CHINESE BOOST

Family Chinese vocabulary list

160 words with pinyin, 繁體 and meanings, 144 of them with an example sentence. Every word here links to its entry on the site.

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Family 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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HSK 1

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?

爸爸
bàba father / dad

> 你爸爸在哪?
> Nǐ bàba zài nǎ?
> Where is your dad?

妈妈 媽媽
māma mama / mommy / mother

> 你妈妈在哪?
> Nǐ māma zài nǎ?
> Where's your mom?

儿子 兒子
érzi son

> 他是我儿子。
> Tā shì wǒ érzi.
> He's my son.

女儿 女兒
nǚ'ér daughter

> 她是我女儿。
> Tā shì wǒ nǚ'ér.
> She's my daughter.

家人
jiārén family member / servant

> 你的家人好么?
> Nǐ de jiārén hǎo me?
> Is your family doing well?

哥哥
gēge older brother

> 你哥哥是谁?
> Nǐ gēge shì shéi?
> Who is your brother?

姐姐
jiějie older sister

> 你的姐姐呢?
> Nǐ de jiějie ne?
> Where did your sister just go?

弟弟
dìdi younger brother

> 他是我弟弟。
> Tā shì wǒ dìdi.
> He's my younger brother.

妹妹
mèimei younger sister / young woman

> 你有妹妹吗?
> Nǐ yǒu mèimei ma?
> Have you got a little sister?

孩子
háizi child

> 他们是孩子。
> Tāmen shì háizi.
> They're kids.

小朋友
xiǎopéngyǒu child / kid (used to refer to a child, or by an adult to address a child, or, in Taiwan, to refer to sb's own child)

> 商店里有很多小朋友。
> Shāngdiàn lǐ yǒu hěn duō xiǎopéngyǒu.
> There are a lot of children in the store.

HSK 2

丈夫
zhàngfu husband

> 他是我丈夫。
> Tā shì wǒ zhàngfu.
> He is my husband.

爷爷 爺爺

yéye paternal grandfather / grandpa

> 爷爷买给我的!
> Yéye mǎi gěi wǒ de!
> Grandpa bought it for me!

奶奶

nǎinai grandma (paternal grandmother) / mistress of the house / boobies / breasts

> 我奶奶也告诉了我这样。
> Wǒ nǎinai yě gàosule wǒ zhèyàng.
> My grandmother told me so.

妻子

qīzi wife
qīzǐ wife and children

> 她是我妻子。
> Tā shì wǒ qīzi.
> She's my wife.

小时候 小時候

xiǎoshíhou in one's childhood

> 我小时候只穿裤子。
> Wǒ xiǎoshíhou zhǐ chuān kùzi.
> When I was little, I would only wear pants.

HSK 3

结婚 結婚

jiéhūn to marry / to get married

> 他们结婚了。
> Tāmen jiéhūnle.
> They got married.

照顾 照顧

zhàogu to take care of / to attend to / to look after / to show consideration

> 他照顾孩子。
> Tā zhàogu háizi.
> He looked after the baby.

夫妻

fūqī husband and wife / married couple

> 你们夫妻去过北京吗?
> Nǐmen fūqī qùguo Běijīng ma?
> Have you and your spouse ever been to Beijing?

养 養

yǎng to raise (animals) / to keep (pets) / to support / to bring up (children) / to give birth

> 我养了只狗。
> Wǒ yǎngle zhǐ gǒu.
> I keep a dog.

出生

chūshēng to be born

> 她去年出生。
> Tā qùnián chūshēng.
> She was born last year.

叔叔

shūshu father's younger brother / paternal uncle / form of address used by children for a male one generation older

> 让你叔叔想一想。
> Ràng nǐ shūshu xiǎng yì xiǎng.
> Let your uncle think about it.

阿姨

āyí maternal aunt / step-mother / childcare worker / nursemaid / woman of similar age to one's parents (term of address used by child)

> 我阿姨有三个孩子。
> Wǒ āyí yǒu sān gè háizi.
> My aunt has three children.

老人

lǎorén old man or woman / the elderly / one's aged parents or grandparents

> 老人坐了下来。
> Lǎorén zuòle xiàlai.
> The old man sat down.

