CHINESE BOOST

Natural resources and energy Chinese vocabulary list

89 words with pinyin, 繁體 and meanings, 74 of them with an example sentence.
Every word here links to its entry on the site.

Parts 1 2 3 4

Natural resources and energy 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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Elementary (HSK 1-3)

水

shuǐ water / (after a name) ... River / to swim (used mostly in 會水|会水[hui4 shui3] and 水性[shui3 xing4]) / Shui ethnic group / additional cost / extra income / lacking in substance / shoddy / classifier for washings of a garment / surname Shui

> 他要了水喝。
> Tā yàole shuǐ hē.
> He asked for a drink of water.

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.

Intermediate (HSK 4-6)

节约 節約

jiéyuē to economize / to conserve (resources) / economy / frugal

> 请节约用电。
> Qǐng jiéyuē yòng diàn.
> Please save electricity.

浪费 浪費

làngfèi to waste / to squander

> 你在浪费水。
> Nǐ zài làngfèi shuǐ.
> You're wasting water.

森林

sēnlín forest

> 森林里下雨了。
> Sēnlín lǐ xiàyǔle.
> It had rained in the forest.

资源 資源

zīyuán natural resource (such as water or minerals) / resource (such as manpower or tourism)

> 地球上的资源是有限的。
> Dìqiú shàng de zīyuán shì yǒuxiàn de.
> The resources on Earth are limited.

开发 開發

kāifā to exploit (a resource) / to open up (for development) / to develop

> 政府打算开发这片山区。
> Zhèngfǔ dǎsuàn kāifā zhè piàn shānqū.
> The government plans to develop this mountain area.

珍惜

zhēnxī to treasure / to value / to cherish

> 她很珍惜爷爷送的手表。
> Tā hěn zhēnxī yéye sòng de shǒubiǎo.
> She treasures the watch her grandfather gave her.

土地

tǔdì land / soil / territory
tǔdi local god / genius loci

> 河边的土地特别肥沃。
> Hébiān de tǔdì tèbié féiwò.
> The land by the river is especially fertile.

汽油

qìyóu gasoline

> 汽油的价格又涨了。
> Qìyóu de jiàgé yòu zhǎngle.
> The price of gasoline has gone up again.

黄金 黃金

huángjīn gold / golden (opportunity) / prime (time)

> 银行里可以买黄金吗?
> Yínháng lǐ kěyǐ mǎi huángjīn ma?
> Can you buy gold at the bank?

能源

néngyuán energy sources / energy

> 太阳能是可再生的能源。
> Tàiyángnéng shì kězàishēng de néngyuán.
> Solar power is a renewable source of energy.

石油

shíyóu oil / petroleum

> 我们国家不缺石油。
> Wǒmen guójiā bù quē shíyóu.
> We are not short of oil in this country.

金属 金屬
jīnshǔ metal

> 铜和银都是金属。
> Tóng hé yín dōu shì jīnshǔ.
> Copper and silver are both metals.

太阳能 太陽能
tàiyángnéng solar energy

> 太阳能有益于环保。
> Tàiyángnéng yǒuyì yú huánbǎo.
> Solar power is environmentally friendly.

燃料
ránliào fuel

> 船上的燃料还够用吗?
> Chuán shàng de ránliào hái gòuyòng ma?
> Is there still enough fuel on the ship?

天然气 天然氣
tiānránqì natural gas

> 天然气的价格上升。
> Tiānránqì de jiàgé shàngshēng.
> The price of gas is rising.

可再生
kězàishēng (of energy, natural resources etc) renewable

> 太阳能是可再生的能源。
> Tàiyángnéng shì kězàishēng de néngyuán.
> Solar power is a renewable source of energy.

储存 儲存
chǔcún stockpile / to store / to stockpile / storage

> 这些照片都储存在我的手机里。
> Zhèxiē zhàopiān dōu chǔcún zài wǒ de shǒujī lǐ.
> These photos are all stored on my phone.

短缺
duǎnquē shortage

> 最近的咖啡短缺带来了许多问题。
> Zuìjìn de kāfēi duǎnquē dàiláile xǔduō wèntí.
> The recent shortage of coffee has given rise to a lot of problems.

