

HSK 1 Vocabulary — New HSK 3.0

294 words

Simplified	Traditional	Pinyin	POS	Meaning
爱	愛	ài	v/vn/b	to love; to be fond of; to like; affection; to be inclined (to do sth); to tend to (happen)
八	八	bā	m/t	eight; 8
吧	吧	bā	y	bar (loanword) (serving drinks, or providing Internet access etc); to puff (on a pipe etc); (onom.) bang; abbr. for 贴吧
爸爸	爸爸	bà ba	n	(coll.) father; dad
百	百	bǎi	m/t	hundred; numerous; all kinds of
白天	白天	bái tiān	t	daytime; during the day; day
半	半	bàn	m	half; semi-; incomplete; (after a number) and a half
包子	包子	bāo zi	n	bao (steamed stuffed bun)
杯子	杯子	bēi zi	n	cup; glass
本	本	běn	r/q/d/n	root; stem; origin; source; this; the current; original; inherent; originally; classifier for books, periodicals, files etc
边	邊	biān	k/d/n	side; edge; margin; border; boundary; simultaneously
病	病	bìng	n/v	illness; disease; to fall ill; defect
不	不	bù	d	no; not so; (bound form) not; un-
不客气	不客氣	bù kè qi		you're welcome; don't mention it; impolite; rude; blunt
不要	不要	bù yào	d	don't!; must not
菜	菜	cài	n	dish (type of food); vegetable; cuisine; (coll.) (one's) type; (of one's skills etc) weak; poor
茶	茶	chá	n/g	tea; tea plant
唱	唱	chàng	v	to sing; to call loudly; to chant
超市	超市	chāo shì	n	supermarket (abbr. for 超级市场)
车	車	chē	n/q	car; vehicle; machine; to shape with a lathe; Kangxi radical 159
吃	吃	chī	v	to eat; to consume; to eat at (a cafeteria etc); to eradicate; to destroy; to absorb; to suffer (shock, injury, defeat etc)
出租车	出租車	chū zū chē	n	taxi; (Tw) rental car
穿	穿	chuān	v	to wear; to put on; to dress; to bore through; to pierce; to perforate; to penetrate; to pass through; to thread
大	大	dà	a/d/n/g	big; large; great; older (than another person); eldest (as in 姐); greatly; freely; fully; (dialect) father; (dialect) uncle (father's brother)
打电话	打電話	dǎ diàn huà	v	to make a telephone call
大家	大家	dà jiā	r/n	everyone; influential family; great expert

Simplified	Traditional	Pinyin	POS	Meaning
大学	大學	dà xué	n	university; college
大学生	大學生	dà xué shēng	n	university student; college student
到	到	dào	v/p	to reach; to arrive; to leave for; to go to; to (a place); until (a time); up to (a point); (verb complement indicating arriving at a place or reaching a point); considerate; thoughtful; thorough
的	的	de	u/n	of; ~'s (possessive particle); (used after an attribute); (used to form a nominal expression); (used at the end of a declarative sentence for emphasis); also pr. [dì] or [dī] in poetry and songs
第	第	dì	m	(prefix indicating ordinal number, as in 六 "sixth"); (literary) grades in which successful candidates in the imperial examinations were placed; (old) residence of a high official; (literary) but; however; (literary) only; just
弟弟	弟弟	dì di	n	younger brother
点	點	diǎn	qt/n/t/v	point; dot; drop; speck; o'clock; point (in space or time); to draw a dot; to check on a list; to choose; to order (food in a restaurant); to touch briefly; to hint; to light; to ignite; to pour a liquid drop by drop; (old) one fifth of a two-hour watch 更; dot stroke in Chinese characters; classifier for items
店	店	diàn	n	inn; old-style hotel; (bound form) shop; store
电话	電話	diàn huà	n	telephone; phone call; phone number
电脑	電腦	diàn nǎo	n	computer
电视	電視	diàn shì	n	television; TV
电影	電影	diàn yǐng	n	movie; film
电影院	電影院	diàn yǐng yuàn	n	cinema; movie theater
东西	東西	dōng xi	n/f/nr	thing; stuff; person
都	都	dōu	d/g	all; both; entirely; (used for emphasis) even; already; (not) at all
读	讀	dú	v	to read out; to read aloud; to read; to attend (school); to study (a subject in school); to pronounce
读书	讀書	dú shū	v/vn	to read a book; to study; to attend school
对	對	duì	p/v/q/a	right; correct; towards; at; for; concerning; regarding; to treat (sb a certain way); to face; (bound form) opposite; facing; matching; to match together; to adjust; to fit; to suit; to answer; to reply; to add; to pour in (a fluid); to check; to compare; classifier: couple; pair
对不起	對不起	duì bu qǐ	v	I'm sorry; excuse me; I beg your pardon; to let (sb) down; to disappoint