姐妹

jiěmèi sisters / siblings / sister (school, city etc)

> 我没有姐妹。
> Wǒ méiyǒu jiěmèi.
> I don't have any sisters.

爱人 愛人

àiren spouse (PRC) / lover (non-PRC)

HSK 4

父亲 父親

fùqīn father

> 他像他父亲。
> Tā xiàng tā fùqīn.
> He is like his father.

母亲 母親

mǔqīn mother

> 她比母亲高。
> Tā bǐ mǔqīn gāo.
> She's taller than her mother.

亲戚 親戚

qīnqi a relative (i.e. family relation)

> 我们不是她的亲戚。
> Wǒmen bú shì tā de qīnqi.
> We are not her relatives.

长大 長大

zhǎngdà to grow up

> 他是在德国长大的。
> Tā shì zài Déguó zhǎngdà de.
> He grew up in Germany.

童年

tóngnián childhood

> 我的童年很快乐。
> Wǒ de tóngnián hěn kuàilè.
> I had a happy childhood.

年龄 年齡
niánlíng age
> 你的年龄是多少?
> Nǐ de niánlíng shì duōshǎo?
> How old are you?

家庭
jiātíng family / household
> 我们是个家庭。
> Wǒmen shì gè jiātíng.
> We're a family.

家长 家長
jiāzhǎng head of a household / family head / patriarch / parent or guardian of a child
> 这些孩子有家长吗?
> Zhèxiē háizi yǒu jiāzhǎng ma?
> Do these children have any parents?

孙女 孫女
sūnnǚ son's daughter / granddaughter
> 你的孙女在哪里?
> Nǐ de sūnnǚ zài nǎlǐ?
> Where's your granddaughter?

兄弟
xiōngdì brothers / bro / mate (form of address between men) / younger brother / I, me (humble term used by men in public speech) / brotherly / fraternal
> 他是我兄弟。
> Tā shì wǒ xiōngdì.
> He is my brother.

父母
fùmǔ father and mother / parents
> 你父母多大了?
> Nǐ fùmǔ duō dàle?
> How old are your parents?

儿童 兒童
értóng child
> 他们是儿童吗?
> Tāmen shì értóng ma?
> Are these children?

父子
fùzǐ father and son
> 他们父子长得真像。
> Tāmen fùzǐ zhǎng de zhēn xiàng.
> The father and son look so alike.

母女
mǔnǚ mother and daughter / mother-daughter
> 她们母女长得非常像。
> Tāmen mǔnǚ zhǎng de fēicháng xiàng.
> The mother and daughter look very much alike.

父女
fùnǚ father and daughter
> 他们父女俩长得很像。
> Tāmen fùnǚ liǎ zhǎng de hěn xiàng.
> The father and daughter look very alike.

HSK 5

老公
lǎogōng husband
lǎogong eunuch
> 他是我老公。
> Tā shì wǒ lǎogōng.
> He is my husband.

老婆
lǎopó wife
> 他怕他老婆。
> Tā pà tā lǎopó.
> He was afraid of his wife.

成长 成長
chéngzhǎng to mature / to grow / growth
> 我在波士顿成长。
> Wǒ zài Bōshìdùn chéngzhǎng.
> I grew up in Boston.

离婚 離婚
líhūn to divorce
> 她打算离婚。
> Tā dǎsuàn líhūn.
> She intends to get divorced.

婚礼 婚禮
hūnlǐ wedding ceremony / wedding
> 婚礼在哪儿举行?
> Hūnlǐ zài nǎr jǔxíng?
> Where is the wedding to be?

义务 義務
yìwù duty / obligation / volunteer (work etc)
> 我觉得有义务。
> Wǒ juéde yǒu yìwù.
> I felt obligated.

亲爱 親愛
qīn'ài dear / beloved / darling
> 亲爱的，原谅我。
> Qīn'ài de, yuánliàng wǒ.
> Forgive me, my love.

夫妇 夫婦
fūfù a (married) couple / husband and wife
> 我们是夫妇。
> Wǒmen shì fūfù.
> We are husband and wife.

