CHINESE BOOST

HSK 2 Chinese vocabulary list, part 1

50 words with pinyin, 繁體 and meanings, 49 of them with an example sentence.
Every word here links to its entry on the site.

HSK 2 Chinese vocabulary list, part 1 on the web
The same words as a CSV, for Anki or a spreadsheet
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Words

就

jiù (after a suppositional clause) in that case / then / as soon as / immediately after / (pattern: 不[bu4] ... 就[jiu4] ...) if not ... then must be ... / merely / nothing else but / simply / just / precisely / exactly / only / as little as / exactly; precisely; just (as in 就像, 就是这个) / (pattern: 就[jiu4] ... 也[ye3] ...) even if ... still ... / to approach / to move towards / to reach / to attain (as in 一蹴而就[yi1 cu4 er2 jiu4]) / (often followed by 著|着 [zhe5]) taking advantage of / to go with / as much as / as many as / with regard to / concerning / to undertake / to engage in

> 他去去就回。
> Tā qù qù jiù huí.
> He will be back soon.

等

děng to wait for / to await / by the time / when / till / class / rank / grade / equal to / same as / and so on / etc. / et al. / (used to end an enumeration) / (plural suffix attached to a personal pronoun or noun)

> 他们等得了。
> Tāmen děng de le.
> They can wait.

着 著

zhe aspect particle indicating action in progress or ongoing state
zháo to fall asleep / hitting the mark / succeeding in / to touch / to come in contact with / to feel / to be affected by / to catch fire / to burn
zhuó to focus on / to put effort into / to wear (clothes) / whereabouts / means of support / settled outcome / to contact / to use / to apply / to leave (a trace)
zhāo a move in chess / trick / tactic / okay / all right / to put in / to add

> 在门后等着。
> Zài mén hòu děng zhe.
> Wait behind the door.

地

de -ly / structural particle: used before a verb or adjective, linking it to preceding modifying adverbial adjunct
dì earth / land / place / position / plight / standing / ground / field / background of a pattern or design / state of mind / realm of thought / distance / journey

> 门慢慢地开了。
> Mén mànmàn de kāile.
> The door opened slowly.

得

de links a verb to how it is done / links a verb or adjective to a complement of result or degree / links a verb to a complement showing what is possible / can; able to
děi to have to / must / to need to / ought to
dé to get / to obtain / to gain / to arrive at a result by calculation / suitable / appropriate / might as well / have no choice but to / pleased with oneself / satisfied / that's enough / enough said / may / to be permitted

> 我做得了。
> Wǒ zuò de liǎo.
> I can do it.

但

dàn but / yet / however / still / merely / only / just

> 但你不在那里。
> Dàn nǐ bú zài nàli.
> But you're not there.

从 從

cóng from / through / via / (used before a negative) ever / to follow / to obey / to engage in (an activity) / retainer / attendant / assistant / auxiliary / subordinate / related by common paternal grandfather or earlier ancestor
sōng leisurely (in 從容)
zòng to follow / to accompany / north-south / vertical / lengthwise / to indulge / to let loose / even if / although / of the same clan / collateral (kin) / secondary / deputy
zōng traces / footprints / north–south / vertical

> 从哪儿来的?
> Cóng nǎr lái de?
> Where did it come from?

时 時

shí when / o'clock / hour / time / period / season / surname Shi

> 现在是三时正。
> Xiànzài shì sān shí zhèng.
> It is exactly three o'clock now.

过 過

guo (experienced action marker) / particle after a verb: completed action or past experience
guò to cross / to go over / to pass (time) / to celebrate (a holiday) / to live / to get along / excessively / too- / more than / to surpass / fault / mistake / to put through (a process) / to go through (a procedure) / to transfer (ownership) / to enter in an account / to visit / to call on
guō surname Guō

> 没看过。
> Méi kànguo.
> I haven't seen it.

自己

zìjǐ oneself / (attributive) one's own

> 做自己就好。
> Zuò zìjǐ jiù hǎo.
> Just be yourself.

出

chū (used after a verb to indicate an outward direction or a positive result) / to arise / to occur / to go out / to come out / to produce / to yield / classifier for dramas, plays, operas etc / to go beyond / to exceed

> 我们没出过问题。
> Wǒmen méi chūguo wèntí.
> We haven't had problems.

最

zuì (before an adjective or verb) to the highest degree / (the) most ... / -est / best or most extreme example (e.g. 世界之最 [shi4 jie4 zhi1 zui4] "the greatest in the world")

> 你最喜欢谁?
> Nǐ zuì xǐhuan shéi?
> Who's your favorite?

高

gāo high / tall / above average / loud / surname Gao / your (honorific)

> 她很高。
> Tā hěn gāo.
> She is tall.