风力 風力
fēnglì wind force / wind power

> 今天的风力有六级。
> Jīntiān de fēnglì yǒu liù jí.
> The wind force today is level six.

水力
shuǐlì hydraulic power

> 水力比烧煤干净多了。
> Shuǐlì bǐ shāoméi gānjìng duō le.
> Hydropower is much cleaner than burning coal.

电力 電力
diànlì electrical power / electricity

> 我父亲在电力公司工作。
> Wǒ fùqīn zài diànlì gōngsī gōngzuò.
> My father works for a power company.

发电 發電
fādiàn to generate electricity / to send a telegram

> 风车转起来就能发电。
> Fēngchē zhuàn qǐlai jiù néng fādiàn.
> Once the wind turbine spins, it can generate electricity.

新能源
xīnnéngyuán new energy / alternative energy (energy from nontraditional sources, such as solar, wind, nuclear and hydrogen energy)

> 我打算买一辆新能源汽车。
> Wǒ dǎsuàn mǎi yí liàng xīnnéngyuán qìchē.
> I plan to buy a new energy vehicle.

水库 水庫
shuǐkù reservoir

> 水库的水快满了。
> Shuǐkù de shuǐ kuài mǎnle.
> The reservoir is almost full.

节能 節能
jiénéng to conserve energy / to minimize energy consumption

> 这辆车既环保又节能。
> Zhè liàng chē jì huánbǎo yòu jiénéng.
> This car is both eco-friendly and energy-saving.

铜 銅
tóng copper (chemistry)

> 铜和银都是金属。
> Tóng hé yín dōu shì jīnshǔ.
> Copper and silver are both metals.

煤
méi coal

> 煤并不一定都是黑的。
> Méi bìng bù yídìng dū shì hēi de.
> Coal is not always black.

木材
mùcái wood

> 他们要发送木材给我们。
> Tāmen yào fāsòng mùcái gěi wǒmen.
> They will send us lumber.

井
jǐng a well / orderly / neat / Jing, one of the 28 constellations of Chinese astronomy / surname Jing

> 他终于到了绝望之井。
> Tā zhōngyú dàole juéwàng zhī jǐng.
> At last, he arrived at the Well of Despair.

自来水 自來水
zìláishuǐ running water / tap water

> 山上的村子还没有自来水。
> Shānshàng de cūnzi hái méiyǒu zìláishuǐ.
> The village up in the mountains still has no running water.

Advanced (HSK 7-9)

煤炭
méitàn coal

> 货船在码头卸载煤炭。
> Huòchuán zài mǎtou xièzài méitàn.
> The cargo ship is unloading coal at the dock.

矿 礦
kuàng mineral deposit / ore deposit / ore / a mine

> 山里发现了一座大矿。
> Shān lǐ fāxiànle yí zuò dà kuàng.
> A large ore deposit was discovered in the mountains.

储备 儲備
chǔbèi to store up / reserves

> 国家的粮食储备很充足。
> Guójiā de liángshi chǔbèi hěn chōngzú.
> The country's grain reserves are ample.

开采 開採
kāicǎi to extract (ore or other resource from a mine) / to exploit / to mine

> 开采矿产会影响环境吗?
> Kāicǎi kuàngchǎn huì yǐngxiǎng huánjìng ma?
> Does mining minerals affect the environment?

矿产 礦產
kuàngchǎn minerals

> 开采矿产会影响环境吗?
> Kāicǎi kuàngchǎn huì yǐngxiǎng huánjìng ma?
> Does mining minerals affect the environment?

枯竭
kūjié used up / dried up / exhausted (of resources)

> 我灵感枯竭了。
> Wǒ línggǎn kūjiéle.
> My inspiration has run dry.

耕地
gēngdì arable land / to plow land

> 爷爷每天早上去田里耕地。
> Yéye měitiān zǎoshang qù tiánlǐ gēngdì.
> My grandfather goes to the fields to plow every morning.

核能
hénéng nuclear energy

> 有些人担心核能不够安全。
> Yǒuxiē rén dānxīn hénéng búgòu ānquán.
> Some people worry that nuclear energy isn't safe enough.