再婚
zàihūn to remarry

新郎
xīnláng bridegroom / groom
> 你见过新郎的父母吗?
> Nǐ jiànguo xīnláng de fùmǔ ma?
> Have you met the groom's parents?

新娘
xīnniáng bride

> 新娘好像非常漂亮。
> Xīnniáng hǎoxiàng fēicháng piàoliang.
> The bride seems to be very pretty.

外公
wàigōng mother's father / maternal grandfather

> 他很像他外公。
> Tā hěn xiàng tā wàigōng.
> He resembles his grandfather.

外婆
wàipó mother's mother / maternal grandmother

> 外婆做的面条最好吃!
> Wàipó zuò de miàntiáo zuì hǎochī!
> The noodles Grandma makes are the best!

子女
zǐnǚ children / sons and daughters

> 父母承担教育子女的责任。
> Fùmǔ chéngdān jiàoyù zǐnǚ de zérèn.
> Parents are responsible for their children's education.

去世
qùshì to pass away / to die

> 54岁去世。
> Wǔshísì suì qùshì.
> He died aged 54 years.

亲人 親人
qīnrén one's close relatives

> 在国外生活，我很想念亲人。
> Zài guówài shēnghuó, wǒ hěn xiǎngniàn qīnrén.
> Living abroad, I miss my family a lot.

儿女 兒女
érnǚ children / sons and daughters / a young man and a young woman (in love)

> 他的儿女都在国外工作。
> Tā de érnǚ dōu zài guówài gōngzuò.
> His children all work abroad.

亲情 親情
qīnqíng affection / family love / love, esp. within a married couple or between parents and children

> 出门在外，他很想念亲情。
> Chūménzàiwài, tā hěn xiǎngniàn qīnqíng.
> Far from home, he misses the love of his family.

姥姥
lǎolao mother's mother / maternal grandmother

> 你姥姥今年多大年纪了?
> Nǐ lǎolao jīnnián duō dà niánjì le?
> How old is your grandma this year?

亲朋好友 親朋好友
qīnpénghǎoyǒu friends and family / kith and kin

> 婚礼上请了很多亲朋好友。
> Hūnlǐ shàng qǐngle hěn duō qīnpénghǎoyǒu.
> Many friends and family were invited to the wedding.

姥爷 姥爺
lǎoye mother's father / maternal grandfather

> 周末你想不想去看看姥爷?
> Zhōumò nǐ xiǎng bùxiǎng qù kànkan lǎoye?
> Do you want to go see Grandpa this weekend?

HSK 6

婚姻
hūnyīn marriage / matrimony

> 有些人害怕婚姻。
> Yǒuxiē rén hàipà hūnyīn.
> Marriage frightens some people.

后代 後代
hòudài descendant / progeny / posterity / later ages / later generations

> 老人希望后代都能健康平安。
> Lǎorén xīwàng hòudài dōu néng jiànkāng píng'ān.
> The old man hopes all his descendants will be healthy and safe.

祖先
zǔxiān ancestors / forebears / ancestral species / ancient species from which present-day species evolved

> 祖先很早就开始种水稻了。
> Zǔxiān hěn zǎojiù kāishǐ zhǒng shuǐdào le.
> Our ancestors started growing rice very early.

亲密 親密
qīnmì intimate / close

> 我们是亲密的朋友。
> Wǒmen shì qīnmì de péngyou.
> We're intimate friends.

晚辈 晚輩
wǎnbèi the younger generation / those who come after

长辈 長輩
zhǎngbèi one's elders / older generation

> 我尊敬长辈。
> Wǒ zūnjìng zhǎngbèi.
> I respect elderly people.

家属 家屬
jiāshǔ family member / dependent

> 他带着家属搬到了新的城市工作。
> Tā dàizhe jiāshǔ bān dàole xīn de chéngshì gōngzuò.
> He moved to a new city for work with his dependents.

遗产 遺產
yíchǎn heritage / legacy / inheritance / bequest

> 他继承了他爸爸的庞大遗产。
> Tā jìchéngle tā bàba de pángdà yíchǎn.
> He succeeded to his father's large property.

继承 繼承
jìchéng to inherit / to succeed to (the throne etc) / to carry on (a tradition etc)

> 他必须继承父亲的事业。
> Tā bìxū jìchéng fùqīn de shìyè.
> He must succeed to his father's business.

