CHINESE BOOST

HSK 6 Chinese vocabulary list, part 19

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

HSK 6 Chinese vocabulary list, part 19 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

服
fú to serve (in the military, a prison sentence etc) / to obey / dress / to take (medicine) / to admire / to wear / to put on (clothes) / to convince / garment / to acclimatize / clothes / to be convinced (by an argument) / mourning clothes / to wear mourning clothes
fù classifier for medicine: dose

> 我每六小时要服一次药。
> Wǒ měi liù xiǎoshí yào fú yícì yào.
> I have to take my medicine every six hours.

保健
bǎojiàn health protection / health care / to maintain in good health

> 他退休后很重视保健。
> Tā tuìxiū hòu hěn zhòngshì bǎojiàn.
> He has taken health care seriously since he retired.

图像 圖像
túxiàng image / picture / graphic

> 图像突然不动了，怎么办?
> Túxiàng tūrán bú dòngle, zěnmebàn?
> The picture suddenly froze. What should I do?

转动 轉動
zhuàndòng to rotate (about an axis) / to revolve / to turn / to move in a circle / to gyrate
zhuǎndòng to turn sth around / to swivel

> 他转动钥匙。
> Tā zhuǎndòng yàoshi.
> He turned the key.

预定 預定
yùdìng to arrange in advance

> 你预定好酒店了吗?
> Nǐ yùdìng hǎo jiǔdiàn le ma?
> Have you booked the hotel yet?

接连 接連
jiēlián on end / in a row / in succession

> 她接连问了我三个问题。
> Tā jiēlián wèn le wǒ sān gè wèntí.
> She asked me three questions in a row.

青春
qīngchūn youth / youthfulness

> 青春只有一次。
> Qīngchūn zhǐyǒu yícì.
> Youth comes but once in life.

对应 對應
duìyìng to correspond (to) / to be equivalent to / to be a counterpart to

> 每个学生对应一个座位号。
> Měige xuésheng duìyìng yí gè zuòwèi hào.
> Each student corresponds to one seat number.

称呼 稱呼
chēnghu to call / to address as / form of address / appellation

> 你是怎么称呼你父亲的呢?
> Nǐ shì zěnme chēnghu nǐ fùqīn de ne?
> What do you call your father?

原先
yuánxiān originally / original / former

> 原先的老师已经搬到别的城市了。
> Yuánxiān de lǎoshī yǐjīng bān dào biéde chéngshì le.
> The former teacher has already moved to another city.

剧烈 劇烈
jùliè violent / acute / severe / fierce

> 饭后不要做剧烈运动。
> Fàn hòu búyào zuò jùliè yùndòng.
> Don't do vigorous exercise after a meal.

欢乐 歡樂
huānlè gaiety / gladness / glee / merriment / pleasure / happy / joyous / gay

> 你给大家带来了欢乐。
> Nǐ gěi dàjiā dàiláile huānlè.
> You brought everyone joy.

招收
zhāoshōu to hire / to recruit

> 饭店想招收两个服务员。
> Fàndiàn xiǎng zhāoshōu liǎng gè fúwùyuán.
> The restaurant wants to hire two waiters.

激励 激勵
jīlì to encourage / to urge / motivation / incentive

> 老师的话激励了我。
> Lǎoshī de huà jīlìle wǒ.
> What the teacher said encouraged me.

山顶 山頂
shāndǐng hilltop

> 山顶被雪覆盖了。
> Shāndǐng bèi xuě fùgàile.
> The top of the mountain is covered in snow.

赔偿 賠償
péicháng to compensate

> 你需要赔偿他损失的钱。
> Nǐ xūyào péicháng tā sǔnshī de qián.
> You must compensate him for the money he lost.

不曾
bùcéng hasn't yet / hasn't ever

> 他到现在还不曾回信。
> Tā dào xiànzài hái bùcéng huíxìn.
> He still hasn't replied to the letter.

白领 白領
báilǐng white-collar / white-collar worker

> 你是白领，还是蓝领?
> Nǐ shì báilǐng, háishi lánlǐng?
> Are you a white-collar or a blue-collar worker?

不已
bùyǐ endlessly / incessantly

> 我激动不已。
> Wǒ jīdòng bùyǐ.
> I'm thrilled.

强迫 強迫
qiǎngpò to compel / to force

> 他强迫她坐下。
> Tā qiǎngpò tā zuòxia.
> He forced her to sit down.

家属 家屬
jiāshǔ family member / dependent

> 他带着家属搬到了新的城市工作。
> Tā dàizhe jiāshǔ bān dàole xīn de chéngshì gōngzuò.
> He moved to a new city for work with his dependents.

影子
yǐngzi shadow / reflection / hint / indication / influence

> 他怕自己的影子。
> Tā pà zìjǐ de yǐngzi.
> He is afraid of his own shadow.

书籍 書籍
shūjí books / works

> 他有很多历史书籍。
> Tā yǒu hěn duō lìshǐ shūjí.
> He has a lot of books on history.

主流
zhǔliú main stream (of a river) / fig. the essential point / main viewpoint of a matter / mainstream (culture etc)

> 长江的主流经过很多城市。
> Cháng Jiāng de zhǔliú jīngguò hěn duō chéngshì.
> The main stream of the Yangtze River passes through many cities.

