

HSK 1 Chinese vocabulary list

293 words with pinyin, 繁體 and meanings, 279 of them with an example sentence. Every word here links to its entry on the site.

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[HSK 1 Chinese vocabulary list on the web](#)

[The same words as a CSV, for Anki or a spreadsheet](#)

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Part 1

了

le marks a completed action / marks a change of state / sentence-final particle of affirmation or urging

liǎo used after 得 or 不 to express (im)possibility, as in 忘不了 "cannot forget" / to finish / to understand fully / completely (not)

他去了。

Tā qùle.

He's gone. / He went.

是

shì to be (followed by substantives only) / (existential, as in 满是) there is; full of / (adverb for emphatic assertion) / correct / right / true / (respectful acknowledgement of a command) very well / yes / (in 是吗, 是吧 tags) is that so; right?

他是好人。

Tā shì hǎo rén.

He's a good person.

在

zài to be (located) at / to exist / to be alive / (used before a verb to indicate an action in progress)

上海在中国。

Shànghǎi zài Zhōngguó.

Shanghai is in China.

和

hé and / together with / with / to; toward / to make peace / harmonious / Japan / Japanese / gentle; mild / calm / sum / to draw / to tie / with (something) still on / including the whole of

hè to compose a poem in reply (to sb's poem) using the same rhyme sequence / to join in the singing / to chime in with others

hú to complete a set in mahjong or playing cards

huó to combine a powdery substance (flour, plaster etc) with water

huò to mix (ingredients) together / to blend / classifier for rinses of clothes / classifier for boilings of medicinal herbs

他会说英语和法语。

Tā huì shuō Yīngyǔ hé Fǎyǔ.

He speaks English and French.

有

yǒu to have / there is / having / with / -ful / -ed / -al (as in 有意 [you3 yi4] intentional) / to be as much as; to reach (in estimates) / to occur; to arise / some / certain (indefinite)

yòu and / plus (linking a round number to a smaller remainder)

他们有工作。

Tāmen yǒu gōngzuò.

They have jobs.

他

tā (since the early 20th century, usu. male) he / him / his / other / another / some other (as in 他日 [tā1 rì4] and 他人 [tā1 rén2])

他去了。

Tā qùle.

He's gone. / He went.

不

bù no / not so / not / un-

不，我没去。

Bù, wǒ méi qù.

No, I didn't go.

我

wǒ I / me / my

我到了。

Wǒ dào le.

I'm here.

的

de marks possession and modification / (used after an attribute when it modifies a noun) / of; ~'s / used at the end of a declarative sentence for emphasis / used after a noun, verb or adjective to form a nominal expression / one that is ...; one who ...

dì target / bull's-eye

dí really

dī taxi

这是你的。

Zhè shì nǐ de.

This is yours.

人

rén person / people

他是好人。

Tā shì hǎo rén.

He's a good person.

也

yě also / too / as well / (not ...) either / (used after a verbal or nominal expression X to indicate that X is an extreme or unexpected case) even (X) / particle having functions similar to 啊[a5]

我也说法语。

Wǒ yě shuō Fǎyǔ.

I speak French, too.

这 這

zhè this / these / this / the (followed by a noun) / this / these (followed by a classifier) (in this sense, commonly pr. [zhei4], esp. in Beijing)

zhèi this

这是你的。

Zhè shì nǐ de.

This is yours.

上

shàng on / above / on; in; at (marking a time, scope, place or respect) / (directional complement) up / (verb complement) on, shut or into contact, as in 穿上, 闭上, 爱上 / up / upper / above / previous / up / to climb / to get onto / to go up / to attend (class or university) / to go to (work); to start a scheduled activity / to go to (a place) / to go out to / first (of multiple parts) / to install; to fit on / to serve (food); to bring to the table / to publish; to appear in print / to fall into; to be taken in / to apply; to smear on / to reach (a number or degree) / to add; to replenish

shǎng shǎng tone / the third tone of Mandarin (the low dipping tone)

年

nián year / surname Nian

一年有12个月。

Yì nián yǒu shí'èr gè yuè.

A year has 12 months.

你

nǐ you (informal, as opposed to courteous 您[nin2])

你说了。

Nǐ shuō le.

You've said it. / You said.

说 說

shuō to speak / to talk / to say / to explain / to comment / (in 对...来说) as far as ... is concerned; for; to / to scold / to tell off / theory / doctrine / to act as go-between / to arrange a match
shuì to persuade

yuè pleased / happy (variant of 悦)

你说了。

Nǐ shuō le.

You've said it. / You said.

一

yī one / single / a (article) / entire / whole / all / throughout / as soon as / "one" radical in Chinese characters (Kangxi radical 1)

我要你想一想。

Wǒ yào nǐ xiǎng yì xiǎng.

I want you to think about it.

到

dào to reach / to arrive / to leave for / to go to / to (a place) / until (a time) / up to (a point) / (verb complement indicating arriving at a place or reaching a point) / considerate / thoughtful / thorough

我到了。

Wǒ dào le.

I'm here.

都

dōu all / both / (used for emphasis) even / already

dū capital city / metropolis / surname Du

我们都想你。

Wǒmen dōu xiǎng nǐ.

We're all thinking of you.

对 對

duì towards / at / for / concerning / regarding / to treat (sb a certain way) / to face / right / correct / opposite / facing / matching / to match together / to adjust / to fit / to suit / to check / to compare / to answer / to reply / classifier: couple / pair / to add / to pour in (a fluid)

他对我很好。

Tā duì wǒ hěn hǎo.

He is good to me.

来 來

lái to come / hither (directional complement for motion toward the speaker, as in 回来|回来[hui2 lai5]) / (used as a substitute for a more specific verb) / in order to / the coming ... / the next ... (as in 来世|来世[lai2 shi4]) / (in 对...来说 and 从...来说) from the standpoint of; as far as ... is concerned / (after a verb such as 说 or 看) judging by; ... speaking / ever since (as in 自古以来|自古以来[zi4 gu3 yi3 lai2]) / for the past (amount of time) / approximately / (used after 得[de2] to indicate possibility, as in 谈得来|谈得来[tan2 de5 lai2], or after 不[bu4] to indicate impossibility, as in 吃不来|吃不来[chi1 bu5 lai2])

我来了。

Wǒ lái le.

On my way!

还 還

hái still / also / yet / in addition / else / even more / even / used before 以为 to stress a mistaken belief / fairly / passably (good) / used to strengthen a rhetorical question / used to express an exclamatory tone

huán to give back / to return / to pay back / to go back / to do in return / to retaliate

他还在这儿。

Tā hái zài zhèr.

