

Muhammad Wolfgang G. A. Schmidt

A Learner's Chinese-English Dictionary

Covering the Entire Vocabulary for all the Six Levels
of the Chinese Language Proficiency Exam

汉英词典

汉语水平考试词汇

漢英詞典

漢語水平考試詞彙

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Some General Remarks On This Dictionary

This is a small, concise dictionary covering all the essential vocabulary for all the six levels of the Chinese Language Proficiency exam (HSK) in Mainland China. It covers about 5000 Chinese word entries required for all these six levels and thus is limited in scope of lexical coverage with an intent to serve to specially serve those foreign learners of Chinese preparing for any of the six levels of that Chinese Language Proficiency exam. The table below indicates the number of word entries (lexical items) to master which are required for each level of that exam:

<i>HSK Exam Level</i>	<i>Number of Lexical Items required</i>
Level 1	150
Level 2	150
Level 3	300
Level 4	600
Level 5	1300
Level 6	2500
<i>Total Amount of Lexical Items required</i>	<u>5000</u>

Foreign learners of Chinese preparing for any of the six levels of the HSK certainly will welcome a dictionary that has been compiled to merely serve this purpose as it might help them to concentrate on Chinese word entries needed for each of the HSK exam levels.

A unique feature of this dictionary that it also lists the composite parts of a Chinese word entry following the word base part; e.g. a Chinese word entry like 中国 *zhōngguó* with 中 *zhōng* as the *word base* and the first syllable and character of a word entry and its *composite part* 国 *guó* will list the English meaning definitions of the composite part(s) following the main word entry 中 or 中国 in the dictionary. The intention behind this arrangement of word entries is to save time in looking up such composite parts under other respective word entries and to provide a deeper insight into the meaning structure of a polysyllabic Chinese word entry.

The Chinese word entries covered in this dictionary include information on simplified and traditional character variants, the pronunciation of the Chinese characters pertaining to such word entries according to the conventions of the Hanyu Pinyin system and their respective English meaning definitions. The latter are by far more comprehensive than those given in other wordlists for each level of the HSK exam, the latter of which seem to be mere English glossaries rather than comprehensive dictionary word entries.

Chinese word entries in this dictionary are arranged alphabetically in their order of sequence, based of their Latin transcription according to the Hanyu Pinyin transcription system. Two Chinese Character indices at the back of the book, one for simplified Chinese characters and another one for their traditional character equivalents enable the user to look up unknown Chinese word entries even when the Pinyin pronunciation of

the of the same is unknown. Chinese character entries in the indices are arranged in their order of sequence listing according to their respective number of strokes with the respective Hanyu Pinyin pronunciation given for each. These pronunciation hints will enable the user to look up an unknown Chinese word entry in the alphabetically arranged dictionary part of the book.

To make the most of the use of this book, the reader should be fairly well acquainted with the conventions of the Latin-based Hanyu Pinyin transcription system which is international standard for the transcription of Chinese words worldwide these days, with the basic strokes of the Chinese script system and the way to count them.

And now good luck in your endeavours to learn and master the language of a great ancient culture!

August 2016

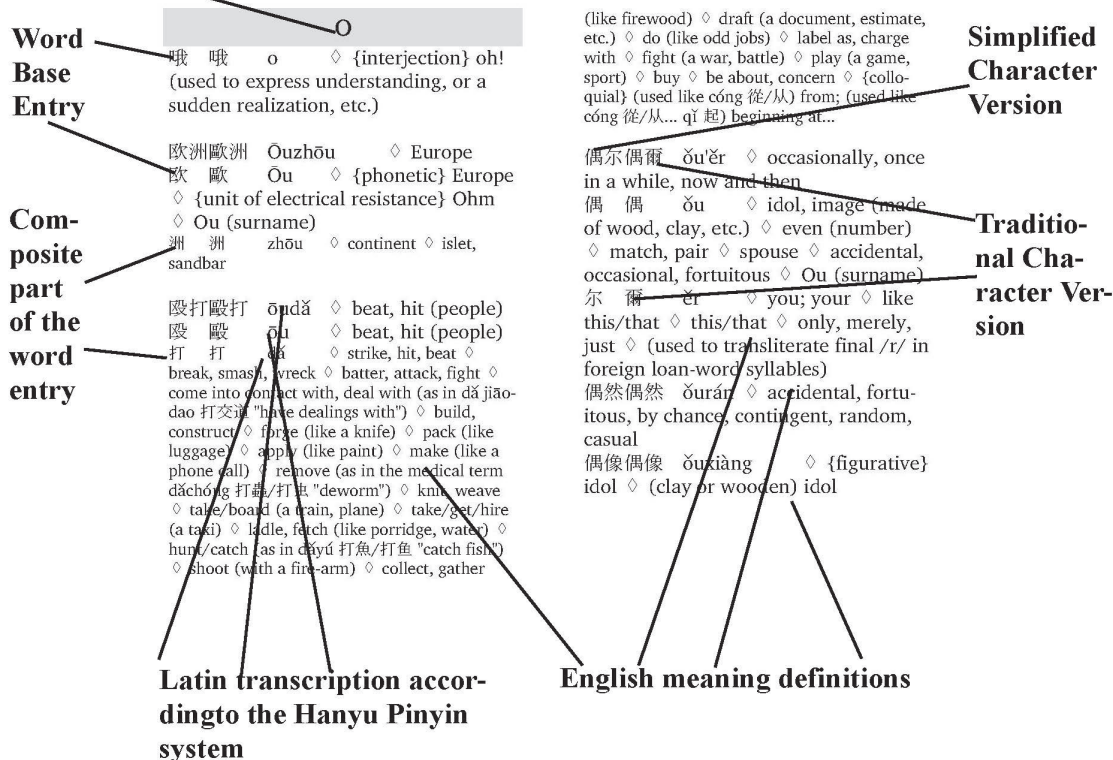
THE COMPILER

Introduction

1. We will first explain how the word entries in this dictionary are arranged and how to work with this dictionary. Look at the sample extract from the dictionary below to learn more about the arrangement of Chinese word entries and their English meaning definitions:

NOTES ON HOW TO WORK WITH THIS DICTIONARY

Pinyin Alphabet Symbol according to which Chinese word entries are sorted according to the Latin transcription of the Hanyu Pinyin system



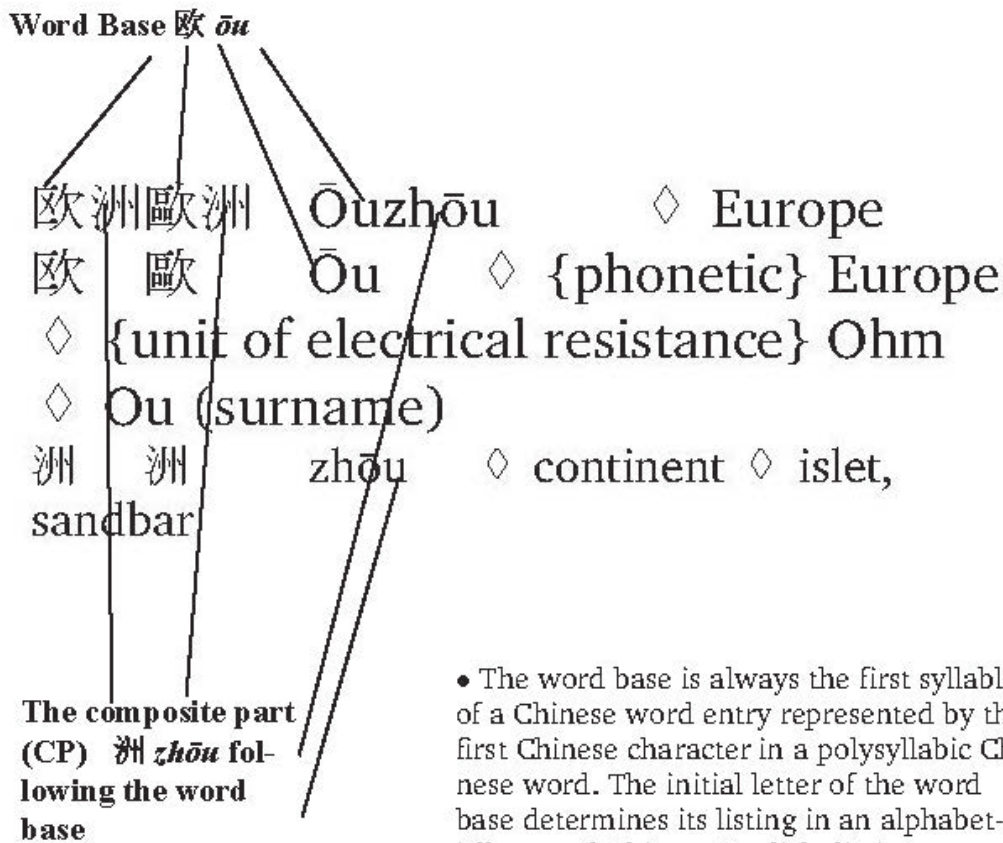
The following details are noteworthy:

1.1 Most words of contemporary Chinese consist of at least two syllables or sometimes more than two syllables. Normally, each syllable corresponds exactly to a single character; thus bisyllabic words are represented by two characters in written Chinese, words with three syllables by three characters, etc. Then, Chinese words are grouped according to the initial (letter) of the first syllable according to the Latin transcription of the Hanyu Pinyin system that is used in this dictionary.

For practical description purposes, we call the first syllable of a Chinese word entry its *word base* (WB) and the remaining syllable parts of such a word entry its *composite parts* (CP). For example, in case of the Chinese word entry 欧洲 Ōuzhōu “Europe”, 欧 Ōu is the word base (WB), and as its initial in sound is “ōu”, it is listed under O in this dictionary that is using Latin transcription of the Hanyu Pinyin system to sort the

order of Chinese word entries in this dictionary. For further details, see another sample extract from the Chinese dictionary below:

WORD BASE OF A CHINESE WORD ENTRY AND ITS COMPOSITE PARTS



- The word base is always the first syllable of a Chinese word entry represented by the first Chinese character in a polysyllabic Chinese word. The initial letter of the word base determines its listing in an alphabetically sorted Chinese-English dictionary arranging Chinese word entries according to the Hanyu Pinyin system.

- The composite parts always follow the word base of a Chinese word entry and are represented by the second, third Chinese character of such a word entry respectively. In this edition, composite parts of any word entries are printed in smaller typeface at the end of a Chinese word entry.

Likewise, in case of a Chinese word entry like 欧洲人 *ōuzhōurén* “a European (person)”, we have 欧 *ōu* as the word base of this Chinese word entry and two composite parts, namely 洲 *zhōu* and 人 *rén*, respectively. Composite parts of a Chinese word entry are given below the main part(s) of a Chinese word entry in this dictionary as outlined in the dictionary sample extract above with respect to 洲 *zhōu*.