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多	多	duō	a/m/ad/d/ v/g	many; much; too many; in excess; (after a numeral) ... odd; how (to what extent) (Taiwan pr. [duó]); (bound form) multi-; poly-
多少	多少	duō shǎo	r	number; amount; somewhat
二	二	èr	m/t	two; 2; (Beijing dialect) stupid
儿子	兒子	ér zi	n	son
饭	飯	fàn	n	cooked rice; meal; (loanword) fan; devotee
饭店	飯店	fàn diàn	n	restaurant; hotel
房间	房間	fáng jiān	n	room
非常	非常	fēi cháng	d/b	very; really; unusual; extraordinary
飞机	飛機	fēi jī	n	airplane
分	分	fēn	t/qt/v/g/n/ d	to divide; to separate; to distribute; to allocate; to distinguish (good and bad); (bound form) branch of (an organization); sub- (as in 局); fraction; one tenth (of certain units); unit of length equivalent to 0.33 cm; minute (unit of time); minute (angular measurement unit); a point (in sports or games); 0.01 yuan (unit of money)
分钟	分鐘	fēn zhōng	qt	minute
高兴	高興	gāo xìng	a/an	happy; glad; willing (to do sth); in a cheerful mood
歌	歌	gē	n/g	song; to sing
个	個	gè	q/g	(classifier used before a noun that has no specific classifier); (bound form) individual
哥哥	哥哥	gē ge	n	older brother
给	給	gěi	p/v/u	to; for; for the benefit of; to give; to allow; to do sth (for sb); (grammatical equivalent of 被); (grammatical equivalent of 把); (sentence intensifier)
公司	公司	gōng sī	n	company; firm; corporation
工作	工作	gōng zuò	vn/v/n	to work; (of a machine) to operate; job; work; task
狗	狗	gǒu	n	dog
贵	貴	guì	a/r/b/g	expensive; noble; precious; (honorific) your
国	國	guó	n	country; nation; state; (bound form) national
还	還	hái	d/v	still; still in progress; still more; yet; even more; in addition; fairly; passably (good); as early as; even; also; else
孩子	孩子	hái zi	n	child
汉语	漢語	Hàn yǔ	nz	Chinese language
汉字	漢字	hàn zì	nz/n	Chinese character; Japanese: kanji; Korean: hanja; Vietnamese: hán tự