水资源 水資源
shuǐzīyuán water resource

风能 風能
fēngnéng wind power

> 风能不会污染空气，对吗?
> Fēngnéng búhuì wūrǎn kōngqì, duì ma?
> Wind power doesn't pollute the air, right?

地热 地熱
dìrè geothermal heat

> 冬天，这个村子靠地热供暖。
> Dōngtiān, zhège cūnzi kào dìrè gōngnuǎn.
> In winter, this village relies on geothermal heat for heating.

生物质能 生物質能
shēngwùzhìnéng biomass

光伏
guāngfú photovoltaic (e.g. cell)

化石燃料
huàshíránliào fossil fuel

> 化石燃料是不可再生的。
> Huàshíránliào shì bùkě zàishēng de.
> Fossil fuels are not renewable.

铁矿 鐵礦
tiěkuàng iron ore / iron ore mine

> 我叔叔在一个铁矿工作。
> Wǒ shūshu zài yí gè tiěkuàng gōngzuò.
> My uncle works at an iron ore mine.

煤矿 煤礦
méikuàng coal mine / coal seam

> 煤矿里的工人很辛苦。
> Méikuàng lǐ de gōngrén hěn xīnkǔ.
> The workers in the coal mine work very hard.

矿藏 礦藏
kuàngcáng mineral resources

> 保护矿藏是政府的责任。
> Bǎohù kuàngcáng shì zhèngfǔ de zérèn.
> Protecting mineral resources is the government's responsibility.

矿石 礦石
kuàngshí ore

稀土
xītǔ rare earth (chemistry)

> 那家工厂正在加工稀土。
> Nà jiā gōngchǎng zhèngzài jiāgōng xītǔ.
> That factory is processing rare earths right now.

储量 儲量
chǔliàng remaining quantity / reserves (of natural resources, oil etc)

> 这个国家的石油储量很大。
> Zhège guójiā de shíyóu chǔliàng hěn dà.
> This country has huge oil reserves.

淡水
dànshuǐ freshwater / Tamsui or Danshui, district of New Taipei City 新北市[Xin1 bei3 shi4], Taiwan

> 船上的淡水够喝几天?
> Chuán shàng de dànshuǐ gòu hē jǐtiān?
> How many days will the freshwater on the boat last?

地下水
dìxiàshuǐ groundwater

> 地下水越来越少了。
> Dìxiàshuǐ yuèláiyuè shǎole.
> There is less and less groundwater.

水源
shuǐyuán water source / water supply / headwaters of a river

> 他们为水源起了争端。
> Tāmen wèi shuǐyuán qǐle zhēngduān.
> They came into conflict over the water source.

灌溉
guàngài to irrigate

> 这条河用来灌溉农田。
> Zhè tiáo hé yònglái guàngài nóngtián.
> This river is used to irrigate farmland.

土地资源 土地資源
tǔdìzīyuán land resources

开垦 開墾
kāikěn to clear a wild area for cultivation / to put under the plow

> 农民在山脚下开垦荒地。
> Nóngmín zài shān jiǎoxià kāikěn huāngdì.
> The farmers are clearing wasteland at the foot of the mountain.

植被
zhíbèi vegetation / plant cover

输电 輸電
shūdiàn electricity transmission / to transmit electricity

> 输电线路被大风吹断了。
> Shūdiàn xiànlù bèi dàfēngchuī duànle.
> The power transmission lines were blown down by the strong wind.

能耗
nénghào energy consumption

> 工厂想办法降低能耗。
> Gōngchǎng xiǎng bànfǎ jiàngdī nénghào.
> The factory is finding ways to reduce its energy consumption.

原油
yuányóu crude oil

> 工厂把原油炼成汽油。
> Gōngchǎng bǎ yuányóu liàn chéng qìyóu.
> The factory refines crude oil into gasoline.

铁 鐵
tiě iron (metal) / surname Tie / hard / strong / violent / unshakeable / determined / close / tight (slang) / arms / weapons

> 黄金比铁重。
> Huángjīn bǐ tiě zhòng.
> Gold is heavier than iron.

