CHINESE BOOST

Family Chinese vocabulary: HSK 7-9

50 words with pinyin, 繁體 and meanings, 47 of them with an example sentence.
Every word here links to its entry on the site.

Family Chinese vocabulary: HSK 7-9 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

Chinese Boost. Licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International Licence.

Words

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.