CHINESE BOOST

HSK 2 Chinese vocabulary list

194 words with pinyin, 繁體 and meanings, 191 of them with an example sentence.
Every word here links to its entry on the site.

Parts 1 2 3 4

HSK 2 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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Part 1

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!

Part 2

往

wǎng to / towards / bound for / to go (in a direction) / past / previous
wàng to turn to / to be drawn to

> 大家在往哪跑?
> Dàjiā zài wǎng nǎ pǎo?
> Where's everyone running to?

下来 下來

xiàlai (after verb of motion, indicates motion down and towards us, also fig.) / (after verb or adjective) indicates becoming calm, slow or still / (completed action marker) / (indicates continuation from the past towards us) / to come down / to be harvested (of crops) / to be over (of a period of time) / to go among the masses (said of leaders)

> 你下来。
> Nǐ xiàlai.
> You come down.

位
wèi classifier for people (honorific) / seat / classifier for binary bits (e.g. 十六位 16-bit or 2 bytes) / position / location / place / potential

> 你们是几位?
> Nǐmen shì jǐ wèi?
> How many of you are there?

准备 準備
zhǔnbèi to prepare / to intend / preparation / to be about to / reserve (fund)

> 我们准备去做。
> Wǒmen zhǔnbèi qù zuò.
> We're preparing to do so.

鱼 魚
yú fish / surname Yu

> 他是卖鱼的。
> Tā shì mài yú de.
> He is a fishmonger.

旅游 旅遊
lǚyóu to travel / travel / tour / tourism / trip / journey

> 他们一起旅游。
> Tāmen yìqǐ lǚyóu.
> They traveled together.

一起
yīqǐ the same place / together / in company (with) / altogether / in total / an instance of / a case of (murder, accident, dispute etc)

> 一起学习吧!
> Yìqǐ xuéxí ba!
> Let's study together!

事情
shìqing affair / matter / thing / business

> 让我说一件事情。
> Ràng wǒ shuō yí jiàn shìqing.
> Let me say one thing.

面
miàn surface / classifier for objects with flat surfaces such as drums, mirrors, flags etc / face / noodles / flour / soft (not crunchy) / side / aspect / top / (of a person) ineffectual / spineless

> 我没有跟他见过面。
> Wǒ méiyǒu gēn tā jiànguo miàn.
> I haven't met him.

别
bié don't ...! / other / another / different / to leave / to part (from) / to fasten with a pin or clip / to stick in / to insert (in order to hinder movement) / to differentiate / to distinguish / difference; distinction / category (as in 性别|性别[xing4 bie2], 派别|派别[pai4 bie2]) / to turn away / to turn aside / to avert (one's face, gaze etc) / surname Bie
bié used in 别扭: awkward; difficult; at odds / to make sb change their ways, opinions etc

> 别再打我了!
> Bié zài dǎ wǒ le!
> Stop hitting me!

送
sòng to send / to deliver / to transmit / to give (as a present) / to accompany / to go along with / to see (sb) off

> 我送你回家吧。
> Wǒ sòng nǐ huíjiā ba.
> Let me take you home.

远 遠
yuǎn far / distant / remote / (intensifier in a comparison) by far / much (lower etc)
yuàn to distance oneself from (classical)

> 不是那么远。
> Bú shì nàme yuǎn.
> It's not that far.

完
wán to finish / to be over / whole / complete / entire

> 他们做完了。
> Tāmen zuò wánle.
> They were finished.

左
zuǒ left / surname Zuo / to assist / unorthodox / queer / the Left (politics) / east / wrong / differing / opposite

> 阿拉伯语是从右往左写的。
> Ālābóyǔ shì cóng yòu wǎng zuǒ xiě de.
> Arabic is written from right to left.

花
huā flower / blossom / to spend (money, time) / fancy pattern / florid / surname Hua / lecherous / lustful

> 他买了些花。
> Tā mǎile xiē huā.
> He bought some flowers.

