

HSK 3 Chinese vocabulary list

489 words with pinyin, 繁體 and meanings, 485 of them with an example sentence. Every word here links to its entry on the site.

A B C D E F G H J K L M N P Q R S T W X Y Z

HSK 3 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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A

阿姨

āyí maternal aunt / step-mother / childcare worker / nursemaid / woman of similar age to one's parents (term of address used by child)

我阿姨有三个孩子。
Wǒ āyí yǒu sān gè hái zi.
My aunt has three children.

矮

ǎi short / low / inferior (to) / lower (than)

我妹妹比你矮。
Wǒ mèi mei bǐ nǐ ǎi.
My sister is shorter than you.

爱人 愛人

àiren spouse (PRC) / lover (non-PRC)

安静 安靜

ānjìng quiet / peaceful / calm

你该安静几天。
Nǐ gāi ānjìng jǐ tiān.
You must keep quiet for a few days.

安全

ānquán safe / secure / safety / security

你是安全的。
Nǐ shì ānquán de.
You're safe.

B

把

bǎ marks the object before the verb / to hold / for things with a handle

把钱给我。
Bǎ qián gěi wǒ.
Give me the money.

搬

bān to move (i.e. relocate oneself) / to move (sth relatively heavy or bulky) / to shift / to copy indiscriminately

我们搬了家。
Wǒ men bān le jiā.
We've moved.

班级 班級

bānjí class (group of students) / grade (in school)

新的班级怎么样?
Xīn de bānjí zěnmeyàng?
How is your new class?

搬家

bānjiā to move house / to relocate / to remove (sth)

我们去年搬家了。
Wǒ men qùnián bānjiā le.
We moved house last year.

办 辦

bàn to take care of (a matter) / to deal with (a task, procedure etc) / to organize (an event) / to establish / to set up / to manage / to run (an enterprise) / to handle / to investigate / to prosecute (a case or suspect) / office (as in 招辦|招办[zhao1 ban4], admissions office) (abbr. for 辦公室|办公室[ban4 gong1 shi4])

他明天要去使馆办签证。
Tā míngtiān yào qù shǐguǎn bàn qiānzhèng.
He is going to the embassy tomorrow to apply for a visa.

办法 辦法

bànfǎ way of handling sth / means / measure / (practical) solution to a problem

他没办法买车。
Tā méi bànfǎ mǎi chē.
He is unable to buy a car.

办公室 辦公室

bàngōngshì office / business premises

回办公室去。
Huí bàngōngshì qù.
Go back to the office.

半天

bàntiān half of the day / a long time / quite a while / midair

我等了半天，你怎么才来?
Wǒ děng le nǐ bàntiān, nǐ zěnméi cái lái?
I've been waiting for you for ages. Why are you only getting here now?

帮助 幫助

bāngzhù assistance / aid / to help / to assist

台湾能帮助。

Táiwān néng bāngzhù.

Taiwan can help.

饱 飽

bǎo to eat till full / satisfied

我吃得很饱。

Wǒ chī de hěn bǎo.

My stomach's full.

报纸 報紙

bàozhǐ newspaper / newsprint

我不看报纸。

Wǒ bú kàn bàozhǐ.

I don't read the newspapers.

北

běi north / to be defeated

鸟春天会往北飞。

Niǎo chūntiān huì wǎng běi fēi.

Birds fly north in the spring.

北方

běifāng north / the northern part a country / China north of the Yellow River

南方和北方的差异很大。

Nánfāng hé běifāng de chāyì hěn dà.

The north differs greatly from the south.

被

bèi quilt / to cover (with) / to suffer (a misfortune) / used to indicate passive voice (placed before the doer of the action like "by" in English passive-voice sentences, or, if the doer is not mentioned, before the verb) / (sarcastic or jocular) used to indicate that the following word should be regarded as being in air quotes (as in 被旅遊|被旅游[bei4 lu : 3 you2] to "go on a trip")

你被人爱着。

Nǐ bèi rén àizhe.

You are loved.

笔记 筆記

bǐjì to take down (in writing) / notes / a type of literature consisting mainly of short sketches

你应该做笔记。

Nǐ yīnggāi zuò bǐjì.

You should make notes.

笔记本 筆記本

bǐjìběn notebook (stationery) / laptop / notebook (abbr. for 筆記本電腦|笔记本电脑[bi3 ji4 ben3 dian4 nao3])

把笔记本给我。

Bǎ bǐjìběn gěi wǒ.

Give me the notebook.

比较 比較

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

以前比较好。

Yǐqián bǐjiào hǎo.

It was better in the old days.

比如

bǐrú for example / for instance / such as

附近有好玩的地方，比如公园。

Fùjìn yǒu hǎowán de dìfāng, bǐrú gōngyuán.

There are fun places nearby, such as the park.

比赛 比賽

bǐsài competition (sports etc) / match / to compete

他想参加比赛。

Tā xiǎng cānjiā bǐsài.

He would like to take part in the competition.

必须 必須

bìxū to have to / must / compulsory / necessarily

你必须去做。

Nǐ bìxū qù zuò.

You must do it.

变 變

biàn to change / to become different / to transform / to vary / rebellion

天气变阴了。

Tiānqì biàn yīnle.

The weather turned bad.

遍

biàn everywhere / all over / classifier for actions: one time

写好了要读两遍。

Xiě hǎole yào dú liǎng biàn.

Read it twice after writing it.

变成 變成

biànchéng to change into / to turn into / to become

变成了绿色。

Biànchéng le lǜsè.

It turned green.

变化 變化

biànhuà to change / to vary / change / variation

有些东西在变化。

Yǒuxiē dōngxi zài biànhuà.

Something is changing.

表演

biǎoyǎn play / show / performance / exhibition / to perform / to act / to demonstrate

她表演得真好。

Tā biǎoyǎn de zhēn hǎo.

Her performance is really good.

别的 別的

biéde else / other

我想吃别的。

Wǒ xiǎng chī biéde.

I want to eat something else.

别人 別人

biéren other people / others / other person

请让别人去做。

Qǐng ràng biéren qù zuò.

Please have someone else do it.

宾馆 賓館

bīnguǎn guesthouse / lodge / hotel

那是一家宾馆。

Nà shì yíjiā bīnguǎn.

That is a hotel.

冰

bīng ice / to chill sth / (of an object or substance) to feel cold / cold / unfriendly / methamphetamine

它冷得像冰一样。

Tā lěng de xiàng bīng yíyàng.

It's as cold as ice.

冰激凌

bīngjīlíng ice cream

我们没有冰激凌。

Wǒmen méiyǒu bīngjīlíng.

We don't have any ice.

冰箱

bīngxiāng refrigerator / icebox

他们卖了冰箱。

Tāmen mǎile bīngxiāng.

They sold a refrigerator.

病人

bìng rén sick person / patient / invalid

医生检查了病人。

Yīshēng jiǎnchá le bìng rén.

The doctor examined the patients.

不但

bùdàn not only (... but also ...)

她不但漂亮，而且聪明。

Tā búdàn piàoliang, érqiě cōngmíng.

She is as clever as she is beautiful.

不见 不見

bùjiàn not to see / not to meet / to have disappeared / to be missing

很久不见了！

Hěnjiǔ bújiànle!

Long time no see!

不久

bùjiǔ not long (after) / before too long / soon / soon after

他们刚结婚不久。

Tāmen gāng jiéhūn bùjiǔ.

They got married recently.

不同

bùtóng different / distinct / not the same / not alike

每个人都是不同的。

Měigè rén dōu shì bùtóng de.

Each individual is different.

不行

bùxíng won't do / be out of the question / be no good / not work / not be capable

他要不行了。

Tā yào bùxíng le.

He's on his last legs.

不用

bùyòng need not

不用接我。

Bùyòng jiē wǒ.

There's no need to come and meet me.

C

才

cái ability / talent / sb of a certain type / a capable individual / then and only then / just now / (before an expression of quantity) only / (emphatic, esp. in contrast or correction) really / actually

我才下班。

Wǒ cái xiàbān.

I just got off work.

菜单 菜單

càidān menu

请给我菜单。

Qǐng gěi wǒ càidān.

Please show me the menu.

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?

草

cǎo grass / straw / manuscript / draft (of a document) / careless / rough

她给花园除了草。

Tā gěi huāyuán chúle cǎo.

She weeded the garden.

草地

cǎodì lawn / meadow / sod / turf

从草地里出来。

Cóng cǎodì lǐ chūlái.

Stay off the grass.

层 層

céng to pile on top of one another / layer / stratum / floor (of a building) / story / sheaf / classifier for layers

这栋建筑物有七层楼高。

Zhè dòng jiànzhùwù yǒu qī céng lóu gāo.

The building is seven stories high.

查

chá to research / to check / to investigate / to examine / to refer to / to look up (e.g. a word in a dictionary)

zhā surname Zha

记得查字典！

Jìde chá zìdiǎn!

Remember to use the dictionary!

差

chà different / wrong / mistaken / to fall short / to lack / not up to standard / inferior

chā difference / discrepancy / difference (amount remaining after a subtraction) / a little / somewhat / slightly

chāi to send (on an errand) / person sent on such an errand / job / official post

他们差六岁。

Tāmen chà liù suì.

The difference in their ages is six years.

差不多

chàbùduō almost / nearly / more or less / about the same / good enough / not bad

差不多六点了。

Chàbùduō liù diǎn le.

It's almost six o'clock.

尝 嘗

cháng to taste / to try (food) / to experience / ever / once

你要尝尝吗？

Nǐ yào cháng cháng ma?

Would you like to try it?

常

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

我们不常做。

Wǒmen bù cháng zuò.

We don't do it very often.

常常

chángcháng frequently / often

她常常感冒。

Tā chángcháng gǎnmào.

She caught colds often.

常见 常見

chángjiàn commonly seen / common / to see sth frequently

你常见到她吗？

Nǐ chángjiàn dào tā ma?

Do you see her often?

常用

chángyòng in common usage

这是一个很常用的词。

Zhè shì yí gè hěn chángyòng de cí.

This is a very commonly used word.

衬衫 襯衫

chènshān shirt / blouse

你的衬衫脏了。

Nǐ de chènshān zāngle.

