CHINESE BOOST

HSK 3 Chinese vocabulary list, part 2

50 words with pinyin, 繁體 and meanings, 48 of them with an example sentence.
Every word here links to its entry on the site.

HSK 3 Chinese vocabulary list, part 2 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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Words

段
duàn paragraph / section / segment / classifier for stories, periods of time, lengths of thread etc / stage (of a process) / surname Duan

> 我跟你说段历史。
> Wǒ gēn nǐ shuō duàn lìshǐ.
> I am talking to you about history.

参加 參加
cānjiā to participate / to take part / to join

> 你会参加吗?
> Nǐ huì cānjiā ma?
> Will you join us?

而且
érqiě moreover / in addition / furthermore / but also

一样 一樣
yīyàng same / equal to / the same as / like / just like / one item / one kind of thing

> 我和你一样。
> Wǒ hé nǐ yíyàng.
> You and I are the same.

行
xíng to be all right / capable / to go / to travel / to do / to perform / conduct / behaviour / running script (calligraphy) / mobile / temporary / to circulate / to spread / soon / about to
háng trade / profession / row / line / classifier for rows / order of birth among siblings / to rank among siblings by age / firm / shop
héng used in 道行 dàohéng (skill; attainment)
hàng row of trees / grove / small wood

> 六点您行吗?
> Liù diǎn nín xíng ma?
> Will six o'clock suit you?

必须 必須
bìxū to have to / must / compulsory / necessarily

> 你必须去做。
> Nǐ bìxū qù zuò.
> You must do it.

以后 以後
yǐhòu after / later / afterwards / following / later on / in the future

> 我们以后往哪走?
> Wǒmen yǐhòu wǎng nǎ zǒu?
> Where will we go afterwards?

为了 為了
wèile for / for the purpose of / in order to

> 那是为了什么?
> Nà shì wèile shénme?
> What was it for?

应该 應該
yīnggāi ought to / should / must

> 他们应该来。
> Tāmen yīnggāi lái.
> They should come.

有关 有關
yǒuguān concerning / to have sth to do with / to relate to / related to / to concern

> 你有关门吗?
> Nǐ yǒuguān mén ma?
> Did you lock the door?

种 種
zhǒng seed / species / kind / type / classifier for types, kinds, sorts / race / surname Zhong
zhòng to plant / to grow / to cultivate / to vaccinate / to inoculate
chóng surname Chong

> 你不喜欢哪种书?
> Nǐ bù xǐhuan nǎ zhǒng shū?
> What kind of books don't you like?

马 馬
mǎ horse / surname Ma / knight in Western chess / horse or cavalry piece in Chinese chess

> 这是我的马。
> Zhè shì wǒ de mǎ.
> This is my horse.

干
gàn tree trunk / main part of sth / to manage / to work / to do / capable / cadre / to kill (slang) / to fuck (vulgar) / pissed off / annoyed
gān dry / dried food / empty / hollow / taken in to nominal kinship / adoptive / foster / futile / in vain / rude / blunt / to cold-shoulder / used up; drained / to have to do with / to concern oneself with / one of the ten heavenly stems 天干 [tian1 gan1] / shield / to seek / to solicit / to offend / to infringe on / to encroach upon / riverbank / waterside
hán well curb / wellhead railing / well curb / wooden railing around a well

> 不干我的事!
> Bù gān wǒ de shì!
> Don't bother me.

最后 最後
zuìhòu final / last / ultimate / finally / in the end

> 最后她没有来。
> Zuìhòu tā méiyǒu lái.
> After all she did not come.

特别 特別
tèbié very / especially / particularly / unusual / special / expressly / for a specific purpose / (often followed by 是[shi4]) in particular

> 今天特别热。
> Jīntiān tèbié rè.
> It is especially hot today.

子
zǐ seed / son / child / (literary) you / ancient Chinese compass point: 0° (north) / honorific for a man, esp. a scholar or teacher / young / tender / small hard particle / pellet / person (as in 男子, 女子) / subsidiary / subordinate / (prefix) sub- / egg / 1st earthly branch: 11 p.m.–1 a.m., midnight, 11th solar month (7th December to 5th January), year of the rat / viscount, fourth of five orders of nobility 五等爵位[wu3 deng3 jue2 wei4] / small thing
zi noun suffix, as in 椅子[yi3 zi5] "chair"

> 明子在法国有一些朋友。
> Míng zi zài Fǎguó yǒu yìxiē péngyou.
> Akiko has some friends in France.

一直
yīzhí continuously / always / all the way through / straight (in a straight line)

> 一直向前走!
> Yìzhí xiàngqián zǒu!
> Keep going straight ahead!

难 難
nán difficult (to...) / difficult / problem / difficulty / not good
nàn disaster / distress / to scold / to challenge
nuó luxuriant / to drive out plague demons / what to do about / how

> 我太难了。
> Wǒ tài nánle.
> Life is so hard for me.

得到
dédào to get / to obtain / to receive

> 我们做得到吗?
> Wǒmen zuò dédào ma?
> Can we make it?

西
xī Spanish / west / the West

> 飞机向西飞了。
> Fēijī xiàng xī fēi le.
> The plane flew toward the west.

东 東
dōng east / host (i.e. sitting on east side of guest) / surname Dong / landlord

> 东尼，说话。
> Dōng ní, shuōhuà.
> Ton, speak.

方法
fāngfǎ method / way / technique / procedure

> 他的方法已经过时了。
> Tā de fāngfǎ yǐjīng guò shí le.
> He's behind the times in his methods.