1.2 Chinese characters have simplified and traditional character forms. For a Chinese word entry in this dictionary, simplified forms are given and followed by its corresponding traditional character forms. In many individual cases, simplified and tradi-

tional character forms do not differ; in that case, the character forms for the simplified and traditional character forms are the same:

**Simplified Character
Version Listing**

**Traditional Character
Version Listing**

偶 偶 ǒu ◇ idol, image (made of wood, clay, etc.) ◇ even (number)
 ◇ match, pair ◇ spouse ◇ accidental, occasional, fortuitous ◇ Ou (surname)
 尔 爾 ěr ◇ you; your ◇ like this/that ◇ this/that ◇ only, merely, just ◇ (used to transliterate final /r/ in foreign loan-word syllables)

Both **character forms do not differ** in the **simplified and the traditional character versions and are therefore identical in both of them.**

Sometimes only a single part, either the word base part or any of the composite parts differ with respect to their simplified and traditional character forms:

The word base of this word entry (the first character of the word entry) is the same in the simplified and traditional character version listings

偶尔偶尔 ǒu'ěr ◇ occasionally, once in a while, now and then

The composite parts of this word entry (the second character of the word entry) is NOT the same in the simplified and traditional character version listings

Then, but certainly less frequently and only in some rare cases, there are instances where all parts, the word base as well as its composite parts, differ in terms of their simplified and traditional character forms; thus, character forms differ for the entire

Chinese word entry accordingly. Therefore, the user of this dictionary is advised to compare the simplified and traditional character version listings carefully in order to determine where the character forms differ and where not.

1.3 Next to the simplified and traditional Chinese character versions, their Latin transcription according to the conventions of the Hanyu Pinyin system is given, to be followed by their English meaning definitions.

Compare the dictionary sample extract below:



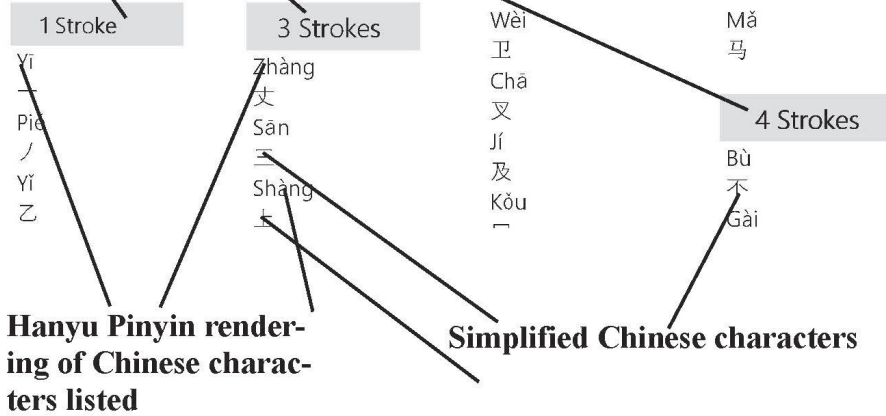
1.4 At the end of the dictionary, there are two Chinese character indices, the first one covering simplified character forms and the second covering traditional character forms respectively. These indices serve to locate Chinese word entries in the dictionary, taking the word base (that is, the first) character of a Chinese word entry as a point of reference to locate this Chinese word entry in the dictionary. Character in each of these indices are sorted according to their respective number of strokes. Once you have counted the number of strokes of the first character of the word entry, you can look it up in the appropriate index after having determined whether the character in question is given in its simplified or in its traditional form or whether there is no difference at all between the two of them.

For each character entry in the indices, its respective rendering in Latin transcription according to the conventions of the Hanyu Pinyin system are given which will enable you to look up the word entry under the respective letter heading in the dictionary part of the book.

Take a look at the sample extract from the indices on the next page:

Extract from the Simplified Chinese Character Index

Stroke Number Heading



Extract from the Traditional Chinese Character Index

Stroke Number Heading

22 Strokes

Luó

囉

Wān

彎

Zǎn

攢

Tān

攤

Hanyu Pinyin rendering of Character entries

23 Strokes

Liàn

戀

Jiǎo

攪

Shài

曬

Xiān

纖

Traditional Chinese Character entries

To summarize, the procedure for looking up Chinese word entries in this dictionary is as follows:

1. Determine for the first Chinese character of a word whether the same is given in its simplified or traditional form in order to know which index in this dictionary to use for looking up the word entry.
2. Count its number of strokes to look it up under the correct stroke number heading in the appropriate index at the back of the dictionary.
3. Following the Latin transcription of the Chinese character located in the appropriate index under the appropriate stroke number heading, locate the first character of the word under the appropriate letter heading in the dictionary part of the book.

For example, if you want to look up a word entry with the character 二 *èr* in this dictionary, do this:

- a. This character has the same form both in the simplified and traditional character versions and thus can be looked up in either the simplified or traditional Chinese character index of this dictionary.
- b. It is easy to determine that this character consists of two strokes; hence the character listing with the heading of two stroke characters should be consulted in either index.
- c. When doing so, you will find that the Pinyin rendering for this character is given as *èr* in the index consulted.
- d. Now look up this word entries under the letter **E** in this dictionary. Once having located it under this letter in the dictionary part of this book, you are done.

Proceed like this for all word entries you want to look up in this dictionary.

A

阿姨阿姨 āyí ◇ {colloquial} auntie (mother's sister) ◇ auntie (term of address for a woman of one's parent's generation) ◇ {Mainland usage} (in a home) nanny, nursemaid, housekeeper; (in a nursery school or kindergarten) childcare worker

阿 阿 ā ◇ {regional} dear...(name prefix, used to form terms of endearment; prefix before a kinship term) ◇ Afghanistan (short form for Āfūhàn 阿富汗) ◇ A (surname)

哎 哎 āi ◇ Hey! [expressing surprise, dissatisfaction, or to get sb's attention]

唉 唉 āi ◇ {interjection} Yes(, I hear you)! (expressing responsiveness) ◇ {interjection} Oh no! What (bad luck)! (used to express commiseration) ◇ {interjection} What! (used to express surprise)

挨 捱 ái ◇ suffer, endure ◇ struggle to pull through (hard times) ◇ drag out (bad conditions, etc.) ◇ delay, put off, procrastinate

癌症癌症 áizhèng ◇ {med} cancer

矮 矮 ǎi ◇ short (in stature), low (in height) ◇ inferior to

暧昧暧昧 àimèi ◇ (of intention, attitude) unclear, ambiguous, equivocal ◇ (of behaviour) dubious, questionable, shady

爱 愛 ài ◇ love, like, be fond of... ◇ have deep affection for... ◇ cherish, treasure, hold dear ◇ have the habit of doing sth, like to do sth, be apt to do sth ◇ Ai (surname) ◇ whether or not (used with bù 不 "not" in front of the same verb to indicate free choice, e.g., àixìn-bùxìn 爱信不信/爱信不信 "believe it or not", or àiyào-bùyào 爱要不要/爱要不要 "take it or leave it") 爱不释手 愛不釋手 àibùshìshǒu

◇ like sth so much that one cannot let go of it ◇ be so fond of sth that one can hardly put it down ◇ fondle admiringly ◇ cannot take one's eyes off sth ◇ cannot tear oneself away from sth

不 不 bù ◇ not ◇ no
释 釋 shì ◇ interpret, explain, elucidate ◇ eliminate, dispel ◇ let go, lay down ◇ release (from prison) ◇ emit, send out ◇ Sakyamuni (abbreviation for Shìjiāmóuní 釋迦牟尼/释迦牟尼) ◇ Shi (surname)

手 手 shǒu ◇ hand ◇ personally, with one's own hands ◇ person engaged in a certain task; person with a particular skill ◇ {measure word} (used for skill, dexterity, etc.) 爱戴愛戴 àidài ◇ love and respect highly ◇ hold in high esteem ◇ adore, venerate, revere

戴 戴 dài ◇ wear, don, put on, (like a hat, eyeglasses); be dressed in ◇ support, uphold, honour, esteem ◇ Dai (surname) 爱好愛好 àihào ◇ hobby, an activity one likes ◇ like, love, be fond of, be keen on

好 好 hǎo ◇ good, nice, fine ◇ good to (eat, etc.) ◇ be well, in good health ◇ (before a verb) easy to... ◇ (as a verb complement, indicates finishing or finishing satisfactorily) be done...ing, finish...ing ◇ in order to, so that, for the purpose of ◇ {regional} may, can, should, ought to ◇ (emphasizes the meaning of adjectives) very, quite, pretty much... ◇ (used before adjectives to inquire about quantity or degree) how...(long, far, etc.)?

爱护愛護 àihù ◇ love and protect ◇ treasure, cherish, take good care of 爱情愛情 àiqíng ◇ love (between man and women)

情 情 qíng ◇ feeling, sentiment, affection, emotion ◇ passion ◇ situation, circumstances, condition 爱惜 愛惜 àixī ◇ cherish

惜 惜 xī ◇ cherish, treasure ◇ spare, stint, begrudge ◇ pity, feel sorry for

爱心愛心 àixīn ◇ loving heart (the mentality of being kind and tender toward others) ◇ love, caring, compassion

心 心 xīn ◇ heart ◇ mind, feelings ◇ centre, middle, core ◇ {Chinese astronomy} Xin (one of the Èrshíbā Xiù 二十八宿 "28 Lunar Mansions of the Chinese zodiac") ◇ {physiology} heart (as one of the wǔzàng 五臟/五脏 "five vital organs")

安静安靜 ānjìng ◇ quiet, calm, noise-

less ◇ peaceful

安 安 ān ◇ peace ◇ peaceful, quiet, calm, tranquil ◇ stabilize, calm (down) ◇ be content, satisfied ◇ safe, secure, healthy ◇ find a place for, place in a suitable position ◇ install, fit, fix ◇ bring a charge against, claim credit for ◇ be up to sth, harbour (certain intentions) ◇ An (surname) ◇ where ◇ how (as rhetorical particle) ◇ {physics} ampere (short for ānpéi 安培)

静 静 jìng ◇ still, calm ◇ quiet ◇ clean ◇ Jing (surname)

安宁安寧 ānníng ◇ peace, safety ◇ peaceful, safe ◇ calm, composed, worry-free

宁 甯 níng ◇ calm, quiet, peaceful, serene, tranquil ◇ {written} pacify, appease, make peace ◇ {written} pay a visit to one's parents ◇ Ning (another name for the city of Nánjīng 南京)

安排安排 ānpái ◇ arrange, make arrangements ◇ arrangement

安全安全 ānquán ◇ safe, secure ◇ safety, security ◇ {IT} secure (like an Internet connection)

安慰安慰 ānwèi ◇ be comforted, feel happy, find solace ◇ console, soothe, give solace to ◇ consolation, comfort

安详安詳 ānxiáng ◇ composed, serene, peaceful

详 详 xiáng ◇ detailed (in contrast to lüè 略 "brief") ◇ details, particulars, explanation ◇ for details see... ◇ know, be clear ◇ be cautious, pay careful attention ◇ fair, just ◇ {document style} reporting to a superior

安置安置 ānzhì ◇ find a place for, arrange for ◇ accommodate ◇ accommodation ◇ place in a certain job ◇ install, put in ◇ demote, exile (as punishment in former times)

安装安装 ānzhūāng ◇ install, mount, set up

装 装 zhuāng ◇ dress up, play a part ◇ clothing, attire ◇ outfit for a journey, luggage ◇ (of performers, actors) costume and make-up ◇ feign, pretend, fake, make believe ◇ pack, load ◇ assemble, install, fit ◇ (book-)binding

岸 岸 àn ◇ bank, shore, coast, beach ◇ land along a body of water (river, lake, ocean, etc.) ◇ {written} tall, high ◇ arrogant, haughty

按摩按摩 ànmó ◇ massage

按时按时 ànshí ◇ on time, on schedule

按 按 àn ◇ according to, on the basis of, in accordance with, in compliance with, accordingly ◇ push down, press (with hand or finger) ◇ leave aside, shelve ◇ control, restrain, hold back, suppress (one's anger, etc.) ◇ grip, hold tight, keep a good grip on ◇ check, refer to ◇ {literature} comment, note (by an author, compiler, editor, etc.)

