CHINESE BOOST

# Population Chinese vocabulary list

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

Parts 1 2 3 4

Population 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)

### 出国 出國

chūguó to go abroad / to leave the country

> 我出国留学。
> Wǒ chūguó liúxué.
> I study abroad.

### 出生

chūshēng to be born

> 她去年出生。
> Tā qùnián chūshēng.
> She was born last year.

### 老人

lǎorén old man or woman / the elderly / one's aged parents or grandparents

> 老人坐了下来。
> Lǎorén zuòle xiàlai.
> The old man sat down.

### 城市

chéngshì city / town

> 我想住在城市。
> Wǒ xiǎng zhù zài chéngshì.
> I want to live in the city.

## Intermediate (HSK 4-6)

### 增加

zēngjiā to raise / to increase

> 我增加了体重。
> Wǒ zēngjiāle tǐzhòng.
> I've gained weight.

### 减少 減少

jiǎnshǎo to lessen / to decrease / to reduce / to lower

> 米的产量减少了。
> Mǐ de chǎnliàng jiǎnshǎole.
> Production of rice has decreased.

### 农村 農村

nóngcūn rural area / village

> 农村也要工业化吗?
> Nóngcūn yě yào gōngyèhuà ma?
> Do rural areas need to industrialize too?

### 人数 人數

rénshù number of people

> 人数不够啊!
> Rénshù búgòu a!
> There aren't enough people!

### 年龄 年齡

niánlíng age

> 你的年龄是多少?
> Nǐ de niánlíng shì duōshǎo?
> How old are you?

### 百分之

bǎifēnzhī percent

> 衣服便宜了百分之二十。
> Yīfu piányile bǎifēnzhī èrshí.
> The clothes are twenty percent cheaper.

### 人口

rénkǒu population / inhabitants

> 人口正在增长。
> Rénkǒu zhèngzài zēngzhǎng.
> The population is growing.

### 居民

jūmín resident / inhabitant

> 居民走后，房子就空了。
> Jūmín zǒu hòu, fángzi jiù kōng le.
> After the residents leave, the house is empty.

### 人群

rénqún crowd

> 我在人群中看见了她。
> Wǒ zài rénqún zhōng kànjiànle tā.
> I caught sight of her in the crowd.

### 比例

bǐlì proportion / scale

> 我们班男生和女生的比例差不多。
> Wǒmen bān nánshēng hé nǚshēng de bǐlì chàbuduō.
> The proportion of boys to girls in our class is about equal.

## 统计 統計
tǒngjì statistics / to count / to add up

> 统计显示，人口在慢慢增加。
> Tǒngjì xiǎnshì, rénkǒu zài mànmàn zēngjiā.
> Statistics show that the population is slowly increasing.

## 数据 數據
shùjù data

> 这个数据一点也不准确。
> Zhège shùjù yìdiǎn yě bù zhǔnquè.
> This data isn't accurate at all.

## 移民
yímín to immigrate / to migrate / emigrant / immigrant

> 许多移民改了名字。
> Xǔduō yímín gǎile míngzi.
> Many of the immigrants changed their names.

## 流动 流動
liúdòng to flow / to circulate / to move about / mobile / (of assets) liquid

> 河水慢慢地向东流动。
> Héshuǐ mànmàn de xiàngdōng liúdòng.
> The river water flows slowly to the east.

## 密度
mìdù density / concentration

> 水的密度比油大。
> Shuǐ de mìdù bǐ yóu dà.
> Water is denser than oil.

## 劳动力 勞動力
láodònglì labor force / manpower

> 工地上的劳动力不够了。
> Gōngdì shàng de láodònglì búgòule.
> There isn't enough manpower at the construction site.

## 养老 養老
yǎnglǎo to provide for the elderly (family members) / to enjoy a life in retirement

> 养老是社会的一个大课题。
> Yǎnglǎo shì shèhuì de yí gè dà kètí.
> Caring for the elderly is a big problem for society.

## 寿命 壽命
shòumìng life span / life expectancy / lifetime (of a machine)

> 蝴蝶的寿命短。
> Húdié de shòumìng duǎn.
> The life span of a butterfly is short.

## 人均
rénjūn per capita / averaged per person

> 人均用水量每年都在下降。
> Rénjūn yòng shuǐliàng měinián dōu zài xiàjiàng.
> Water use per person falls every year.

### Advanced (HSK 7-9)

## 独生子女 獨生子女
dúshēngzǐnǚ an only child

> 你是独生子女吗？
> Nǐ shì dúshēngzǐnǚ ma?
> Are you an only child?

## 迁移 遷移
qiānyí to migrate / to move

> 燕子在迁移。
> Yànzi zài qiānyí.
> The swallows are migrating.

## 人口普查
rénkǒupǔchá census

## 流动人口 流動人口
liúdòngrénkǒu floating population / transient population

> 这座城市的流动人口越来越多。
> Zhè zuò chéngshì de liúdòngrénkǒu yuèláiyuè duō.
> This city's floating population keeps growing.

## 户口 戶口
hùkǒu population (counted as number of households for census or taxation) / registered residence / residence permit / bank account

> 在这儿上学要有本地户口吗？
> Zài zhèr shàngxué yào yǒu běndì hùkǒu ma?
> Do you need a local household registration to attend school here?