北
běi north / to be defeated
bèi to turn one's back on / to part from

> 你知道哪边是北吗?
> Nǐ zhīdào nǎ biān shì běi ma?
> Do you know which way is north?

提高
tígāo to raise / to increase / to improve

> 大家的生活水平提高了。
> Dàjiā de shēnghuó shuǐpíng tígāole.
> Everyone's standard of living has improved.

发
fā to send out / classifier for gunshots (rounds) / to fire; to launch / to issue / to show (one's feeling) / to appear / to develop / to make a bundle of money / to stir up; to trigger / to express; to utter / to feel (a sensation) / to uncover; to open up
fà hair
bō splashing (sound of fish leaping)

> 有些音特别难发。
> Yǒuxiē yīn tèbié nán fā.
> Some sounds are really hard to pronounce.

环境 環境
huánjìng environment / circumstances / surroundings / ambient

> 他们的生活环境很好。
> Tāmen de shēnghuó huánjìng hěn hǎo.
> They live in a good environment.

或者
huòzhě or / possibly / maybe / perhaps

> 你说法语或者英语吗?
> Nǐ shuō Fǎyǔ huòzhě Yīngyǔ ma?
> Do you speak French or English?

完成
wánchéng to complete / to accomplish

> 完成你的工作。
> Wánchéng nǐ de gōngzuò.
> Finish your work.

然后 然後
ránhòu then / after that / afterwards

> 对，然后呢?
> Duì, ránhòu ne?
> Yes, and?

经过 經過
jīngguò after / as a result of / to pass / process / course / to go through

> 很多车经过了。
> Hěn duō chē jīngguò le.
> Many cars passed by.

比较 比較
bǐjiào comparatively / relatively / quite / to compare / to contrast / comparison

> 哪个比较贵?
> Nǎge bǐjiào guì?
> Which one is more expensive?

越
yuè the more... the more / generic word for peoples or states of south China or south Asia at different historical periods / to exceed / to surpass / to climb over / to seize / to plunder
huó sound hole of a zither / hole / opening / to pierce / to bore through

> 雨越下越大。
> Yǔ yuè xià yuè dà.
> The rain is getting heavier.

声 聲
shēng sound / classifier for sounds / voice / tone / reputation / noise

> 他说了声再见就走了。
> Tā shuōle shēng zàijiàn jiù zǒule.
> He said farewell and left.

极 極
jí extremely / pole (geography, physics) / utmost / top

放
fàng to put / to place / to release / to free / to let go / to let out / to show (a film) / to play (a recording) / to loosen up / to ease (tension) / to make (more) relaxed / to set off (fireworks)
fǎng to follow / to rely on / to imitate / to reach / to arrive at
fāng to lash boats side by side

> 把他放进去。
> Bǎ tā fàng jìnqù.
> Put him in.

突然
tūrán sudden / abrupt / unexpected

> 我突然想到你。
> Wǒ tūrán xiǎngdào nǐ.
> I'm thinking about you.

咱们 咱們
zánmen we or us (including both the speaker and the person(s) spoken to) / I or me / (in a coaxing or familiar way) you

> 咱们走吧。
> Zánmen zǒu ba.
> Let's go.

变化 變化
biànhuà change / variation / to change / to vary

> 有些东西在变化。
> Yǒuxiē dōngxi zài biànhuà.
> Something is changing.

可是
kěshì but / however / indeed

> 可是太贵了!
> Kěshì tài guìle!
> But it's too expensive!

解决 解決
jiějué to solve / to resolve / to settle (a problem) / to eliminate / to wipe out (an enemy, bandits etc)

> 你应该能解决。
> Nǐ yīnggāi néng jiějué.
> You should be able to manage it.

后来 後來
hòulái afterwards / later / newly arrived

> 你后来还来过这儿吗?
> Nǐ hòulái hái láiguo zhèr ma?
> Have you been here since?

水平
shuǐpíng a standard / a level (of ability, development etc) / horizontal / level

> 我的法语水平不高。
> Wǒ de Fǎyǔ shuǐpíng bù gāo.
> I'm weak in French.

关于 關於
guānyú pertaining to / concerning / with regard to / about / a matter of

> 这有关于你。
> Zhè yǒu guānyú nǐ.
> It concerns you.

讲 講
jiǎng to speak / to explain / to be particular about / to emphasize / speech / as far as sth is concerned / to negotiate / lecture

> 他会讲日语。
> Tā huì jiǎng Rìyǔ.
> He's able to speak Japanese.

常
cháng often / frequently / always / ever / common / general / constant / surname Chang

> 我们不常做。
> Wǒmen bù cháng zuò.
> We don't do it very often.

服务 服務

fúwù service / to serve

> 我能为您服务吗?
> Wǒ néng wèi nín fúwù ma?
> Can I serve you?

当然 當然

dāngrán certainly / of course / without doubt / only natural / as it should be

> 我当然爱你。
> Wǒ dāngrán ài nǐ.
> Of course I love you.

电 電

diàn electricity / electric (bound form) / lightning / phone call or telegram etc / to send via telephone or telegram etc / to get (or give) an electric shock

> 我们没有电。
> Wǒmen méiyǒu diàn.
> We have no electricity.

新闻 新聞

xīnwén news

> 你看新闻吗?
> Nǐ kàn xīnwén ma?
> Do you watch the news?

河

hé river / the Yellow River / the Milky Way / (on restaurant menus) rice noodles 河粉[he2 fen3]

> 他游过了河。
> Tā yóuguole hé.
> He swam across the river.