Simplified	Traditional	Pinyin	POS	Meaning
好	好	hǎo	a/d/v	good; appropriate; proper; all right!; (before a verb) easy to; (before a verb) good to; (before an adjective for exclamatory effect) so; (verb complement indicating completion); (of two people) close; on intimate terms; (after a personal pronoun) hello
号	號	hào	q/n/v	ordinal number; day of a month; mark; sign; business establishment; size; ship suffix; horn (wind instrument); bugle call; assumed name; to take a pulse; classifier used to indicate number of people
好吃	好吃	hǎo chī	a	tasty; delicious
好看	好看	hǎo kàn	a	good-looking; nice-looking; good (of a movie, book, TV show etc); embarrassed; humiliated
好听	好聽	hǎo tīng	a	pleasant to hear
好玩儿	好玩兒	hǎo wán r	a	erhua variant of 好玩; amusing; fun; interesting
喝	喝	hē	g/vn	to drink; variant of 嗜
和	和	hé	cc/p/v/qv/ g/n	(joining two nouns) and; together with; with (Taiwan pr. [hàn]); (math.) sum; to make peace; (sports) to draw; to tie; (bound form) harmonious; (bound form) Japan; Japanese
很	很	hěn	d	(adverb of degree); quite; very; awfully
后	後	hòu	f/g/t	back; behind; rear; afterwards; after; later; post-
回	回	huí	v/qv	to circle; to go back; to turn around; to answer; to return; to revolve; Hui ethnic group (Chinese Muslims); time; classifier for acts of a play; section or chapter (of a classic book)
会	會	huì	v/n	can; to have the skill; to know how to; to be likely to; to be sure to; to meet; to get together; meeting; gathering; (suffix) union; group; association; (bound form) a moment (Taiwan pr. [huǐ])
火车	火車	huǒ chē	n	train
几	幾	jǐ	m/d	how much; how many; several; a few
鸡蛋	雞蛋	jī dàn	n	(chicken) egg; hen's egg
家	家	jiā	n/q	home; family; (polite) my (sister, uncle etc); classifier for families or businesses; refers to the philosophical schools of pre-Han China; noun suffix for a specialist in some activity, such as a musician or revolutionary, corresponding to English -ist, -er, -ary or -ian
家人	家人	jiā rén	n/nr	family member; (old) servant
见	見	jiàn	v/g	to see; to meet; to appear (to be sth); to interview; opinion; view
件	件	jiàn	q/g	item; component; classifier for events, things, clothes etc

Simplified	Traditional	Pinyin	POS	Meaning
叫	叫	jiào	v/p/n	to shout; to call; to order; to ask; to be called; by (indicates agent in the passive mood)
饺子	餃子	jiǎo zi	n	dumpling; pot-sticker
姐姐	姐姐	jiě jie	n	older sister
今年	今年	jīn nián	t	this year
今天	今天	jīn tiān	t	today; at the present; now
九	九	jiǔ	m/t/b	nine; 9
觉得	覺得	jué de	v	to think that ...; to feel that ...; to feel (uncomfortable etc)
开	開	kāi	v/q	to open (transitive or intransitive); (of ships, vehicles, troops etc) to start; to turn on; to put in operation; to operate; to run; to boil; to write out (a prescription, check, invoice etc); (directional complement) away; off; carat (gold); abbr. for Kelvin, 开尔文; abbr. for 开本, book format
开车	開車	kāi chē	v/vn	to drive a car
看	看	kàn	v/u	to see; to look at; to read; to watch; to visit; to call on; to consider; to regard as; to look after; to treat (a patient or illness); to depend on; to feel (that); (after a verb) to give it a try; to watch out for
看病	看病	kàn bìng	v/vn	to visit a doctor; to see a patient
看见	看見	kàn jiàn	v	to see; to catch sight of
课	課	kè	n	subject; course; class; lesson; to levy; tax; form of divination
可以	可以	kě yǐ	v	can; may; possible; able to; not bad; pretty good
口	口	kǒu	q/n	mouth; classifier for things with mouths (people, domestic animals, cannons, wells etc); classifier for bites or mouthfuls
块	塊	kuài	q/g	lump; chunk; piece; classifier for pieces of cloth, cake, soap etc; (coll.) classifier for money and currency units
来	來	lái	v/f/m/u/y	to come; (used as a substitute for a more specific verb); hither (directional complement for motion toward the speaker, as in 回来); ever since (as in 自古以来); for the past (amount of time); (prefix) the coming ...; the next ... (as in 来世); (between two verbs) in order to; (after a round number) approximately; (used after 得 to indicate possibility, as in 谈得来, or after 不 to indicate impossibility, as in 吃不来)
老师	老師	lǎo shī	n	teacher
冷	冷	Lěng	a/ad/g	surname Leng
里	裡	lǐ	f/q	lining; interior; inside; internal; also written 里