希望
xīwàng to hope / a hope / a wish

> 你没有希望。
> Nǐ méiyǒu xīwàng.
> You are hopeless.

条 條
tiáo strip / classifier for long thin things (ribbon, river, road, trousers etc) / slip of paper, note / article / clause (of law or treaty) / item

> 我有条大狗。
> Wǒ yǒu tiáo dà gǒu.
> I have a big dog.

动 動
dòng to move / to touch / to stir (emotions) / to displace / to set in movement / readily / often / at every turn / to alter / to make use of

> 什么都没动。
> Shénme dōu méi dòng.
> Nothing moved.

教
jiāo to teach
jiào teaching / to instruct / to educate / religion / to cause (sb to do sth) / to tell (sb to do sth)

> 老师教我的。
> Lǎoshī jiāo wǒ de.
> The teacher taught me that.

回来 回來
huílai to return / to come back

> 他会回来的。
> Tā huì huílai de.
> He will come back.

跑
pǎo to run / to run away / to escape / away / off / to leak or evaporate / to run around (on errands etc) / to depart from / to stray from
páo to paw (the ground)

> 他能跑多快?
> Tā néng pǎo duō kuài?
> How fast can he run?

眼睛
yǎnjing eye

> 猫有两只眼睛。
> Māo yǒu liǎng zhī yǎnjing.
> Cats have two eyes.

告诉 告訴
gàosu to tell / to inform / to let know
gàosù to press charges / to file a complaint

> 不要告诉他。
> Búyào gàosu tā.
> Don't tell him.

下去
xiàqù to go down / to descend / to go on / to continue / to withdraw

> 好，我下去。
> Hǎo, wǒ xiàqù.
> OK, I'll go down.

过来 過來
guòlái to come over / to come to / to regain consciousness (after a verb) / to manage / to handle / to be able to take care of

> 她要过来。
> Tā yào guòlái.
> She's going to come over here. She wants to come over here.

出去
chūqù to go out

> 你想出去吗?
> Nǐ xiǎng chūqù ma?
> Do you want to go out?

还是 還是
háishi or / still (as before) / had better / unexpectedly

> 你去还是不去?
> Nǐ qù háishi bú qù?
> Are you going or not?

离
lí to be away from / (in giving distances) from / to leave / to part from / surname Li / without (sth) / independent of / one of the Eight Trigrams /八卦[ba1 gua4], symbolizing fire / ☲
chī mythical beast (archaic)
lì to attach to / to cling to / orbit of the moon

> 离这儿远吗?
> Lí zhèr yuǎn ma?
> Is it far from here?

飞 飛
fēi to fly

> 从北京飞到南非要很长时间。
> Cóng Běijīng fēi dào Nánfēi yào hěn cháng shíjiān.
> It takes a long time to fly from Beijing to South Africa.

为什么 為什麼
wèishénme why? / for what reason?

> 为什么是我?
> Wèishénme shì wǒ?
> Why me?

右
yòu right / right-hand side / to help / to assist / to protect / (politics) right of center / (old) west / the right side as the side of precedence / to honor / to esteem / to favor

> 阿拉伯语是从右往左写的。
> Ālābóyǔ shì cóng yòu wǎng zuǒ xiě de.
> Arabic is written from right to left.

介绍 介紹
jièshào to introduce (sb to sb) / to present (sb for a job etc) / introduction / to give a presentation

> 我介绍一下。
> Wǒ jièshào yíxià.
> Let me introduce it.

那样 那樣
nàyàng that kind / that sort

> 那样是错的。
> Nàyàng shì cuò de.
> That was wrong.

药
yào medicine / drug / to poison / substance used for a specific purpose (e.g. poisoning, explosion, fermenting) / to treat with medicine / to cure / leaf of the iris

> 你吃过药了吗?
> Nǐ chīguo yào le ma?
> Have you taken your medicine?