婴儿 嬰兒
yīng'ér infant / baby / lead (Pb)
> 婴儿在睡觉。
> Yīng'ér zài shuìjiào.
> The baby is sleeping.

溺爱 溺愛
nì'ài to spoil / to pamper / to dote on

单亲 單親
dānqīn single parent
> 这个孩子来自单亲的家。
> Zhège háizi láizì dānqīn de jiā.
> This child comes from a single-parent home.

嫁
jià (of a woman) to marry / to shift (blame etc) / to marry off a daughter
> 她一生未嫁。
> Tā yìshēng wèi jià.
> She remained unmarried all her life.

娶
qǔ to take a wife / to marry (a woman)
> 他决定娶她。
> Tā juédìng qǔ tā.
> He decided to marry her.

姑姑
gūgu paternal aunt
> 她长得像她姑姑。
> Tā zhǎng de xiàng tā gūgu.
> She resembles her aunt.

舅舅
jiùjiu mother's brother / maternal uncle (informal)
> 我们待在舅舅家。
> Wǒmen dài zài jiùjiu jiā.
> We are staying at our uncle's.

姨妈 姨媽
yímā mother's sister / maternal aunt

表兄弟
biǎoxiōngdì male cousin through a female relative
> 他有三个表兄弟。
> Tā yǒu sān gè biǎoxiōngdì.
> He has three male cousins.

外孙 外孫
wàisūn daughter's son / grandson / descendant via the female line

公婆
gōngpó husband's parents / parents-in-law / a couple / husband and wife

儿媳 兒媳
érxí daughter-in-law

代沟 代溝
dàigōu generation gap
> 多聊天能减少代沟。
> Duō liáotiān néng jiǎnshǎo dàigōu.
> Chatting more can reduce the generation gap.

留守儿童 留守兒童
liúshǒu'értóng "left-behind children", rural children whose parents have to make a living as migrant workers in distant urban areas, but cannot afford to keep the family with them
> 这个村子里有很多留守儿童。
> Zhège cūnzi lǐ yǒu hěn duō liúshǒu'értóng.
> There are many left-behind children in this village.

媳妇 媳婦
xífù daughter-in-law / wife of a younger brother or relative of the younger generation
xífu wife / young married woman
> 他媳妇是我的老同学。
> Tā xífu shì wǒ de lǎo tóngxué.
> His wife is an old classmate of mine.

娃娃
wáwa doll / baby / small child
> 我寄给她一个娃娃。
> Wǒ jì gěi tā yí gè wáwa.
> I sent her a doll.

亲属 親屬
qīnshǔ kin / kindred / relatives
> 过年时，亲属都来我家吃饭。
> Guònián shí, qīnshǔ dōu lái wǒ jiā chīfàn.
> At New Year, all our relatives come to my home to eat.

姨
yí mother's sister / aunt
> 姨做的饺子特别好吃。
> Yí zuò de jiǎozi tèbié hǎochī.
> The dumplings my aunt makes are especially delicious.

外甥
wàishēng sister's son / wife's sibling's son
> 她等着接外甥。
> Tā děng zhe jiē wàishēng.
> She's waiting to pick up her nephew.

双亲 雙親
shuāngqīn both parents
> 她从小就失去了双亲。
> Tā cóngxiǎo jiù shīqùle shuāngqīn.
> She lost both her parents when she was little.

侄子 姪子
zhízi brother's son / nephew
> 她等着接侄子。
> Tā děng zhe jiē zhízi.
> She's waiting to pick up her nephew.

团圆 團圓
tuányuán to have a reunion
> 一家人终于团圆了！
> Yìjiārén zhōngyú tuányuán le!
> The family is finally reunited!

过世 過世
guòshì to die / to pass away

亲子 親子
qīnzǐ parent and child / parent-child (relationship) / two successive generations
> 这本书讲亲子关系。
> Zhè běn shū jiǎng qīnzǐ guānxi.
> This book is about the parent-child relationship.

表姐妹
biǎojiěmèi female cousin through a female relative
> 你们表姐妹长得真像！
> Nǐmen biǎojiěmèi zhǎng de zhēn xiàng!
> You girl cousins really look alike!