He is still here.

要

yào need to / should / will / shall / about to / to want / to need / to ask for / if (same as 要是[yao4 shi5]) / (used in 比 comparisons before an adjective) more; -er / important / gist; summary / to ask or tell someone to do something / to call on **yāo** to demand / to coerce / to request / to threaten; to blackmail

我要喝水。

Wǒ yào hēshuǐ.

I'm going to drink water. I want to drink water.

大

dà big / large / great / greatly / freely / fully / important; major / older (than another person) / eldest (as in 大姐[da4 jie3]) / father / uncle (father's brother) / honorific prefix for things of the other party / farther off in time (as in 大前天) **dài** used in 大夫 dàifu (doctor) and 大王 dàiwáng (king, in opera/stories)

那是很大的。

Nà shì hěn dà de.

That's very big.

她

tā she

她会说法语。

Tā huì shuō Fǎyǔ.

She can speak Japanese.

中国 中國

zhōngguó China

上海在中国。

Shànghǎi zài Zhōngguó.

Shanghai is in China.

个 個

gè (classifier used before a noun that has no specific classifier) / height; stature / size (of a person or object) / individual / suffix after 些 (as in 些个)

gě oneself (as in 自个儿)

他是个好人。

Tā shì gè hǎo rén.

He's a good person.

后

hòu afterwards / after / later / post- / back / behind / rear / empress / queen / monarch / ruler / surname Hou

去

qù to go / to go to (a place) / to send / to be apart from in space or time / to play (a part) / to die (euphemism) / last / just passed / (after a verb of motion indicates movement away from the speaker) / (when used either before or after a verb) to go in order to do sth / to remove / to get rid of / to reduce / (used after certain verbs to indicate detachment or separation)

他去了。

Tā qù le.

He's gone. / He went.

那

nà that / the / those (colloquial pr. [nei4]) / that (referring to persons, things or situations) / then (in that case) / there (short for 那里 or 那儿)

nuó many / beautiful / how

nā surname Na

nǎ which (old form of 哪)

那不是法语。

Nà bú shì Fǎyǔ.

That isn't French.

月

yuè month / moon / monthly

一年有12个月。

Yī nián yǒu shí'èr gè yuè.

A year has 12 months.

下

xià to fall (of rain, snow etc) / down / downwards / below / lower / later / next (week etc) / second (of two parts) / to decline / to go down / measure word to show the frequency of an action / to play (chess etc) / to arrive at (a decision, conclusion etc) / to issue (an order etc) / to give (a command)

下一个给你。

Xià yí gè gěi nǐ.

The next one's for you.

只

zhǐ only / merely / just

zhī single; alone / few / classifier for birds and certain animals, one of a pair, some utensils, vessels etc

我只想到你。

Wǒ zhǐ xiǎngdào nǐ.

I'm only thinking of you.

多

duō many / much / more / a lot of / too many / in excess / multi- / poly- / how (to what extent) / (after a numeral) ... odd

你想多了!

Nǐ xiǎng duō le!

You thought too much! → You over-thought things, or presumed too much.

我们 我們

wǒmen we / us / ourselves / our

他在看我们。

Tā zài kàn wǒmen.

He's looking at us.

他们 他們

tāmen they / them

他们有工作。

Tāmen yǒu gōngzuò.

They have jobs.

能

néng can / to be able to / might possibly / ability / energy

我能找到的都在那。

Wǒ néng zhǎodào de **dōu zài nà.**

That's all I could find.

好

hǎo good / (verb complement indicating completion) / very / (before an adjective for exclamatory effect) so / all right! / (before a verb) easy to / (before a verb) good to / quite a lot; quite a long time / healthy; well / to get well; to recover / (of two people) close; on intimate terms / so as to; so that / (after a form of address) hello

hào to be fond of / to have a tendency to; to be prone to

他是好人。

Tā shì hǎo rén.

He's a good person.

会 會

huì to be likely to / to be sure to / to know how to / can / meeting / gathering / to gather / a moment / a little while / union / group / association / to meet / to see (a visitor) / to pay (a bill) / major city / opportunity / to understand / to grasp

kuài accountancy / to add up

他会说日语。

Tā huì shuō Rìyǔ.

He can speak Japanese.

没有 沒有

méiyǒu doesn't exist / to not have / to not be / haven't / hasn't / not as ... as / no (in reply to a question)

他来了没有?

Tā lái le méiyǒu?

Has he come yet?

日

rì day / day of the month / sun / Japan (abbr. for 日本[Rì4 ben3]) / to fuck / to have sex with

云开见天日。

Yún kāi jiàn tiān rì.

The clouds opened and the sun shone through.

里

lǐ inside / interior / internal / lining / li, ancient measure of length, approx. 500 m / neighbourhood / ancient administrative unit of 25 families / borough, administrative unit between the township 鎮|镇[zhen4] and neighborhood 鄰|邻[lin2] levels

可以

kěyǐ can / may / possible / able to / not bad / pretty good

你可以去了。

Nǐ kěyǐ qù le.

You may go.

给 給

gěi to give / for / for the benefit of / to do sth (for sb) / (sentence intensifier) / (grammatical equivalent of 被) / to allow

jǐ to supply / to provide / well provided / plentiful

下一个给你。

Xià yí gè gěi nǐ.

The next one's for you.

很

hěn very / quite / (also, often used before an adjective without intensifying its meaning, i.e. as a meaningless syntactic element)

我很想要。

Wǒ hěn xiǎng yào.

I'm really horny. I really want to.

看

kàn to see / to look at / to read / to watch / to visit / to call on / to watch out for / to consider / to regard as / to feel (that) / to depend on / to judge from what one observes / to treat (someone) in a certain way / to treat (a patient or illness) / to give it a try / to look down on (in 看不起) / to think little of / to look after

kān to look after / to take care of / to watch / to guard

他在看我们。

Tā zài kàn wǒ men.

He's looking at us.

工作

gōngzuò to work / to operate / job / work / task

他们有工作。

Tā men yǒu gōngzuò.

They have jobs.

前

qián before / ago / front / forward / ahead / former / formerly / first / top (followed by a number) / future / BC (e.g. 前293年)

那是一个月前了。

Nà shì yí gè yuè qián le.

That was a month ago.

新

xīn new / newly / meso- (chemistry)

他是新来的。

Tā shì xīn lái de.

He's a newcomer.

想

xiǎng to desire / to want (to) / to think (about) / to think of / to devise / to think (that) / to believe (that) / to miss (feel wistful about the absence of)

我想你。

Wǒ xiǎng nǐ.