Your shirt is stained.

成绩 成績

chéngjì achievement / performance records / grades

你成绩比我好。

Nǐ chéngjì bǐ wǒ hǎo.

Your grades are better than mine.

城市

chéngshì city / town

我想住在城市。

Wǒ xiǎng zhù zài chéngshì.

I want to live in the city.

迟到 遲到

chídào to arrive late

你总是迟到。

Nǐ zǒngshì chídào.

You are always late.

出发 出發

chūfā to set off / to start (on a journey)

我们后天出发。

Wǒmen hòutiān chūfā.

We're leaving the day after tomorrow.

出生

chūshēng to be born

她去年出生。

Tā qùnián chūshēng.

She was born last year.

出院

chūyuàn to leave hospital / to be discharged from hospital

你妈妈什么时候出院？

Nǐ māma shénme shíhou chūyuàn?

When is your mom leaving the hospital?

初中

chūzhōng junior high school (abbr. for 初級中學|初级中学 [chu1 ji2 zhong1 xue2])

你的初中离家远不远？

Nǐ de chūzhōng líjiā yuǎn bù yuǎn?

Is your junior high school far from home?

除了

chúle apart from / besides / in addition to (used to exclude, as in 除了他, 誰也沒來|除了他, 谁也没来 [chu2 le5 tā1, shéi2 yé3 méi2 lái2] "apart from him, nobody came", or to include, as in 除了英語, 他也會法語|除了英语, 他也会法语 [chu2 le5 Yīng1 yǔ3, tā1 yé3 huì4 fǎ3 yǔ3] "in addition to English, he also knows French") / (used to introduce one of two habitual alternatives in the pattern 除了 [chu2 le5] + A + 就是 [jiù4 shì4] + B, "either A or B")

她给花园除了草。

Tā gěi huāyuán chúle cǎo.

She weeded the garden.

船

chuán boat / vessel / ship

他买我的船。

Tā mǎi wǒ de chuán.

He's buying my boat.

春天

chūntiān spring (season)

春天在哪里？

Chūntiān zài nǎlǐ?

Where is spring?

词典 詞典

cídiǎn dictionary

这词典不好。

Zhè cídiǎn bù hǎo.

This dictionary is no good.

聪明 聰明

cōngmíng intelligent / clever / bright / acute (of sight and hearing)

他比我聪明。

Tā bǐ wǒ cōngmíng.

He is cleverer than I.

D

打扫 打掃

dǎsǎo to clean / to sweep

我不用打扫房间。

Wǒ búyòng dǎsǎo fángjiān.

I don't have to clean my room.

打算

dǎsuàn to plan / to intend / to calculate / plan / intention / calculation

他打算做什么？

Tā dǎsuàn zuò shénme?

What did he plan on doing?

大概

dàgài roughly / probably / rough / approximate / about / general idea

我大概懂了。

Wǒ dàgài dǒngle.

I sort of understand.

大人

dàren adult / grownup / title of respect toward superiors

你现在是大人了。

Nǐ xiànzài shì dàren le.

You are now an adult.

大小

dàxiǎo large and small / size / adults and children / consideration of seniority / at any rate

它的大小就像鸡蛋。

Tā de dàxiǎo jiù xiàng jīdàn.

It's about the size of an egg.

大熊猫 大熊貓

dàxióngmāo giant panda (Ailuropoda melanoleuca)

你想去看大熊猫吗？

Nǐ xiǎng qù kàn dàxióngmāo ma?

Do you want to go and see the giant pandas?

大衣

dàyī overcoat / topcoat / cloak

那是我的大衣。

Nà shì wǒ de dàyī.

That's my coat.

带 帶

dài band / belt / girdle / ribbon / tire / area / zone / region / to wear / to carry / to take along / to bear (i.e. to have) / to lead / to bring / to look after / to raise

我带了伞。

Wǒ dài le sǎn.

I've brought my umbrella.

担心 擔心

dānxīn anxious / worried / uneasy / to worry / to be anxious

不要担心它。

Búyào dānxīn tā.

Don't worry about it.

蛋糕

dàngāo cake

妈妈做蛋糕。

Māma zuò dàngāo.

Mum is making a cake.

当然 當然

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

我当然爱你。

Wǒ dāngrán ài nǐ.

Of course I love you.

到处 到處

dàochù everywhere

带我们到处看看。

Dài wǒmen dàochù kànkàn.

Show us around.

得到

dédao to get / to obtain / to receive

我们做得到吗？

Wǒmen zuò dédao ma?

Can we make it?

得分

défēn to score a point (in a competition, test etc) / score / rating / grade

坏了，她要得分了。

Huàile, tā yào défēnle.

Damn, she's going to score.

的话 的話

dehuà if (coming after a conditional clause)

她的话很多。

Tā dehuà hěn duō.

She talks a lot.

灯 燈

dēng lamp / light / lantern

他忘了关灯。

Tā wàng le guān dēng.

He forgot to turn off the light.

地点 地點

dìdiǎn place / site / location / venue

请告诉我见面的地点。

Qǐng gào su wǒ jiànmiàn de dìdiǎn.

Please tell me the place where we're meeting.

地方

dìfāng region / regional (away from the central administration) / local

dìfāng place / location / area / space / territory / aspect / part

我在找地方坐。

Wǒ zài zhǎo dìfāng zuò.

I'm looking for a place to sit.

地图 地圖

dìtú map

你有地图吗？

Nǐ yǒu dìtú ma?

Do you have a map?

电 電

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

我们没有电。

Wǒmen méiyǒu diàn.

We have no electricity.

电梯 電梯

diàntī elevator / escalator

电梯又坏了。

Diàntī yòu huàile.

The elevator's out again.

电子书 電子書

diànzǐshū electronic book / e-book / e-book reader

我在手机上看电子书。

Wǒ zài shǒujī shàng kàn diànzǐshū.

I read e-books on my phone.

丢 丟

diū to lose / to put aside / to throw

她害怕丢钱。

Tā hàipà diū qián.

She's afraid of losing money.

东 東

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

东尼，说话。

Dōng ní, shuōhuà.

Ton, speak.

东北 東北

dōngběi northeast / Northeast China / Manchuria

东北的冬天又长又冷。

Dōngběi de dōngtiān yòu zhǎng yòu lěng.

Winters in Northeast China are long and cold.

东方 東方

dōngfāng east / the East / the Orient / two-character surname Dongfang

飞机飞向东方。

Fēijī fēi xiàng dōngfāng.

The plane flew east.

东南 東南

dōngnán southeast

超市在公园的东南边。

Chāoshì zài gōngyuán de dōngnán biān.

The supermarket is southeast of the park.

冬天

dōngtiān winter

冬天快来了。

Dōngtiān kuài lái le.

Winter is coming on.

懂得

dǒngde to understand / to know / to comprehend

我不懂得游泳。

Wǒ bù dǒngde yóuyóu.

I don't know how to swim.

动物 動物

dòngwù animal

他喜欢动物。

Tā xǐhuan dòngwù.

He likes animals.

动物园 動物園

dòngwùyuán zoo

我去了动物园。

Wǒ qù le dòngwùyuán.

I went to the zoo.

短

duǎn short / brief / to lack / weak point / fault

短回答是是。

Duǎn huídá shì shì.

The short answer is yes.

短裤 短褲

duǎnkù short pants / shorts

你的短裤是在哪儿买的？

Nǐ de duǎnkù shì zài nǎr mǎi de?

Where did you buy your shorts?

段

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

我跟你说话历史。

Wǒ gēn nǐ shuō duàn lìshǐ.

I am talking to you about history.

锻炼 鍛鍊

duànliàn to toughen / to temper / to engage in physical exercise / to work out / to develop one's skills / to train oneself

你还锻炼吗？

Nǐ hái duànliàn ma?

Do you still work out?

对话 對話

duìhuà to talk (with sb) / dialogue / conversation

老师让我们先听这段对话。

Lǎoshī ràng wǒmen xiān tīng zhè duàn duìhuà.

The teacher asked us to listen to this dialogue first.

E

饿 餓

è hungry / to starve (sb)

你饿吗？

Nǐ è ma?

Are you hungry?

而且

érqiě but also / moreover / in addition / furthermore

天气很冷，而且风很大。

Tiānqì hěn lěng, érqiě fēng hěn dà.

It was cold, and in addition, it was windy.

耳朵

ěrduo ear / handle (on a cup)

我长耳朵了。

Wǒ zhǎng ěrduo le.

I have ears, you know.

耳机 耳機

ěrjī headphones / earphones / telephone receiver

每个人都在戴着耳机。

Měi ge rén dōu zài dài zhe ěrjī.

Everybody was wearing headphones.

F

发

fā to send out / to show (one's feeling) / to issue / to develop / to make a bundle of money / classifier for gunshots (rounds)

fà hair

有些音特别难发。

Yǒu xiē yīn tè bié nán fā.

Some sounds are really hard to pronounce.

发烧 發燒

fāshāo to have a high temperature (from illness) / to have a fever / to be fascinated with / to obsess over / flourishing / thriving / popular

你发烧了吗？

Nǐ fāshāo le ma?

Do you have a fever?

发生 發生

fāshēng to happen / to occur / to take place / to break out

在哪里发生？

Zài nǎlǐ fāshēng?

Where did it happen?

发现 發現

fāxiàn to notice / to become aware of / to discover / to find / to detect / a discovery

他们发现了。

Tāmen fāxiàn le.

They found out.

发展 發展

fāzhǎn development / growth / to develop / to grow / to expand

中国发展得很快。

Zhōngguó fāzhǎn de hěn kuài.

China is developing very quickly.

方便

fāngbiàn convenient / suitable / to facilitate / to make things easy / having money to spare / to relieve oneself

这方便得多了。

Zhè fāngbiàn de duō le.

It's much more convenient.

方便面 方便麵

fāngbiànmiàn instant noodles

方便面里加个鸡蛋吧。

Fāngbiànmiàn lǐ jiā gè jīdàn ba.

Add an egg to the instant noodles.

方法

fāngfǎ method / way / technique / procedure

他的方法已经过时了。

Tā de fāngfǎ yǐ jīng guò shí le.

He's behind the times in his methods.