时 时 shí ◇ time ◇ when, at (a certain time) ◇ o'clock (written form) ◇ current, present ◇ at that time ◇ occasionally, now and then; at times, sometimes (in the pattern 时...时...) ◇ Shi (surname)

按照按照 ànzhào ◇ according to, in accordance with, on the basis of, in keeping with, in the light of

暗 暗 àn ◇ dim, dark, obscure ◇ secret, clandestine, stealthy, hidden ◇ vague, unclear

暗示暗示 ànshì ◇ hint, suggest, insinuate ◇ a hint, suggestion, insinuation ◇ {psychology} suggestion (as in suggestion therapy)

案件案件 ànjiàn ◇ (legal) case

案例案例 ànlì ◇ {law} example of a case ◇ exemplary case ◇ a(n established) case ◇ a(n illustrative) precedent

昂贵昂贵 ánguì ◇ {economics} high-priced ◇ expensive ◇ costly ◇ at exorbitant prices

昂 昂 áng ◇ hold, raise (like the head high) ◇ (of prices, emotions, etc.) high ◇ lofty, high, soaring, high-priced, expensive

贵 贵 guì ◇ expensive, costly, high-priced ◇ valuable, precious ◇ noble, of high status, of high rank, honorable ◇ {formal, honorific} your (surname, company etc.) ◇ (short for Guìzhōu 贵州/贵州) Guizhou Province ◇ Gui (surname)

凹凸凹凸 āotū ◇ full of bumps and holes, not level ◇ uneven

熬 熬 āo ◇ cook in boiling water, boil, stew ◇ {metaphor} be worn down by worries/cares; despondent, discouraged, dejected

熬夜熬夜 áo yè ◇ stay up late, stay up all night, burn the midnight oil

奥秘奥秘 àomì ◇ a profound mystery ◇ the secret(s) of...

奥 奥 ào ◇ deep, profound,

mysterious, obscure, abstruse ◇ southwest corner of a house ◇ the innermost recesses of a building ◇ (short for Àodìlì 奥地利/奥地利) Austria ◇ {physics, unit of measure} oersted (Oe, the physical unit of magnetic field) ◇ the Olympics ◇ Ao (surname)

秘 秘 mì ◇ secret ◇ keep secret ◇ secretary (in diplomatic corps) ◇ close, block

B

八 八 bā ◇ eight, 8 (note on pronunciation: when followed by a word in the fourth tone, the reading of bā 八 changes to bá [second tone])

巴不得 巴不得 bābude
◇ {colloquial} be eager (to do) ◇ wish (to do) ◇ be only too anxious (to do) ◇ wish one could (do) ◇ be only too glad to...

巴结巴结 bājie ◇ curry favour with, flatter, fawn on, toady to, lick sb's boots ◇ {dialect} work hard, be diligent/industrious

巴 巴 bā ◇ long for, hope for, wait for ◇ cling (like to a wall), stick (like to a cooking pot) ◇ crust (like on a cooking pot) ◇ {colloquial} be close to, be next to ◇ open ◇ {physics} bar (unit of pressure) ◇ {transport} bus ◇ {grammar} (final particle used for emphasis) ◇ Ba (ancient state in present-day Sìchuān 四川 Province) ◇ the Ba people (ancient ethnic group in Sìchuān 四川 Province) ◇ eastern Sìchuān 四川 Province ◇ (short for 巴勒斯坦 Bālèsītǎn) Palestine ◇ (short for 巴基斯坦 Bājisītǎn) Pakistan ◇ Ba (surname)

结 结 jié ◇ tie, knot, weave, knit ◇ tie a knot ◇ form, congeal, freeze, forge, associate ◇ settle, finish, end, conclude, finalize, wind up, wrap up ◇ summarize ◇ written statement or guarantee ◇ affidavit ◇ {IT} junction ◇ {physiology} node

扒 扒 bā ◇ cling to, hold on to, stick to, clutch ◇ rake, pull down, tear or knock down ◇ push aside, separate ◇ strip, peel or take off, peel, skin

疤 疤 bā ◇ a scar ◇ scar-like mark ◇ cicatrix

拔苗助长 拔苗助长 bāmíáo zhùzhǎng ◇ "pull up the seedlings to help them grow"—attempt to speed up the growth of shoots by pulling them upward (only to find them withered on the same day) ◇ {metaphor} spoil by

trying to be too helpful, spoil things through the desire for quick success ◇ haste makes waste ◇ (also yàmiáo zhùzhǎng 揠苗助长/揠苗助长)
长 长 cháng ◇ long; length ◇ (one's) strong point(s), forte ◇ be good at sth, be strong in sth ◇ surplus, spare, extra (in this meaning, formerly pronounced zhàng)

把 把 bǎ ◇ {grammar} take... (and do sth with it) (auxiliary verb used to introduce the direct object of a sentence in front of the main verb) ◇ hold, grasp, grip ◇ hold (a baby out to relieve itself) ◇ grab, control, monopolize ◇ {sports, colloquial} guard, watch (like a goal) ◇ {colloquial} be close to ◇ hold sth together ◇ {regional} give, offer ◇ handlebar (like of a bicycle) ◇ bunch, bundle, handful ◇ {measure word} (used for tools and other things with a handle, like key, scissors, umbrella, sword, etc., or for things that can be grasped [chair], or for certain abstract things [years, strength, effort], a movement of the hands [like a push, a helping hand]) ◇ "approximately" (when following numerals/measure words, like bǎi bǎ nián 百把年 "approx. 100 years") ◇ refers to sworn brotherhood (as in bàibǎzi 拜把子 "become sworn brothers")

把关把关 bǎguān ◇ (of quality, conformity to certain criteria, etc.) check, assure, make checks on... ◇ check against... ◇ (the object being checked is placed between the 把 and the 关/关, e.g., bǎ hǎo zhìliàng guān 把好质量关/把好质量关 "control [products] for good quality", "guarantee good quality") ◇ {military} guard a pass

关 关 guān ◇ close, shut (a door, window, etc.) ◇ turn/switch off (the lights, the TV, etc.) ◇ shut in, lock up, confine (a bird in a cage, a person in jail, etc.) ◇ close down (a store, business, etc.) ◇ guard/defense post, mountain pass (or other place of strategic importance); the area outside the city gate ◇ bolt, bar (of a door or gate) ◇ customs house, checkpoint, barrier, juncture ◇ key, crucial ◇ {figurative} crucial point ◇ involve, concern, implicate ◇ {history} pay (wages) ◇ Guan (surname)

把手把手 bǎshǒu ◇ a handle, knob ◇ shake hands, clasp hands ◇ a person in command (the preceding number indicates first, second, etc. in command, e.g., 一把手, 二把手) ◇ assistant, helper ◇ old hand, master | (also pronounced "bǎshou")

把握把握 bǎwò ◇ grasp (both literally and figuratively) ◇ hold ◇ understand, grasp (sth abstract) ◇ seize (like an opportunity) ◇ be master of, hold in one's own hands ◇ (mostly used after yǒu 有 or wú 無/无) certainty, guarantee, assurance, confidence (like duì 對/对... hěn yǒu bǎwò 很有把握 "be very positive or confident about sth"; wú bǎwò zhī zhàng 無把握之仗/无把握之仗 "a battle one is not sure to win")

爸爸爸爸 bàba ◇ dad, daddy, pa

霸道霸道 bàdào ◇ be domineering/overbearing/aggressive/high-handed (in this meaning, -dao is usually pronounced in the neutral tone in colloquial style) ◇ {history} (in ancient political thought) rule by force (in contrast to wángdào 王道 "rule by virtue or right"), a despotic style of government

吧 吧 ba ◇ {grammar} "..., isn't it!" ◇ (sentence final particle, indicates consultation, suggestion, uncertainty, request, or command) ◇ (indicates agreement or approval) ◇ (indicates doubt or surmise) ◇ (indicates probability) ◇ (used within a sentence, indicates a pause after a supposition, a concession or a condition)

罢工罢工 bàgōng ◇ strike (of workers) ◇ go on strike ◇ be on strike
罢 罢 bà ◇ stop, cease ◇ dismiss, remove from office, relieve of a duty ◇ {regional, colloquial} (as a verbal complement) finish, complete ◇ (followed by a one-syllable noun or verb) go on strike (e.g. bàgōng 罢工/罢工, bàkè 罷課/罢课)
工 工 gōng ◇ work, labour; worker, labourer ◇ (construction/engineering) project

◇ industry ◇ (short for gōngchéngshī 工程師/工程师) engineer ◇ man-day ◇ craftsmanship, workmanship, skill ◇ be expert at, be good at, be versed in, be skilled in (like the arts) ◇ excellent, exquisite ◇ {Chinese music} "gōng" (3rd note in the traditional Chinese musical scale gōngchěpǔ 工尺譜/工尺谱); musician

掰 掰 bāi ◇ break apart (with the hands) ◇ break or tear off (with fingers and thumb) ◇ {dialect, colloquial} break up (a relationship); break up with; fall out with; separate from ◇ study, examine, analyze

白 白 bái ◇ (of colour) white ◇ (of daylight) bright, light ◇ (of facts, the truth, etc.) clear ◇ plain, blank, pure ◇ in vain, for nothing, futile, fruitless ◇ free (of charge), gratis ◇ (politically) white (symbolizing a counter-revolutionary or other undesirable political orientation) ◇ funeral ◇ give sb an unfriendly look ◇ {ethnology} the Bai national minority ◇ Bai (surname) ◇ say, state, explain ◇ {theatre} spoken parts (in a Chinese opera, etc.) ◇ {linguistics} (of Chinese text) written wrong or mispronounced ◇ dialect ◇ spoken (language), vernacular ◇ colloquial (vs literary)