I miss you.

Part 2

这个 這個

zhège this / this

这个人是谁?

Zhège rén shì shéi?

Who is this person?

它

tā it

我想看看它。

Wǒ xiǎng kànkan tā.

I would like to see it.

什么 什麼

shénme what? / something / anything

什么是脸书?

Shénme shì Liǎnshū?

What's Facebook?

见 見

jiàn to see / to meet / to interview / to appear (to be sth) / opinion / view / marks the passive / to be (done to) / surname Jian

xiàn to appear

我不想见你。

Wǒ bùxiǎng jiàn nǐ.

I don't want to see you.

小

xiǎo small / tiny / young / prefix before a surname or given name, familiar or affectionate / few

有一个小问题。

Yǒu yí gè xiǎo wèntí.

There's one small problem.

问题 問題

wèntí question / problem / issue / topic

你有问题吗?

Nǐ yǒu wèntí ma?

Are you having problems?

再

zài again / once more / re- / to reappear / to reoccur / further / beyond this point of time / more / then (after sth, and not until then) / no matter how ... (followed by an adjective or verb, and then (usually) 也[ye3] or 都[dou1] for emphasis) / (used to introduce additional information, as in 再则|再则 [zai4 ze2], 再就是[zai4 jiu4 shi4] etc)

再找时间吧。

Zài zhǎo shíjiān ba.

Let's do it another time.

做

zuò to make / to produce / to write / to compose / to do / to engage in / to hold (a party etc) / to assume (an air or manner) / to be (an intermediary, a good student etc) / to become (husband and wife, friends etc) / to serve as / to be used for

不做不知道。

Bú zuò bù zhīdào.

You'll never know unless you try.

这些 這些

zhèxiē these

这些是新的。

Zhèxiē shì xīn de.

These are the new ones.

听

tīng to listen to / to hear / to heed / to obey / a can (loanword from English "tin") / classifier for canned beverages / to let be / to allow / to administer / to deal with

yǐn smile (archaic)

你们在听吗?

Nǐmen zài tīng ma?

Are you listening?

公司

gōngsī company / firm / corporation

他的公司2005年开的。

Tā de gōngsī èr líng líng wǔ nián kāi de.

His company was set up in 2005.

事

shì matter / thing / item / work / affair

我还有点事。

Wǒ hái yǒudiǎn shì.

I still have things left to do.

号 號

hào number designation (e.g. 237號房間|237号房间[er4 san1 qī1 hao4 fang2 jian1] "Room 237") / size / type / category (e.g. 五號電池|五号电池[wu3 hao4 dian4 chí2]) / day of the month (e.g. 七號|七号[qī1 hao4] "the 7th") / bugle / trumpet / name / appellation (e.g. 國號|国号[guó2 hao4], 年號|年号[nián2 hao4], 遼寧號|辽宁号[Liao2 níng2 Hao4]) / signal / bugle call (e.g. 起床號|起床号[qǐ3 chuáng2 hao4]) / mark / sign / to call out / to command / to mark / to label / to assign a number / sick or wounded person / shop; business firm / to feel (the pulse) (used in 號脈|号脉[hao4 mai4]) / classifier for numbered people or items

háo to wail / to howl

她二十五号去。

Tā èr shíwǔ hào qù.

She is going on the 25th.

叫

jiào to call / to order / to be called / to shout / to ask / by (indicates agent in the passive mood)

你去叫他来。

Nǐ qù jiào tā lái.

Tell him to come.

两 兩

liǎng two / a few / tael, unit of weight equal to 50 grams (modern) or 1/16 of a catty 斤[jīn1] (old) / both / some

这两本都是宋本。

Zhè liǎng běn dōu shì Sòng běn.

Both of these are Song Dynasty block-printed editions.

知道

zhīdào to know / to become aware of

你知道吗?

Nǐ zhīdào ma?

Do you know?

三

sān three / 3 / surname San

一, 二, 三!

Yī, èr, sān!

One, two, three!

本

běn classifier for books, periodicals, files etc / root / stem / origin / source / original / inherent / originally / initially / one's own / this / this / the current (year etc) / capital / principal

我是岩本和人。

Wǒ shì yán běn hé rén.

I am Kazuto Iwamoto.

们 們

men plural marker for pronouns, and nouns referring to individuals

学生们，听好了！
Xuéshengmen, **tīng** **hǎo**le!
Listen up, students!

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

她家在哪儿？
Tā jiā zài nǎr?
Where is her house?

吃

chī to eat / to consume / to eat at (a cafeteria etc) / to absorb / to suffer (shock, injury, defeat etc) / to eradicate / to destroy

我吃了。
Wǒ chīle.
I've eaten. / I ate.

天

tiān sky / day / heaven

外

wài outside / in addition / external / foreign

分

fēn to distinguish (good and bad) / to divide / to separate / fraction / minute (unit of time) / to distribute / to allocate / branch of (an organization) / sub- (as in 分局[fen1 ju2]) / a point (in sports or games) / degree / extent / one tenth (of certain units) / unit of length equivalent to 0.33 cm / minute (angular measurement unit) / 0.01 yuan (unit of money)
fèn ingredient / component / one's duty and rights / proper bounds / fate / luck / destined lot / natural endowment / innate quality / part / share

现在7点30分了。
Xiànzài qī diǎn sānshí fēnle.
Right now it's 7:30.

问 問

wèn to ask / to inquire

他问你什么？
Tā wèn nǐ shénme?
What did he ask you?

现在 現在

xiànzài now / at present / currently

这里，现在。
Zhèlǐ, xiànzài.
Here and now.

一些

yīxiē some / a few / a little / (following an adjective) slightly ...er

给他一些时间。
Gěi tā yīxiē shíjiān.
Give him some time.

时间 時間

shíjiān time / time / time

你时间多吗？
Nǐ shíjiān duō ma?
Do you have a lot of time?

时候 時候

shíhou time / length of time / moment / period

你什么时候来？
Nǐ shénme shíhou lái?
When will you come?

学生 學生

xuésheng student / schoolchild

我是学生。
Wǒ shì xuésheng.
I am a student.

国 國

guó country / nation / state / national / surname Guo

住

zhù to live / to reside / to stay / (result complement indicating firmness or a stable achieved state) / to stop / to cease

他住在东京。
Tā zhù zài Dōngjīng.
He lives in Tokyo.

这里 這裡

zhèlǐ here

我在这里。
Wǒ zài zhèlǐ.
I am here.