周
zhōu week / weekly / Zhou Dynasty (1046–256 BC) / to help financially / to make a circuit / to circle / circle / circumference / lap / cycle / complete / all / all over / thorough / surname Zhou

> 这周我非常忙。
> Zhè zhōu wǒ fēicháng máng.
> I'm very busy this week.

身体 身體

shēntǐ one's health / the body

> 我身体很好。
> Wǒ shēntǐ hěn hǎo.
> I'm healthy.

考试 考試

kǎoshì exam / to take an exam

> 你什么时候考试?
> Nǐ shénme shíhou kǎoshì?
> When are you taking your exam?

机场 機場

jīchǎng airport / airfield / service provider for Shadowsocks or similar software for circumventing Internet censorship

> 到机场有多远?
> Dào jīchǎng yǒu duō yuǎn?
> How far is it to the airport?

画 畫

huà picture / painting / to draw / to paint / to draw (a line) (variant of 劃|划[hua4]) / stroke of a Chinese character (variant of 劃|划[hua4]) / horizontal stroke (variant of 劃|划[hua4])

> 他画了一只狗。
> Tā huà le yìzhī gǒu.
> He painted a dog.

游

yóu to swim / to walk / to tour / to roam / to travel / to associate with / to consort / surname You
liú pendant streamer on a banner

> 他游得很好。
> Tā yóu de hěn hǎo.
> He swims well.

经常 經常

jīngcháng frequently / constantly / regularly / often / day-to-day / everyday / daily

> 您经常去吗?
> Nín jīngcháng qù ma?
> Do you go often?

姓

xìng family name / surname / to be surnamed ...

> 他姓王，对吧?
> Tā xìng Wáng, duì ba?
> His surname is Wang, isn't it?

外国 外國

wàiguó foreign country

> 我想去外国。
> Wǒ xiǎng qù wàiguó.
> I want to go abroad.

有时 有時

yǒushí sometimes / now and then

> 他有时看电视。
> Tā yǒushí kàn diànshì.
> He sometimes watches TV.

进来 進來

jìnlái to come in

> 请进来。
> Qǐng jìnlái.
> Please come in.

肉

ròu meat / flesh / pulp (of a fruit) / (of a fruit) squashy / flabby / irresolute / Kangxi radical 130

> 你们吃肉吗?
> Nǐmen chī ròu ma?
> Do you eat meat?

帮 幫

bāng to help / to assist / to support / for sb (i.e. as a help) / hired (as worker) / group / gang / clique / party / secret society / side (of pail, boat etc) / outer layer / upper (of a shoe)

> 我帮你吧。
> Wǒ bāng nǐ ba.
> Let me help you.

错 錯

cuò wrong / bad / mistake / interlocking / complex / to alternate / to stagger / to miss / to let slip / to evade / to grind / to polish / to inlay with gold or silver / surname Cuo / whetstone for jade / file

> 我想错了。
> Wǒ xiǎng cuòle.
> I was mistaken. → What I thought was wrong.

楼 樓

lóu floor / house with more than 1 story / storied building / surname Lou

> 我们在三楼。
> Wǒmen zài sān lóu.
> We're on the third floor.

回去

huíqu to return / to go back

> 你几点回去?
> Nǐ jǐdiǎn huíqu?
> What time are you going back?

Part 3

意思

yìsi meaning / idea / opinion / wish / desire / interest / fun / token of appreciation, affection etc / to give as a small token / to do sth as a gesture of goodwill etc

> 他什么意思?
> Tā shénme yìsi?
> What could he mean?

里面 裡面

lǐmiàn inside / interior

> 我往里面看。
> Wǒ wǎng lǐmiàn kàn.
> I looked inside.

考
kǎo to take an entrance exam for / to inspect / to verify / to examine / to check / old / long-lived / deceased father / to beat / to hit / to test / to take an exam / to test / to take an exam

> 我考得很好。
> Wǒ kǎo de hěn hǎo.
> I did well on the test.

词 詞
cí word / a form of lyric poetry, flourishing in the Song dynasty 宋朝[Song4 chao2] / statement / speech / lyrics

> 你们怎么读这个词?
> Nǐmen zěnme dú zhège cí?
> How do you pronounce this word?