摆 摆 bǎi ◇ put, place, arrange, lay ◇ speak, put it, set forth, state clearly ◇ put on (airs), show off ◇ swing, sway, oscillate ◇ {physics} pendulum ◇ {clothing} (used like bǎi 擺/摆) lower hem of a garment ◇ {Buddhism} mass gathering or religious service during Buddhist festivals (in the Dǎi 傣 nationality areas of China)
摆脱擺脫 bǎituō ◇ cast off, shake off ◇ get out of, free oneself from, get rid of ◇ extricate/free oneself from ◇ break away from

百 百 bǎi ◇ hundred, 100; hundredfold ◇ numerous, all kinds of, all sorts of ◇ Bai (surname)
分之分之 fēnzhī ◇ (used in percentages, e.g., sān fēnzhī èr 三分之二 "two thirds")

拜访拜訪 bàifǎng ◇ {term of respect} visit, call on (usu. sb of higher status)

拜拜 bài ◇ greet respectfully ◇ pay one's respects, make a courtesy call (like at New Year's, for sb's birthday) ◇ visit, call on ◇ acknowledge sb as one's teacher, etc. ◇ appoint (to an official post) ◇ (particle used before a verb to indicate politeness or reverence) ◇ Bai (surname)

访訪 fǎng ◇ (pay a) visit, call on ◇ gather (information), seek out, investigate, interview ◇ Fang (surname)

拜年拜年 bàinián ◇ pay a New Year's visit ◇ wish (sb) a Happy New Year

拜托拜託 bàituō ◇ {formal} ask, request ◇ ask for a favour ◇ entrust with

败坏敗壞 bàihuài ◇ undermine/ruin (like sb's reputation) ◇ corrupt (like sb's morals) ◇ depraved, degenerate, corrupt (as in dàodé bàihuài 道德敗壞/道德败坏 "morally degenerate")

搬搬 bān ◇ move, remove, carry (away), take away (mostly heavy or large objects) ◇ move (house), re-settle, migrate ◇ {pejorative} copy mechanically, apply slavishly or indiscriminately, imitate blindly

斑斑 bān ◇ spot, speckle, stripe ◇ spotted, speckled, striped ◇ (of hair) greying, grizzled

班班 bān ◇ (of school) class, grade ◇ (of airline) flight ◇ shift, duty, work period ◇ squad (of soldiers) ◇ troupe, company (of performers) ◇ {measure word} a group of... (used for groups of people) ◇ {measure word} (used for scheduled trains, buses, etc.) ◇ (of a train, bus, plane, etc.) scheduled, regular ◇ recall, move, withdraw, re-deploy (like troops) ◇ distribute, give out ◇ Ban (surname)

颁布頒布 bānbù ◇ promulgate, issue, publish (laws, decrees, etc.)

颁頒 bān ◇ issue, promulgate ◇ confer, bestow, grant

布布 bù ◇ cloth ◇ (used like bù 佈/布) spread, circulate, disseminate ◇ declare, announce, state to the public ◇ arrange, deploy ◇ donate, give (like to a charity) ◇ Bu (surname)

颁发頒發 bānfā ◇ issue, promulgate (orders, instructions, a government policy, etc.) ◇ award, confer (a medal, decoration, a bonus, etc.)

版本版本 bǎnběn ◇ edition (of a book, etc.) ◇ {IT} release (of software)

伴侣伴侶 bànlǚ ◇ companion, partner

伴伴 bàn ◇ companion, partner ◇ accompany, keep sb company

侣侣 lǚ ◇ companion, associate ◇ associate with

伴随伴随 bànsuí ◇ accompany, follow (in the wake of) ◇ escort

随随 suí ◇ follow ◇ comply with, go along with ◇ listen to, let (sb do as he pleases), leave it up to (sb) ◇ with, along with, in compliance with ◇ in passing, as one pleases, at one's convenience ◇ {colloquial} look like, resemble, take after ◇ (used before two verbs or verbal phrases to indicate that the first action is immediately followed by the latter) as ◇ {divination} Sui (one of the sixty-four hexagrams in the Yijing 易經/易经 "Book of Changes") ◇ Sui (ancient state during the Western Zhou Dynasty in Sui County, Húběi 湖北 Province) ◇ Sui (place during the Chūnqiū 春秋 Period [770-476 BCE] in Jiexiu, Shānxī 山西 Province) ◇ Sui (surname)

办法辦法 bànfǎ ◇ way, means

办辦 bàn ◇ do, manage, attend to, handle ◇ establish, set up, operate, run ◇ get sth ready ◇ purchase for, do the shopping for ◇ punish

法法 fǎ ◇ law ◇ method, way, style ◇ model after, pattern after, follow ◇ model, standard ◇ {Buddhism} dharma ◇ tricks, magic ◇ (short for Fǎjiā 法家) the Legalist school (of thought) ◇ (short for Fǎguó 法國/法国) France; French ◇ {physics, unit of measure} Farad ◇ Fa (surname)

办公室 辦公室 bàngōngshì ◇ office (the room itself)

公室 公室 gōngshì ◇ public office

办理辦理 bànlǐ ◇ handle, take care of
 理 理 lǐ ◇ texture, grain, vein ◇ reason, logic ◇ natural sciences ◇ physics ◇ manage, administer ◇ put in order, straighten up ◇ (mostly used in the negative) pay attention to, acknowledge ◇ matchmaker ◇ judicial official ◇ Li (surname)

半 半 bàn ◇ half ◇ semi-, hemi- ◇ in the middle ◇ mid- ◇ a little ◇ partly, partially, about half (as a prefix indicates "semi-", not to a full degree)

半途半途 bàntú ◇ halfway, midway

扮演扮演 bànyǎn ◇ play (the role of)

帮忙幫忙 bāngmáng ◇ help out, lend a hand, do a favour

帮 幫 bāng ◇ help, assist ◇ (of a bucket, ship, etc.) the side ◇ (of a shoe) the upper ◇ (of a head of cabbage, etc.) the outer leaves ◇ gang, clique ◇ business association of people from the same province ◇ {measure word}... group(s) of... (used for groups of people, etc.)

忙 忙 máng ◇ (be) busy ◇ hurriedly, hurry to, hasten to ◇ Mang (surname)

帮助幫助 bāngzhù ◇ help, assist ◇ help, assistance
 助 助 zhù ◇ help, aid, assist ◇ benefit

榜样榜樣 bǎngyàng ◇ example, model (person or thing)

榜 榜 bǎng ◇ posted list of names, roster ◇ publicly posted roll of successful examinees ◇ {archaic} placard, announcement, (public) notice ◇ horizontal board with inscription

样 樣 yàng ◇ appearance, shape, form ◇ model, sample, pattern ◇ {measure word} (for kind or type of thing)

绑架綁架 bǎngjià ◇ kidnap ◇ stake (growing plants)

绑 綁 bǎng ◇ bind, tie (up) ◇ fasten, button (up)

架 架 jià ◇ rack, shelf, frame, stand ◇ put up, prop up, erect ◇ ward/fend off, withstand, resist ◇ take sb away forcibly, abduct, kidnap ◇ help (sb along), support sb physically ◇ quarrel, fight ◇ {measure word} (used for airplanes, helicopters, machines/mechanisms with a stand or rack, etc.)

傍晚傍晚 bàngwǎn ◇ toward evening, at dusk, at nightfall [Taiwan pronunciation: bāngwǎn]

棒 棒 bàng ◇ stick, club, cudgel, bat ◇ beat with a stick or club ◇ {colloquial} fine, strong, excellent, superb, terrific

磅 磅 bàng ◇ {unit of measure} pound (weight) ◇ (platform) scale ◇ weigh (on a scale) ◇ {printing} point (measurement of type)

包 包 bāo ◇ wrap ◇ bundle, package ◇ bag (general term, e.g., could be used for suitcases), sack ◇ {measure word}... pack(s) of...,... bundle(s) of...(used for objects in packages, packets, wrapped bundles, etc.) ◇ protuberance, swelling, lump ◇ surround, encircle ◇ include, contain ◇ undertake responsibility for the whole thing ◇ assure, guarantee ◇ hire, charter ◇ Bao (surname)

包庇包庇 bāobì ◇ protect, cover up, harbor, shelter

包袱包袱 bāofu ◇ cloth wrapper, big bandana used for wrapping a bundle ◇ bundle wrapped in cloth ◇ load, burden, weight ◇ (of cross talk, quick-patter, etc.) punch line, suspense, joke ◇ wrong thoughts and attitudes (considered as a spiritual burden)

包裹包裹 bāoguǒ ◇ wrap up ◇ parcel, package

包含包含 bāohán ◇ contain, include ◇ inclusion ◇ endure

包括包括 bāokuò ◇ include, contain, consist of

包围包圍 bāowéi ◇ surround, encircle, besiege

围 圍 wéi ◇ surround, encircle, enclose ◇ all around, surrounding ◇ defend, guard ◇ fort (made of wood, etc.) ◇ pen (for animals) ◇ {measure word} (for circumference)

as measured by the outstretched arms enclosing sth)

包装包装 bāozhuāng ◇ pack, package, wrap ◇ packaging, wrapping ◇ packing material(s) ◇ {metaphor} the make-up or costume (of an actor, singer, etc.) ◇ the appearance or presentation (of a pop star, politician, etc.) to the public ◇ a popular figure's image (for marketing him/her) ◇ beautify, decorate, adorn

装装 zhuāng ◇ dress up, play a part ◇ clothing, attire ◇ outfit for a journey, luggage ◇ (of performers, actors) costume and make-up ◇ feign, pretend, fake, make believe ◇ pack, load ◇ assemble, install, fit ◇ (book-)binding

包子包子 bāozi ◇ a steamed stuffed bun ◇ {metal} a ladle (container for molten iron)

保持保持 bǎochí ◇ maintain, preserve, keep

保存保存 bǎocún ◇ preserve, maintain, conserve, keep, safeguard
保管保管 bǎoguǎn ◇ take care of, maintain in good order, keep ◇ be certain, be sure ◇ keeper (like of a storeroom, warehouse)

保护保护 bǎohù ◇ protect, safeguard, preserve

保保 bǎo ◇ protect, safeguard, defend ◇ preserve, maintain, keep, retain ◇ guarantee, ensure, insure ◇ cover (a certain type of loss) ◇ recommend ◇ servant, waiter ◇ guarantor ◇ Bao (unit of ten households in the Bǎojiǎ 保甲 system) ◇ Bao (surname)

护护 hù ◇ protect, guard, defend, shelter, shield ◇ {metaphor} be partial to sb, be on sb's side