元

yuán era (of a reign) / Yuan dynasty (1279–1368) / currency unit (esp. Chinese yuan) / first / original / primary / argument / variable / basic / fundamental / constituent / part / meta- / (geology) eon / surname Yuan

呢

ne used in questions to link back to prior discourse or context ("what about...?", "and...?") / used at the end of a wh-question or a wondering / indicating that a state or situation still holds / indicating an action in progress / used to mark a slight pause or emphasis in speech

ní dense wool fabric (used for coats and jackets)

你呢？
Nǐ ne?
And you?

女

nǚ woman / female / daughter

开 開

kāi to open (transitive or intransitive) / (of ships, vehicles, troops etc) to start / to turn on / to put in operation / to operate / to run / to hold (a meeting, party etc) / away / off / to boil / to write out (a prescription, check, invoice etc) / to fire (a gun) / carat (gold)

他的公司2005年开的。

Tā de gōngsī èr líng líng wǔ nián kāi de.

His company was set up in 2005.

怎么 怎麼

zěnmē how? / what? / why?

他怎么没来?

Tā zěnmē méi lái?

What prevented him from coming?

二

èr two / 2 / stupid

一, 二, 三!

Yī, èr, sān!

One, two, three!

谁 誰

shéi who

下一个是谁?

Xià yí gè shì shéi?

Who is next?

吧

ba (modal particle indicating suggestion or surmise) / ...right? / ...OK? / ...I presume.

bā bar (loanword) (serving drinks, or providing Internet access etc) / to puff (on a pipe etc) / bang

biā smack!

不对吧?

Bú duì ba?

That's not right, is it?

太

tài too (much) / very / extremely / highest / greatest

你想太多了。

Nǐ xiǎng tài duō le.

You think too much.

点 點

diǎn point / dot / spot / speck / dot stroke in Chinese characters / decimal point / point in time or space / o'clock / to touch briefly / to tap / to mark with a dot / to check off (on a list) / to nod (one's head) in agreement / to beckon by moving (one's hand) up and down / to order (food etc) / to select / to mention / to bring up (a topic or person) / to hint at / to imply / to administer (eye medicine etc) in drops / to light (a fire, a lamp etc) / to ignite / a small amount / a bit / (after a verb or adjective) a bit more / classifier for small amounts

9点可以吗?

Jiǔ diǎn kěyǐ ma?

Would 9 o'clock be all right?

水

shuǐ water / (after a name) ... River / to swim (used mostly in 會水|会水[huì4 shuǐ3] and 水性[shuǐ3 xìng4]) / Shui ethnic group / additional cost / extra income / lacking in substance / shoddy / classifier for washings of a garment / surname Shui

请再给我一些水。

Qǐng zài gěi wǒ yìxiē shuǐ.

I would like some more water.

回

huí to go back / to return / to turn back / to turn around / to reply / to answer / Hui ethnic group (Chinese Muslims) / classifier for literary divisions (acts of a play, sections or chapters of a classic book) / classifier for occurrences or times / to curve / to return / to revolve

我在回波士顿。

Wǒ zài huí Bōshìdùn.

I'm on my way back to Boston.

请 請

qǐng please (do sth) / to ask / to invite / to request / to treat (to a meal etc)

请看看这里。

Qǐng kànkàn zhèlǐ.

Please take a look at this.

第

dì (prefix indicating ordinal number, as in 第六[di4 liu4] "sixth") / residence of a high official / grades in which successful candidates in the imperial examinations were placed / but / however / only / just

他是第一个来的。

Tā shì dì yí gè lái de.

He was the first to come.

你们 你們

nǐmen you (plural)

你们住这里。

Nǐmen zhù zhèlǐ.

You live here.

吗 嗎

ma question particle (for yes-no questions) / particle ending a rhetorical question / particle marking a pause within a sentence

má what?

mǎ used in 吗啡 mǎfēi (morphine)

你知道吗?

Nǐ zhīdào ma?

Do you know?

找

zhǎo to try to find / to look for / to find / to seek / to call on sb / to return / to give change

再找时间吧。

Zài zhǎo shíjiān ba.

Let's do it another time.

Part 3

口

kǒu mouth / classifier for things with mouths (people, domestic animals, cannons, wells etc) / classifier for bites or mouthfuls / opening / entrance / exit

我们家有五口人。

Wǒmen jiā yǒu wǔ kǒu rén.

Our family consists of five members.

字

zì letter / symbol / character / word / handwriting / writing style / courtesy or style name traditionally given to males aged 20 in dynastic China

这个字怎么写？

Zhège zì zěnmē xiě?

How do you write this character?

大学 大學

dàxué university / college / the Great Learning, one of the Four Books 四書|四书[Si4 shu1] in Confucianism

我去上大学。

Wǒ qù shàng dàxué.

I go to university.

真

zhēn really / truly / indeed / real / true / genuine

有朋友真好。

Yǒu péngyou zhēn hǎo.

It's nice to have friends.

大家

dàjiā everyone / influential family / great expert

大家都很忙。

Dàjiā dōu hěn máng.

Everyone was busy.

四

sì four / 4

今天我四岁了。

Jīntiān wǒ sì suì le.

Today I turn four years old.

书 書

shū book / letter / document / to write

这是书。

Zhè shì shū.

This is a book.

东西 東西

dōngxi thing / stuff / person

dōngxī east and west

你穿点东西。

Nǐ chuān diǎn dōngxi.

Get dressed.

少

shǎo few / less / seldom / to stop (doing sth) / don't (do sth) / to lack / to be missing / for a short while / slightly

shào young / young master (of a wealthy family) / junior (lowest rank within a grade)

什么也没少。

Shénme yě méi shǎo.

Nothing is missing.

些

xiē classifier indicating a small amount or small number greater than 1: some, a few, several

他吃了些沙。

Tā chīle xiē Shā.

He ate some sand.

钱 錢

qián coin / money / surname Qian / unit of weight, one tenth of a tael 兩|两[liang3]

他们没有钱。

Tāmen méiyǒu qián.

They don't have money.

学 學

xué to learn / to study / to imitate / science / -ology

你在学什么？

Nǐ zài xué shénme?

What are you learning?

孩子

háizi child

他们是孩子。

Tāmen shì háizi.

They're kids.

写 寫

xiě to write

xiè used in 寫意|写意[xie4 yi4]

不，我没写。

Bù, wǒ méi xiě.

No, I didn't write it.

学校 學校

xuéxiào school

学校在哪儿？

Xuéxiào zài nǎr?

Where is the school?