国土 國土
guótǔ country's territory / national land

> 哪个国家的国土面积最大?
> Nǎge guójiā de guótǔ miànjī zuì dà?
> Which country has the largest territory?

水利
shuǐlì water conservancy / irrigation works

> 这一带的水利修得很好。
> Zhè yídài de shuǐlì xiū de hěn hǎo.
> The irrigation works in this area are very well built.

水电站 水電站
shuǐdiànzhàn hydroelectric power plant

> 河上新建了一座水电站。
> Hé shàng xīnjiàn le yí zuò shuǐdiànzhàn.
> A new hydropower station has been built on the river.

水电 水電
shuǐdiàn hydroelectric power / plumbing and electricity

> 水电比烧煤干净多了。
> Shuǐdiàn bǐ shāoméi gānjìng duō le.
> Hydropower is much cleaner than burning coal.

油田
yóutián oil field

> 油田附近的空气不太好。
> Yóutián fùjìn de kōngqì bútàihǎo.
> The air near the oil field is not very good.

勘探
kāntàn to explore / to survey / to prospect (for oil etc) / prospecting

> 国家正在勘探海底的矿藏。
> Guójiā zhèngzài kāntàn hǎidǐ de kuàngcáng.
> The country is surveying the mineral resources on the seabed.

核电站 核電站
hédiànzhàn nuclear power plant

> 附近新建了一座核电站。
> Fùjìn xīnjiàn le yí zuò hédiànzhàn.
> A new nuclear power plant has been built nearby.

柴油
cháiyóu diesel fuel

> 这辆卡车加的是柴油。
> Zhè liàng kǎchē jiā de shì cháiyóu.
> This truck runs on diesel.

采矿 採礦
cǎikuàng mining

> 采矿工作又累又危险。
> Cǎikuàng gōngzuò yòu lèi yòu wēixiǎn.
> Mining work is both tiring and dangerous.

炭
tàn coal / wood charcoal

> 炭快烧完了，再加点吧。
> Tàn kuài shāo wánle, zài jiādiǎn ba.
> The charcoal is almost burned out, so add some more.

煤气 煤氣
méiqì coal gas / gas (fuel)

> 把煤气关了！
> Bǎ méiqì guānle!
> Turn off the gas.

燃油
rányóu fuel oil

> 燃油表坏了。
> Rányóu biǎo huàile.
> The fuel gauge is broken.

燃气 燃氣
ránqì fuel gas (coal gas, natural gas, methane etc)

> 做完饭记得关燃气。
> Zuò wán fàn jìde guān ránqì.
> Remember to turn off the gas after cooking.

地热能 地熱能
dìrènéng geothermal energy

> 请你介绍一下地热能的好处。
> Qǐng nǐ jièshào yíxià dìrènéng de hǎochù.
> Please tell us about the benefits of geothermal energy.

能源危机 能源危機
néngyuánwēijī energy crisis

> 太阳能能解决能源危机吗？
> Tàiyángnéng néng jiějué néngyuánwēijī ma?
> Can solar power solve the energy crisis?

矿产资源 礦產資源
kuàngchǎnzīyuán mineral resources

> 矿产资源用完以后就不能再生了。
> Kuàngchǎnzīyuán yòng wán yǐhòu jiù bùnéng zàishēngle.
> Once mineral resources are used up, they can't be renewed.

Outside HSK

页岩气 頁岩氣
yèyánqì shale gas

可燃冰
kěránbīng clathrate hydrates

铀 鈾
yóu uranium (chemistry)

锂 鋰
lǐ lithium (chemistry)

潮汐能
cháoxīnéng tidal power / tidal energy

储能 儲能
chǔnéng to store energy (esp. in batteries, fuel cells etc)

退耕还林 退耕還林
tuìgēnghuánlín restoring agricultural land to forest

荒漠化
huāngmòhuà desertification

太阳能板 太陽能板
tàiyángnéngbǎn solar panel

生物燃料
shēngwùránliào biofuel

> 生物燃料比汽油更环保吗？
> Shēngwùránliào bǐ qìyóu gèng huánbǎo ma?
> Is biofuel more environmentally friendly than gasoline?