题 題
tí subject / topic / problem for discussion / exam question / to inscribe / to mention / surname Ti
dì to look at

> 这些题我都做完了。
> Zhèxiē tí wǒ dōu zuò wánle.
> I've finished all of these questions.

球
qiú ball / ball game / match / sphere / globe

> 这个球是我哥哥的。
> Zhège qiú shì wǒ gēge de.
> This ball is my older brother's.

不错 不錯
bùcuò not bad / pretty good / correct / right

> 不错吧?
> Búcuò ba?
> Pretty good, right?

包
bāo bag / container / package / wrapper / bundle / packet / to cover / to wrap / to hold / to hold or embrace / stuffed bun / surname Bao / to take charge of / to contract (to or for) / to include

> 你的包开着。
> Nǐ de bāo kāizhe.
> Your bag's open.

前面
qiánmiàn ahead / in front / preceding / above

> 在我前面走。
> Zài wǒ qiánmiàn zǒu.
> Walk ahead of me.

上面
shàngmiàn on top of / on (a matter); in this respect / above-mentioned

> 不要坐在上面。
> Búyào zuò zài shàngmiàn.
> Don't sit on it.

忘
wàng to forget / to overlook / to neglect

> 不要忘了票。
> Búyào wàngle piào.
> Don't forget the ticket.

进去 進去
jìnqù to go in

> 他自己进去。
> Tā zìjǐ jìnqù.
> He went in by himself.

高中
gāozhōng senior high school (abbr. for 高級中學|高级中学 [gao1 ji2 zhong1 xue2])
gāozhòng to pass brilliantly (used in congratulatory fashion)

> 你要去哪个高中读书?
> Nǐ yào qù nǎge gāozhōng dúshū?
> Which high school are you going to study in?

班
bān team / class / grade / classifier for groups of people and scheduled transport vehicles / scheduled run of a bus, train or flight / work shift / surname Ban / (military) squad

> 你班里有多少人?
> Nǐ bān lǐ yǒu duōshǎo rén?
> How many are there in your class?

坏 壞
huài broken / bad / spoiled / to break down / uh-oh / damn / to the utmost
huì to be diseased (of wood)
péi to plug gaps with mud / to repair a wall / back wall of a house
pī mound / small hill / unfired pottery or brick / clay blank / to scoop up in the hands

> 有好就有坏。
> Yǒu hǎo jiù yǒu huài.
> Where there's good, there's also bad.

妻子
qīzi wife
qīzǐ wife and children

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

后面 後面
hòumian behind / near the end / at the back / the back / the rear / the last bit / later / afterwards

> 我在他后面。
> Wǒ zài tā hòumian.
> I'm behind him.

丈夫
zhàngfu husband

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

红色 紅色
hóngsè red (color) / revolutionary

> 我最喜欢红色。
> Wǒ zuì xǐhuan hóngsè.
> My favorite color is red.

打开 打開

dǎkāi to open / to turn on / to switch on / to show (a ticket)

> 不要打开你的书。
> Búyào dǎkāi nǐ de shū.
> Don't open your book.

外面

wàimiàn outside / surface / exterior / external appearance

> 你去外面吗?
> Nǐ qù wàimiàn ma?
> Are you going outside?

懂

dǒng to understand / to comprehend

> 不，我不懂。
> Bù, wǒ bù dǒng.
> No, I don't understand.

下面

xiàmiàn below / under / next / the following / to boil noodles

> 桌子下面有一只猫。
> Zhuōzi xiàmiàn yǒu yìzhī māo.
> There's a cat under the table.

上来 上來

shànglái to come up / (verb complement indicating success) / to approach

> 请上来。
> Qǐng shànglái.
> Please come up.

旁边 旁邊

pángbiān side / adjacent place

> 他在她的旁边。
> Tā zài tā de pángbiān.
> He is at her side.