那些

nàxiē those

那些是她的。

Nàxiē shì tā de.

Those are hers.

边 邊

biān side / edge / margin / border / boundary / simultaneously

bian suffix of a noun of locality

觉得 覺得

juéde to think that ... / to feel that ... / to feel (uncomfortable etc)

我觉得很热。
Wǒ juéde hěn rè.
I am hot.

今天

jīntiān today / the present time / now

今天非常热。
Jīntiān fēicháng rè.
It's awfully hot today.

非常

fēicháng very / really / unusual / extraordinary

今天非常热。
Jīntiān fēicháng rè.
It's awfully hot today.

五

wǔ five / 5

她有五个孩子。
Tā yǒu wǔ gè hái zi.
She has 5 children.

有些

yǒuxiē some / somewhat / rather / a bit

我有些东西要给你。
Wǒ yǒuxiē dōngxi yào gěi nǐ.
I have something to give you.

坐

zuò to sit / to take a seat / to take (a bus, airplane etc) / to bear fruit / surname Zuo

你想坐哪儿呢？
Nǐ xiǎng zuò nǎr ne?
And where do you want to sit?

爱 愛

ài to love / to be fond of / to like / affection / to be inclined (to do sth) / to tend to (happen)

人要爱他人。
Rén yào ài tā rén.
People must love one another.

不要

bùyào don't! / must not

不要看我。
Bùyào kàn wǒ.
Don't look at me.

您

nín you (courteous, as opposed to informal 你[nǐ])

您学法语吗？
Nín xué Fǎyǔ ma?
Do you study French?

那个 那個

nàge that one / that thing / that (as opposed to this) / (used before a verb or adjective for emphasis) / (used to humorously or indirectly refer to sth embarrassing, funny etc, or when one can't think of the right word) / menstruation / sex / (used in speech as a filler, similar to "umm", "you know" etc)

不要吃那个！
Bùyào chī nàge!
Don't eat that!

先生

xiānsheng gentleman / sir / mister (Mr.) / teacher / husband / (dialect) doctor

你是李先生。
Nǐ shì Lǐ xiānsheng.
You are Mr Li.

早

zǎo early / morning / long ago / prematurely / Good morning!

你今早做了什么？
Nǐ jīn zǎo zuò le shénme?
What did you do this morning?

一下

yíxià a bit / a little (indicating brief duration, or softening the tone, or suggesting giving sth a try) / all at once / suddenly

问一下不要钱。
Wèn yíxià búyào qián.
Nothing is lost for asking.

学习 學習

xuéxí to learn / to study

你们学习吗？
Nǐmen xuéxí ma?
Are you studying?

那里 那裡

nàli there / that place

你在那里。
Nǐ zài nàli.
You are there.

它们 它們

tāmen they / them

它们吃这些东西。
Tāmen chī zhèxiē dōngxi.
They eat these things.

哪

nǎ which / where / how

na (emphatic sentence-final particle, used instead of 啊[a5] after a word ending in "n")

něi which? (interrogative, followed by classifier or numeral-classifier)

né used in 哪吒 Nézhā (a mythical deity)

今年是哪一年？
Jīnnián shì nǎ yì nián?
What year is it?

热 熱

rè hot (of weather) / heat / to warm up / to heat up / fervent

今天非常热。

Jīntiān fēicháng rè.

It's awfully hot today.

岁

sui years old / classifier for years (of age) / year / year (of crop harvests)

我16岁了。

Wǒ shíliù suì le.

I am sixteen years old.

穿

chuān to wear / to put on (clothes, shoes etc.) / to thread / to string together / to bore through / to pierce / to perforate / to go through (e.g. a tunnel) / to cross (e.g. a street) / verb complement indicating thoroughness or completion

你穿点东西。

Nǐ chuān diǎn dōngxi.

Get dressed.

买 買

mǎi to buy / to purchase

他不能买车。

Tā bùnéng mǎi chē.

He is unable to buy a car.

茶

chá tea / tea plant

能来点茶吗？

Néng lái diǎn chá ma?

Could you get me some tea?

多少

duōshǎo number / amount / somewhat

duōshao how much? / how many? / (phone number, student ID etc) what number?

你有多少钱？

Nǐ yǒu duōshǎo qián?

How much money do you have?

忙

máng busy / a favour / help / hurriedly / to hurry / to rush

你今天忙吗？

Nǐ jīntiān máng ma?

Are you busy today?

说话 說話

shuōhuà to speak / to say / to talk / talk / word / to gossip / to tell stories

不要说话了。

Búyào shuōhuà le.

Stop talking.

喝

hē to drink

hè to shout

不要再喝了。

Búyào zài hē le.

Don't drink any more.

看见 看見

kànjiàn to see / to catch sight of

我们没看见。

Wǒmen méi kànjiàn.

We didn't see it.

车 車

chē car / vehicle / to shape with a lathe / machine / Kangxi radical 159 / surname Che

jū war chariot (archaic) / rook (in Chinese chess) / rook (in chess)

我没有车。

Wǒ méiyǒu chē.

I don't have a car.

今年

jīnnián this year

今年是哪一年？

Jīnnián shì nǎ yì nián?

What year is it?

喜欢 喜歡

xǐhuan to like / to be fond of

他们喜欢你。

Tāmen xǐhuan nǐ.

They like you.

儿子 兒子

érzi son

他是我儿子。

Tā shì wǒ érzi.

He's my son.

朋友

péngyou friend

他没有朋友。

Tā méiyǒu péngyou.

He doesn't have any friends.

飞机 飛機

fēijī airplane

那是飞机。

Nà shì fēijī.

That's a plane.

Part 4

病

bìng illness / disease / to fall ill / defect

他昨天病了。

Tā zuótiān bìng le.

He was ill yesterday.

认识 認識

rènshi to know / to recognize / to be familiar with / to get acquainted with sb / knowledge / understanding / awareness / cognition

你不认识他。

Nǐ bú rènshi tā.

You don't know him.

菜

cài dish (of food) / vegetable / greens / weak / poor / (one's) type

是日本菜吗?

Shì Rìběn cài ma?

Is it Japanese food?

六

liù six / 6

六点四十五了。

Liù diǎn sì shíwǔ le.

It's a quarter to seven.

电话 電話

diànhuà phone call / telephone / phone number

有你的电话。

Yǒu nǐ de diànhuà.

You are wanted on the phone.

中学 中學

zhōngxué middle school

你是中学学生吗?

Nǐ shì zhōngxué xuésheng ma?

Are you a high school student?

几

jǐ several / a few / how many / how much

jī almost / small table

你去了几回?

