tuì to observe mourning belatedly / to change

> 听好了，不加税!
> Tīng hǎole, bù jiā shuì!
> Read my lips, no new taxes!

物价 物價
wùjià prices

> 物价上涨了。
> Wùjià shàngzhǎngle.
> Prices are going up.

失业 失業
shīyè unemployment / to lose one's job

> 数千人失业。
> Shù qiān rén shīyè.
> Thousands of people lost their jobs.

就业 就業
jiùyè to get a job / employment

> 学生们都很关心就业问题。
> Xuéshengmen dōu hěn guānxīn jiùyè wèntí.
> The students all care a lot about the employment problem.

改革
gǎigé reform / to reform

> 我反对政治改革。
> Wǒ fǎnduì zhèngzhì gǎigé.
> I am against political reform.

升级 升級
shēngjí to go up by one grade / to be promoted / to escalate (in intensity) / to upgrade

> 两国的矛盾又升级了。
> Liǎng guó de máodùn yòu shēngjíle.
> The conflict between the two countries has escalated again.

稳定 穩定
wěndìng steady / stable / stability / to stabilize / to pacify

> 人口稳定地增加。
> Rénkǒu wěndeng de zēngjiā.
> There was a steady increase in population.

涨 漲

zhǎng to rise (of prices, rivers)
zhàng to swell / to distend / to exceed / to be over (an original figure)

> 他不肯给我涨工资。
> Tā bùkěn gěi wǒ zhǎng gōngzī.
> He would not raise my salary.

上升

shàngshēng to rise / to go up / to ascend

> 他体重上升了。
> Tā tǐzhòng shàngshēngle.
> He has gained weight.

资源 資源

zīyuán natural resource (such as water or minerals) / resource (such as manpower or tourism)

> 地球上的资源是有限的。
> Dìqiú shàng de zīyuán shì yǒuxiàn de.
> The resources on Earth are limited.

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.

网店 網店

wǎngdiàn online shop

> 很多人开网店做生意。
> Hěn duō rén kāi wǎngdiàn zuòshēngyì.
> Many people run online shops to do business.

贸易 貿易

màoyì trade

> 贸易能带来共同利益。
> Màoyì néng dàilái gòngtónglìyì.
> Trade can bring mutual benefit.

危机 危機

wēijī crisis

> 政府正在处理这场危机。
> Zhèngfǔ zhèngzài chǔlǐ zhè chǎng wēijī.
> The government is dealing with this crisis.

投资 投資

tóuzī investment / to invest

> 你投资多少?
> Nǐ tóuzī duōshǎo?
> How much do you have invested?

供应 供應

gōngyìng to supply / to provide (goods, services etc)

> 粮食供应十分充足。
> Liángshi gōngyìng shífēn chōngzú.
> There is an abundant supply of foodstuffs.

财产 財產

cáichǎn property / assets / estate

> 这是我的财产。
> Zhè shì wǒ de cáichǎn.
> This is my property.

经济危机 經濟危機

jīngjìwēijī economic crisis

> 这次经济危机怎么来的?
> Zhècì jīngjìwēijī zěnme lái de?
> How did this economic crisis come about?

货币 貨幣

huòbì currency / monetary / money

> 银行正在调整货币政策。
> Yínháng zhèngzài tiáozhěng huòbì zhèngcè.
> The bank is adjusting its monetary policy.

政策

zhèngcè policy

> 工作政策是个失败。
> Gōngzuò zhèngcè shì gè shībài.
> The employment policy is a failure.

新兴 新興

xīnxīng (of markets, industries, infectious diseases etc) rising / emerging / in the ascendant

> 中国是一个新兴市场。
> Zhōngguó shì yí gè xīnxīng shìchǎng.
> China is an emerging market.

人均

rénjūn per capita / averaged per person

> 人均用水量每年都在下降。
> Rénjūn yòng shuǐliàng měinián dōu zài xiàjiàng.
> Water use per person falls every year.