门口 門口

ménkǒu doorway / gate

> 有人在门口。
> Yǒurén zài ménkǒu.
> Someone is at the door.

上去

shàngqù to go up

> 请上去。
> Qǐng shàngqù.
> Please go up.

笔 筆

bǐ sum of money / financial transaction / piece of business / writing brush / writing implement (pen, pencil etc) / to write (with a brush or pen) / stroke of a Chinese character / style of writing / literary manner / technique of brushwork / brushstroke / stroke (in painting or calligraphy)

> 笔在桌子上。
> Bǐ zài zhuōzi shàng.
> The pen is on the table.

床

chuáng bed / couch (furniture that one can lie down on) / classifier for blankets, quilts etc / bed / bottom (of rivers, oceans, gardens etc) / frame / chassis

> 床下有一只猫。
> Chuáng xià yǒu yìzhī māo.
> There is a cat under the bed.

洗

xǐ to wash / to bathe / to clear away / to wipe out (a shame) / to loot / to wipe out / to shuffle (cards etc) / to erase (a recording) / to develop (photographs)
xiǎn surname Xian

> 他洗了苹果。
> Tā xǐle píngguǒ.
> He washed the apples.

一会儿 一會兒

yīhuìr a little while / a moment

> 再坐一会儿吧。
> Zài zuò yíhuìr ba.
> Stay for a while.

颜色 顏色

yánsè colour / pigment / dyestuff / countenance / appearance / facial expression

> 颜色是什么?
> Yánsè shì shénme?
> What is color?

鸟 鳥

niǎo bird / "bird" radical in Chinese characters (Kangxi radical 196) / to pay attention to / damned / goddamn
diǎo penis
dǎo island

> 这儿有只鸟。
> Zhèr yǒu zhǐ niǎo.
> There is a bird here.

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.

踢

tī to play (e.g. soccer) / to kick / butch (in a lesbian relationship)

> 去踢足球吧。
> Qù tī zúqiú ba.
> Let's play soccer.

累

lèi tired / weary / to strain / to wear out / to work hard
lěi to accumulate / to involve or implicate / continuous / repeated
léi burden / encumbrance

> 你们不累吗?
> Nǐmen bú lèi ma?
> Are you not tired?

绿色 綠色
lǜsè green

> 她有绿色的眼睛。
> Tā yǒu lǜsè de yǎnjing.
> She has green eyes.

白色
báisè white / fig. reactionary / anti-communist

> 这只狗是白色的。
> Zhè zhī gǒu shì báisè de.
> This dog is white.

路上
lùshang on the road / on the way / en route

> 告诉他我在路上。
> Gàosu tā wǒ zài lùshang.
> Tell him I'm on my way.

慢
màn slow

> 请说慢一些。
> Qǐng shuō màn yìxiē.
> Please speak slowly.

记得 記得
jìde to remember

> 我不记得了。
> Wǒ bú jìdele.
> I don't remember.

酒店
jiǔdiàn hotel / wine shop / pub (public house) / restaurant / (Tw) hostess club

> 我们要去酒店。
> Wǒmen yào qù jiǔdiàn.
> We want to go to the hotel.

快乐 快樂
kuàilè happy / joyful

> 万圣节快乐!
> Wànshèngjié kuàilè!
> Happy Halloween!

网上 網上
wǎngshàng online

> 这可以在网上读。
> Zhè kěyǐ zài wǎngshàng dú.
> This can be read online.

票
piào ticket / ballot / banknote / amateur performance of Chinese opera / person held for ransom / classifier for groups, batches, business transactions
piāo flying sparks / leaping flames / to soar / to rise lightly / to sway

> 不要忘了票。
> Búyào wàngle piào.
> Don't forget the ticket.

黑色
hēisè black

> 猫是黑色的。
> Māo shì hēisè de.
> The cat is black.

