Environmental protection Chinese vocabulary list

70 words with pinyin, 繁體 and meanings, 60 of them with an example sentence.
Every word here links to its entry on the site.

Parts 1 2 3 4

Environmental protection 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)

绿色 綠色
lǜsè green

> 变成了绿色。
> Biànchéngle lǜsè.
> It turned green.

环境 環境
huánjìng environment / circumstances / surroundings / ambient

> 你需要换个环境。
> Nǐ xūyào huàn gè huánjìng.
> You need a change of scenery.

干净 乾淨
gānjìng clean / neat

> 教室很干净。
> Jiàoshì hěn gānjìng.
> The classroom is clean.

脏
zāng dirty / filthy / to get (sth) dirty
zàng viscera / organ

> 你的衬衫脏了。
> Nǐ de chènshān zāngle.
> Your shirt is stained.

树 樹
shù tree / to set up / to cultivate

> 他在树下睡觉。
> Tā zài shù xià shuìjiào.
> He was sleeping under the tree.

Intermediate (HSK 4-6)

环保 環保
huánbǎo environmental protection / environmentally friendly

> 你有多环保呀?
> Nǐ yǒu duō huánbǎo ya?
> How green are you?

空气 空氣
kōngqì air / atmosphere

> 空气暖暖的。
> Kōngqì Nuǎnnuǎn de.
> The air was warm.

污染
wūrǎn to pollute / to contaminate

> 工厂把河水污染了。
> Gōngchǎng bǎ héshuǐ wūrǎnle.
> The factory polluted the river water.

垃圾
lājī trash / refuse / garbage / of poor quality

> 别在这儿扔垃圾。
> Bié zài zhèr rēng lājī.
> Don't throw trash here.

垃圾桶
lājītǒng rubbish bin / trash can / garbage can

> 附近哪儿有垃圾桶?
> Fùjìn nǎr yǒu lājītǒng?
> Where is there a rubbish bin nearby?

保护 保護
bǎohù to protect / to defend / to safeguard / protection

> 你需要保护。
> Nǐ xūyào bǎohù.
> You need protection.

节约 節約
jiéyuē to economize / to conserve (resources) / economy / frugal

> 请节约用电。
> Qǐng jiéyuē yòng diàn.
> Please save electricity.

浪费 浪費
làngfèi to waste / to squander

> 你在浪费水。
> Nǐ zài làngfèi shuǐ.
> You're wasting water.

塑料袋
sùliàodài plastic bag

地球
dìqiú the earth

> 地球出现了。
> Dìqiú chūxiànle.
> Earth appeared.

种树 種樹
zhòngshù to plant trees

> 周末去河边种树，你去吗？
> Zhōumò qù hébiān zhòngshù, nǐ qù ma?
> We're going to plant trees by the river this weekend. Are you coming?

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?

塑料
sùliào plastic / plastics (general term for synthetic polymer materials)

> 这把塑料椅子很便宜。
> Zhè bǎ sùliào yǐzi hěn piányi.
> This plastic chair is very cheap.

回收
huíshōu to recycle / to reclaim / to retrieve / to recover / to recall (a defective product)

> 他回收电池。
> Tā huíshōu diànchí.
> He recycled batteries.

平衡
pínghéng balance / equilibrium

> 我认为要保持平衡。
> Wǒ rènwéi yào bǎochí pínghéng.
> I think there's a balance to be had.

破坏 破壞
pòhuài destruction / damage / to wreck / to break / to destroy

> 我认为考试破坏教育。
> Wǒ rènwéi kǎoshì pòhuài jiàoyù.
> I think exams ruin education.

可持续 可持續
kěchíxù sustainable

珍惜
zhēnxī to treasure / to value / to cherish

> 她很珍惜爷爷送的手表。
> Tā hěn zhēnxī yéye sòng de shǒubiǎo.
> She treasures the watch her grandfather gave her.

有害
yǒuhài destructive / harmful / damaging

> 它对你的眼睛有害。
> Tā duì nǐ de yǎnjing yǒuhài.
> It's really bad for your eyes.