Simplified	Traditional	Pinyin	POS	Meaning
两	兩	liǎng	m/t	two; both; some; a few; tael, unit of weight equal to 50 grams (modern) or 116 of a catty 斤 (old)
了	了	liǎo	y/u/v	to finish; to achieve; variant of 了; to understand clearly
零	零	líng	m/t/g	zero; nought; zero sign; fractional; fragmentary; odd (of numbers); (placed between two numbers to indicate a smaller quantity followed by a larger one); fraction; (in mathematics) remainder (after division); extra; to wither and fall; to wither
六	六	liù	m/t	six; 6
吗	嗎	má	y	(coll.) what?
妈妈	媽媽	mā ma	n	mama; mommy; mother
买	買	mǎi	v	to buy; to purchase
卖	賣	mài	v	to sell; to betray; to spare no effort; to show off or flaunt
忙	忙	máng	v/a/ad/g/a n	busy; hurriedly; to hurry; to rush
猫	貓	māo	n/v	cat; (dialect) to hide oneself; (coll.) modem
没关系	沒關係	méi guān xi	v	it doesn't matter
妹妹	妹妹	mèi mei	n	younger sister; young woman
没有	沒有	méi yǒu	v/d	haven't; hasn't; doesn't exist; to not have; to not be
们	們	men	k	plural marker for pronouns, and nouns referring to individuals
米饭	米飯	mǐ fàn	n	(cooked) rice
面包	麵包	miàn bāo	n	bread
面条儿	麵條兒	miàn tiáo r		erhua variant of 面条; noodles
明年	明年	míng nián	t	next year
明天	明天	míng tiān	t	tomorrow
名字	名字	míng zi	n	name (of a person or thing)
哪	哪	nǎ	r/y	how; which
那边	那邊	nà bian	r	over there; yonder
哪里	哪裏	nǎ lǐ	r	where?; somewhere; anywhere; wherever; nowhere (negative answer to question); humble expression denying compliment; also written 哪里
那里	那裏	nà li	r	there; that place
哪儿	哪兒	nǎ r	r	where?; wherever; anywhere; somewhere; (used in rhetorical questions) how can ...?; how could ...?
那儿	那兒	nà r	r	there
哪些	哪些	nǎ xiē	r	which ones?; who?; what?
那些	那些	nà xiē	r	those
男	男	nán	b/g	male; Baron, lowest of five orders of nobility 位

Simplified	Traditional	Pinyin	POS	Meaning
男朋友	男朋友	nán péng you	n	boyfriend
呢	呢	ne	y	particle indicating that a previously asked question is to be applied to the preceding word ("What about ...?", "And ...?"); particle for inquiring about location ("Where is ...?"); particle signaling a pause, to emphasize the preceding words and allow the listener time to take them on board ("ok?", "are you with me?"); (at the end of a declarative sentence) particle indicating continuation of a state or action; particle indicating strong affirmation
能	能	néng	v/g	can; to be able to; might possibly; ability; (physics) energy
你	你	nǐ	r	you (informal, as opposed to courteous 您)
你们	你們	nǐ men	r	you (plural)
年	年	nián	qt/t/n	grain; harvest (old); variant of 年
您	您	nín	r	you (courteous, as opposed to informal 你)
牛奶	牛奶	niú nǎi	n	cow's milk
女	女	nǚ	b/g	female; woman; daughter
女儿	女兒	nǚ ér	n	daughter
女朋友	女朋友	nǚ péng you	n	girlfriend
女士	女士	nǚ shì	n	lady; madam; Miss; Ms
那	那	nuó	r/c	(archaic) many; beautiful; how; old variant of 挪
朋友	朋友	péng you	n	friend
便宜	便宜	pián yi	a/v/an	cheap; inexpensive; small advantages; to let sb off lightly
漂亮	漂亮	piào liang	a	pretty; beautiful
苹果	蘋果	píng guǒ	n	apple
七	七	qī	m/t	seven; 7
起床	起床	qǐ chuáng	v	to get out of bed; to get up
千	千	qiān	m/t	thousand
前	前	qián	f/v	front; forward; ahead; first; top (followed by a number); future; ago; before; BC (e.g. 前293年); former; formerly
钱	錢	qián	n/nr	coin; money; unit of weight, one tenth of a tael 两
请	請	qǐng	v	to ask; to invite; please (do sth); to treat (to a meal etc); to request
请问	請問	qǐng wèn	v	Excuse me, may I ask...?