保留保留 bǎoliú ◇ retain, keep, reserve ◇ hold back

保密保密 bǎomì ◇ keep secret, maintain secrecy, ensure confidentiality

保姆保姆 bǎomǔ ◇ maid, housekeeper ◇ nursemaid, governess ◇ babysitter

保守保守 bǎoshǒu ◇ protect, guard, keep ◇ conservative

保卫保卫 bǎowèi ◇ defend, protect, safeguard

卫卫 wèi ◇ guard, protect, defend ◇ sentry, guard ◇ garrison station for troops (Míng 明 Dynasty) ◇ arrow feathers ◇ Wei (state in southern Héběi 河北 and northern Hénán 河南 Provinces during the Zhōu 周 Dynasty) ◇ Wei (name for the city of Tiānjīn 天津) ◇ (used for transcription of syllables sounding like -wei- in foreign names) ◇ Wei (surname)

保险保险 bǎoxiǎn ◇ insurance ◇ reliable, safe, secure ◇ be sure to, be bound to, guarantee, assure

险险 xiǎn ◇ (of terrain) dangerous, perilous, treacherous ◇ narrow strategic pass, natural defensive position (of difficult access, treacherous topography) ◇ danger, peril, risk ◇ dangerous, risky ◇ sinister, vicious, treacherous, evil ◇ nearly, almost ◇ insurance (short for bǎoxiǎn 保险/保險)

保养保养 bǎoyǎng ◇ look after, take care of (one's health), keep fit ◇ maintain (machinery in good working order), keep in good repair; maintenance

养养 yǎng ◇ support, care for (like a family), provide for ◇ raise, grow, keep, rear (animals, plants, etc.) ◇ acquire, contract, form (habits, etc.) ◇ nourish ◇ convalesce, recuperate ◇ refine, cultivate ◇ foster ◇ keep, maintain (in good shape/order) ◇ (of hair) let grow long ◇ Yang (a town during the Chūnqiū 春秋 Period [770-476 BCE] in Shenqiu, Hénán 河南 Province) ◇ Yang (surname)

保障保障 bǎozhàng ◇ safeguard, guarantee, protect (life, property, rights, etc.) ◇ safeguard, guarantee, protection

保证保证 bǎozhèng ◇ guarantee, assure, pledge ◇ a guarantee, assurance

证证 zhèng ◇ {law} evidence, proof; give evidence, testify (to), demonstrate, prove (in court) ◇ prove, confirm, verify ◇ proof ◇ certificate, card ◇ official documentation

保重保重 bǎozhòng ◇ take care, (please) take (good) care of yourself (mostly said in parting)

宝贝宝贝 bǎobèi ◇ treasure, treasured object ◇ (my) darling (child) ◇ love dearly, dote on ◇ odd fellow, odd fish, queer character, clown

宝贵宝贵 bǎoguì ◇ precious, valuable ◇ value

饱饱 bǎo ◇ full, satiated (after

eating) ◇ having eaten one's fill ◇ full, rounded, plump ◇ satisfy, please
 饱和飽和 bǎohé ◇ become saturated ◇ saturation ◇ (of personnel, goods, etc.) reach (maximum) capacity
 和 和 hé ◇ and; with ◇ together with ◇ kind, gentle, mild; (be) on good terms with, harmonious; harmony, peace ◇ {sports} (of the result of a competition) a draw, a tie ◇ Japan, Japanese ◇ He (surname)
 饱经飽經 bǎojīng ◇ have experienced a great deal of...
 沧桑滄桑 cāngsāng ◇ vicissitudes, great changes wrought by time
 沧 滄 cāng ◇ (of a body of water, like the ocean) dark blue, deep blue, dark green ◇ cold
 桑 桑 sāng ◇ {bot} the white mulberry, *Morus alba* ◇ Sang (surname)

报仇報仇 bàochóu ◇ take revenge, avenge
 报 報 bào ◇ report, announce ◇ respond, reciprocate ◇ repay, requite, recompense ◇ newspaper ◇ periodical ◇ bulletin (like news bulletin), report ◇ telegram ◇ {Buddhism} retribution
 仇 仇 chóu ◇ enemy, foe, adversary, rival; a (perfect) match ◇ enmity, hatred, grudge, antagonism, hostility
 报酬報酬 bàochou ◇ {economics} salary, remuneration, reward
 酬 酬 chóu ◇ {written} propose a toast ◇ repay a kindness, return a favour ◇ {economics} payment, salary, remuneration ◇ social engagements ◇ fulfil, realize
 报答報答 bàodá ◇ requite, repay
 答 答 dá ◇ reply, respond, answer; return (a visit, banquet, etc.), reciprocate; repay (a favour) || (pronounced "dā" in certain compound words, e.g., in dāshàn 答誦/答誦 "say sth to smooth things over")
 报到報到 bàodào ◇ report for duty, register
 到 到 dào ◇ (from...) to, up until, up to...; as of ◇ arrive, reach ◇ (preceding a location) (go) to, leave for ◇ successfully..., succeed in...(verbal suffix indicating success of the verb's action, as in kàndào 看到 "get to see, notice") ◇ thorough, thoughtful, considerate ◇ Dao (surname)
 报道報道 bàodào ◇ report, cover (news); reporting, coverage ◇ (news) report, story (M: piān 篇, zé 則/则) || (also bàodǎo 報導/报导, esp.

in Taiwan)
 道 道 dào ◇ way, path, road ◇ line ◇ method ◇ morality, virtue, ethics ◇ {philosophy} doctrine, principle (of learning/religion/ethics), course, (the right) orientation, justice; Daoism (Taoism) ◇ superstitious sect ◇ {measure word} (used for narrow long shapes like rays, lightning, scars, door(way)s; for walls, instructions, [math] problems, [test] questions, courses or dishes of a dinner, steps in a procedure, coats of paint, times, repetitions, etc.) ◇ speak, say ◇ suppose, think ◇ Dao (surname) ◇ {admin} (during the Táng 唐 Dynasty) prefecture; (in Japan) prefecture (like Běihǎidào 北海道 "Hokkaidō"); (in North Korea) province ◇ {unit of measure} used for hūmǐ 忽米 "centimillimetre, one hundredth of a mm, cmm"
 报复報復 bàofu ◇ retaliate ◇ in retaliation to
 报告報告 bàogào ◇ report, report on ◇ a report; a speech/address/lecture
 告 告 gào ◇ tell, inform, notify, report ◇ tell on (sb) ◇ {law} seek legal action against, accuse, sue, bring a case against ◇ request, solicit, ask for ◇ announce, declare ◇ announce/declare the completion (of a task, project, etc.)
 报警報警 bàojǐng ◇ report (a crime, etc.) to the police ◇ sound an alarm
 警 警 jǐng ◇ be on guard, be on the alert ◇ warn, put on the alert ◇ alarm (like fire alarm) ◇ police
 报名報名 bàomíng ◇ register, sign up
 名 名 míng ◇ (personal) name ◇ fame, reputation ◇ famous, well-known ◇ {measure word} (used for persons of a certain category, profession, etc.)
 报社報社 bàoshè ◇ newspaper office, headquarters of a newspaper
 社 社 shè ◇ society, organization, association ◇ community ◇ commune ◇ sacrifices to the God of the Land, the seasons, the sun, etc. ◇ God of the Land ◇ village, local (school, granary, etc. in former times) ◇ she (a measure of land)
 报销報銷 bàoxiāo ◇ submit (an expense) for reimbursement, apply for reimbursement, claim reimbursement for, charge to an expense account, expense (sth) ◇ submit (an item or list of equipment, etc.) to be turned in for disposal; scrap, retire, superannuate ◇ {figurative} (of a machine) break down, give up the ghost ◇ wipe out

(like the enemy)

报纸報紙 bàozhǐ ◇ newspaper
◇ newsprint抱抱 bào ◇ hug, embrace,
hold in one's arms ◇ have (a child) for
the first time; get (a grandchild) for the
first time (i.e., become a grandparent
for the first time) ◇ adopt (a child)
band together (as a group) ◇ (of
shoes, clothing) fit nicely ◇ harbour,
cherish, have (e.g., hope, a certain atti-
tude, etc.) ◇ {measure word}... arm-
ful(s) of...(used for sth one can wrap
the arms around, like an armful of fire-
wood, clothes, etc.) ◇ Bao (surname)
抱负抱負 bàofù ◇ aspiration, ambi-
tion, aim负负 fù ◇ carry, shoulder, bear,
take up (a burden or responsibility) ◇ a burden
◇ carry on one's back or shoulder ◇ rely on,
count on, have at one's back ◇ suffer, sustain
(like an injury) ◇ have, enjoy (like a good re-
putation) ◇ be indebted, have an obligation,
owe ◇ turn one's back on, betray, disappoint,
fail (in one's obligation/duty) ◇ be defeated,
lose (in a game, fight, etc; in contrast to shèng
勝/胜 "win") ◇ {math, physics, electrical/elect-
ronics} negative, minus (in contrast to zhèng 正
"positive", "plus") ◇ {written} (used like bù 不
no, not抱歉抱歉 bàojiàn ◇ be sorry,
feel apologetic抱怨抱怨 bàoyuàn ◇ complain,
grumble暴力暴力 bàolì ◇ violence, force
暴露暴露 bàolù ◇ expose, lay bare,
show too much naked body (mainly ap-
plied to women) ◇ be exposed to
rough weather || (in Taiwan pronounced pùlù)爆发爆发 bàofā ◇ erupt, break out
(of a war, etc.), burst forth (of emo-
tions, force, etc.) ◇ suddenly rise to
wealth爆爆 bào ◇ burst, explode ◇
{onom} crackle, pop (or similar sound
of wood crackling in a fire) ◇ quick-fry
over very high heat ◇ {media} expose
发發 fā ◇ issue, send out, distri-
bute ◇ launch, discharge, shoot ◇ produce, ge-
nerate ◇ leave for, set out for ◇ (preceding an
adjective denoting a feeling like lǎn 懶/懒"lazy", ruǎn 軟/软 "soft", rè 熱/热 "hot", etc.)
feel..., grow..., get... ◇ (before an adjective of
colour, taste, smell, etc.) appear..., be... -ish,
be... -ly, be on the... side (like fāzǐ 發紫/发紫
"be purplish", fāchòu 發臭/发臭 "be smelly", fā-
tián 發甜/发甜, "be on the sweet side," etc.) ◇
speak, utter ◇ become rich ◇ diffuse, disperse
◇ expose, open up ◇ start/begin (an action)
◇ {measure word}... round(s) of...(used for
ammunition: shells, cartridges, rounds, projecti-
les, etc.)爆炸爆炸 bàozhà ◇ explode, de-
tonate, blast ◇ explosion, blast卑鄙卑鄙 bēibǐ ◇ mean, despicable,
contemptible (of actions, speech) ◇
low, inferior (like social standing) ◇
petty and superficial悲哀悲哀 bēi'āi ◇ sorrowful, grieved
◇ sorrow, sadness, grief ◇ (figurative-
ly) sad/tragic thing (as in rénnhēng
zuìdà de bēi'āi, shì duì zìjǐ de qiántú
méiyǒu xīwàng 人生最大的悲哀,是對自己
的前途沒有希望/人生最大的悲哀,是
對自己的前途沒有希望 "The most tragic
thing in life is to have no hope for one's
future")悲惨悲惨 bēicǎn ◇ tragic, miserable
悲悲 bēi ◇ sad, sorrowful ◇
compassion, pity慘慘 cǎn ◇ tragic, pitiful, miser-
able, wretched ◇ cruel, savage, brutal ◇ (of de-
gree, extent) serious, disastrous ◇ dark, gloo-
my, dull ◇ extremely..., terribly...悲观悲觀 bēiguān ◇ pessimistic ◇ pessi-
mism观觀 guān ◇ see, look, observe,
view ◇ a sight, view ◇ {figurative} outlook,
concept, view ◇ {divination} "Guan" (one of
the sixty-four hexagrams in the Yījīng 易經/易
经 "Book of Changes")