Nǐ qùle jǐ huí?

How many trips did you make?

半

bàn half / and a half / semi- / incomplete

现在十点半。

Xiànzài shí diǎn bàn.

It's now half past ten.

小时 小時

xiǎoshí hour

她睡了几小时。

Tā shuile jǐ xiǎoshí.

She slept for a few hours.

九

jiǔ nine / 9

他说九点了。

Tā shuō jiǔ diǎn le.

He said that it was nine o'clock.

十

shí ten / 10

你十岁了吗?

Nǐ shí suì le ma?

Are you ten years old?

七

qī seven / 7

我七点回到家。

Wǒ qī diǎn huídào jiā.

I got home at seven.

卖 賣

mài to sell / to betray / to show off or flaunt / to spare no effort

这个卖不卖?

Zhège mài bú mài?

Is that for sale?

哪里 哪裡

nǎlǐ where? / somewhere / anywhere / wherever / nowhere (negative answer to question) / humble expression denying compliment

他住在哪里?

Tā zhù zài nǎlǐ?

Where does he live?

男

nán male / baron, the lowest of the five ranks of nobility 五等爵位[wu3 deng3 jue2 wei4]

您的孩子是男是女?

Nín de hái zi shì nán shì nǚ?

Is your child a boy or a girl?

八

bā eight

我有八个哥哥。

Wǒ yǒu bā gè gēge.

I have eight brothers.

医院 醫院

yīyuàn hospital

你们在医院。

Nǐmen zài yīyuàn.

You are in the hospital.

睡

shuì to sleep / to lie down

她还在睡吗?

Tā hái zài shuì ma?

Is she still sleeping?

块 塊

kuài lump / chunk / piece / classifier for pieces of cloth, cake, soap etc / classifier for money and currency units

我给你五块钱吧。

Wǒ gěi nǐ wǔ kuài qián ba.

I'll give you five dollars.

去年

qùnián last year

你去年住在哪儿?

Nǐ qùnián zhù zài nǎr?

Where did you live last year?

女儿 女兒

nǚ'ér daughter

她是我女儿。

Tā shì wǒ nǚ'ér.

She's my daughter.

件

jiàn item / component / classifier for events, things, clothes etc

你知道这件事吗？

Nǐ zhīdào zhè jiàn shì ma?

Do you know this thing?

老师 老師

lǎoshī teacher

他是老师。

Tā shì lǎoshī.

He is a teacher.

饭 飯

fàn meal / cooked rice / fan / devotee

我吃好饭了。

Wǒ chī hǎo fàn le.

I've finished eating.

分钟 分鐘

fēnzhōng minute

几分钟后见。

Jǐ fēnzhōng hòu jiàn.

See you in a couple of minutes.

她们 她們

tāmen they / them (females)

她们想瞭解。

Tāmen xiǎng liǎojiě.

They want to know.

晚

wǎn late / evening / night

他很晚回家。

Tā hěn wǎn huíjiā.

He came home very late.

晚上

wǎnshang evening / night / in the evening

晚上吃什么？

Wǎnshang chī shénme?

What do we eat tonight?

读 讀

dú to read / to attend (school) / to study (a subject in school) / to pronounce / to read out / to read aloud

dòu comma / phrase marked by pause

他读很多书。

Tā dú hěn duō shū.

He reads a great deal.

高兴 高興

gāoxìng happy / glad / in a cheerful mood / willing (to do sth)

你高兴了吗？

Nǐ gāoxìng le ma?

Are you happy now?

名字

míngzi name (of a person or thing)

我没有名字。

Wǒ méiyǒu míngzi.

I have no name.

冷

lěng cold / surname Leng

今天有点冷。

Jīntiān yǒudiǎn lěng.

It's a little cold today.

衣服

yīfu clothes

我买衣服了。

Wǒ mǎi yīfu le.

I have bought some clothes.

正在

zhèngzài to be in the process of (doing sth) / to be currently ...-ing

你正在回家。

Nǐ zhèngzài huíjiā.

You are going home.

电影 電影

diànyǐng movie / film

我去看电影。

Wǒ qù kàn diànyǐng.

I'm going to the cinema.

电视 電視

diànshì television / TV

他在看电视。

Tā zài kàn diànshì.

He is watching TV.

手机 手機

shǒujī cell phone / mobile phone

他没有手机。

Tā méiyǒu shǒujī.

He hasn't got a mobile phone.

下午

xiàwǔ afternoon / p.m.

您下午做啥呢？

Nín xiàwǔ zuò shá ne?

So what will you do in the afternoon?

昨天

zuótiān yesterday

他昨天病了。

Tā zuótiān bìng le.

He was ill yesterday.

一半

yībàn half

请给我一半，好吗？

Qǐng gěi wǒ yībàn, hǎo ma?

Please give me half, okay?

妈妈 媽媽

māma mama / mommy / mother

你妈妈在哪？

Nǐ māma zài nǎ?

Where's your mom?

听见 聽見

tīngjiàn to hear

我听见有人叫我。
Wǒ tīngjiàn yǒurén jiào wǒ.
I heard my name called.

贵 貴

guì expensive / highly valued / precious / noble / of high rank / (honorific) your / short name for Guizhou 贵州|贵州[Gui4 zhou1]

它不会太贵的。
Tā búhuì tài guì de.
It won't cost much.

雨

yǔ rain

yù to rain / to fall / to precipitate / to wet

你喜欢雨对吧？
Nǐ xǐhuan yǔ duì ba?
You like rain, don't you?

同学 同學

tóngxué fellow student / classmate / to study at the same school

我们是同学。
Wǒmen shì tóngxué.
We're classmates.

唱

chàng to sing / to chant / to call loudly

我真的不会唱。
Wǒ zhēnde búhuì chàng.
I really don't sing.

哥哥

gēge older brother

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

雪

xuě snow / to wipe away (a humiliation etc) / surname Xue

你喜欢雪吗？
Nǐ xǐhuan xuě ma?
Do you like snow?

医生 醫生

yīshēng doctor / medical practitioner

她是医生。
Tā shì yīshēng.
She is a doctor.

玩

wán to play / to have fun / to trifle with / to keep sth for entertainment / toy / sth used for amusement / curio or antique

我也不想玩。
Wǒ yě bùxiǎng wán.
I don't feel like playing either.

Part 5

大学生 大學生

dàxuéshēng university student / college student

你是大学生吗？
Nǐ shì dàxuéshēng ma?
Are you a college student?