Simplified	Traditional	Pinyin	POS	Meaning
去	去	qù	v	to go; to go to (a place); (of a time etc) last; just passed; to send; to remove; to get rid of; to reduce; to be apart from in space or time; to die (euphemism); to play (a part); (when used either before or after a verb) to go in order to do sth; (after a verb of motion indicates movement away from the speaker); (used after certain verbs to indicate detachment or separation)
去年	去年	qù nián	t	last year
热	熱	rè	a/n/k/v/ad /an	to warm up; to heat up; hot (of weather); heat; fervent
人	人	rén	n	person; people
认识	認識	rèn shi	v/n/vn	to know; to recognize; to be familiar with; to get acquainted with sb; knowledge; understanding; awareness; cognition
日	日	rì	t/g/b/qt	sun; day; date, day of the month
三	三	sān	m/t	three; 3
上	上	shàng	f/v/g	(bound form) up; upper; above; previous; first (of multiple parts); to climb; to get onto; to go up; to attend (class or university); (directional complement) up; (noun suffix) on; above
上班	上班	shàng bān	v/vn	to go to work; to be on duty; to start work; to go to the office
商店	商店	shāng diàn	n	store; shop
上课	上課	shàng kè	v/vn	to go to class; to attend class; to go to teach a class
上午	上午	shàng wǔ	t	morning
上学	上學	shàng xué	v	to go to school; to attend school
少	少	shǎo	a/ad/v/d/g	few; less; to lack; to be missing; to stop (doing sth); seldom
谁	誰	shéi	r	who; also pr. [shuí]
什么	什麼	shén me	r	what?; something; anything
生病	生病	shēng bìng	v	to fall ill
十	十	shí	m/t	ten; 10
事	事	shì	n/g	matter; thing; item; work; affair
是	是	shì	v	to be (followed by substantives only); correct; right; true; (respectful acknowledgement of a command) very well; (adverb for emphatic assertion)
时候	時候	shí hou	n	time; length of time; moment; period
时间	時間	shí jiān	n	time; period
手机	手機	shǒu jī	n	cell phone; mobile phone
书	書	shū	n/g	book; letter; document; to write
书店	書店	shū diàn	n	bookstore

Simplified	Traditional	Pinyin	POS	Meaning
水	水	shuǐ	n	water; river; liquid; beverage; additional charges or income; (of clothes) classifier for number of washes
睡	睡	shuì	v/vn	to sleep; to lie down
水果	水果	shuǐ guǒ	n	fruit
睡觉	睡覺	shuì jiào	v	to go to bed; to sleep
说	說	shuō	v/g	to speak; to talk; to say; to explain; to comment; to scold; to tell off; (bound form) theory; doctrine
说话	說話	shuō huà	v/vn	to speak; to say; to talk; to gossip; to tell stories; talk; word
四	四	sì	m/t	four; 4
岁	歲	suì	qt	classifier for years (of age); year; year (of crop harvests)
他	他	tā	r	he; him (used for either sex when the sex is unknown or unimportant); (used before sb's name for emphasis); (used as a meaningless mock object); (literary) other
它	它	tā	r	it
她	她	tā	r	she
他们	他們	tā men	r	they
它们	它們	tā men	r	they (for inanimate objects)
她们	她們	tā men	r	they; them (for females)
太	太	tài	d/b	highest; greatest; too (much); very; extremely
天	天	tiān	qt/n	day; sky; heaven
天气	天氣	tiān qì	n	weather
听	聽	tīng	v	to listen to; to hear; to heed; to obey; a can (loanword from English "tin"); classifier for canned beverages; to let be; to allow (Taiwan pr. [tìng]); (literary) to administer; to deal with (Taiwan pr. [tìng])
听见	聽見	tīng jiàn	v	to hear
同学	同學	tóng xué	n	to study at the same school; fellow student; classmate
外	外	wài	f	outside; in addition; foreign; external
外边	外邊	wài bian	f	outside; outer surface; abroad; place other than one's home
玩	玩	wán	v	to play; to have fun; to trifle with; toy; sth used for amusement; curio or antique (Taiwan pr. [wàn]); to keep sth for entertainment
晚	晚	wǎn	tg/a/ad	evening; night; late
晚饭	晚飯	wǎn fàn	n	evening meal; dinner; supper
晚上	晚上	wǎn shang	t	evening; night; in the evening
喂	喂	wèi	v/e	hey; to feed (an animal, baby, invalid etc)
问	問	wèn	v/g/vn	to ask; to inquire