杯子杯子 bēizi ◇ cup, glass

北方北方 běifāng ◇ north ◇
northern part/region (of a country) ◇
northern China (the Yellow River basin
and the region to its north)北极北極 běijí ◇ the North Pole, the
Arctic Pole ◇ north magnetic pole (of a
compass, etc.)北北 běi ◇ north ◇ go north
◇ toward the north, northward ◇ be
defeated

极 極 jí ◇ the farthest point, the extreme ◇ very, extremely, utterly, exceedingly ◇ ultimate, highest, last, furthest, final ◇ {physics, geosciences} a pole, the pole (like North/South, positive/negative, etc.) ◇ {construction} ridgepole
北京北京 Běijīng ◇ Beijing (Peking)

倍 倍 bèi ◇ ... times, -fold ◇ double, redouble ◇ join ◇ variant of...

备份備份 bèifèn ◇ {IT} backup (copy) (of a document or computer file, etc.) (usually refers to backing up data from the hard drive of a computer to a magnetic or optical data storage device, such as floppy disk, CD-ROM, flash memory stick, etc.) ◇ {IT} back (sth) up ◇ fill a nominal post, serve as figurehead ◇ spare (part) ◇ {esp. TW usage} copy (like of a document)

备 備 bèi ◇ prepare, make ready ◇ make preparations, take precautions (against) ◇ have, be provided or equipped with, possess ◇ equipment, gear ◇ completely, fully, in every possible way ◇ perfect, complete

份 份 fèn ◇ portion, part, share ◇ {measure word}... set(s) of...,... copy/copies of... (used for a set, copy, or a collection of things, like an issue of a newspaper, gift, serving of food, type of behaviour and similar abstract things) ◇ {measure word} (for a job) ◇ (used after yuè 月 "month", shěng 省 "province", and xiàn 縣/县 "county" as a suffix)

备忘录 備忘錄 bèiwànglù ◇ (diplomacy) memo, memorandum, aide-memoire ◇ memorandum book
忘 忘 wàng ◇ forget ◇ neglect, overlook ◇ omit, lose
录 錄 lù ◇ record, write down ◇ record (audio, video) ◇ record, collection (like of quotations, reminiscences) ◇ take on, hire ◇ arrest ◇ sequence, order

背 背 bèi ◇ back (of the body) ◇ turn the back (on sb), abandon, desert ◇ turn away, leave, desert ◇ hide sth from sb, do sth behind sb's back ◇ with one's back toward ◇ behind ◇ memorize, learn by heart/rote, recite from memory ◇ violate, act contrary to, break ◇ out-of-the-way, remote ◇ {colloquial} unlucky ◇ be hard of hea-

ring
背景背景 bèijǐng ◇ background (of a stage, picture or historical setting)
背叛背叛 bèipàn ◇ betray
背诵背诵 bèisòng ◇ recite from memory
诵 誦 sòng ◇ chant, read aloud ◇ recite ◇ state, relate ◇ chantable poems and songs

被 被 bèi ◇ (as passive prefix) be... ◇ by (followed by a verb: indicates passive voice, used directly before the verb without mentioning the doer of the action) ◇ {new usage} (used before a verb or noun in a sarcastic or jocular way to indicate that the word is at odds with the facts, or that sb was forced to do sth) ◇ quilt ◇ {written} cover (with) ◇ suffer, meet, encounter
被动被動 bèidòng ◇ passive ◇ unable to act or take the initiative, reactive (in contrast to zhǔdòng 主動/主动 "active, proactive"); be forced into a difficult/awkward position

动 動 dòng ◇ move, budge ◇ get moving, move into action, stir, act ◇ touch, displace, alter the position/shape of ◇ motion, movement (in contrast to jìng 靜/静 "still, calm") ◇ alter, change, modify ◇ use, put into use, make use of ◇ touch, move, sway, stir up, excite, arouse (like feelings) ◇ consume (food or drink) (mostly used with the negative) ◇ frequently, often, at every turn, easily

被告被告 bèigào ◇ {law} the defendant, the accused

被子被子 bèizi ◇ quilt

贝壳貝殼 bèiké ◇ shell, sea shell

奔波奔波 bēnbō ◇ rush about, be on the go

奔驰奔馳 Bēnchí ◇ "Mercedes-Benz" (Mainland China usage; the TW expression is Bīnshì 賓士/宾士) ◇ [b-] rush or go quickly (like horses, vehicles)

奔 奔 bēn ◇ walk fast, run, rush, hurry ◇ flee, run away ◇ {IT} Pentium (short for Bēnténg 奔騰/奔騰) ◇ Ben (surname)

驰 馳 chí ◇ (usually of cars, horses, etc.) go fast, race, rush, speed, gallop ◇ {admin} promulgate, spread ◇ {written} cra-

ve, desire, aspire to

本 本 běn ◇ book ◇ {measure word}... volume(s) of...(used for books, scripts, reels of film, etc.) ◇ root, stem (of a plant) ◇ origin, basis, foundation ◇ {finance} capital, principal ◇ original ◇ one's own, native, home ◇ present, current, this ◇ originally ◇ edition ◇ script (of a play) ◇ memorial to the Emperor

本科本科 běnkē ◇ undergraduate course, regular or fixed college course (in contrast to preparatory course, correspondence course, etc.)

本来本来 běnlái ◇ original ◇ originally, at first, in the past, used to... ◇ in the first place, naturally, as a matter of course, by all rights

来 来 lái ◇ come, come hither ◇ arrive (of seasons, etc.) ◇ arise, crop up (of problems, etc.) ◇ cause to come, let come, I'll have... (used in ordering in a restaurant) ◇ cause to arrive or take place ◇ for the past (amount of time) ◇ in order to (take some action) ◇ (following numbers) approximately ◇ (verb suffix) ◇ Lai (surname)

本领本领 běnlǐng ◇ ability, (special) skill

领 领 lǐng ◇ collar (of a garment) ◇ neck ◇ outline, essentials ◇ lead, guide ◇ possess, control, have jurisdiction over ◇ receive, draw (like pay) ◇ accept ◇ comprehend, grasp ◇ {measure word} (used for mats, robes, upper garments, etc.)

本能本能 běnnéng ◇ instinct

本钱本钱 běnqián ◇ principal, capital (in contrast to profit, etc.) ◇ (esp. of a person) asset, qualification || (also pronounced "běnqian")

钱 钱 qián ◇ money; cash ◇ coin ◇ {unit of weight} qian (approx. equivalent to 5 grams) ◇ Qian (surname)

本人本人 běnrén ◇ I, personally (when referring to oneself in speech) ◇ oneself, in person

本身本身 běnshēn ◇ itself (mostly of an organization, unit or thing)

本事本事 běnshi ◇ ability

本质本质 běnzhì ◇ essence, substance, innate/basic character

质 质 zhì ◇ quality ◇ nature, character ◇ matter, material, substance ◇ ask questions, interrogate ◇ to pawn ◇ a pledge, security (person or thing) ◇ {history} hostage

(feudal ruler's sons sent to live in each other's countries) ◇ Zhi (surname)

笨 笨 bèn ◇ stupid ◇ clumsy, awkward ◇ unwieldy, cumbersome
笨拙笨拙 bènzhuō ◇ stupid, clumsy

崩溃崩溃 bēngkuì ◇ collapse, crumble (of a government, an economy, an army, etc.)

崩 崩 bēng ◇ collapse, crumble, fall ◇ burst (like of a bubble) ◇ (of negotiations) break down, fail ◇ be hit by sth exploding ◇ bump off (with firearms) ◇ (of the Emperor) die ◇ {med} metrorrhagia

溃 溃 kuì ◇ (of a dyke, dam) burst, breach ◇ {written} break through, breach (an encirclement) ◇ be routed, be defeated, fall to pieces ◇ {med} fester, ulcerate

甬 甬 béng ◇ {dialect} need not (contraction of bù yòng 不用)

不 不 bù ◇ not ◇ no
用 用 yòng ◇ use, employ, apply ◇ {formal} eat, drink ◇ Yong (surname)

蹦蹦 bèng ◇ jump/leap (with both feet at the same time)

迸发迸发 bèngfā ◇ burst out (of laughter, etc.)

迸 迸 bèng ◇ (of sparks, etc.) spurt, burst forth ◇ dash about

逼迫逼迫 bīpò ◇ force, compel

鼻涕鼻涕 bíti ◇ nasal mucus, snivel (also pronounced "bíti")

鼻子鼻子 bízi ◇ nose

彼此彼此 bǐcǐ ◇ each other, mutually ◇ both (sides/parties) ◇ {formal} and you too, same to you

比 比 bǐ ◇ compare ◇ than ◇ to (in a score, e.g., sān bǐ èr "3 to 2") ◇ emulate, compete, match ◇ gesture, gesticulate ◇ ratio, proportion ◇ draw an analogy (with), liken (to), compare ◇ copy, model after ◇ {regional} aim at, direct towards ◇ {classi-

cal} close to, next to ◇ {classical} cling to, collude with ◇ {classical} recently
 比方比方 bǐfāng ◇ example, analogy, instance ◇ for example, for instance
 比较比较 bǐjiào ◇ comparatively, relatively ◇ compare, contrast
 较 較 jiào ◇ compare ◇ than, compared to ◇ comparatively, fairly, relatively ◇ obvious, clear ◇ argue, dispute
 比例比例 bǐlì ◇ proportion, ratio ◇ scale
 比如比如 bǐrú ◇ for example, for instance ◇ Biru (county, Xīzàng Zìzhì-qū 西藏自治区/西藏自治区 "Tibet Autonomous Region" autonomous region)
 比赛比赛 bǐsài ◇ match, competition, contest
 赛 賽 sài ◇ game, match, competition ◇ be superior to, be better than ◇ {archaic} offer sacrifices to the gods ◇ Sai (surname)
 比喻比喻 bǐyù ◇ liken (to), refer to (sth) metaphorically (as...) ◇ analogy, metaphor, figure of speech
 比重比重 bǐzhòng ◇ proportion ◇ {physics} specific gravity, specific weight