休息

xiūxi rest / to rest

他休息两天。
Tā xiūxi liǎng tiān.
He rests for two days.

狗

gǒu dog

你喜欢狗吗？
Nǐ xǐhuan gǒu ma?
Do you like dogs?

千

qiān thousand / used in 鞦韆|秋千[qiū1 qian1]

电脑 電腦

diànnǎo computer

我们没有电脑。
Wǒmen méiyǒu diànnǎo.
We don't have a PC.

店

diàn shop / store / inn / old-style hotel

这是他的店。
Zhè shì tā de diàn.
This is his shop.

百

bǎi hundred / surname Bai / numerous / all kinds of

她有几百本书。
Tā yǒu jǐ bǎi běn shū.
She has hundreds of books.

小学 小學

xiǎoxué elementary school / primary school

你在哪儿上的小学？
Nǐ zài nǎr shàng de xiǎoxué?
Where did you go to primary school?

明天

míngtiān tomorrow

好，明天见！
Hǎo, míngtiān jiàn!
Okay, see you tomorrow!

上午

shàngwǔ morning

她上午学习英语。
Tā shàngwǔ xuéxí Yīngyǔ.
She studied English in the morning.

歌

gē song / to sing

我想唱个歌。

Wǒ xiǎng chàng gē gē.

I want to sing a song.

课 課

kè class / lesson / subject / course / to levy / tax / form of divination

我今天没课。

Wǒ jīntiān méi kè.

I don't have classes today.

哪些

nǎxiē which ones? / who? / what?

哪些人想去?

Nǎxiē rén xiǎng qù?

Who wants to go?

好吃

hǎochī tasty / delicious

hàochī to be fond of eating / to be gluttonous

这个真好吃。

Zhège zhēn hǎochī.

This is really delicious.

姐姐

jiějie older sister

你的姐姐呢?

Nǐ de jiějie ne?

Where did your sister just go?

天气 天氣

tiānqì weather

天气怎么样?

Tiānqì zěnmeyàng?

What's the weather like?

房间 房間

fángjiān room

你有房间吗?

Nǐ yǒu fángjiān ma?

Do you have a room?

爸爸

bàba father / dad

你爸爸在哪?

Nǐ bàba zài nǎ?

Where is your dad?

读书 讀書

dúshū to study / to read a book / to attend school

他们在读书。

Tāmen zài dúshū.

They are reading books.

怎么样 怎麼樣

zěnmeyàng how? / how was it? / how are things? / what kind of / how about? / however / no matter what

天气怎么样?

Tiānqì zěnmeyàng?

What's the weather like?

喂

wèi to feed / hey / to feed (an animal, baby, invalid etc)

wéi hello (when answering the phone)

我早上不喂狗。

Wǒ zǎoshang bú wèi gǒu.

I don't feed my dog in the morning.

妹妹

mèimei younger sister / young woman

你有妹妹吗?

Nǐ yǒu mèimei ma?

Have you got a little sister?

桌子

zhuōzi table / desk

桌子上有什么?

Zhuōzi shàng yǒu shénme?

What is on the desk?

便宜

piányi cheap / inexpensive / a petty advantage / to let sb off lightly

biànyí convenient

这个很便宜。

Zhège hěn piányi.

This is cheap.

漂亮

piàoliang pretty / beautiful

你太漂亮了!

Nǐ tài piàoliangle!

You're so beautiful!

猫 貓

māo cat / to hide oneself / (coll.) modem

máo to bend / to stoop (dialect)

你喜欢猫吗?

Nǐ xǐhuan māo ma?

Do you like cats?

哪个 哪個

nǎge which / who

哪个是我的?

Nǎge shì wǒ de?

Which is mine?

那边 那邊

nàbian over there / yonder

那边有人吗?

Nàbian yǒurén ma?

Is somebody there?

零

líng zero / nought / zero sign / (placed between two numbers to indicate a smaller quantity followed by a larger one) / fractional / fragmentary / odd (of numbers) / fraction / remainder (after division) / extra / to wither and fall / to wither

现在是八点零五分。

Xiànzài shì bā diǎn líng wǔfēn.

It's five past eight now.

中文

zhōngwén Chinese language

你会中文。

Nǐ huì Zhōngwén.

You speak Chinese.

睡觉 睡覺

shuìjiào to sleep / to go to bed

他们在睡觉。

Tāmen zài shuìjiào.

They're sleeping.

弟弟

dìdi younger brother

他是我弟弟。

Tā shì wǒ dìdi.

He's my younger brother.

汉语 漢語

hànyǔ Chinese language

他学汉语。

Tā xué Hànyǔ.

He is learning Chinese.

水果

shuǐguǒ fruit

他们喜欢水果。

Tāmen xǐhuan shuǐguǒ.

They like fruit.

椅子

yǐzi chair

没有椅子坐。

Méiyǒu yǐzi zuò.

There's no chair to sit upon.

火车 火車

huǒchē train

他喜欢火车。

Tā xǐhuan huǒchē.

He loves trains.

白天

báitiān daytime / during the day / day

他们只在白天工作。

Tāmen zhǐ zài báitiān gōngzuò.

They work only during the day.

中午

zhōngwǔ noon / midday

我们在中午吃了饭。

Wǒmen zài zhōngwǔ chīle fàn.

We took lunch at noon.

女士

nǚshì lady / madam / Miss / Ms

女士，这是您的茶。

Nǚshì, zhè shì nín de chá.

Madam, here is your tea.

鸡蛋 雞蛋

jīdàn egg / hen's egg

我不喜欢鸡蛋。

Wǒ bù xǐhuan jīdàn.

I don't care for eggs.

上班

shàngbān to go to work / to be on duty / to start work / to go to the office

他去上班。

Tā qù shàngbān.

He goes to work.

苹果 蘋果

píngguǒ apple / Apple (American tech company)

买一些苹果。

Mǎi yìxiē píngguǒ.

Buy some apples.

星期

xīngqī week / day of the week / Sunday

他病了一星期。

Tā bìng le yì xīngqī.

He has been sick for a week.

打电话 打電話

dǎdiànhuà to make a telephone call

我在打电话。

Wǒ zài dǎdiànhuà.

I'm on the phone.

饭店 飯店

fàndiàn restaurant / hotel

你知道哪家饭店好吗？

Nǐ zhīdào nǎ jiā fàndiàn hǎo ma?

Do you know a good restaurant?

早上

zǎoshang early morning

今天早上冷。

Jīntiān zǎoshang lěng.

It's cold this morning.