Simplified	Traditional	Pinyin	POS	Meaning
问题	問題	wèn tí	n	question; problem; issue; topic
我	我	wǒ	r	I; me; my
我们	我們	wǒ men	r	we; us; ourselves; our
五	五	wǔ	m/t	five; 5
午饭	午飯	wǔ fàn	n	lunch
喜欢	喜歡	xǐ huan	v/vn	to like; to be fond of
下	下	xià	v/f/qt/g	down; downwards; below; lower; later; next (week etc); second (of two parts); to decline; to go down; to arrive at (a decision, conclusion etc); measure word to show the frequency of an action
下班	下班	xià bān	v/vn	to finish work; to get off work
下课	下課	xià kè	v/vn	to finish class; to get out of class; (fig.) (esp. of a sports coach) to be dismissed; to be fired
下午	下午	xià wǔ	t	afternoon; p.m.
下雨	下雨	xià yǔ	v	to rain
先生	先生	xiān sheng	n	teacher; gentleman; sir; mister (Mr.); husband; (dialect) doctor
现在	現在	xiàn zài	t	now; at present; at the moment; modern; current; nowadays
想	想	xiǎng	v	to think (about); to think of; to devise; to think (that); to believe (that); to desire; to want (to); to miss (feel wistful about the absence of)
小	小	xiǎo	a/ad	small; tiny; few; young
小朋友	小朋友	xiǎo péng yǒu	n	child
小时	小時	xiǎo shí	n/q	hour
小学	小學	xiǎo xué	n	elementary school; primary school
小学生	小學生	xiǎo xué shēng	n	primary school student; schoolchild; (fig.) beginner
些	些	xiē	q	classifier indicating a small amount or small number greater than 1: some, a few, several
写	寫	xiě	v	to write
谢谢	謝謝	xiè xie	v	to thank; thanks; thank you
新	新	xīn	a/d/b	new; newly; meso- (chemistry)
星期	星期	xīng qī	n	week; day of the week; Sunday
星期日	星期日	Xīng qī rì	t	Sunday
星期天	星期天	Xīng qī tiān	t	Sunday
休息	休息	xiū xi	v/vn	rest; to rest
学	學	xué	v/g	to learn; to study; to imitate; science; -ology
雪	雪	xuě	n	snow; (literary) to wipe away (a humiliation etc)
学生	學生	xué sheng	n	student; schoolchild