 笔记本 筆記本 bǐjìběn ◇ notebook
 笔记筆記 bǐjì ◇ write down ◇ a note ◇ sketches (as a style of literature)
 本 本 běn ◇ book ◇ {measure word}... volume(s) of...(used for books, scripts, reels of film, etc.) ◇ root, stem (of a plant) ◇ origin, basis, foundation ◇ {finance} capital, principal ◇ original ◇ one's own, native, home ◇ present, current, this ◇ originally ◇ edition ◇ script (of a play) ◇ memorial to the Emperor

 鄙视鄙视 bǐshì ◇ despise, look down upon
 鄙 鄙 bǐ ◇ mean, low, vulgar ◇ my ◇ despise, look down upon ◇ remote place ◇ Bi (unit of five hundred families during the Zhōu 周 Dynasty)
 视 視 shì ◇ look at, view, examine ◇ regard, consider, treat as, look upon as ◇ inspect, observe, watch, contrast, compare ◇ model oneself on, follow the example of ◇ {physics} apparent

弊病弊病 bìbìng ◇ corrupt practice, (social) ills ◇ drawback, disadvantage
 弊端弊端 bìduān ◇ abuse, evils, ills, corrupt practice; flaw, drawback | (usu. refers to flaws in a system that enable abuse and harm public welfare)

必然必然 bìrán ◇ inevitable ◇ necessary ◇ necessity
 必须必须 bìxū ◇ must, have to
 必 必 bì ◇ surely, certainly, necessarily ◇ must, have to ◇ obstinate, stubborn ◇ if, in case ◇ act resolutely ◇ silk rope ◇ Bi (surname)
 须 須 xū ◇ must, have to ◇ wait, await ◇ moment, instant ◇ Xu (place during the Chūnqiū 春秋 Period [770 - 476 BCE] in Hua County, Hénán 河南 Province) ◇ Xu (surname)
 必要必要 bìyào ◇ necessary, essential ◇ necessity

毕竟畢竟 bìjìng ◇ after all, in the final analysis
 毕 畢 bì ◇ end, finish, conclude, accomplish ◇ completely, fully ◇ {Chinese astronomy} Bi (one of the 28 Lunar Mansions) ◇ net used in hunting ◇ Bi (surname)
 竟 竟 jìng ◇ complete, finish, end ◇ throughout, from beginning to end ◇ finally, in the end ◇ unexpectedly, surprisingly, incredibly ◇ go so far as to ◇ have the nerve to
 毕业畢業 bìyè ◇ graduate, finish school

臂 臂 bì ◇ arm ◇ upper arm ◇ handle of a bow or crossbow

避免避免 bìmiǎn ◇ avoid, avert

闭塞閉塞 bìsè ◇ stop up, clog up ◇ remote, out-of-the-way ◇ ill-informed
 闭 閉 bì ◇ shut, close ◇ obstruct, block (up) ◇ inaccessible ◇ close, conclude (a meeting, etc.) ◇ Bi (surname)
 塞 塞 sāi ◇ fill, stuff, cram ◇ squeeze in, stuff in, fill in ◇ stop ◇ stopper, plug, cork

编辑編輯 biānjí ◇ edit, compile ◇ editor, compiler

编织編織 biānzhi ◇ weave, knit, braid

边疆邊疆 biānjiāng ◇ border region, frontier

边邊 biān ◇ side ◇ border, edge, fringe ◇ trim (as decoration) ◇ border, boundary ◇ location, place ◇ Bian (surname)

疆疆 jiāng ◇ boundary, border ◇ end, limit ◇ (short for Xīnjiāng Wéiwú'ěr Zìzhìqū 新疆維吾爾自治區/新疆维吾尔自治区) Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region ◇ Jiang (surname)

边界邊界 biānjiè ◇ border, boundary (mostly of a country) {{tiáo 條/条}}

界界 jiè ◇ boundary, border ◇ limit, extent, domain, range, scope ◇ group, circle(s), community (a certain group in society, e.g. kēxuéjiè 科學界/科学界 "scientific circles, the scientific community") ◇ realm, kingdom (like animal kingdom, etc.) ◇ {geosciences} division, group ◇ {math} bound

边境邊境 biānjìng ◇ frontier, border

境境 jìng ◇ boundary, border, frontier ◇ area, place ◇ condition, circumstances ◇ fortune (good or bad)

边缘邊緣 biānyuán ◇ border, edge, fringe ◇ the rim (e.g., of a pot or a porcelain vessel) ◇ borderline, frontier ◇ marginal

鞭策鞭策 biāncè ◇ spur on, urge on ◇ horse whip

鞭炮鞭炮 biānpào ◇ firecrackers (collectively) ◇ a string of small firecrackers

扁扁 biǎn ◇ flat ◇ squat (like of handwriting) ◇ {TW usage, colloquial} beat (sb) up ◇ {TW usage, obsolete} Chen Shuibian (short for Chén Shuǐbiǎn 陳水扁/陈水扁)

贬低貶低 biǎndī ◇ disparage, belittle

贬貶 biǎn ◇ demote (esp. of officials in former times) ◇ lower (the price or value) ◇ censure (in contrast to praise, commend, honour) ◇ reduce, devalue, depreciate

低低 dī ◇ low (i.e. a small distance from the ground, in contrast to gāo 高 "high") ◇ below (the) average ◇ (of rank, gra-

de, position, profile) low ◇ (let) droop, hang down, lower (like one's head)

贬义貶義 biǎnyì ◇ derogatory meaning

便便 biàn ◇ then, thus, in that case (consecutive particle, used similar to jiù 就, but more formal) ◇ (forming a hypothetic concession) even if ◇ convenient, handy, easy to... ◇ when the opportunity arises, when it is convenient ◇ ordinary, plain, informal ◇ urinate, defecate, relieve oneself; urine, excrement

便利便利 biànlì ◇ convenient, easy ◇ help, facilitate

便条便條 biàntiáo ◇ short note, memo, informal letter

条条 tiáo ◇ {measure word} (used for long, thin objects) ◇ {measure word}... item(s) (used for certain items, such as news, certain people, etc.) ◇ long narrow piece ◇ twig ◇ article (e.g. of a law), clause; condition ◇ string, stripe, slip ◇ long and narrow in pattern; streak ◇ order; in good order

便于便於 biànyú ◇ be easy to, be convenient to or for

变故變故 biàngù ◇ accident, unforeseen turn of events

变變 biàn ◇ change ◇ change into, turn into ◇ cause change, transform ◇ changeable, variable ◇ sell off (like property) ◇ major turn of events

故故 gù ◇ incident, happening, event, happening, accident ◇ reason, cause ◇ intentionally, deliberately, on purpose ◇ {grammar} hence, therefore, consequently ◇ former, previous, old ◇ friend, acquaintance ◇ (of a person) die, pass away

变化變化 biànhuà ◇ change
化化 huà ◇ change, transform; be changed/transformed ◇ enlighten, civilize (like through the moral influence of the emperor) ◇ influence, persuade, convert ◇ melt, thaw, dissolve ◇ digest ◇ remove, eliminate ◇ burn (up), incinerate ◇ (short for huàxué 化學/化学) chemistry ◇ (of monks, priests) die, pass away ◇ (as a suffix) -ize, -ization (like xiàndài 現代/现代 "modern" becomes xiàndàihuà 現代化/现代化 "modernize; modernization") ◇ {religion} (of Buddhist monks, Taoist priests) beg for alms ◇ Hua (surname)

变迁變遷 biànqiān ◇ vicissitudes

变质變質 biànzhì ◇ deteriorate (of things, like meat or people, like of

morals) ◇ {geosciences} metamorphism

辨认辨認 biànrèn ◇ recognize, identify

辨 辨 biàn ◇ distinguish, discriminate, differentiate

认 認 rèn ◇ recognize, know, distinguish ◇ admit, acknowledge ◇ adopt ◇ enter into/establish a relationship

辩护辯護 biànhù ◇ defend, speak in defense of, argue (in favour of) (usu. preceded by a phrase with wèi 為/为, "for/on behalf of/in favour of") ◇ {law} advocate, plead ◇ defense

辩解辯解 biànjiě ◇ try to explain away, make excuses

辩 辯 biàn ◇ debate, dispute, argue ◇ administer, rule

解 解 jiě ◇ divide, separate, split ◇ dissolve, disintegrate ◇ unfasten, untie, undo, unbutton ◇ relieve, alleviate, remove, dispel, dismiss ◇ explain, interpret, construe, clear up ◇ understand, comprehend ◇ relieve oneself, go to the bathroom ◇ {math} solution, solve

辩论辯論 biànlùn ◇ debate, argue

辩证辯證 biànzhèng ◇ find the truth through challenge and proof; investigate and authenticate; use the dialectical method to discriminate and verify ◇ dialectic, dialectical

辫子辮子 biànzi ◇ pigtail, braid ◇ sth resembling a pigtail or braid ◇ handle (by which to control sb)

辫 辮 biàn ◇ pigtail, braid ◇ sth resembling a pigtail or braid

子 子 zǐ ◇ son, child ◇ person ◇ (of melons, etc.) seed ◇ (of fowl, fish) egg, roe ◇ sth small and hard (pebble, bead, etc.) ◇ sub(ordinate) ◇ (in Chinese chess) a chess piece ◇ {history} viscount (the fourth of the five ranks of nobility) ◇ {respectful address} master, sir; Master... (suffix added to the names of ancient philosophers, such as Kǒngzǐ 孔子 "Confucius", Mèngzǐ 孟子 "Mencius") ◇ zi (first of the twelve Dìzhī 地支 "Earthly Branches") ◇ zi (11:00 p.m. to 1:00 a.m.; one of the twelve two-hour periods in a day) ◇ Zi (surname)

遍 遍 biàn ◇ everywhere, all over ◇ {measure word} (for repeated actions, preceded by a numeral) once through, one time (through) ◇ all the

way through, thoroughly, through and through

遍布遍佈 biànbù ◇ be located/spread/found everywhere

标本標本 biāoběn ◇ specimen, sample ◇ {med} root cause and symptom ◇ major and minor matters

标 標 biāo ◇ mark, sign, symbol, label, standard, quota ◇ label, tag ◇ prize ◇ symptom, outward appearance (in contrast to the basis or foundation of sth) ◇ tender, bid ◇ treetop ◇ biao (military unit during the late Qīng 清 Dynasty)

标点標點 biāodiǎn ◇ punctuation (mark); punctuate

标记標記 biāojiǐ ◇ mark, marking, sign ◇ {IT} flag (in computer code) ◇ to mark, flag