方向

fāngxiàng direction / orientation

我们应该往哪个方向走？

Wǒmen yīnggāi wǎng nǎ ge fāngxiàng zǒu?

Which way should we go?

房子

fángzi house / building (single- or two-story) / apartment / room

房子漂亮吗？

Fángzi piàoliang ma?

Is the house beautiful?

放

fàng to put / to place / to release / to free / to let go / to let out / to set off (fireworks)

多放一点糖。

Duō fàng yì diǎn táng.

Put in a little more sugar.

放假

fàngjià to have a holiday or vacation

现在学生在放假。

Xiànzài xuésheng zài fàngjià.

The students are currently on holiday.

放心

fàngxīn to feel relieved / to feel reassured / to be at ease

放心，没事的。

Fàngxīn, méishì de.

Come on, everything will be all right.

放学 放學

fàngxué to dismiss students at the end of the school day

什么时候放学？

Shénme shíhou fàngxué?

When is school over?

分开 分開

fēnkāi to separate / to part

无法把两者区分开来。

Wúfǎ bǎ liǎngzhě qū fēnkāi lái.

It is impossible to distinguish one from the other.

封

fēng to confer / to grant / to bestow a title / to seal / classifier for sealed objects, esp. letters / surname Feng

它是封长信。

Tā shì fēng Chángxìn.

It was a long letter.

风 風

fēng wind / news / style / custom / manner

外面风很大。

Wàimiàn fēng hěn dà.

It's windy outside.

夫妻

fūqī husband and wife / married couple

你们夫妻去过北京吗？

Nǐmen fūqī qùguo Běijīng ma?

Have you and your spouse ever been to Beijing?

服务 服務

fúwù to serve / service

我能为您服务吗？

Wǒ néng wèi nín fúwù ma?

Can I serve you?

附近

fùjìn nearby / neighboring / vicinity (of) / neighborhood

她住在附近。

Tā zhù zài fùjìn.

She lives nearby.

复习 復習

fùxí to review / revision

我想复习英语。

Wǒ xiǎng fùxí Yīngyǔ.

I would like to brush up my English.

G

该 該

gāi should / ought to / probably / must be / to be sb's turn to do sth / to deserve / to owe / that / the above-mentioned

今天该我了。

Jīntiān gāi wǒ le.

It's my turn today.

干净 乾淨

gānjìng clean / neat

教室很干净。

Jiàoshì hěn gānjìng.

The classroom is clean.

感到

gǎndào to feel / to sense / to perceive

我在这里感到不舒服。

Wǒ zài zhèlǐ gǎndào bù shūfu.

I don't feel comfortable here.

感冒

gǎnmào to catch cold / cold / to be interested in (often used in the negative) / to detest / can't stand

她常常感冒。

Tā chángcháng gǎnmào.

She caught colds often.

感兴趣 感興趣

gǎnxìngqù to be interested (in sth)

我对书感兴趣。

Wǒ duì shū gǎnxìngqù.

I am interested in books.

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 / to have to do with / to concern oneself with / one of the ten heavenly stems 天干[tian1 gan1] / shield

不干我的事！

Bù gān wǒ de shì!

Don't bother me.

刚 剛

gāng hard / firm / strong / exactly / precisely / barely / only just / just / only a short while ago

他刚去。

Tā gāng qù.

He's just gone.

刚才 剛才

gāngcái just now / a moment ago

他刚才到了。

Tā gāngcái dào le.

He had just arrived.

刚刚 剛剛

gānggang just recently / just a moment ago

我刚刚吃完。

Wǒ gānggang chī wán.

I have just finished eating.

高铁 高鐵

gāotiě high speed rail

高铁比火车快多了。

Gāotiě bǐ huǒchē kuài duō le.

High-speed rail is much faster than the ordinary train.

根据 根據

gēnjù according to / based on / basis / foundation

我的怀疑没有根据。

Wǒ de huáiyí méiyǒu gēnjù.

My suspicions were unfounded.

更

gèng more / even more / further / still / still more

gēng to change or replace / to experience / one of the five two-hour periods into which the night was formerly divided / watch (e.g. of a sentry or guard)

做更多工作。

Zuò gèng duō gōngzuò.

Work more.

公斤

gōngjīn kilogram (kg)

他80公斤。

Tā bāshí gōngjīn.

He weighs 80 kilos.

公园 公園

gōngyuán park (for public recreation)

我在公园里走。

Wǒ zài gōngyuán lǐ zǒu.

I'm walking in the park.

工作日

gōngzuòrì workday / working day / weekday

周末的人比工作日多。

Zhōumò de rén bǐ gōngzuòrì duō.

There are more people on weekends than on weekdays.

故事

gùshi narrative / story / tale

gùshì old practice

我想听个故事！

Wǒ xiǎng tīng gè gùshi!

I want to hear a story!

刮

guā to scrape / to blow / to shave / to plunder / to extort / to blow (of the wind)

外边风刮得很大。

Wàibian fēng guā de hěn dà.

The wind is really strong outside.

关 關

guān mountain pass / to close / to shut / to turn off / to confine / to lock (sb) up / to shut (sb in a room, a bird in a cage etc) / to concern / to involve / surname Guan

不关你的事。

Bù guān nǐ de shì.

It has nothing to do with you.

关机 關機

guānjī to turn off (a machine or device) / to finish shooting a film

我电脑自动关机了。

Wǒ diànnǎo zìdòng guānjī le.

My computer shut down automatically.

关系 關係

guānxi relation / relationship / to concern / to affect / to have to do with / guanxi

跟你没有关系。

Gēn nǐ méiyǒu guānxi.

It has nothing to do with you.

关心 關心

guānxīn to be concerned about / to care about

他不关心钱。

Tā bù guānxīn qián.

He is careless about money.

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.

关注 關注

guānzhù to pay attention to / to follow sth closely / to follow (on social media) / concern / interest / attention

感谢您的关注。

Xièxie nín de guānzhù.

Thank you for your attention.

国家 國家

guójiā country / nation / state

你是哪国家？

Nǐ shì nǎ guójiā?

Where do you come from?

过节 過節

guòjié to celebrate a festival / after the celebrations (i.e. once the festival is over)

你们那里怎么过节？

Nǐmen nàlǐ zěnmé guòjié?

How do you celebrate the festival where you are?

H

海

hǎi ocean / sea / great number of people or things / numerous / surname Hai

亚美尼亚里没有海。

Yàměiniyà lǐ méiyǒu hǎi.

There is no sea in Armenia.

害怕

hàipà to be afraid / to be scared

他们害怕了。

Tāmen hàipà le.

They were afraid.

好多

hǎoduō many / quite a lot / much better

这样好多了。

Zhèyàng hǎoduō le.

This is way better.

好久

hǎojiǔ for a long time

那是好久以前。

Nà shì hǎojiǔ yǐqián.

That was a long time ago.

好像

hǎoxiàng as if / to seem like

他好像病了。

Tā hǎoxiàng bìng le.

He seems to be sick.

号码 號碼

hàomǎ number

把那个号码给我。

Bǎ nàge hàomǎ gěi wǒ.

Give me the number.

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.

合适 合適

héshì suitable / fitting / appropriate

这对我正合适。

Zhè duì wǒ zhèng héshì.

That suits me all right.

黑板

hēibǎn blackboard

去黑板那儿。

Qù hēibǎn nàr.

Go to the blackboard.

红绿灯 紅綠燈

hónglǜdēng traffic light / traffic signal

红绿灯变成绿色了。

Hónglǜdēng biànchéng lǜsè le.

The traffic light turned green.

后来 後來

hòulái afterwards / later / newly arrived

你后来还来过这儿吗？

Nǐ hòulái hái láiguò zhèr ma?

Have you been here since?

后年 後年

hòunián the year after next

后天 後天

hòutiān the day after tomorrow / life after birth (the period in which one develops through experiences, contrasted with 先天[xian1 tian1]) / acquired (not innate or congenital) / a posteriori

请后天来吧。

Qǐng hòutiān lái ba.

Please come the day after tomorrow.

护照 護照

hùzhào passport

去拿你的护照。

Qù nǐ de hùzhào.

Go get your passport.

花园 花園

huāyuán garden (for flowers, ornamental plants etc) / (landscaped) park / yard with decorative plants

我在花园里玩。

Wǒ zài huāyuán lǐ wán.

I'm playing in the garden.

画家 畫家

huàjiā painter

他是个著名的画家。

Tā shì gè zhùmíng de huàjiā.

He is a famous painter.

欢迎 歡迎

huānyíng to welcome / welcome

中国欢迎你！

Zhōngguó huānyíng nǐ!

Welcome to China!

环境 環境

huánjìng environment / circumstances / surroundings / ambient

你需要换个环境。

Nǐ xūyào huàn gè huánjìng.

You need a change of scenery.

换 換

huàn to exchange / to change (clothes etc) / to substitute / to switch / to convert (currency)

我想换房间。

Wǒ xiǎng huàn fángjiān.

I'd like to change my room.

黄色 黃色

huángsè yellow / vulgar / lewd / pornographic

我喜欢黄色。

Wǒ xǐhuan huángsè.

I like yellow.

回答

huídá to reply / to answer / reply / answer

她没有回答。

Tā méiyǒu huídá.

She didn't answer.

会议 會議

huìyì meeting / conference

会议怎么样？

Huìyì zěnmeyàng?

What were the meetings like?

或

huò maybe / perhaps / might / possibly / or

人们会选择你或我。

Rénmen huì xuǎnzé nǐ huò wǒ.

People will choose you or me.

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?

J

鸡 雞

jī fowl / chicken / prostitute

我经常吃鸡。

Wǒ jīngcháng chī jī.

I often eat chicken.

几乎 幾乎

jīhū almost / nearly / practically

他几乎不来。

Tā jīhū bù lái.

He seldom, if ever, comes.

机会 機會

jīhuì opportunity / chance / occasion

我抓住了机会。

Wǒ zhuāzhùle jīhuì.

I took advantage of an opportunity.

急

jí urgent / pressing / rapid / hurried / worried / to make (sb) anxious

你着什么急?

Nǐ zhe shénme jí?

What's worrying you?