HSK 7-9

独生子女 獨生子女
dúshēngzǐnǚ an only child
> 你是独生子女吗？
> Nǐ shì dúshēngzǐnǚ ma?
> Are you an only child?

堂兄弟
tángxiōngdì father's brother's sons / paternal male cousin
> 我有三个堂兄弟。
> Wǒ yǒu sān gè tángxiōngdì.
> I have three male cousins on my father's side.

独生女 獨生女
dúshēngnǚ a daughter who is an only child
> 她是家里的独生女。
> Tā shì jiālǐ de dúshēngnǚ.
> She is the only daughter in her family.

三代同堂
sāndàitóngtáng three generations under one roof
> 你喜欢三代同堂的生活吗？
> Nǐ xǐhuan sāndàitóngtáng de shēnghuó ma?
> Do you like living with three generations under one roof?

独生子 獨生子
dúshēngzǐ a son who is an only child
> 他是独生子，没有兄弟。
> Tā shì dúshēngzǐ, méiyǒu xiōngdì.
> He is an only son and has no brothers.

祖父
zǔfù father's father / paternal grandfather
> 我的祖父很长寿。
> Wǒ de zǔfù hěn chángshòu.
> My grandfather lived a long life.

抚养 撫養
fǔyǎng to foster / to bring up / to raise
> 他要抚养一大家人。
> Tā yào fǔyǎng yí dàjiā rén.
> He has a large family to support.

养育 養育
yǎngyù to rear / to bring up / to nurture
> 父母养育我们不容易。
> Fùmǔ yǎngyù wǒmen bù róngyì.
> It isn't easy for parents to raise their children.

孝顺 孝順
xiàoshùn filial / dutiful / devoted to one's parents (and grandparents etc) / to show filial piety towards (an older family member) / filial piety
> 你该好好孝顺你奶奶。
> Nǐ gāi hǎohǎo xiàoshùn nǐ nǎinai.
> You should treat your grandmother with proper filial respect.

单身 單身
dānshēn unmarried / single / alone
> 你是单身吗？
> Nǐ shì dānshēn ma?
> Are you single?

家族
jiāzú family / clan
> 他出身于一个显赫的家族。
> Tā chūshēn yú yí gè xiǎnhè de jiāzú.
> He comes from an illustrious family.

血缘 血緣
xuèyuán bloodline
> 比起血缘，感情更重要。
> Bǐqǐ xuèyuán, gǎnqíng gèng zhòngyào.
> Compared with blood ties, feelings matter more.

赡养 贍養
shànyǎng to support / to provide support for / to maintain
> 他每月寄钱赡养母亲。
> Tā měiyuè jì qián shànyǎng mǔqīn.
> Every month he sends money to provide for his mother.

哺育
bǔyù to feed / to nurture / to foster
> 这片土地哺育了一代又一代人。
> Zhè piàn tǔdì bǔyù le yídài yòu yídài rén.
> This land has nurtured generation after generation of people.

家教
jiājiào family education / upbringing / to bring sb up / private tutor
> 我请了一位英语家教。
> Wǒ qǐngle yí wèi Yīngyǔ jiājiào.
> I hired an English tutor.

家境
jiājìng family financial situation / family circumstances
> 她家境很好，不用担心学费。
> Tā jiājìng hěn hǎo, búyòng dānxīn xuéfèi.
> Her family is well off, so she doesn't worry about tuition.

家世
jiāshì family background

> 她从不向别人提起自己的家世。
> Tā cóngbú xiàng biéren tíqǐ zìjǐ de jiāshì.
> She never mentions her family background to others.

伯父
bófù father's elder brother / term of respect for older man

> 我伯父住在北京。
> Wǒ bófù zhù zài Běijīng.
> My father's elder brother lives in Beijing.

岳父
yuèfù wife's father, father-in-law

> 你岳父今年多大年纪了？
> Nǐ yuèfù jīnnián duō dà niánjì le?
> How old is your father-in-law this year?

女婿
nǚxu daughter's husband / son-in-law

> 你家女婿在哪儿工作？
> Nǐ jiā nǚxu zài nǎr gōngzuò?
> Where does your son-in-law work?