淘汰
táotài to wash out / to cull / to weed out / to eliminate / to die out / to phase out

> 哪个队今天会被淘汰?
> Nǎge duì jīntiān huì bèi táotài?
> Which team will be eliminated today?

相差
xiāngchà to differ

> 北京和东京相差一小时。
> Běijīng hé Dōngjīng xiāngchà yì xiǎoshí.
> Beijing and Tokyo are one hour apart.

绿化 綠化
lǜhuà to make green with plants / to reforest / Islamization

> 马路两边的绿化真漂亮!
> Mǎlù liǎngbian de lǜhuà zhēn piàoliang!
> The plantings along both sides of the road are really beautiful!

肿 腫
zhǒng swollen / to swell / swelling

> 我的手和脚都肿了。
> Wǒ de shǒu hé jiǎo dōu zhǒng le.
> My hands and legs are swollen.

进化 進化
jìnhuà to evolve (biologically, technologically etc) / evolution

> 动物为什么会进化?
> Dòngwù wèishénme huì jìnhuà?
> Why do animals evolve?

国情 國情
guóqíng the characteristics and circumstances particular to a country / current state of a country

> 每个国家的国情都不一样。
> Měige guójiā de guóqíng dōu bù yíyàng.
> Every country has its own particular national conditions.

伤亡 傷亡
shāngwáng casualties / injuries and deaths

> 事故发生后，伤亡情况怎么样了?
> Shìgù fāshēng hòu, shāngwáng qíngkuàng zěnmeyàng le?
> After the accident, what is the casualty situation?

哇
wā sound of a child's crying / Wow! / sound of vomiting
wa replaces 啊[a5] when following the vowel "u" or "ao"
guī to sing / song
huá to be choked / blocked up

> 哇，你很幸运的!
> Wā, nǐ hěn xìngyùn de!
> Wow, you're so lucky!

悲剧 悲劇
bēijù tragedy

> 这将是一个可怕的悲剧。
> Zhè jiāng shì yí gè kěpà de bēijù.
> This would be a terrible tragedy.

时尚 時尚

shíshàng fashion / fad / fashionable

> 她很了解最新的时尚趋势。
> Tā hěn liǎojiě zuìxīn de shíshàng qūshì.
> She knows a lot about the latest fashions.

诸多 諸多

zhūduō a good deal, a lot of

> 因为诸多原因，会议推迟了。
> Yīnwèi zhūduō yuányīn, huìyì tuīchíle.
> For a number of reasons, the meeting was postponed.

灾 災

zāi disaster / calamity

> 这场灾来得太突然了。
> Zhè chǎng zāi láide tài tūrán le.
> This disaster came too suddenly.

运营 運營

yùnyíng to be in operation / to do business / to be in service / operation / service

> 她运营着一家小网店。
> Tā yùnyíngzhe yìjiā xiǎo wǎngdiàn.
> She runs a small online shop.

幻想

huànxiǎng an illusion / a fantasy / to fantasize / to imagine

> 应该是你的幻想吧。
> Yīnggāi shì nǐ de huànxiǎng ba.
> It must be your imagination.

清理

qīnglǐ to clear up / to tidy up / to dispose of

> 我清理了桌子。
> Wǒ qīnglǐle zhuōzi.
> I cleared the table.

后人 後人

hòurén later generation

> 他写了很多书留给后人。
> Tā xiěle hěn duō shū liúgěi hòurén.
> He wrote many books to leave for later generations.

专科 專科

zhuānkē specialized subject / branch (of medicine) / specialized training school

> 医生建议我去看皮肤专科。
> Yīshēng jiànyì wǒ qù kàn pífū zhuānkē.
> The doctor suggested I see a dermatology specialist.

大吃一惊 大吃一驚

dàchīyījīng astounded / flabbergasted / taken aback

> 这让我大吃一惊。
> Zhè ràng wǒ dàchī-yìjīng.
> This has shocked me.

一同

yītóng together

> 两家人一同去海边玩。
> Liǎng jiā rén yìtóng qù hǎibiān wán.
> The two families went to the seaside together.

一贯 一貫

yīguàn consistent / constant / from start to finish / all along / persistent

> 他对这件事的态度一贯很认真。
> Tā duì zhè jiàn shì de tàidu yíguàn hěn rènzhēn.
> His attitude toward this matter has always been serious.

温柔 溫柔

wēnróu gentle and soft / tender / sweet (commonly used to describe a girl or woman)

> 她温柔地唱了。
> Tā wēnróu de chàngle.
> She sang softly.

灾难 災難

zāinàn disaster / catastrophe

> 地震带来了灾难。
> Dìzhèn dàiláile zāinàn.
> The earthquake brought about disaster.

假设 假設

jiǎshè to suppose / to presume / to assume / supposing that ... / if / hypothesis / conjecture

> 假设得很大。
> Jiǎshè de hěn dà.
> That's a pretty big assumption.

气味 氣味

qìwèi odor / scent

> 这是什么气味?
> Zhè shì shénme qìwèi?
> What's this smell?

烫 燙

tàng to scald / to perm / to iron / to burn (by scalding) / to heat (sth) up in hot water / to blanch (cooking) / scalding hot

> 她烫了他的衬衫。
> Tā tàngle tā de chènshān.
> She ironed his shirts.

频道 頻道

píndào frequency / channel

> 欢迎收看本频道。
> Huānyíng shōukàn běn píndào.
> Welcome to the channel.