极 極

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

墙上挂着极漂亮的图画。

Qíáng shàng guàzhe jí piàoliang de túhuà.

A very beautiful picture is hanging on the wall.

季

jì season / the last month of a season / fourth or youngest amongst brothers / classifier for seasonal crop yields / surname Ji

我邻居姓季，他是老师。

Wǒ línjū xìng jì, tā shì lǎoshī.

My neighbor's surname is Ji, and he is a teacher.

记 記

jì to record / to note / to memorize / to remember / mark / sign / classifier for blows, kicks, shots

我会记下来。

Wǒ huì jì xiàlai.

I'll keep it.

季节 季節

jìjié time / season / period

你最喜欢哪个季节?

Nǐ zuì xǐhuan nǎge jìjié?

What season do you like the best?

加

jiā to add / plus / to increase / to augment / (used before a disyllabic verb, often after an adverb like 不[bu4], 大[da4], 稍[shao1] etc, to indicate that the action applies to sth previously mentioned, as in 稍加改良[shao1 jia1 gai3 liang2] "make some minor improvements to (it)") / Canada (abbr. for 加拿大[Jia1 na2 da4]) / surname Jia

能加你微信吗?

Néng jiā nǐ Wēixìn ma?

Can I have your number?

假期

jiàqī vacation

你需要个假期。

Nǐ xūyào gè jiàqī.

You need a vacation.

坚持 堅持

jiānchí to persevere with / to persist in / to insist on

他们坚持让他走。

Tāmen jiānchí ràng tā zǒu.

They insist that he should go.

检查 檢查

jiǎnchá inspection / to examine / to inspect

医生在检查脚。

Yīshēng zài jiǎnchá jiǎo.

The doctor is examining the foot.

简单 簡單

jiǎndān simple / not complicated

太简单了吗?

Tài jiǎndān le ma?

Was that too easy?

检票 檢票

jiǎnpiào to inspect a ticket / to examine a ballot

你们在哪儿检票?

Nǐmen zài nǎr jiǎnpiào?

Where do they check tickets?

健康

jiànkāng health / healthy

健康是甚么?

Jiànkāng shì shénme?

What is health?

见面 見面

jiànmiàn to meet / to see each other

你们经常见面吗?

Nǐmen jīngcháng jiànmiàn ma?

Do you often see each other?

讲 講

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

他会讲日语。

Tā huì jiǎng Rìyǔ.

He's able to speak Japanese.

脚 腳

jiǎo foot / leg (of an animal or an object) / base (of an object) / classifier for kicks

jué role (variant of 角[jue2])

人有两只脚。

Rén yǒu liǎng zhǐ jiǎo.

Man has two feet.

角

jiǎo angle / corner / horn / horn-shaped / unit of money equal to 0.1 yuan, or 10 cents (a dime)

jué role (theater) / to compete / ancient three legged wine vessel / third note of pentatonic scale / surname Jue

这张桌子缺了个角。

Zhè zhāng zhuōzi quē le gè jiǎo.

This table is missing a leg.

接

jiē to receive / to answer (the phone) / to meet or welcome sb / to connect / to catch / to join / to extend / to take one's turn on duty / to take over for sb

没人接。

Méi rén jiē.

No-one's answering.

街

jiē street

我的房子就在对街。

Wǒ de fángzi jiù zài duì jiē.

My house is just across the street.

节 節

jié joint / node / section / segment / solar term (one of the 24 divisions of the year in the traditional Chinese calendar) / seasonal festival / to economize / to save / moral integrity / chastity / classifier for segments: lessons, train wagons, biblical verses etc / knot (nautical miles per hour)

英语是第三节。

Yīngyǔ shì dìsān jié.

English is third period.

结婚 結婚

jiéhūn to marry / to get married

他们结婚了。

Tāmen jiéhūn le.

They got married.

节目 節目

jiémù program / show / item / act / segment / number (on the program of a concert, variety show or cultural event) / a planned activity (in one's schedule)

节目已经完了。

Jiémù yǐjīng wán le.

The programme is over.

节日 節日

jiérì holiday / festival

大家都很喜欢这个节日。

Dàjiā dōu hěn xǐhuan zhège jiérì.

Everyone likes this festival very much.

结束 結束

jiéshù to end / to finish / to conclude

会议结束了。

Huìyì jiéshù le.

The meeting ended.

解决 解決

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

他解决了难题。

Tā jiějué le nántí.

He solved the difficult problem.

姐妹

jiěmèi sisters / siblings / sister (school, city etc)

我没有姐妹。

Wǒ méiyǒu jiěmèi.

I don't have any sisters.

借

jiè to borrow / (used in combination with 给|给[gei3] or 出[chu1] etc) to lend / to make use of / to avail oneself of / (sometimes followed by 著|着[zhe5]) by / with

也借我用吧!

Yě jiè wǒ yòng ba!

Lend it to me too!

斤

jīn catty / weight equal to 500 g / weight equal to 600 g / slightly over 604 g

多少钱一斤?

Duōshǎo qián yì jīn?

How much for half a kilo?

经过 經過

jīngguò to pass / to go through / process / course

很多车经过了。

Hěn duō chē jīngguò le.

Many cars passed by.

经理 經理

jīnglǐ manager / director

他是经理吗?

Tā shì jīnglǐ ma?

Is he the manager?

久

jiǔ long

很久不见了!

Hěn jiǔ bú jiàn le!

Long time no see!

酒

jiǔ wine (esp. rice wine) / liquor / spirits / alcoholic beverage

他不喜欢酒。

Tā bù xǐhuan jiǔ.

He doesn't like wine.

旧 舊

jiù old / opposite: new 新 / former / worn (with age)

那本书很旧。

Nà běn shū hěn jiù.

That book is very old.

句

jù sentence / clause / phrase / classifier for phrases or lines of verse

说句简单的话。

Shuō jù jiǎndān de huà.

Say a simple phrase.

句子

jùzi sentence

句子越来越多了。

Jùzi yuè lái yuè duō le.

There are more and more sentences.

决定 決定

juéding to decide / to determine / to make up one's mind / decision

她决定进房。

Tā juéding jìn fáng.

She decided to enter the room.

K

卡

kǎ to stop / to block / (coll.) slow / card / truck (from "car") / calorie (abbr. for 卡路里[kǎ lù lǐ]) / cassette

qiǎ to block / to be stuck / to be wedged / customs station / a clip / a fastener / a checkpost

我们卡在这儿了。

Wǒmen kǎ zài zhèr le.

We're stuck here.

开花 開花

kāihuā to bloom / to blossom / to flower / to burst / to split open / to burst with joy / to spring up everywhere / to flourish

这种花什么时候开花？

Zhèzhǒng huā shénme shíhou kāihuā?

When does this kind of flower bloom?

开会 開會

kāihuì to hold a meeting / to attend a meeting

他正在开会。

Tā zhèngzài kāihuì.

He is in conference.

开机 開機

kāijī to start an engine / to boot up (a computer) / to press Ctrl-Alt-Delete / to begin shooting a film or TV show

你的电脑怎么不开机了？

Nǐ de diànnǎo zěnme bù kāijī le?

Why won't your computer start up anymore?

开心 開心

kāixīn to feel happy / to rejoice / to have a great time / to make fun of sb

玩得开心点！

Wán de kāixīn diǎn!

Have fun!

看来 看來

kànlai apparently / it seems that

看来他很好。

Kànlai tā hěn hǎo.

It seems that he is fine.

可

kě can / may / able to / -able / to approve / to permit / to suit / (particle used for emphasis) certainly / very / but / however

我可要哭了。

Wǒ kě yào kū le.

I think I'm going to cry.

渴

kě thirsty

我不太渴了。

Wǒ bú tài kě le.

I wasn't very thirsty.

可爱 可愛

kě'ài adorable / cute / lovely

语言好可爱。

Yǔyán hǎo kě'ài.

Language is easy to love.

可是

kěshì but / however / indeed

可是太贵了！

Kěshì tài guì le!

But it's too expensive!

刻

kè quarter (hour) / moment / to carve / to engrave / to cut / oppressive / classifier for short time intervals

这个杯子上刻着我的名字。

Zhège bēizi shàng kèzhe wǒ de míngzi.

My name is engraved on this cup.

课本 課本

kèběn textbook

这本课本很好。

Zhè běn kèběn hěn hǎo.

This is a good textbook.

客人

kèrén visitor / guest / customer / client

做我的客人吧。

Zuò wǒ de kèrén ba.

Be my guest.

课文 課文

kèwén text

我们已经有那篇课文了吗？

Wǒmen yǐjīng yǒu nà piān kèwén le ma?

Do we already have that text?

空调 空調

kōngtiáo air conditioning / air conditioner (including units that have a heating mode)

房间有没有空调？

Fángjiān yǒu méiyǒu kōngtiáo?

Does the room have air conditioning?

哭

kū to cry / to weep

他开始哭了。

Tā kāishǐ kū le.

He began to cry.

筷子

kuàizi chopsticks

筷子怎么用？

Kuàizi zěnmeyòng?

How do I use chopsticks?

矿泉水 礦泉水

kuànguānshuǐ mineral water

我喜欢喝天然的矿泉水。

Wǒ xǐhuan hē tiānrán de kuànguānshuǐ.

I like to drink natural mineral water.

L

来自 來自

láizi to come from (a place) / From: (in email header)

他来自杭州。

Tā láizi Hángzhōu.

He's from Hangzhou.

蓝 藍

lán blue / indigo plant / surname Lan

她有双蓝眼睛。

Tā yǒu shuāng lán yǎnjīng.

She has blue eyes.

老

lǎo prefix used before the surname of a person or a numeral indicating the order of birth of the children in a family or to indicate affection or familiarity / old (of people) / venerable (person) / experienced / of long standing / always / all the time / of the past / very / outdated / tough

你别老这样！

Nǐ bié lǎo zhèyàng!

Don't always be like this!

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.

离开 離開

líkāi to depart / to leave

别离开我。

Bié líkāi wǒ.

Don't leave me.

礼物 禮物

lǐwù gift / present

大家都有礼物。

Dàjiā dōu yǒu lǐwù.

There is a present for everyone.

历史 歷史

lìshǐ history

我喜欢历史。

Wǒ xǐhuan lìshǐ.