已经 已經

yǐjīng already

> 他已经走了。
> Tā yǐjīng zǒule.
> He's already left.

走

zǒu to walk / to go / to run / to move (of vehicle) / to visit / to leave / to go away / to die (euph.) / away (in compound verbs, such as 撤走[che4 zou3]) / to change (shape, form, meaning) / from / through

> 不要走。
> Búyào zǒu.
> Don't go.

让 讓

ràng to let sb do sth / to permit / to have sb do sth / to make sb (feel sad etc) / to yield / by (indicates the agent in a passive clause, like 被[bei4])

> 他们让我走。
> Tāmen ràng wǒ zǒu.
> They let me go.

这样 這樣

zhèyàng this way / like this / so / this kind of / such

> 不要这样了!
> Búyào zhèyàng le!
> Stop it!

长 長

cháng long / length / strong point / forte / to excel at / to be skilled in
zhǎng to grow / to develop / to increase / to enhance / elder / chief / head

> 他长得高吗?
> Tā zhǎng de gāo ma?
> Is he tall?

门 門

mén gate / door / doorway / gateway / opening / classifier for courses, fields of study, branches of technology, relatives by marriage, guns etc / family / household / lineage / class / category / division / phylum / sect / school / faction (religious or academic) / surname Men / way to do sth / knack / method / approach / valve / switch / other door-like or gate-like structure / -gate (scandal)

> 他站在门后。
> Tā zhàn zài mén hòu.
> He was standing behind the door.

起来 起來

qǐlai to stand up / to get up
qilai (after a perception verb, e.g. 看[kan4]) expressing preliminary judgment / indicating recollection (e.g. after 想 [xiang3]) / indicating the beginning and continuation of an action or a state / indicating an upward movement (e.g. after 站[zhan4]) / indicating completion

> 请站起来。
> Qǐng zhàn qǐlai.
> Qǐng zhàn qǐlái.

开始 開始

kāishǐ to begin / to start / beginning / start

> 从这里开始。
> Cóng zhèlǐ kāishǐ.
> Start here.

正

zhèng in the process of / (indicates action in progress) / straight / upright / exactly / just (at that time) / right (in that place) / to correct / to rectify / positive / regular (of a polygon, with equal sides and angles) / proper / main / principal / front side / right side (opposite of reverse) / pure / unmixed / serious / solemn / surname Zheng
zhēng first month of the lunar year

> 现在是三时正。
> Xiànzài shì sān shí zhèng.
> It is exactly three o'clock now.

因为 因為

yīnwèi because / owing to / on account of

> 因为是那儿。
> Yīnwèi shì nàr.
> Because it is there.

比

bǐ to compare / (followed by a noun and adjective) more {adj.} than {noun} / to gesture / ratio / by the time that / when / to be close to / to be adjacent to / to side with / to band together with / lately / recently

bī euphemistic variant of 屄[bi1]

> 你们比她高。
> Nǐmen bǐ tā gāo.
> You are taller than she.

打

dǎ a semantically light, transitive verb that is combined with various grammatical objects to form compound verbs and verb-object phrases with a diverse range of meanings (e.g. 打傘|打伞[da3 san3] "to hold an umbrella", 打電話|打电话[da3 dian4 hua4] "to make a phone call", 打針|打针[da3 zhen1] "to get an injection", 打手套[da3 shou3 tao4] "to knit gloves", 打氣|打气[da3 qi4] "to inflate") / to hit / to strike / to fight / to play (a ball game or sport) / from / since (as in 打那以後|打那以后[da3 na4 yi3 hou4] "since then")

dá dozen

> 他们打了我。
> Tāmen dǎle wǒ.
> They beat me.

跟

gēn with / compared with / to / towards / and (joining two nouns) / heel / to follow closely / to go with / to marry sb

> 不要跟他说。
> Búyào gēn tā shuō.
> Don't tell him.

笑

xiào to laugh / to smile / to laugh at / funny (as in 好笑) / amusing

> 不是说笑的。
> Bú shì shuō xiào de.
> It is no joke.

可能

kěnéng might (happen) / possible / probable / possibility / probability / maybe / perhaps

> 他不可能来。
> Tā bù kěnéng lái.
> There's no possibility of his coming.

出来 出來

chūlái to come out / to appear / to arise

chulai (after a verb, indicates coming out, completion of an action, or ability to discern or detect)

> 她从车里出来了。
> Tā cóng chē lǐ chūláile.
> She got out of the car.

所以

suǒyǐ therefore / as a result / so / the reason why

> 所以他没有去学校。
> Suǒyǐ tā méiyǒu qù xuéxiào.
> So he didn't go to school.