危害
wēihài to harm / to jeopardize / to endanger / harmful effect / damage

> 抽烟会危害你的健康。
> Chōuyān huì wēihài nǐ de jiànkāng.
> Smoking will harm your health.

生态系统 生態系統
shēngtàixìtǒng ecosystem

> 森林是地球上重要的生态系统。
> Sēnlín shì dìqiú shàng zhòngyào de shēngtàixìtǒng.
> Forests are an important ecosystem on Earth.

生态 生態
shēngtài ecology (the study of interactions between organisms and their environment) / ecological state (the condition or health of a natural environment) / ecosystem (a complex network, e.g. in tech, business or media, as in 數字生態|数字生态[shu4 zi4 sheng1 tai4] "digital ecosystem")

> 污水会破坏湖里的生态。
> Wūshuǐ huì pòhuài húlǐ de shēngtài.
> Sewage will damage the ecology of the lake.

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.

绿化 綠化
lǜhuà to make green with plants / to reforest / Islamization

> 马路两边的绿化真漂亮！
> Mǎlù liǎngbian de lǜhuà zhēn piàoliang!
> The plantings along both sides of the road are really beautiful!

低碳
dītàn low-carbon / low-carb (diet)

> 骑自行车上班很低碳。
> Qí zìxíngchē shàngbān hěn dītàn.
> Cycling to work is very low-carbon.

节能 節能
jiénéng to conserve energy / to minimize energy consumption

> 这辆车既环保又节能。
> Zhè liàng chē jì huánbǎo yòu jiénéng.
> This car is both eco-friendly and energy-saving.

减排 減排
jiǎnpái to reduce pollutant discharge / to reduce emissions

> 各国应该一起减排。
> Gèguó yīnggāi yìqǐ jiǎnpái.
> All countries should cut emissions together.

治理
zhìlǐ to govern / to administer / to manage / to control / governance

> 好的治理需要大家一起参与。
> Hǎo de zhìlǐ xūyào dàjiā yìqǐ cānyù.
> Good governance needs everyone to take part.

噪音
zàoyīn rumble / noise / static (in a signal)

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.

循环 循環
xúnhuán to cycle / to circulate / circle / loop

> 血液在身体里循环。
> Xuèyè zài shēntǐ lǐ xúnhuán.
> Blood circulates through the body.

再生
zàishēng to be reborn / to regenerate / to be a second so-and-so (famous dead person) / recycling / regeneration

> 皮肤的再生需要时间。
> Pífū de zàishēng xūyào shíjiān.
> Skin regeneration takes time.

有毒
yǒudú poisonous

> 工厂把有毒的水排进了河里。
> Gōngchǎng bǎ yǒudú de shuǐ pái jìnle hé lǐ.
> The factory dumped poisonous water into the river.

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?

噪声 噪聲
zàoshēng noise

> 城市里应该想办法减少噪声。
> Chéngshì lǐ yīnggāi xiǎng bànfǎ jiǎnshǎo zàoshēng.
> Cities should find ways to reduce noise.

污水
wūshuǐ sewage

> 工厂不能随便排放污水。
> Gōngchǎng bùnéng suíbiàn páifàng wūshuǐ.
> Factories must not discharge waste water as they please.

环境影响 環境影響
huánjìngyǐngxiǎng environmental impact

> 这个工厂的环境影响很大。
> Zhège gōngchǎng de huánjìngyǐngxiǎng hěn dà.
> This factory has a big environmental impact.

Advanced (HSK 7-9)

废气 廢氣
fèiqì exhaust gas / industrial waste gas

> 汽车废气会污染空气。
> Qìchē fèiqì huì wūrǎn kōngqì.
> Car exhaust gas pollutes the air.

废水 廢水
fèishuǐ waste water / drain water / effluent

> 废水要先处理，再排放。
> Fèishuǐ yào xiān chǔlǐ, zài páifàng.
> Waste water must be treated first and then discharged.