I like history.

脸 臉

liǎn face

洗你的脸和手。

Xǐ nǐ de liǎn hé shǒu.

Wash your face and hands.

练 練

liàn to practice / to train / to drill / to perfect (one's skill) / exercise / white silk / to boil and scour raw silk

她每天都会练琴。

Tā měitiān dōu huì liàn qín.

She practises the piano every day.

练习 練習

liànxí to practice / exercise / drill / practice

她在开始练习。

Tā zài kāishǐ liànxí.

She's starting to practice.

凉快 涼快

liángkuai pleasantly cool (weather etc) / to cool oneself / to cool off / (slang) (of clothing) scanty / revealing / to stay out of it / to butt out

今天很凉快。

Jīntiān hěn liángkuai.

It's cool today.

辆 輛

liàng classifier for vehicles

他买了辆车。

Tā mǎile liàng chē.

He bought a car.

聊

liáo to chat / temporarily / for a while / somewhat / slightly / to depend upon

咱们聊聊吧！

Zánmen liáo liáo ba!

Let's have a chat.

了解

liǎojiě to understand / to know about / to learn about / to find out

我不了解他。

Wǒ bù liǎojiě tā.

I can't figure him out.

邻居 鄰居

línjū neighbor

他是我邻居。

Tā shì wǒ línjū.

He's my neighbour.

留学 留學

liúxué to study abroad

我出国留学。

Wǒ chūguó liúxué.

I study abroad.

留学生 留學生

liúxuéshēng student studying abroad / returned student / foreign student / international student

我是义大利留学生。

Wǒ shì Yìdàlì liúxuéshēng.

I'm an exchange student from Italy.

楼梯 樓梯

lóutī stair / staircase

他爬上了楼梯。

Tā pá shàng le lóutī.

He climbed the stairs.

路边 路邊

lùbiān curb / roadside / wayside

路边的花开了，真好看！

Lùbiān de huā kāile, zhēn hǎokàn!

The flowers by the road have bloomed. They're so pretty!

路口

lùkǒu crossing / intersection (of roads)

前面那个路口向左走就到了。

Qiánmiàn nàge lùkǒu xiàng zuǒ zǒu jiù dào le.

Turn left at the intersection ahead and you'll be there.

M

马 馬

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

这是我的马。

Zhè shì wǒ de mǎ.

This is my horse.

马路 馬路

mǎlù street / road

她过了马路。

Tā guò le mǎlù.

She came across the street.

马上 馬上

mǎshàng at once / right away / immediately / on horseback (i.e. by military force)

好，马上来！

Hǎo, mǎshàng lái!

Okay, I'm coming!

满意 滿意

mǎnyì satisfied / pleased / to one's satisfaction

他们满意了。

Tāmen mǎnyì le.

They were satisfied.

毛

máo hair / feather / down / wool / mildew / mold / coarse or semifinished / young / raw / careless / unthinking / nervous / scared / to devalue or depreciate / classifier for Chinese fractional monetary unit (= 角[jiao3], = one-tenth of a yuan or 10 fen 分[fen1]) / surname Mao

毛皮大衣在打折。

Máo Pí dàyī zài dǎzhé.

Fur coats are on sale.

米

mǐ uncooked rice / meter (unit of length) / Chinese yuan / surname Mi

我1米9几。

Wǒ yì mǐ jiǔ jǐ.

I am around 190 centimetres tall.

面前

miànqián in front of / facing / presence (of)

他走在我的面前。

Tā zǒu zài wǒ de miànqián.

He walked before me.

明白

míngbai clear / obvious / unequivocal / sensible / reasonable / to understand / to realize

他们会明白。

Tāmen huì míngbai.

They'll understand that.

名单 名單

míngdān list of names

他的名字不在名单里。

Tā de míngzi bú zài míngdān lǐ.

His name is not on the list.

名人

míng rén personage / celebrity

你现在是名人了。

Nǐ xiànzài shì míng rén le.

You're a celebrity now.

N

南

nán south / surname Nan

告诉我你在湘南做了什么。

Gào su wǒ nǐ zài xiāng Nán zuò le shén me.

Tell me what you did in Shounan.

难 難

nán difficult (to...) / problem / difficulty / difficult / not good

nàn disaster / distress / to scold

俄语很难学。

Éyǔ hěn nán xué.

Russian is hard to learn.

南方

nán fāng south / southern direction / southern regions, often referring to areas south of the Yangtze River

他飞到南方。

Tā fēi dào nán fāng.

He took off to the south.

难过 難過

nánguò to feel sad / to feel unwell / to be difficult

你在难过吗？

Nǐ zài nánguò ma?

Are you sad?

难看 難看

nánkàn ugly / unsightly

她写的字很难看。

Tā xiě de zì hěn nánkàn.

She's got terrible handwriting.

男人

nánrén a man / a male / men

我不是男人！

Wǒ bú shì nánrén!

I'm not a man!

男生

nánshēng schoolboy / male student / boy / guy (young adult male)

他是最高的男生。

Tā shì zuìgāo de nánshēng.

He is the tallest boy.

难题 難題

nántí difficult problem

他解决了难题。

Tā jiějuéle nántí.

He solved the difficult problem.

难听 難聽

nántīng unpleasant to hear / coarse / vulgar / offensive / shameful

年级 年級

niánjí grade / year (in school, college etc)

他比我高一个年级。

Tā bǐ wǒ gāo yí gè niánjí.

He is one year ahead of me in school.

年轻 年輕

niánqīng young

他比我年轻。

Tā bǐ wǒ niánqīng.

He's younger than me.

牛

niú ox / cow / bull / newton (abbr. for 牛頓|牛顿[niú2 dun4]) / awesome / surname Niu

牛提供给我们很多需要的东西。

Niú tígōng gěi wǒmen hěn duō xūyào de dōngxi.

Cows supply us with many things we need.

努力

nǚlì to make an effort / to try hard / to strive / hard-working / conscientious

他努力学习。

Tā nǚlì xuéxí.

He studied hard.

女人

nǚrén woman

nǚren wife

你是个女人。

Nǐ shì gè nǚrén.

You're a woman.

女生

nǚshēng schoolgirl / female student / girl

她给了女生一些苹果。

Tā gěi le nǚshēng yìxiē píngguǒ.

She gave her some apples.

P

爬

pá to crawl / to climb / to get up or sit up

他爬上了楼梯。

Tā pá shàng le lóutī.

He climbed the stairs.

怕

pà to be afraid / to fear / to dread / to be unable to endure / perhaps / surname Pa

她非常怕冷。

Tā fēicháng pà lěng.

She's very sensitive to cold.

拍照

pāizhào to take a picture

我喜欢拍照。

Wǒ xǐhuan pāizhào.

I enjoy taking pictures.

盘子 盤子

pánzi tray / plate / dish

我需要盘子。

Wǒ xūyào pánzi.

I need a plate.

胖

pàng fat / plump

pán healthy / at ease

他胖起来了。

Tā pàng qǐlaile.

He has gotten fat.

啤酒

píjiǔ beer (loanword)

你喝啤酒吗？

Nǐ hē píjiǔ ma?

Do you drink beer?

平时 平時

píngshí ordinarily / in normal times / in peacetime

今天比平时还忙。

Jīntiān bǐ píngshí hái máng.

Today's even busier than normal.

瓶子

píngzi bottle

把瓶子打开。

Bǎ píngzi dǎkāi.

Open the bottle.

Q

骑 騎

qí to sit astride / to ride (a horse, bike etc) / classifier for saddle horses

jì saddle horse / mounted soldier

他骑自行车去的。

Tā qí zìxíngchē qù de.
He went by bicycle.

奇怪

qíguài strange / odd / to marvel / to be baffled

我很奇怪吗？

Wǒ hěn qíguài ma?
Am I strange or what?

其实 其實

qíshí actually / in fact / really

其实没有发生。

Qíshí méiyǒu fāshēng.
That didn't really happen.

其他

qítā other / else / the rest

其他人怎么想？

Qítā rén zěnmē xiǎng?
What does everybody else think?

起

qǐ to rise / to raise / to get up / to set out / to start / to appear / to launch / to initiate (action) / to draft / to establish / to get (from a depot or counter) / verb suffix, to start / starting from (a time, place, price etc) / classifier for occurrences or unpredictable events: case, instance / classifier for groups: batch, group

你女儿起了吗？

Nǐ nǚ'ér qǐle ma?
Is your daughter up?

起飞 起飛

qǐfēi to take off / to lift off / (of an enterprise etc) to start to develop rapidly

飞机起飞了。

Fēijī qǐfēile.
The plane took off.

汽车 汽車

qìchē car / automobile / bus

我没有汽车。

Wǒ méiyǒu qìchē.
I don't have a car.

铅笔 鉛筆

qiānbǐ pencil

你有铅笔吗？

Nǐ yǒu qiānbǐ ma?
Do you have any pencils?

前年

qiánnián the year before last

她是前年去的。

Tā shì qiánnián qù de.
She left the year before last.

前天

qiántiān the day before yesterday

他前天到北京的。

Tā qiántiān dào Běijīng de.
He arrived in Beijing the day before yesterday.

清楚

qīngchu clear / distinct / to understand thoroughly / to be clear about

我不太清楚。

Wǒ bú tài qīngchu.
I don't really know.

请假 請假

qǐngjià to request leave of absence

他刚请假走了。

Tā gāng qǐngjià zǒule.
He's just gone on leave.

请客 請客

qǐngkè to give a dinner party / to entertain guests / to invite to dinner

晚饭我请客。

Wǎnfàn wǒ qǐngkè.
I'll treat you to dinner.

秋天

qiūtiān autumn

现在是秋天。

Xiànzài shì qiūtiān.
It's fall now.

球场 球場

qiúchǎng stadium / sports ground / court / pitch / field / golf course

下雨了，球场上没有人。

Xiàiyǔle, qiúchǎng shàng méiyǒu rén.
It's raining, and there is nobody on the field.

裙子

qúnzi skirt

你的裙子很可爱。

Nǐ de qúnzi hěn kě'ài.
Your skirt is very cute.

R

然后 然後

ránhòu then / after that / afterwards

对，然后呢？

Duì, ránhòu ne?
Yes, and?