阴 陰
yīn overcast (weather) / negative (electric.) / genitalia / shady / cloudy / moon / feminine / hidden / Yin (the negative principle of Yin and Yang) / implicit / surname Yin

> 外面阴了，可能要下雨。
> Wàimiàn yīnle, kěnéng yào xiàyǔ.
> It's overcast outside, so it might rain.

爷爷 爺爺
yéye paternal grandfather / grandpa

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

足球
zúqiú soccer / football / a soccer ball / a football

> 去踢足球吧。
> Qù tī zúqiú ba.
> Let's play soccer.

姓名
xìngmíng surname and given name / full name

> 你的姓名是什么?
> Nǐ de xìngmíng shì shénme?
> What's your full name?

Part 4

疼
téng hurts / sore / to love dearly

> 我的眼睛疼。
> Wǒ de yǎnjing téng.
> My eyes hurt.

出门 出門
chūmén to go out / to leave home / to go on a journey / away from home / (of a woman) to get married

> 你出门了吗?
> Nǐ chūménle ma?
> Did you go out?

咖啡
kāfēi coffee

> 他不喝咖啡。
> Tā bù hē kāfēi.
> He doesn't drink coffee.

从小 從小
cóngxiǎo from childhood / from a young age

舒服
shūfu comfortable / feeling well

> 你哪儿不舒服?
> Nǐ nǎr bù shūfu?
> Where do you feel uncomfortable?

过年 過年

guònián to celebrate the Chinese New Year

> 你们家过年吃什么？
> Nǐmen jiā guònián chī shénme?
> What does your family eat for Chinese New Year?

地铁 地鐵

dìtiě underground railway / subway / subway train

> 他比地铁还快。
> Tā bǐ dìtiě hái kuài.
> He was faster than the subway.

生日

shēngrì birthday

> 今天是我生日。
> Jīntiān shì wǒ shēngrì.
> Today is my birthday.

帮忙 幫忙

bāngmáng to help / to lend a hand / to do a favor / to do a good turn

> 他们不帮忙。
> Tāmen bù bāngmáng.
> They don't help.

游泳

yóuyǒng to swim / swimming

> 他不会游泳。
> Tā búhuì yóuyǒng.
> He can't swim.

车站 車站

chēzhàn rail station / bus stop

> 他要去车站。
> Tā yào qù chēzhàn.
> He will have to go to the station.

晴

qíng clear / fine (weather)

> 天晴了，我们出去吧。
> Tiān qíngle, wǒmen chūqù ba.
> It's cleared up, let's go out.

出国 出國

chūguó to go abroad / to leave the country

> 你经常出国吗？
> Nǐ jīngcháng chūguó ma?
> Do you often travel abroad?

上网 上網

shàngwǎng to go online / to connect to the Internet / to be uploaded to the Internet / to move in close to the net

> 你上网了吗？
> Nǐ shàngwǎngle ma?
> Have you been online?

不好意思

bùhǎoyìsi to be sorry (for inconveniencing sb) / to feel embarrassed / to find it embarrassing

> 不好意思，我要走了。
> Bùhǎoyìsi, wǒ yào zǒule.
> I am afraid I must be going now.

走路

zǒulù to walk / to go on foot / to leave / to depart / to clear off / to beat it / (of sb who gets fired or resigns) to leave the job / to get out

> 他走路回家。
> Tā zǒulù huíjiā.
> He walked home.

爱好 愛好

àihào interest / hobby / to like / to be fond of / to take pleasure in / to be keen on

> 你的爱好是什么？
> Nǐ de àihào shì shénme?
> What's your hobby?

左边 左邊

zuǒbian left / the left side / to the left of

> 你家的左边是什么？
> Nǐ jiā de zuǒbian shì shénme?
> What is to the left of your house?

商场 商場

shāngchǎng shopping mall / shopping center / department store / emporium / the business world

> 我想去商场。
> Wǒ xiǎng qù shāngchǎng.
> I'd like to go to the mall.

右边 右邊

yòubian right side / right, to the right

> 车从右边过来了！
> Chē cóng yòubian guòlái le!
> A car is coming from the right!