废 廢
fèi waste / to depose / to abolish / to discard / to abandon / to abrogate / to oust / crippled / abandoned

> 这条旧规定早就该废了。
> Zhè tiáo jiù guīdìng zǎojiù gāi fèile.
> This old rule should have been abolished long ago.

废物 廢物
fèiwù rubbish / waste material / useless person

> 他怕别人把他当成废物。
> Tā pà biéren bǎ tā dàngchéng fèiwù.
> He was afraid others would treat him as a useless person.

呼吁 呼籲
hūyù to call on (sb to do sth) / to appeal (to) / an appeal

> 市民向政府呼吁增加公园。
> Shìmín xiàng zhèngfǔ hūyù zēngjiā gōngyuán.
> Residents appealed to the government to build more parks.

雾霾 霧霾
wùmái haze / smog

尾气 尾氣
wěiqì exhaust / emissions

> 尾气排放要符合标准。
> Wěiqì páifàng yào fúhébiāozhǔn.
> Exhaust emissions must meet the standards.

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.

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?

垃圾分类 垃圾分類
lājīfēnlèi waste sorting / waste separation

> 请大家做好垃圾分类!
> Qǐng dàjiā zuò hǎo lājīfēnlèi!
> Everyone, please make sure to sort your waste properly!

可再生
kězàishēng (of energy, natural resources etc) renewable

> 太阳能是可再生的能源。
> Tàiyángnéng shì kězàishēng de néngyuán.
> Solar power is a renewable source of energy.

生物多样性 生物多樣性
shēngwùduōyàngxìng biodiversity

> 保护森林就是保护生物多样性。
> Bǎohù sēnlín jiùshì bǎohù shēngwùduōyàngxìng.
> Protecting forests means protecting biodiversity.

濒危 瀕危
bīnwēi endangered (species) / in imminent danger / critically ill

> 大熊猫曾经是濒危动物。
> Dàxióngmāo céngjīng shì bīnwēi dòngwù.
> The giant panda used to be an endangered animal.

退耕还林 退耕還林
tuìgēnghuánlín restoring agricultural land to forest

沙漠化
shāmòhuà desertification

> 沙漠化越来越严重了。
> Shāmòhuà yuèláiyuè yánzhòngle.
> Desertification is getting more and more serious.

净化 淨化
jìnghuà to purify

> 听音乐能净化人的心灵。
> Tīng yīnyuè néng jìnghuà rén de xīnlíng.
> Listening to music can purify the soul.

碳排放
tànpáifàng carbon emissions / carbon dioxide emissions

焚烧 焚燒
fénshāo to burn / to set on fire

> 农民在田里焚烧稻草。
> Nóngmín zài tiánlǐ fénshāo dàocǎo.
> The farmers are burning straw in the field.

自然保护区 自然保護區
zìránbǎohùqū nature reserve

> 这片自然保护区有多大?
> Zhè piàn zìránbǎohùqū yǒu duō dà?
> How big is this nature reserve?

砍伐
kǎnfá to hew / to cut down

> 这片树林被砍伐了。
> Zhè piàn shùlín bèi kǎnfále.
> This woodland has been cut down.

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.

Outside HSK

碳中和
tànzhōnghé carbon neutrality / carbon-neutral

光污染
guāngwūrǎn light pollution

> 晚上太亮也是一种光污染。
> Wǎnshang tài liàng yě shì yìzhǒng guāngwūrǎn.
> Being too bright at night is also a kind of light pollution.

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.

臭氧层 臭氧層
chòuyǎngcéng ozone layer

环境卫生 環境衛生
huánjìngwèishēng environmental sanitation / abbr. to 環衛|环卫[huan2 wei4]

> 社区很重视环境卫生。
> Shèqū hěn zhòngshì huánjìngwèishēng.
> The community places great importance on environmental sanitation.

植树造林 植樹造林
zhíshùzàolín afforestation

碳足迹 碳足跡
tànzújì carbon footprint