## 老龄化 老齡化
lǎolínghuà aging (population)

## 老龄 老齡
lǎolíng old age / aging / aged / geriatric / the aged

## 出生率
chūshēnglǜ birth rate

> 出生率这几年一直下降。
> Chūshēnglǜ zhè jǐnián yìzhí xiàjiàng.
> The birth rate has kept falling in recent years.

## 死亡率
sǐwánglǜ mortality rate

> 新药降低了死亡率。
> Xīnyào jiàngdīle sǐwánglǜ.
> The new drug has lowered the mortality rate.

## 生育
shēngyù to give birth to / to bear / fertility

> 她三十岁时生育了女儿。
> Tā sānshí suì shí shēngyùle nǚ'ér.
> She gave birth to her daughter when she was thirty.

## 生育率
shēngyùlǜ birth rate

> 为什么现在的生育率这么低？
> Wèishénme xiànzài de shēngyùlǜ zhème dī?
> Why is the fertility rate so low these days?

## 计划生育 計劃生育
jìhuàshēngyù family planning

> 中国曾经长期实行计划生育政策。
> Zhōngguó céngjīng chángqī shíxíng jìhuàshēngyù zhèngcè.
> China implemented a family planning policy for a long time.

## 人口密度
rénkǒumìdù population density

> 农村的人口密度一般比较低。
> Nóngcūn de rénkǒumìdù yìbān bǐjiào dī.
> Population density in the countryside is generally low.

## 抚养 撫養
fǔyǎng to foster / to bring up / to raise

> 他要抚养一大家人。
> Tā yào fǔyǎng yí dàjiā rén.
> He has a large family to support.

## 赡养 贍養
shànyǎng to support / to provide support for / to maintain

> 他每月寄钱赡养母亲。
> Tā měiyuè jì qián shànyǎng mǔqīn.
> Every month he sends money to provide for his mother.

## 平均寿命 平均壽命
píngjūnshòumìng life expectancy

## 农民工 農民工
nóngmíngōng migrant worker (who moved from a rural area of China to a city to find work)

> 我叔叔以前是农民工。
> Wǒ shūshu yǐqián shì nóngmíngōng.
> My uncle used to be a migrant worker.

## 城镇化 城鎮化
chéngzhènhuà urbanization

> 城镇化让很多农民搬进了城里。
> Chéngzhènhuà ràng hěn duō nóngmín bān jìnle chénglǐ.
> Urbanisation has led many farmers to move into the cities.

## 总人口 總人口
zǒngrénkǒu total population

> 你知道世界总人口大概是多少吗?
> Nǐ zhīdào shìjiè zǒngrénkǒu dàgài shì duōshǎo ma?
> Do you know roughly what the world's total population is?

## 迁徙 遷徙
qiānxǐ to migrate / to move

> 每年秋天，大雁都会向南迁徙。
> Měinián qiūtiān, dàyàn dōu huì xiàng nán qiānxǐ.
> Every autumn, wild geese migrate south.

## 稠密
chóumì dense

> 森林里的树木非常稠密。
> Sēnlín lǐ de shùmù fēicháng chóumì.
> The trees in the forest are very dense.

## 老化
lǎohuà (of a person, population or material) to age / to become outdated

> 皮肤老化得快，要多防晒。
> Pífū lǎohuà de kuài, yào duō fángshài.
> Skin ages quickly, so use more sun protection.

## 高龄 高齡
gāolíng elderly

> 她九十高龄，还自己做饭。
> Tā jiǔshí gāolíng, hái zìjǐ zuòfàn.
> At the age of ninety, she still cooks for herself.

### Outside HSK

## 少子化
shǎozǐhuà declining birthrate (orthographic borrowing from Japanese 少子化 "shoushika")

> 专家说，少子化会影响经济。
> Zhuānjiā shuō, shǎozǐhuà huì yǐngxiǎng jīngjì.
> Experts say that the declining birthrate will affect the economy.

## 人口红利 人口紅利
rénkǒuhónglì demographic dividend

> 什么是人口红利?
> Shénme shì rénkǒuhónglì?
> What is the demographic dividend?

## 留守儿童 留守兒童
liúshǒu'értóng "left-behind children", rural children whose parents have to make a living as migrant workers in distant urban areas, but cannot afford to keep the family with them

> 这个村子里有很多留守儿童。
> Zhège cūnzi lǐ yǒu hěn duō liúshǒu'értóng.
> There are many left-behind children in this village.

## 适龄 適齡
shìlíng of age / of the appropriate age

## 负增长 負增長
fùzēngzhǎng negative growth / economic recession

> 人口连续三年负增长。
> Rénkǒu liánxù sān nián fùzēngzhǎng.
> The population has shrunk for three years in a row.

## 人才流失
réncáiliúshī brain drain / outflow of talent

> 小城市的人才流失很严重。
> Xiǎo chéngshì de réncáiliúshī hěn yánzhòng.
> Brain drain is serious in small cities.

## 婴儿潮 嬰兒潮
yīng'ércháo baby boom

> 那时候出现了婴儿潮。
> Nà shíhou chūxiànle yīng'ércháo.
> There was a baby boom back then.