继母 繼母
jìmǔ stepmother

> 你和你的继母关系好吗？
> Nǐ hé nǐ de jìmǔ guānxi hǎo ma?
> Do you get along well with your stepmother?

双胞胎 雙胞胎
shuāngbāotāi twin

> 她生了双胞胎女儿。
> Tā shēngle shuāngbāotāi nǚ'ér.
> She gave birth to twin girls.

领养 領養
lǐngyǎng to adopt (a child, pet etc)

> 领养孩子要什么手续？
> Lǐngyǎng háizi yào shénme shǒuxù?
> What procedures are needed to adopt a child?

爹
diē dad

> 她爹是日本人。
> Tā diē shì Rìběn rén.
> Her father is Japanese.

祖宗
zǔzōng ancestor / forebear

> 这是祖宗留下来的老房子。
> Zhè shì zǔzōng liúxià lái de lǎo fángzi.
> This is an old house left behind by our forebears.

子孙 子孫
zǐsūn offspring / posterity

> 他的子孙都住在国外。
> Tā de zǐsūn dōu zhù zài guówài.
> His children and grandchildren all live abroad.

嫂子
sǎozi older brother's wife / sister-in-law

> 我嫂子做的饺子特别好吃。
> Wǒ sǎozi zuò de jiǎozi tèbié hǎochī.
> The dumplings my sister-in-law makes are especially delicious.

伯伯
bóbo father's elder brother / uncle

> 你在那边见到的男人是我伯伯。
> Nǐ zài nàbian jiàndào de nánrén shì wǒ bóbo.
> The man you see over there is my uncle.

后裔 後裔
hòuyì descendant

> 村里人都是他的后裔。
> Cūnlǐ rén dōu shì tā de hòuyì.
> Everyone in the village is his descendant.

亲生 親生
qīnshēng one's own (child) (i.e. one's child by birth) / biological (parents) / birth (parents)

> 她是她的亲生母亲。
> Tā shì tā de qīnshēng mǔqīn.
> She is her real mother.

孝敬
xiàojìng to show filial respect / to give presents (to one's elders or superiors) / to support one's aged parents

> 你打算怎么孝敬你的父母？
> Nǐ dǎsuàn zěnme xiàojìng nǐ de fùmǔ?
> How do you plan to show respect to your parents?

闺女 閨女
guīnü maiden / unmarried woman / daughter

> 你家闺女今年上几年级了？
> Nǐ jiā guīnü jīnnián shàng jǐnián jí le?
> What grade is your daughter in this year?

孤儿 孤兒
gū'ér orphan

> 他十岁时成了孤儿。
> Tā shí suì shí chéng le gū'ér.
> He became an orphan when he was ten.

寡妇 寡婦
guǎfu widow

> 村里的寡妇都来帮忙了。
> Cūnlǐ de guǎfu dōu lái bāngmángle.
> All the widows in the village came to help.

配偶
pèi'ǒu spouse

> 办签证时，配偶可以同行。
> Bàn qiānzhèng shí, pèi'ǒu kěyǐ tóngxíng.
> When applying for a visa, your spouse can travel with you.

伯母
bómǔ wife of father's elder brother / aunt / (polite form of address for a woman who is about the age of one's mother)

> 我伯母今年七十岁了。
> Wǒ bómǔ jīnnián qīshí suì le.
> My uncle's wife is seventy this year.

探望
tànwàng to visit / to call on sb / to look around

> 她探望了她在监狱里的丈夫。
> Tā tànwàngle tā zài jiānyù lǐ de zhàngfu.
> She visited her husband in prison.

两口子 兩口子
liǎngkǒuzi husband and wife

> 隔壁那两口子常常一起去跑步。
> Gébì nà liǎngkǒuzi chángcháng yìqǐ qù pǎobù.
> The couple next door often go running together.

祖母
zǔmǔ father's mother / paternal grandmother

> 我祖母很老了。
> Wǒ zǔmǔ hěn lǎole.
> My grandmother is very old.

岳母
yuèmǔ wife's mother, mother-in-law

> 她是我的岳母。
> Tā shì wǒ de yuèmǔ.
> She is my mother-in-law.