教室

jiàoshì classroom

> 教室里没有人。
> Jiàoshì lǐ méiyǒu rén.
> There is no one in the classroom.

裤子 褲子

kùzi trousers / pants

> 我没穿裤子。
> Wǒ méi chuān kùzi.
> I'm not wearing pants.

门票 門票

ménpiào ticket (for theater, cinema etc)

> 门票多少钱？
> Ménpiào duōshǎo qián?
> How much is the entrance fee?

机票 機票

jīpiào plane ticket / airline ticket

> 去南韩的机票多少钱？
> Qù Nánhán de jīpiào duōshǎo qián?
> How much is a plane ticket to South Korea?

篮球 籃球

lánqiú basketball

> 他不打篮球。
> Tā bù dǎ lánqiú.
> He doesn't play basketball.

快要
kuàiyào nearly at the point of (doing sth) / about to (do sth)

> 他快要睡了。
> Tā kuàiyào shuìle.
> He was just on the verge of going to sleep.

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.

药店 藥店
yàodiàn pharmacy / drugstore

> 药店就在医院旁边。
> Yàodiàn jiù zài yīyuàn pángbiān.
> The pharmacy is right next to the hospital.

有意思
yǒuyìsi interesting / enjoyable / fun / meaningful

> 您的书很有意思。
> Nín de shū hěn yǒuyìsi.
> Your book is interesting.

个子 個子
gèzi stature / height / size (of a person or object) / bundle of cereal stalks tied together

> 她个子很高。
> Tā gèzi hěn gāo.
> She is tall.

跳舞
tiàowǔ to dance

> 他们在跳舞。
> Tāmen zài tiàowǔ.
> They are dancing.

手表 手錶
shǒubiǎo wristwatch

> 这不是手表。
> Zhè bú shì shǒubiǎo.
> It is not a watch.

饭馆 飯館
fànguǎn restaurant

> 这家饭馆的鱼很好吃。
> Zhè jiā fànguǎn de yú hěn hǎochī.
> The fish at this restaurant is very good.

开学 開學
kāixué to start school / to begin / to found a school / the start of a new term

> 明天就开学了。
> Míngtiān jiù kāixué le.
> School begins tomorrow.

本子
běnzi book / notebook / Japanese-style self-published comic (esp. an erotic one), aka "dōjinshi" / edition

> 你有多的本子吗?
> Nǐ yǒu duō de běnzi ma?
> Do you have a spare notebook?

书包 書包
shūbāo schoolbag / satchel / bookbag

> 她在哪里买的她的书包?
> Tā zài nǎlǐ mǎi de tā de shūbāo?
> Where did she buy her schoolbag?

跑步
pǎobù to run / to jog / to march at the double

> 我喜欢跑步。
> Wǒ xǐhuan pǎobù.
> I like to run.

公交车 公交車
gōngjiāochē public transport vehicle / town bus

> 公交车来了。
> Gōngjiāochē láile.
> Here comes the bus.

绿茶 綠茶
lǜchá green tea / (of a girl) seemingly innocent and charming but actually calculating and manipulative / a girl who has these qualities

> 你喝绿茶吗?
> Nǐ hē lǜchá ma?
> Do you drink green tea?

没意思 沒意思
méiyìsi boring / of no interest

红茶 紅茶
hóngchá black tea

> 喝杯红茶吗?
> Hē bēi hóngchá ma?
> How about a cup of tea?

洗手间 洗手間
xǐshǒujiān toilet / lavatory / washroom

> 洗手间没人。
> Xǐshǒujiān méi rén.
> Bathroom's free.

奶茶
nǎichá milk tea

> 老师请我们喝了奶茶。
> Lǎoshī qǐng wǒmen hēle nǎichá.
> The teacher treated us to milk tea.

打车 打車
dǎchē to take a taxi (in town) / to hitch a lift

> 我们打车去吧!
> Wǒmen dǎchē qù ba!
> Let's catch a taxi!