资本 資本

zīběn capital (economics)

> 我们需要资本。
> Wǒmen xūyào zīběn.
> We need capital.

财富 財富

cáifù wealth / riches

> 健康胜于财富。
> Jiànkāng shèng yú cáifù.
> Health is above wealth.

电子商务 電子商務

diànzǐshāngwù e-commerce

> 你对电子商务有兴趣吗?
> Nǐ duì diànzǐshāngwù yǒu xìngqù ma?
> Are you interested in e-commerce?

供给 供給

gōngjǐ to furnish / to provide / supply (as in supply and demand)
gòngjǐ to make offerings / to worship

> 我们的供给要用完了。
> Wǒmen de gōngjǐ yào yòng wánle.
> Our supplies are running out.

Intermediate (HSK 4-6), part 2

短缺
duǎnquē shortage

> 最近的咖啡短缺带来了许多问题。
> Zuìjìn de kāfēi duǎnquē dàiláile xǔduō wèntí.
> The recent shortage of coffee has given rise to a lot of problems.

Advanced (HSK 7-9)

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.

Advanced (HSK 7-9), part 2

兴旺 興旺

xīngwàng prosperous / thriving / to prosper / to flourish

> 祝你们全家事业兴旺！
> Zhù nǐmen quánjiā shìyè xīngwàng!
> Wishing your whole family a prosperous career!

紧缩 緊縮

jǐnsuō to reduce / to curtail / to cut back / to tighten / austerity / tightening / crunch

> 紧缩政策让人们很不满。
> Jǐnsuō zhèngcè ràng rénmen hěn bùmǎn.
> The austerity policy has left people very dissatisfied.

失业率 失業率

shīyèlǜ unemployment rate

> 现在的失业率是多少？
> Xiànzài de shīyèlǜ shì duōshǎo?
> What is the unemployment rate right now?

兴隆 興隆

xīnglóng prosperous / thriving / flourishing

> 旅游业在这里越来越兴隆。
> Lǚyóuyè zài zhèlǐ yuèláiyuè xīnglóng.
> Tourism is flourishing more and more here.

市值

shìzhí market capitalization / market value

> 他买的股票市值涨了一倍。
> Tā mǎi de gǔpiào shìzhí zhǎngle yíbèi.
> The market value of the stocks he bought has doubled.

低迷

dīmí blurred (landscape etc) / low (spirits) / in a slump (economy)

> 他最近情绪低迷，不爱说话。
> Tā zuìjìn qíngxù dīmí, bú ài shuōhuà.
> His spirits have been low lately, and he doesn't like to talk.

供需

gōngxū supply and demand

> 价格常常由供需关系决定。
> Jiàgé chángcháng yóu gōngxū guānxi juédìng.
> Prices are often determined by supply and demand.

供不应求 供不應求

gōngbùyìngqiú supply does not meet demand

> 口罩一度供不应求。
> Kǒuzhào yídù gōngbúyìngqiú.
> Face masks were once in short supply.

跌幅
diēfú decline (in value) / extent of a drop

> 房价跌幅比去年小。
> Fángjià diēfú bǐ qùnián xiǎo.
> The drop in housing prices is smaller than last year's.

经济衰退 經濟衰退
jīngjìshuāituì recession

> 经济衰退时，大家都省钱。
> Jīngjìshuāituì shí, dàjiā dōu shěngqián.
> During a recession, everyone saves money.

Outside HSK

逆差
nìchā adverse trade balance / trade deficit

> 今年的逆差比去年小。
> Jīnnián de nìchà bǐ qùnián xiǎo.
> This year's trade deficit is smaller than last year's.

脱贫 脫貧
tuōpín to lift oneself out of poverty

经济周期 經濟週期
jīngjìzhōuqī economic cycle

> 什么是经济周期？
> Shénme shì jīngjìzhōuqī?
> What is a business cycle?