遗弃 遺棄
yíqì to leave / to abandon

> 他觉得被社会遗弃了。
> Tā juéde bèi shèhuì yíqìle.
> He felt alienated from society.

探亲 探親
tànqīn to go home to visit one's family

> 你什么时候回国探亲?
> Nǐ shénme shíhou huíguó tànqīn?
> When are you going back to your home country to visit your family?

团聚 團聚
tuánjù to reunite / to have a reunion

> 他盼着早日和家人团聚。
> Tā pànzhe zǎorì hé jiārén tuánjù.
> He hopes to be reunited with his family soon.

收养 收養
shōuyǎng to take in and care for (an elderly person, a dog etc) / to adopt (a child) / adoption

> 他们收养了那个孤儿。
> Tāmen shōuyǎngle nàge gū'ér.
> They adopted the orphan.

和睦
hémù peaceful relations / harmonious

> 我们小区的邻居都很和睦。
> Wǒmen xiǎoqū de línjū dōu hěn hémù.
> The neighbors in our community all get along harmoniously.

疼爱 疼愛
téng'ài to love dearly / to dote on (sb)

> 我外婆从小就很疼爱我。
> Wǒ wàipó cóngxiǎo jiù hěn téng'ài wǒ.
> My grandmother has doted on me since I was little.

姻亲 姻親
yīnqīn relation by marriage / in-laws

分居
fēnjū to separate (married couple) / to live apart (of husband and wife, family members)

养父 養父
yǎngfù foster father / adoptive father

孪生 孿生
luánshēng twin

> 她有一个孪生妹妹。
> Tā yǒu yí gè luánshēng mèimei.
> She has a twin sister.

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家谱 家譜
jiāpǔ genealogy / family tree

> 他花了很多年整理家谱。
> Tā huāle hěn duōnián zhěnglǐ jiāpǔ.
> He spent many years putting the family genealogy in order.

继父 繼父
jìfù stepfather

> 她和继父的关系越来越好了。
> Tā hé jìfù de guānxi yuèláiyuè hǎole.
> Her relationship with her stepfather keeps getting better.

养母 養母
yǎngmǔ foster mother / adoptive mother

> 我养母今年七十岁了。
> Wǒ yǎngmǔ jīnnián qīshí suì le.
> My adoptive mother is seventy this year.

天伦之乐 天倫之樂
tiānlúnzhīlè family love and joy / domestic bliss

> 全家团聚，才是天伦之乐。
> Quánjiā tuánjù, cái shì tiānlúnzhīlè.
> Having the whole family together is true family joy.

娇惯 嬌慣
jiāoguàn to pamper / to coddle / to spoil

> 别太娇惯孩子了。
> Bié tài jiāoguàn háizi le.
> Don't coddle the child too much.

家暴
jiābào domestic violence (abbr. for 家庭暴力[jia1 ting2 bao4 li4])

Outside HSK

家产 家產
jiāchǎn family property

> 他把全部家产都捐给了学校。
> Tā bǎ quánbù jiāchǎn dōu juāngěile xuéxiào.
> He donated all of his family property to the school.

分家

fēnjiā to separate and live apart / division of a large family into smaller groups

> 兄弟俩结婚后就分家了。
> Xiōngdì liǎ jiéhūn hòu jiù fēnjiā le.
> After the two brothers married, they split up the household.

门当户对 門當戶對

méndānghùduì the families are well-matched in terms of social status (idiom) / (of a prospective marriage partner) an appropriate match

> 现在的年轻人还看重门当户对吗?
> Xiànzài de niánqīngrén hái kànzhòng méndānghùduì ma?
> Do young people today still care about matching family backgrounds?

家训 家訓

jiāxùn instructions to one's children / family precepts

> 你还记得爸爸的家训吗?
> Nǐ hái jìde bàba de jiāxùn ma?
> Do you still remember Dad's words of instruction to us?

家规 家規

jiāguī family rules / family code of conduct

同父异母 同父異母

tóngfùyìmǔ having the same father but different mother

家和万事兴 家和萬事興

jiāhéwànshìxīng if the family lives in harmony all affairs will prosper (idiom)