万

wàn ten thousand / a great number / surname Wan

mò used in 万俟 Mòqí (compound surname)

手

shǒu hand / person engaged in certain types of work / person skilled in certain types of work / convenient / personal(ly) / to hold / classifier for skill

> 你的手真冷。
> Nǐ de shǒu zhēn lěng.
> Your hands are so cold.

头 頭

tóu head / hair style / the top / end / beginning or end / a stub / remnant / first / leading / classifier for pigs or livestock / chief / boss / side / aspect

tou suffix for nouns

> 这些是找头。
> Zhèxiē shì zhǎo tou.
> This is your change.

但是

dànshì but / however

> 但是你有孩子。
> Dànshì nǐ yǒu háizi.
> But you have kids.

路

lù road / journey / line (bus etc) / route / sort / kind / surname Lu

> 让我走自己的路。
> Ràng wǒ zǒu zìjǐ de lù.
> Let me go my own way.

名

míng classifier for people / name / place (e.g. among winners) / famous / noun (part of speech) / to name / to describe in words / to possess / to occupy

> 我是一名大学生。
> Wǒ shì yì míng dàxuéshēng.
> I am a university student.

每

měi each / every / often / repeatedly

mèi dim / confused

> 我喜欢他们每一个。
> Wǒ xǐhuan tāmen měi yí gè.
> I like each of them.

进 進

jìn to go in / to enter / to put in / to submit / to go forward / to advance / to take in / to admit / base of a number system / classifier for sections in a building or residential compound

> 他要上进了。
> Tā yào shàng jìnle.
> He is going to make progress.

虽然 雖然

suīrán although / even though (often used correlatively with 可是[ke3 shi4] or 但是[dan4 shi4] etc)

> 虽然我没在火车上睡觉。
> Suīrán wǒ méi zài huǒchē shàng shuìjiào.
> Although I haven't slept on the train.

间 間

jiān room / section of a room or lateral space between two pairs of pillars / classifier for rooms / between / among / within a definite time or space
jiàn gap / to sow discontent / to thin out (seedlings) / to separate
xián idle / at leisure / quiet / calm / spacious / familiar with / practised / refined / elegant

> 不知道是那间?
> Bù zhīdào shì nà jiān?
> Don't you know what that is?

站

zhàn to stand / station / to halt / to stop / website / branch of a company or organization

> 请站起来。
> Qǐng zhàn qǐlai.
> Qǐng zhàn qǐlái.

快

kuài rapid / quick / speed / rate / soon / to make haste / almost / clever / sharp (of knives or wits) / gratified / pleased / pleasant / forthright / plainspoken

> 快一点!
> Kuài yìdiǎn!
> Hurry up!

啊

a modal particle ending sentence, showing affirmation, approval, or consent / sentence-final particle expressing exclamation or questioning
ā interjection of surprise / Ah! / Oh!
á interjection expressing doubt or requiring answer / Eh? / what?
ǎ interjection of surprise or doubt / Eh? / My! / what's up?
à interjection or grunt of agreement / uhm / Ah, OK / expression of recognition / Oh, it's you! / expressing surprise or admiration / Ah! / Oh!

> 今天好热啊!
> Jīntiān hǎo rè a!
> How hot it is today!

拿

ná to take / to hold / (used in the same way as 把[ba3]: to mark the following noun as a direct object) / to seize / to catch / to apprehend

> 去拿点水来。
> Qù ná diǎn shuǐ lái.
> Go get some water.

那么 那麼

nàme like that / in that way / to that extent / then / in that case / ... or so / about ...

> 我没想那么说。
> Wǒ méi xiǎng nàme shuō.
> I didn't mean to say that.

这么 這麼

zhème so much / this much / how much? / this way / like this

> 我也这么想。
> Wǒ yě zhème xiǎng.
> I think so, too.

运动 運動

yùndòng to exercise / exercise / sports / movement / campaign / to move / motion

> 我喜欢运动。
> Wǒ xǐhuan yùndòng.
> I like playing sports.

次

cì classifier for enumerated events: time / secondary / vice- / sub- / infra- / hypo- (chemistry) / next in sequence / second / the second (day, time etc) / order / sequence / inferior quality / substandard / lodging place / stopping place / position (of stars) / middle / among
zī hesitating / unable to advance

> 你看这看了多少次?
> Nǐ kàn zhè kànle duōshǎo cì?
> How many times have you seen this?

近

jìn near / close to / approximately
jì sentence-final particle

> 从这儿到那儿是很近的。
> Cóng zhèr dào nàr shì hěn jìn de.
> It's not far from here to there.

过去 過去

guòqù past / former / previous / to go over / to pass by
guòqu (verb suffix)

> 走过去一点!
> Zǒu guòqù yìdiǎn!
> Walk over a little!