热情 熱情

rèqíng cordial / enthusiastic / passion / passionate / passionately

他们受到了热情的欢迎。

Tāmen shòudào le rèqíng de **huānyíng.**
They were given a hearty welcome.

认得 認得

rènde to recognize / to remember sth (or sb) on seeing it / to know

你认得它吗?

Nǐ rènde tā ma?

Do you recognize it?

认为 認為

rènwéi to believe / to think / to consider / to feel

你认为她多大?

Nǐ rènwéi tā duō dà?

How old do you think she is?

认真 認真

rènzhen conscientious / earnest / serious / to take seriously / to take to heart

我是认真的。

Wǒ shì rènzhen de.

I'm serious.

容易

róngyì easy / straightforward / likely / liable to / apt to

很容易感冒。

Hěn róngyì gǎnmào.

It's easy to catch a cold.

如果

rúguǒ if / in case / in the event that

如果你喜欢。

Rúguǒ nǐ xǐhuan.

If you like.

S

伞 傘

sǎn umbrella / parasol

我带了伞。

Wǒ dài le sǎn.

I've brought my umbrella.

扫 掃

sǎo to sweep (with a brush or broom) / to sweep away / to wipe out / to get rid of / to sweep (one's eyes etc) over / to scan

sào a (large) broom

请帮我扫一下地。

Qǐng bāng wǒ sǎo yíxià de.

Please help me sweep the floor.

沙发 沙發

shāfā sofa / first reply to a forum post

它在沙发上。

Tā zài shāfā shàng.

It's on the sofa.

山

shān mountain / hill / small bundle of straw for silkworms to spin cocoons on / surname Shan

山是绿色的。

Shān shì lǜsè de.

The mountain is green.

上衣

shàngyī jacket / upper outer garment

我觉得是时候洗这件上衣了。

Wǒ juéde shì shíhòu xǐ zhè jiàn shàngyī le.

I think it's time for me to wash this shirt.

勺子

sháozi spoon / ladle

把勺子给我。

Bǎ sháozi gěi wǒ.

Give me the spoon.

身边 身邊

shēnbiān at one's side / on hand

不要站在我身边。

Búyào zhàn zài wǒ shēnbiān.

Don't stand near me.

身高

shēngāo height

我的身高比你高。

Wǒ de shēngāo bǐ nǐ gāo.

My height surpasses yours.

声 聲

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

他说了声再见就走了。

Tā shuō le shēng zàijiàn jiù zǒu le.

He said farewell and left.

生活

shēnghuó to live / life / livelihood

他生活很忙。

Tā shēnghuó hěn máng.

He lived a busy life.

生气 生氣

shēngqì to get angry / to be furious / vitality / liveliness

他要生气了。

Tā yào shēngqì le.

He's going to get angry.

声音 聲音

shēngyīn sound / voice

这是什么声音?

Zhè shì shénme shēngyīn?

What's this noise?

室

shì room / work unit / grave / scabbard / family or clan / one of the 28 constellations of Chinese astronomy / surname Shi

市

shì market / city / municipality (administrative unit) / to trade / to buy and sell goods

京都市曾经是日本的首都。

Jīngdū shì céngjīng shì Ribēn de shǒudū.

Kyoto was the former capital of Japan.

试 試

shì to test / to try / experiment / examination / test

我试过。

Wǒ shìguo.

I've tried that.

世界

shìjiè world

你好，世界！

Nǐ hǎo, shìjiè!

Hello, world!

收

shōu to receive / to accept / to collect / to put away / to restrain / to stop / in care of (used on address line after name)

她收起了伞，跑了起来。

Tā shōu qǐle **sǎn**, **pǎo**le **qǐ**lái.

She closed her umbrella and started running.

收到

shōudào to receive

我收到了您的信。

Wǒ shōudàole **nín** de **xìn**.

I received your letter.

受

shòu to receive / to accept / to suffer / subjected to / to bear / to stand / pleasant / (passive marker) / bottom

她很受朋友欢迎。

Tā hěn shòu péngyou **huānyíng**.

She's loved by her friends.

瘦

shòu thin / to lose weight / tight / lean / unproductive

我瘦了一点。

Wǒ shòule **yìdiǎn**.

I've lost a little weight.

受到

shòudào to receive (praise, an education, punishment etc) / to be ...ed (praised, educated, punished etc)

他受到学生的欢迎。

Tā shòudào xuésheng de **huānyíng**.

He's popular with the students.

叔叔

shūshu father's younger brother / paternal uncle / form of address used by children for a male one generation older

让你叔叔想一想。

Ràng nǐ shūshu xiǎng yì xiǎng.

Let your uncle think about it.

树 樹

shù tree / to cultivate / to set up

他在树下睡觉。

Tā zài shù xià shuìjiào.

He was sleeping under the tree.

数学 數學

shùxué mathematics

你数学好吗？

Nǐ shùxué hǎo ma?

Are you good at mathematics?

刷

shuā a brush / to paint / to daub / to brush / to scrub / to remove / to eliminate (from a contest) / to fire (from a job) / swish / rustle / to swipe (a card) / to scroll on (a phone) / to grind / to farm (for experience points, equipment, levels etc)

shuà to select

你刷过牙没有？

Nǐ shuā guò yá méiyǒu?

Did you brush your teeth?

双 雙

shuāng two / double / pair / both / even (number) / surname

Shuang

她有双蓝眼睛。

Tā yǒu shuāng lán yǎnjīng.

She has blue eyes.

水平

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

我的法语水平不高。

Wǒ de Fǎyǔ shuǐpíng bù gāo.

I'm weak in French.

司机 司機

sījī chauffeur / driver

他们都不是司机。

Tāmen dōu bú shì sījī.

None of them are drivers.

四季

sìjì four seasons, namely: spring 春[chun1], summer 夏[xia4], autumn 秋[qiū1] and winter 冬[dong1]

一年有四季。

Yì nián yǒu sìjì.

There are four seasons in one year.

T

太阳 太陽

tàiyang sun / sunlight / sunshine / temple (on the side of the human head) (abbr. for 太陽穴|太阳穴[tai4 yang2 xue2])

太阳出来了。

Tàiyang chūláile.

Sunshine appeared.

糖

táng sugar / sweets / candy

你用多少糖？

Nǐ yòng duōshǎo táng?

How much sugar do you use?

特别 特別

tèbié unusual / special / very / especially / particularly / expressly / for a specific purpose / (often followed by 是[shì4]) in particular

今天特别热。

Jīntiān tèbié rè.

It is especially hot today.

提高

tígāo to raise / to increase / to improve

我们建议提高收费。

Wǒmen jiànyì tígāo shōufèi.

We suggest raising the fees.

体育 體育

tǐyù sports / physical education

体育我很不行。

Tǐyù wǒ hěn bùxíng.

I am not good at sports.

体育馆 體育館

tǐyùguǎn gym / gymnasium / stadium

他去过体育馆。

Tā qùguo tǐyùguǎn.

He's been to the stadium.

甜

tián sweet / pleasant / endearing / lovely

这杯咖啡是甜的。

Zhè bēi kāfēi shì tián de.

The coffee is sweet.

跳

tiào to jump / to hop / to skip over / to bounce / to palpitate

你能跳多高？

Nǐ néng tiào duō gāo?

How high can you jump?

听说 聽說

tīngshuō to hear (sth said) / one hears (that) / hearsay / listening and speaking

我听说过。

Wǒ tīngshuōguo.

I've heard about that.

挺

tǐng straight / erect / to stick out (a part of the body) / to (physically) straighten up / to support / to withstand / outstanding / quite / very / classifier for machine guns

天气挺冷的。

Tiānqì tǐng lěng de.

It's pretty cold.

同事

tóngshì colleague / co-worker

你们是同事。

Nǐmen shì tóngshì.

You are colleagues.

同意

tóngyì to agree / to consent / to approve

你不同意吗？

Nǐ bù tóngyì ma?

Don't you agree?

头发 頭髮

tóufa hair (on the head)

他有长头发。

Tā yǒu cháng tóufa.

He has long hair.

突然

tūrán sudden / abrupt / unexpected

他们突然哭了。

Tāmen tūrán kūle.

They burst into tears.

图书馆 圖書館

túshūguǎn library

我爱图书馆。

Wǒ ài túshūguǎn.

I love libraries.

腿

tuǐ leg

他的腿很长。

Tā de tuǐ hěn cháng.

He has long legs.

W

外地

wàidì parts of the country other than where one is

我在外地生活了很久。

Wǒ zài wàidì shēnghuóle hěn jiǔ.

I've lived away from home for a long time.

外卖 外賣

wàimài to provide a takeout or home delivery meal / takeout (business) / takeout (meal)

外卖到了，你去开一下门。

Wàimài dào le, nǐ qù kāi yíxià mén.

The takeout is here, so please go open the door.

外语 外語

wàiyǔ foreign language

我喜欢外语。

Wǒ xǐhuan wàiyǔ.

I like foreign languages.

完成

wánchéng to complete / to accomplish

完成你的工作。

Wánchéng nǐ de gōngzuò.

Finish your work.

碗

wǎn bowl / cup

我们有几个碗？

Wǒmen yǒu jǐ ge wǎn?

How many bowls do we have?

晚点 晚點

wǎndiǎn late / delayed / behind schedule / light dinner

晚点去吧。

Wǎndiǎn qù ba.

Why don't you leave a bit later?

晚会 晚會

wǎnhuì evening party

晚会很成功。

Wǎnhuì hěn chénggōng.

The party was a success.

网球 網球

wǎngqiú tennis / tennis ball

他打了网球。

Tā dǎle wǎngqiú.

He played tennis.

网站 網站

wǎngzhàn website

这网站真好!

Zhè wǎngzhàn zhēn hǎo!

This site is amazing!

忘记 忘記

wàngjì to forget

我只想忘记。

Wǒ zhǐ xiǎng wàngjì.

I only wanted to forget.

为 為

wèi because of / for / to

wéi as (in the capacity of) / to take sth as / to act as / to serve as / to behave as / to become / to be / to do / by (in the passive voice)

为我高兴吧。

Wèi wǒ gāoxìng ba.