好看

hǎokàn good-looking / nice-looking / (of a movie, book, TV show etc) good / in an embarrassing situation

电影好看吗？

Diànyǐng hǎokàn ma?

Was the movie good?

谢谢 謝謝

xièxie to thank / thanks / thank you

不冷，谢谢。

Bù lěng, xièxie.

I'm not cold, thanks.

对不起 對不起

duìbuqǐ I'm sorry / excuse me / I beg your pardon / to let (sb) down / to disappoint

你对不起我。

Nǐ duìbùqǐ wǒ.

You do me wrong.

做饭 做飯

zuòfàn to prepare a meal / to cook

你们会做饭吗?

Nǐmen huì zuòfàn ma?

Can you cook?

Part 6

外边 外邊

wàibian outside / outer surface / abroad / place other than one's home

外边有人在叫你。

Wàibian yǒurén zài jiào nǐ.

Someone outside is calling you.

明年

míngnián next year

我明年17岁。

Wǒ míngnián shíqī suì.

I'll be seventeen next year.

汉字 漢字

hànzì Chinese character(s)

我认识汉字。

Wǒ rènshi hànzì.

I know the Chinese characters.

家人

jiārén family member / servant

你的家人好么?

Nǐ de jiārén hǎo me?

Is your family doing well?

这边 這邊

zhèbiān this side / here

您到这边来!

Nín dào zhèbiān lái!

Come here!

商店

shāngdiàn store / shop

他去了商店。

Tā qùle shāngdiàn.

He went to the store.

面包 麵包

miànbāo bread

我们吃面包。

Wǒmen chī miànbāo.

We eat bread.

上学 上學

shàngxué to go to school / to attend school

他上学去了吗?

Tā shàngxué qùle ma?

Does he go to school?

晚饭 晚飯

wǎnfàn evening meal / dinner / supper

你吃晚饭了吗?

Nǐ chī wǎnfàn le ma?

Have you had dinner?

牛奶

niúnnǎi cow's milk

她喝了牛奶。

Tā hēle niúnnǎi.

She drank milk.

请问 請問

qǐngwèn Excuse me, may I ask...?

请问这是谁?

Qǐngwèn zhè shì shéi?

Who is this, please?

你好

nǐhǎo hello / hi

上课 上課

shàngkè to go to class / to attend class / to have lessons / to go to teach a class

学校九点上课。

Xuéxiào jiǔ diǎn shàngkè.

School begins at nine.

下班

xiàbān to finish work / to get off work / next service (train, bus etc)

你今天几点下班?

Nǐ jīntiān jǐdiǎn xiàbān?

What time do you finish work today?

小学生 小學生

xiǎoxuéshēng primary school student / schoolchild / beginner

我是小学生。

Wǒ shì xiǎoxuéshēng.

I'm a pupil.

看病

kànbìng to visit a doctor / to see a patient

你什么时候去看病?

Nǐ shénme shíhou qù kànbìng?

When are you going to see the doctor?

超市

chāoshì supermarket (abbr. for 超級市場|超级市场[chao1 ji2 shi4 chang3])

下班后我想去超市。

Xiàbān hòu wǒ xiǎng qù chāoshì.

After work I want to go to the supermarket.

起床

qǐchuáng to get out of bed / to get up

他七点起床。

Tā qī diǎn qǐchuáng.

He gets up at seven.

没事 沒事

méishì to be all right (out of danger or trouble) / to have nothing to do / to be free / it's not important / it's nothing / never mind

她会没事的。

Tā huì méishì de.

She'll be fine.

开车 開車

kāichē to drive a car (or train etc) / to post sexual content online / to make a sexual joke

他不会开车。

Tā búhuì kāichē.

He does not know how to drive a car.

午饭 午飯

wǔfàn lunch

吃午饭了吗？

Chī wǔfàn le ma?

Have you finished eating your lunch?

下雨

xià yǔ to rain

今天下雨了。

Jīntiān xià yǔ le.

It's rainy today.

生病

shēngbìng to fall ill

他会生病的。

Tā huì shēngbìng de.

He'll be ill.

杯子

bēizi cup / glass

杯子里有水。

Bēizi lǐ yǒu shuǐ.

There is water in the glass.

电影院 電影院

diànyǐngyuàn cinema / movie theater

我想去电影院。

Wǒ xiǎng qù diànyǐngyuàn.

I want to go to the cinema.

米饭 米飯

mǐfàn rice

我在吃米饭。

Wǒ zài chī mǐfàn.

I am eating rice.

出租车 出租車

chūzūchē taxi / (Tw) rental car

出租车到了。

Chūzūchē dào le.

The taxi has arrived.

中学生 中學生

zhōng xuéshēng middle-school student / high school student

那个中学生在看书。

Nàge zhōng xuéshēng zài kànshū.

That middle-school student is reading.

饺子 餃子

jiǎozi dumpling / pot-sticker

我很想吃饺子。

Wǒ hěn xiǎng chī jiǎozi.

I feel like having some dumplings.

早饭 早飯

zǎofàn breakfast

早饭吃什么？

Zǎofàn chī shénme?

What's for breakfast?

再见 再見

zàijiàn goodbye

我不会再见她。

Wǒ búhuì zàijiàn tā.

I won't see her again.

男朋友

nán péngyou boyfriend

我想男朋友。

Wǒ xiǎng nán péngyou.

I want a boyfriend.

好听 好聽

hǎo tīng pleasant to hear

星期天

xīngqītiān Sunday

明天是星期天。

Míngtiān shì xīngqītiān.

It is Sunday tomorrow.

书店 書店

shūdiàn bookstore

她在书店工作。

Tā zài shūdiàn gōngzuò.

She works at the bookstore.

没关系 沒關係

méiguānxi it doesn't matter

不，没关系。

Bù, méiguānxi.

No, there's no problem.

女朋友

nǚ péngyou girlfriend

他没有女朋友。

Tā méiyǒu nǚ péngyou.

He has no girlfriend.

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.

星期日

xīngqīrì Sunday

今天是星期日。

Jīntiān shì xīngqīrì.

Today is Sunday.

包子

bāozi baozi / bao (steamed stuffed bun)

这个包子里有什么？

Zhège bāozi lǐ yǒu shénme?

What's inside this baozi?

下课 下課

xiàkè to finish class / to get out of class / (esp. of a sports coach) to be dismissed / to be fired

你们明天几点下课？

Nǐmen míngtiān jǐdiǎn xiàkè?

What time does your class finish tomorrow?

不客气 不客氣

bùkèqi you're welcome / don't mention it / impolite / rude / blunt

有的

yǒude some (who are...) / some (exist)