Simplified	Traditional	Pinyin	POS	Meaning
学习	學習	xué xí	v/vn	to learn; to study
学校	學校	xué xiào	n	school
要	要	yào	v	to want; to need; to ask for; will; shall; about to; need to; should; if (same as 是); (bound form) important
也	也	yě	d/y/u/b	(adverb) also; both ... and ... (before predicates only); (literary) particle having functions similar to 啊
一	一	yī	m/d/t	one; single; a (article); as soon as; entire; whole; all; throughout; "one" radical in Chinese characters (Kangxi radical 1); also pr. [yāo] for greater clarity when spelling out numbers digit by digit
一半	一半	yī bàn	m	half
一点儿	一點兒	yī diǎn r	mq	erhua variant of 一点; a bit; a little bit; (used in negative expressions) (not) the least bit; (after an adjective, used to form the comparative) a bit more
衣服	衣服	yī fu	n	clothes
医生	醫生	yī shēng	n	doctor
一些	一些	yī xiē	mq	some; a few; a little; (following an adjective) slightly ...er
医院	醫院	yī yuàn	n	hospital
椅子	椅子	yǐ zi	n	chair
有	有	yǒu	v	to have; there is; (bound form) having; with; -ful; -ed; -al (as in 有意 intentional)
有的	有的	yǒu de	r	(there are) some (who are...); some (exist)
有点儿	有點兒	yǒu diǎn r		slightly; a little; somewhat
有些	有些	yǒu xiē	r	some; somewhat
雨	雨	yǔ	n/g	(literary) to rain; (of rain, snow etc) to fall; to precipitate; to wet
元	元	yuán	q/tg	currency unit (esp. Chinese yuan); first; original; primary; fundamental; constituent; part; era (of a reign); meta- (prefix); (math.) argument; variable; (Tw) (geology) eon
月	月	yuè	n/t	moon; month; monthly
再	再	zài	d/g	again; once more; re-; second; another; then (after sth, and not until then); no matter how ... (followed by an adjective or verb, and then (usually) 也 or 都 for emphasis)
在	在	zài	p/v/d	to exist; to be alive; (of sb or sth) to be (located) at; (used before a verb to indicate an action in progress)
再见	再見	zài jiàn	v	goodbye; see you again later
早	早	zǎo	ad/a/tg	early; morning; Good morning!; long ago; prematurely
早饭	早飯	zǎo fàn	n	breakfast
早上	早上	zǎo shang	t	early morning

Simplified	Traditional	Pinyin	POS	Meaning
怎么	怎麼	zěn me	r	how?; what?; why?
怎么样	怎麼樣	zěn me yàng	r	how?; how about?; how was it?; how are things?
找	找	zhǎo	v	to try to find; to look for; to call on sb; to find; to seek; to return; to give change
这	這	zhè	r	(pronoun) this; these; (bound form) this; the (followed by a noun); (bound form) this; these (followed by a classifier) (in this sense, commonly pr. [zhèi], esp. in Beijing)
这边	這邊	zhè biān	r	this side; here
这里	這裏	zhè lǐ	r	variant of 这里
这儿	這兒	zhè r	r	here
这些	這些	zhè xiē	r	these
真	真	zhēn	d/a/g	really; truly; indeed; real; true; genuine
正在	正在	zhèng zài	d	just at (that time); right in (that place); right in the middle of (doing sth)
只	只	zhǐ	d/q	only; merely; just; but
知道	知道	zhī dào	v	to know; to become aware of; also pr. [zhī dao]
中国	中國	Zhōng guó	ns	China
中文	中文	Zhōng wén	nz	Chinese language
中午	中午	zhōng wǔ	t	noon; midday
中学	中學	zhōng xué	n	middle school
中学生	中學生	zhōng xué shēng	n	middle-school student; high school student
住	住	zhù	v	to live; to dwell; to stay; to reside; to stop; (suffix indicating firmness, steadiness, or coming to a halt)
桌子	桌子	zhuō zi	n	table; desk
字	字	zì	n	letter; symbol; character; word; courtesy or style name traditionally given to males aged 20 in dynastic China
坐	坐	zuò	v	to sit; to take a seat; to take (a bus, airplane etc); to bear fruit; variant of 座
做	做	zuò	v	to make; to produce; to write; to compose; to do; to engage in; to hold (a party etc); (of a person) to be (an intermediary, a good student etc); to become (husband and wife, friends etc); (of a thing) to serve as; to be used for; to assume (an air or manner)
做饭	做飯	zuò fàn	v	to prepare a meal; to cook
昨天	昨天	zuó tiān	t	yesterday