Be happy for me.

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?

卫生间 衛生間

wèishēngjiān bathroom / toilet / WC

请问, 卫生间在哪儿?

Qǐngwèn, wèishēngjiān zài nǎr?

Excuse me, where is the bathroom?

文化

wénhuà culture / civilization / cultural

电脑文化是好是坏?

Diànnǎo wénhuà shì hǎo shì huài?

Is PC culture good or bad?

屋子

wūzi house / room

你有屋子吗?

Nǐ yǒu wūzi ma?

Do you have a house?

X

西

xī west / the West / Spanish

飞机向西飞了。

Fēijī xiàng xī fēi le.

The plane flew toward the west.

西北

xīběi northwest / Northwest China (Shaanxi, Gansu, Qinghai, Ningxia, Xinjiang)

西北的冬天又干又冷。

Xīběi de dōngtiān yòu gàn yòu lěng.

Winters in Northwest China are dry and cold.

西方

xīfāng the West / the Occident / Western countries

日本有必要和西方各国接触。

Rìběn yǒu bìyào hé xīfāng gèguó jiēchù.

Japan needed contact with the Western countries.

西瓜

xīguā watermelon

我在吃西瓜。

Wǒ zài chī xīguā.

I am eating a watermelon.

西南

xīnán southwest

明天西南方向会下大雨吗?

Míngtiān xīnán fāngxiàng huì xià dà yǔ ma?

Will it rain heavily in the southwest tomorrow?

习惯 習慣

xíguàn habit / custom / usual practice / to be used to

你会习惯的。

Nǐ huì xíguàn de.

You'll get used to it.

喜爱 喜愛

xǐài to like / to love / to be fond of / favorite

她特别喜爱音乐。

Tā tèbié xǐ'ài yīnyuè.

She especially likes music.

洗衣机 洗衣機

xǐyījī washing machine / washer

告诉我洗衣机怎么用。

Gào su wǒ xǐyījī zěnmeyòng.

Tell me how to use the washing machine.

洗澡

xǐzǎo to bathe / to take a shower

刚开始洗澡。

Gāng kāishǐ xǐzǎo.

Just started taking a shower.

夏天

xiàtiān summer

夏天过去了。

Xiàtiān guòqù le.

The summer is over.

先

xiān beforehand / first / earlier / at first / originally / for the time being / for now / my late (in referring to deceased relatives older than oneself)

先谢谢您了。

Xiān xièxie nín le.

Thanking you in advance.

香蕉

xiāngjiāo banana

我在吃香蕉。

Wǒ zài chī xiāngjiāo.

I am eating a banana.

相信

xiāngxìn to believe / to be convinced / to accept as true

不要相信他。

Bùyào xiāngxìn tā.

Don't believe him.

箱子

xiāngzi suitcase / chest / box / case / trunk

怎么做箱子？

Zěnmē zuò xiāngzi?

How do you make a box?

像

xiàng to resemble / to be like / to look as if / such as / appearance / image / portrait / image under a mapping (math.)

她很像她妈。

Tā hěn xiàng tā mā.

She closely resembles her mother.

向

xiàng towards / to face / to turn towards / direction / to support / to side with / shortly before / formerly / always / all along / suitable for ... / oriented to ... / to tend toward / to guide / surname Xiang

我向妈妈学习。

Wǒ xiàng māma xuéxí.

I follow my mom's example.

相机 相機

xiàngjī camera (abbr. for 照相機|照相机[zhao4 xiang4 jī]) / at the opportune moment / as the circumstances allow

我的相机坏了。

Wǒ de xiàngjī huàile.

Something's wrong with my camera.

小区 小區

xiǎoqū housing estate / community / neighborhood / cell

小区的车位太少了。

Xiǎoqū de chēwèi tài shǎole.

There aren't enough parking spaces in our neighborhood.

小心

xiǎoxīn to be careful / to take care

小心碰头。

Xiǎoxīn pèngtóu.

Mind your head.

校园 校園

xiàoyuán campus

我昨天在校园里遇到了她。

Wǒ zuótiān zài xiàoyuán lì yùdào le tā.

I met her on campus yesterday.

校长 校長

xiàozhǎng president / headmaster

他一定是校长。

Tā yíding shì xiàozhǎng.

He must be the principal.

鞋

xié shoe

这鞋不好走。

Zhè xié bù hǎo zǒu.

These shoes are uncomfortable to walk in.

心里 心裡

xīnli chest / heart / mind

你住在我心里。

Nǐ zhù zài wǒ xīnli.

You live in my heart.

新年

xīnnián New Year

新年快到了。

Xīnnián kuài dào le.

The new year drew closer.

新闻 新聞

xīnwén news

你看新闻吗？

Nǐ kàn xīnwén ma?

Do you watch the news?

新鲜 新鮮

xīnxiān fresh (experience, food etc) / freshness / novel / uncommon

面包不新鲜。

Miànbāo bù xīnxiān.

The bread is not fresh.

信

xìn letter / mail / to trust / to believe / to profess faith in / truthful / confidence / trust / at will / at random

你们别信他。

Nǐmen bié xìn tā.

Don't trust him, you guys.

信用卡

xìnyòngkǎ credit card

我可以用哪些信用卡？

Wǒ kěyǐ yòng nǎxiē xìnyòngkǎ?

Which credit cards can I use?

行

xíng to go / to be all right

háng row / trade

六点您行吗？

Liù diǎn nín xíng ma?

Will six o'clock suit you?

行李

xíngli luggage

我的行李丢了。

Wǒ de xíngli diū le.

My baggage is missing.

兴趣 興趣

xìngqù interest (desire to know about sth) / interest (thing in which one is interested) / hobby

他还有兴趣吗?

Tā hái yǒu xìngqù ma?

Is he still interested?

休假

xiūjià to go on vacation / to have a holiday / to take leave

我明天下午休假。

Wǒ míngtiān xiàwǔ xiūjià.

I am taking tomorrow afternoon off.

需要

xūyào to need / to want / to demand / to require / needs

你不需要钱。

Nǐ bù xūyào qián.

You don't need money.

选 選

xuǎn to choose / to pick / to select / to elect

他会选哪个?

Tā huì xuǎn nǎge?

Which one will he choose?

选择 選擇

xuǎnzé to select / to pick / choice / option / alternative

你必须做选择。

Nǐ bìxū zuò xuǎnzé.

You have to choose.

学期 學期

xuéqī term / semester

新的学期开始了。

Xīn de xuéqī kāishǐ le.

The new school semester has started.

Y

牙

yá tooth / ivory

你刷过牙没有?

Nǐ shuā guò yá méiyǒu?

Did you brush your teeth?

牙刷

yáshuā toothbrush

哪把是我的牙刷?

Nǎ bǎ shì wǒ de yáshuā?

Which one is my toothbrush?

羊

yáng sheep / goat / surname Yang

是时候喂羊了。

Shì shíhou wèi yáng le.

It's time to feed the sheep.

养 養

yǎng to raise (animals) / to bring up (children) / to keep (pets) / to support / to give birth

我养了只狗。

Wǒ yǎng le zhǐ gǒu.

I keep a dog.

要求

yāoqiú to request / to require / requirement / to stake a claim / to ask / to demand

他要求我们安静。

Tā yāoqiú wǒmen ānjìng.

He asked that we be silent.

页 頁

yè page / leaf

xié head

这本书少了两页。

Zhè běn shū shǎo le liǎng yè.

Two pages are missing from this book.

一般

yībān same / ordinary / so-so / common / general / generally / in general

我一般六点起床。

Wǒ yībān liù diǎn qǐchuáng.

I usually get up at six.

一边 一邊

yībiān one side / either side / on the one hand / on the other hand / doing while

她一边读这封信一边哭。

Tā yībiān dú zhè fēng xìn yībiān kū.

She cried as she read the letter.

一定

yīdìng surely / certainly / definitely / fixed / settled / a certain ... / a given ...

这一定是我。

Zhè yīdìng shì wǒ.

It has to be me.

一共

yīgòng in total / altogether

一共要多少钱?

Yīgòng yào duōshǎo qián?

How much will it all cost?

一样 一樣

yīyàng same / like / equal to / the same as / just like

我和你一样。

Wǒ hé nǐ yīyàng.

You and I are the same.

一直

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

一直向前走!

Yīzhí xiàng qián zǒu!

Keep going straight ahead!

以后 以後

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

以后请注意点。

Yǐhòu qǐng zhùyì diǎn.

Please take more care in the future.

以前

yǐqián before / formerly / previous / ago

他以前做过。

Tā yǐqián zuòguo.

He has done it before.

以上

yǐshàng that level or higher / that amount or more / the above-mentioned / (used to indicate that one has completed one's remarks) That is all.

他有五本以上的字典。

Tā yǒu wǔ běn yǐshàng de zìdiǎn.

He has more than five dictionaries.

以外

yǐwài apart from / other than / except for / external / outside of / on the other side of / beyond

除了我以外，大家都很忙。

Chúle wǒ yǐwài, dàjiā dōu hěn máng.

Everybody is busy except me.

以为 以為

yǐwéi to think / to believe (often with the implication that the belief is mistaken – unless referring to one's own current belief)

我以为你会来。

Wǒ yǐwéi nǐ huì lái.

I took it that you would come.

以下

yǐxià that level or lower / that amount or less / the following

以下是我们怎么做的。

Yǐxià shì wǒmen zěnmē zuò de.

Here's how we do it.

音乐 音樂

yīnyuè music

你爱音乐吗？

Nǐ ài yīnyuè ma?

Do you love music?

银行 銀行

yínháng bank

银行在哪里？

Yínháng zài nǎlǐ?

Where is the bank?

银行卡 銀行卡

yínhángkǎ bank card

请把银行卡给我看看。

Qǐng bǎ yínhángkǎ gěi wǒ kànkàn.

Please show me your bank card.

饮料 飲料

yǐnliào drink / beverage

我现在想点饮料。

Wǒ xiànzài xiǎng diǎn yǐnliào.

I would like to order drinks now.

应该 應該

yīnggāi ought to / should / must

他们应该来。

Tāmen yīnggāi lái.

They should come.

影响 影響

yǐngxiǎng influence / effect / to influence / to affect (usually adversely) / to disturb

这对他没有影响。

Zhè duì tā méiyǒu yǐngxiǎng.

It has had no effect on him.

用

yòng to use / to make use of / to employ / with / using / to eat / to drink / to need / to have to (usu. used in the negative or in questions) / usefulness / utility / expense / outlay / hence / therefore

也借我用吧！

Yě jiè wǒ yòng ba!

Lend it to me too!

邮件 郵件

yóujiàn mail / post / email

我给你发了封邮件。

Wǒ gěi nǐ fāle fēng yóujiàn.

I sent you an e-mail.

游客 遊客

yóukè traveler / tourist / guest player

只有游客才这么做。

Zhǐyǒu yóukè cái zhème zuò.

The only people who do this are tourists.

游戏 遊戲

yóuxì game / to play

我在玩游戏。

Wǒ zài wán yóuxì.

I am playing video games.

邮箱 郵箱

yóuxiāng mailbox / post office box / email / email inbox

邮箱在哪里？

Yóuxiāng zài nǎlǐ?

Where is the mailbox?

有关 有關

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

你有关门吗？

Nǐ yǒuguān mén ma?

Did you lock the door?

有名

yǒumíng famous / well-known

我的妹妹有名。

Wǒ de mèimei yǒumíng.

My sister is famous.

有用

yǒuyòng useful

说英语很有用。

Shuō Yīngyǔ hěn yǒuyòng.

Speaking English is useful.

又

yòu again / also / both... and... / and yet / anyway

你又生气了。

Nǐ yòu shēngqì le.

You're angry again.

羽毛球

yǔmáoqiú badminton / shuttlecock

他们常在这儿打羽毛球。

Tāmen cháng zài zhèr dǎ yǔmáoqiú.

They play badminton here often.

语言 語言

yǔyán language

语言好可爱。

Yǔyán hǎo kě'ài.

Language is easy to love.

雨衣

yǔyī raincoat

您最好穿一件雨衣。

Nín zuìhǎo chuān yí jiàn yǔyī.

You had better put on a raincoat.

遇到

yùdào to meet / to run into / to come across

你遇到了我。

Nǐ yùdào le wǒ.

You bumped into me.

遇见 遇見

yùjiàn to meet

我又遇见她了。

Wǒ yòu yùjiàn tā le.

I met her again.

员 員

yuán person engaged in a certain field of activity / member / classifier for military generals

直子是个游泳员。

Zhí zǐ shì gè yóuyóǒng yuán.

Naoko is a swimmer.

园 園

yuán land used for growing plants / site used for public recreation / surname Yuan

那个园很大，周末人很多。

Nàge yuán hěn dà, zhōumò rén hěn duō.

That park is big, and it's crowded on weekends.

愿意 願意

yuànyì to wish / to want / ready / willing (to do sth)

你愿意来吗？

Nǐ yuànyì lái ma?

Would you like to come?

越

yuè to exceed / to climb over / to surpass / the more... the more / generic word for peoples or states of south China or south Asia at different historical periods

雨越下越大。

Yǔ yuè xià yuè dà.

The rain is getting heavier.

月亮

yuèliang the moon

太阳比月亮大。

Tàiyang bǐ yuèliang dà.

The sun is larger than the moon.

运动会 運動會

yùndònghuì sports competition

他在运动会上的表现十分出色。

Tā zài yùndònghuì shàng de biǎoxiàn shífēn chūsè.

He was able to put up remarkable performances at the sports competition.

运动员 運動員

yùndòngyuán athlete

那位运动员终于击进了一球。

Nà wèi yùndòngyuán zhōngyú jī jìn le yí qiú.

At the last moment the player was able to hit the ball in.

Z

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.

脏

zāng dirty / filthy / to get (sth) dirty

zàng viscera / organ

你的衬衫脏了。

Nǐ de chènshān zāng le.

Your shirt is stained.

怎么办 怎麼辦

zěnmébàn what's to be done

我该怎么办？

Wǒ gāi zěnmébàn?

What should I do?

怎样 怎樣

zěnyàng how / what kind

你最近怎样？

Nǐ zuìjìn zěnyàng?

How are you getting along these days?

张 張

zhāng to open up / to spread / sheet of paper / classifier for flat objects, sheet / classifier for votes / surname Zhang

给我一张纸。

Gěi wǒ yí zhāng zhǐ.

Give me a piece of paper.

着急 著急

zháojí to worry / to feel anxious / to feel a sense of urgency / to be in a hurry

你不用着急。

Nǐ bùyòng zháojí.

You don't have to hurry.

照

zhào according to / in accordance with / to shine / to illuminate / to reflect / to look at (one's reflection) / to take (a photo) / photo / as requested / as before

照他说的做!

Zhào tā shuō de zuò!

Do as he says.

照顾 照顧

zhàogu to take care of / to show consideration / to attend to / to look after

他照顾孩子。

Tā zhàogu hái zi.

He looked after the baby.

照片

zhàopiàn photograph

我有很多照片。

Wǒ yǒu hěn duō zhàopiān.

I have a lot of pictures.

照相

zhàoxiàng to take a photograph

我可以帮你照相吗?

Wǒ kěyǐ bāng nǐ zhàoxiàng ma?

May I take your picture?

直到

zhídào until

他等我直到我来。

Tā děng wǒ zhídào wǒ lái.

He waited for me until I arrived.

纸 紙

zhǐ paper / classifier for documents, letters etc

我们需要纸。

Wǒmen xūyào zhǐ.

We need paper.

只能

zhǐnéng can only / obliged to do sth / to have no other choice

他只能看着。

Tā zhǐnéng kàn zhe.

He could only watch.

只是

zhǐshì merely / only / just / nothing but / simply / but / however

她只是个孩子。

Tā zhǐshì gè hái zi.

She is no more than a child.

只要

zhǐyào so long as / provided / if

我只要半张纸。

Wǒ zhǐyào bàn zhāng zhǐ.

I only want half a sheet of paper.

只有

zhǐyǒu only have ... / there is only ... / (used in combination with 才[cai2]) it is only if ... (that one can ...) (as in 只有通过治療才能痊愈|只有通过治疗才能痊愈[zhi3 you3 tong1 guo4 zhi4 liao2 cai2 neng2 quan2 yu4] "the only way to cure it is with therapy") / it is only (someone) who ... (as in 只有男性才有此需要[zhi3 you3 nan2 xing4 cai2 you3 ci3 xu1 yao4] "only men would have such a requirement") / (used to express lack of alternatives) can only / have no choice but to (as in 只有屈服[zhi3 you3 qu1 fu2] "the only thing you can do is give in")

只有你懂我。

Zhǐyǒu nǐ dǒng wǒ.

You're the only one who understands me.

中

zhōng middle / China

zhòng to hit a target

给我拿件中号的。

Gěi wǒ ná jiàn zhōng hào de.

Get me one in size "M", please.

中间 中間

zhōngjiān the middle / the inside / in the middle / within / between / among / during / in the meantime

我们坐在房间的正中间。

Wǒmen zuò zài fángjiān de zhèng zhōngjiān.

We sat in the center of the room.

终于 終於

zhōngyú at last / in the end / finally / eventually

他终于来了。

Tā zhōngyú lái le.

He's finally here!

种 種

zhǒng seed / species / kind / type / classifier for types, kinds, sorts

zhòng to plant / to grow / to cultivate

我学两种外语。

Wǒ xué liǎng zhǒng wàiyǔ.

I am learning two foreign languages.

重要

zhòngyào important / significant / major

对她很重要。

Duì tā hěn zhòngyào.

It's important to her.

周末 週末

zhōumò weekend

你周末过得怎么样?

Nǐ zhōumò guò de zěnmeyàng?

Did you have a good weekend?

主要

zhǔyào main / principal / major / primary

我早饭主要吃水果。

Wǒ zǎofàn zhǔyào chī shuǐguǒ.

I mostly have fruit for breakfast.

注意

zhùyì to take note of / to pay attention to

他没有注意她。

Tā méiyǒu zhùyì tā.

He paid no attention to her.

住院

zhùyuàn to stay in hospital / to be hospitalized

你妈妈为什么住院了？

Nǐ māma wèishénme zhùyuàn le?

Why was your mom hospitalized?

子

zǐ son / child / seed / egg / small thing / 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] / ancient Chinese compass point: 0° (north) / subsidiary / subordinate / (prefix) sub-

zì noun suffix, as in 椅子[yi3 zi5] "chair"

他有一大家子要养。

Tā yǒu yí dàjiā zǐ yào yǎng.

He has a large family to support.

字典

zìdiǎn Chinese character dictionary (containing entries for single characters, contrasted with a 詞典|词典[ci2 dian3], which has entries for words of one or more characters) / dictionary

你有字典吗？

Nǐ yǒu zìdiǎn ma?

Do you have a dictionary?

自行车 自行車

zìxíngchē bicycle / bike

你有自行车吗？

Nǐ yǒu zìxíngchē ma?

Do you have a bicycle?

总 總

zǒng general / overall / to sum up / in every case / always / invariably / anyway / after all / eventually / sooner or later / surely / abbr. for 總經理|总经理[zong3 jing1 li3] or 總編|总编[zong3 bian1] etc

我总觉得渴。

Wǒ zǒng juéde kě.

I'm always thirsty.

总是 總是

zǒngshì always

他总是在笑。

Tā zǒngshì zài xiào.

He is always laughing.

嘴

zuǐ mouth / beak / nozzle / spout (of teapot etc)

为什么你的嘴那么大？

Wèishénme nǐ de zuǐ nàme dà?

Why is your mouth so big?

最好

zuìhǎo best / had better ... / it would be best to ...

你最好回家。

Nǐ zuìhǎo huíjiā.

You'd better go home.

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.

最近

zuìjìn recently / soon / nearest

你最近怎样？

Nǐ zuìjìn zěnyàng?

How are you getting along these days?

做客

zuòkè to be a guest or visitor

她常来我这做客。

Tā cháng lái wǒ zhè zuòkè.

She often comes over to my place.

作业 作業

zuòyè school assignment / homework / work / task / operation / to operate

做你的作业。

Zuò nǐ de zuòyè.

Do your homework.