标题標題 biāotí ◇ heading, title, caption ◇ headline

标志標誌 biāozhì ◇ sign, mark, symbol, hallmark, token, notation, logo ◇ indicate, mark, symbolize, label (also written 標識/标识 or 標幟/标帜)

志 誌 zhì ◇ ambition, aspiration, ideal, will ◇ remember, keep in mind ◇ (written) record of events, annals, history ◇ weigh, measure ◇ resolve, determination ◇ {archery} the target

标准標準 biāozhǔn ◇ standard, criterion

准 準 zhǔn ◇ standard, criterion, norm ◇ according to, in the light of ◇ accurate, precise, exact ◇ certainly, definitely ◇ quasi- ◇ {archery} the target ◇ zhun (musical instrument resembling the sè 瑟 "Chinese zither")

表达表達 biǎodá ◇ express (feelings, ideas)

表 表 biǎo ◇ surface, exterior; external, outside ◇ show, express, manifest ◇ form, table, list ◇ watch ◇ meter, gauge ◇ relationship between the children of a brother and a sister or of sisters ◇ gnomon (needle) of a sundial ◇ ornamental/ceremonial columns (erected before palaces or tombs) ◇ {historical} memorial (to an emperor)

◇ model, example ◇ {Chinese med} bring out/cure the cold with medicine

达 達 dá ◇ reach, extend to ◇

achieve, attain, amount to, reach/up to (a certain number), arrive at ◇ for as long as (a stated amount of time or distance) ◇ grasp completely, understand thoroughly ◇ express, communicate, convey ◇ distinguished, prominent, illustrious, eminent ◇ Da (surname)

表格表格 biǎogé ◇ form, chart, table, list (to be filled out)

表决表决 biǎojié ◇ vote, decide by vote

决 决 jué ◇ decide, determine ◇ certainly, definitely (when preceding a negative) ◇ execute a criminal ◇ (of a dike, etc.) burst, break ◇ {history} bone or ivory thumb-guard worn by archers ◇ part, bid farewell ◇ knack, trick of the trade

表面表面 biǎomiàn ◇ surface ◇ outward/superficial appearance

表明表明 biǎomíng ◇ indicate, make clear

表情表情 biǎoqíng ◇ outwardly express one's thoughts, feelings, emotions ◇ outward (like facial) expression of one's thoughts, feelings or emotions ◇ boast, brag

表示表示 biǎoshì ◇ express, show, manifest ◇ indicate, signify ◇ expression, manifestation, indication

表态表态 biǎotài ◇ state/declare one's position, take a stand

形态 态 tài ◇ form, shape, appearance, condition ◇ bearing, attitude ◇ {physics} state, mode

表现表现 biǎoxiàn ◇ expression, behaviour, performance ◇ outward manifestation ◇ manifest, display ◇ show off

现 现 xiàn ◇ appear, become visible/manifest, manifest (itself), be revealed ◇ present, current, concrete; now ◇ at the time, extemporaneous ◇ ready, on hand (like cash)

表演表演 biǎoyǎn ◇ perform, act; performance ◇ exhibition, demonstration ◇ demonstrate, show

表扬表扬 biǎoyáng ◇ commend, praise

扬 扬 yáng ◇ lift, raise, hoist ◇ winnow, scatter ◇ spread, publicize ◇ yang (battle-axe) ◇ Yangzhou ◇ Yang (surname)

表彰表彰 biǎozhāng ◇ commend publicly, cite (for praise)

憋 憋 biē ◇ suppress, repress, hold back, bottle up (like anger) ◇ stifle, suffocate ◇ vex, frustrate ◇ {dia-

lect} brew in one's mind, mull over sth; watch out for, be on the lookout for; (of adverse weather) brew ◇ force (sb to do sth), coerce ◇ (of a fuse) blow

别 别 bié ◇ other, another, different ◇ depart, leave, separate ◇ {regional} change, turn around ◇ distinguish, differentiate ◇ distinction, difference ◇ category, type ◇ stick into, obstruct (sb/sth) ◇ trip (sb), cause to stumble ◇ block (another bike or other vehicle with one's own) ◇ (contraction of the prohibitive *bùyào* 不要) "don't...!" ◇ Bie (surname)

别扭别扭 bièniu ◇ disagreeable, difficult to deal with; be at cross-purposes, not get along well; quarrelsome ◇ frustrated, exasperated ◇ (of speech, writing) awkward, unnatural ◇ (also pronounced "bièniǔ")

别 别 bié ◇ other, another, different ◇ depart, leave, separate ◇ {regional} change, turn around ◇ distinguish, differentiate ◇ distinction, difference ◇ category, type ◇ stick into, obstruct (sb/sth) ◇ trip (sb), cause to stumble ◇ block (another bike or other vehicle with one's own) ◇ (contraction of the prohibitive *bùyào* 不要) "don't...!" ◇ Bie (surname)

扭 扭 niǔ ◇ turn (around, to the side, away, etc.) ◇ twist, wrench, contort ◇ sprain, strain (like one's ankle, a muscle, etc.) ◇ (of body movements, gait, etc.) swing, sway ◇ seize, grapple with, wrestle with ◇ twisted, contorted, slanted

别人别人 biérén ◇ others, other people, someone/anyone else

人 人 rén ◇ person(s), human being(s), people, man ◇ somebody else, the others ◇ Ren (surname)

别墅别墅 biéshù ◇ villa, mansion

墅 墅 shù ◇ villa ◇ thatched cottage

别致别致 biézhì ◇ unique ◇ unconventional (also pronounced "biézhì")

致 致 zhì ◇ send, deliver (one's respects, regards, congratulations, etc.) ◇ concentrate, devote (one's attention, efforts, etc.) ◇ cause, result in ◇ as a result, consequently ◇ appeal, interest, attraction

宾馆宾馆 bīnguǎn ◇ hotel, guesthouse

濒临瀕臨 bīnlín ◇ border on ◇ be on the verge of, be on the brink of

冰雹冰雹 bīngbáo ◇ {meteorology} hail ◇ a hailstone
 冰激凌 冰激凌 bīngjīlíng
 ◇ ice cream || (also pronounced bīngjīlíng)
 凌 凌 líng ◇ insult, bully ◇ rise high, soar, tower above ◇ Ling (surname)
 冰箱冰箱 bīngxiāng ◇ fridge, refrigerator, ice box ◇ freezer

丙 丙 bǐng ◇ bǐng (third of the ten tiāngān 天干 "Celestial Stems") ◇ third (in a series) ◇ fire ◇ Bing (surname)

饼干餅乾 bǐnggān ◇ cracker, biscuit, cookie

并 並 bìng ◇ and (also), at the same time, equally, simultaneously ◇ entirely, completely ◇ on the same level with, even, equal ◇ (emphatic when followed by a negation) (not) at all ◇ {written} (used like lián 連/连) (not) even... ◇ place together, place side by side ◇ merge

非 非 fēi ◇ no, not ◇ (in compound words, as a prefix indicating negation) non-, un-, in- ◇ in no way ◇ wrong (in contrast to shì 是 "right") ◇ wrongdoing, evil ◇ negate ◇ not in accord with, not conforming to ◇ oppose, blame ◇ (often in the structure fēi...bùkě 非...不可) must, have to; be bound to ◇ insist on ◇ {written} degenerate, deteriorate ◇ (short for Fēizhōu 非洲) Africa, African
 并列並列 bìngliè ◇ arrange side by side, juxtapose ◇ side by side ◇ parallel ◇ coordinate (like clause) ◇ compound (like sentence)

列 列 liè ◇ arrange in order, line up; list, enumerate, tabulate ◇ list, place (on a list, etc.) ◇ row, rank, line ◇ {measure word} (used for trains or things/people in a row) ◇ {formal/written} type, kind, sort ◇ each and every ◇ various ◇ numerous ◇ Lie (surname)

并且並且 bìngqiě ◇ and, besides, furthermore, moreover, what's more

且 且 qiě ◇ for now, for the time being, for the moment ◇ just, now ◇ now...(to introduce a new thought) ◇ moreover... ◇ and

also... ◇ even... ◇ {regional, including Beijing} (in the pattern 且... verb... 呢) for a long time, for quite some time ◇ Qie (surname)

病毒病毒 bìngdú ◇ virus

剥削剥削 bōxuē ◇ exploit ◇ exploitation

剥 剥 bāo ◇ peel (off), strip (off), (remove the) shell/skin ◇ (the) peel, shell, skin

削 xiāo ◇ peel, pare (with a knife), cut, slice, chop ◇ sharpen, whittle ◇ {sports} cut, slice, chop (e.g., the ball in playing ping-pong)

拨 撥 bō ◇ move, stir, poke (with the hand, a stick, etc.) ◇ assign, allocate ◇ turn round ◇ {measure word}... group(s) of... (used for people in groups)

播放播放 bōfàng ◇ broadcast, transmit (on radio or TV)

播种播種 bōzhòng ◇ grow/plant by sowing seeds, sow

播 播 bō ◇ spread, broadcast ◇ disperse, scatter ◇ sow (seeds) ◇ move, migrate ◇ abandon, give up

种 種 zhǒng ◇ type, kind ◇ {biology} species ◇ (of people) race ◇ seed, breed, strain ◇ guts, nerve, courage ◇ {measure word}... type(s) of..., kind(s) of... (used for things of a certain type, style, kind, sort [often not translated]) ◇ Zhong (surname)

波浪波浪 bōlàng ◇ wave (of water or figuratively)

波涛波濤 bōtāo ◇ mighty waves (literally or figuratively)

波 波 bō ◇ wave, ripple (on water), (ocean) breaker ◇ (electromagnetic) wave(s) (like radio waves) ◇ undulation; undulate ◇ fluctuation; fluctuate ◇ affect, involve, implicate, entangle ◇ unexpected turn of events ◇ {dialect} run, rush ◇ {dialect, phonetic} ball

涛 濤 tāo ◇ billows, big waves ◇ {onom} the sound of waves

玻璃玻璃 bōli ◇ glass (the material)

伯母伯母 bómǔ ◇ aunt (father's el-

der brother's wife) ◇ {formal} aunt
(form of address an elderly woman)

博大精深 博大精深 bódàjīngshēn
◇ broad and profound (knowledge,
etc.)

博览会 博覽會 bólǎnhuì

◇ fair, (international) exposition

博 博 bó ◇ abundant, plenti-
ful, ample, rich ◇ (of garments) wide,
big, loose ◇ knowledgeable, well-infor-
med, learned, erudite ◇ win, achieve,
gain; gamble ◇ barter, exchange ◇
great, grand ◇ Bo (surname)

博士博士 bóshì ◇ Dr. ◇ Ph.D. ◇
doctor (of philosophy, medicine, law,
etc.) ◇ {history} a court scholar (an of-
ficial title in Imperial China) ◇ {histo-
ry} a waiter or owner of a teahouse; a
wine merchant

博物馆 博物館 bówùguǎn
◇ museum

博物博物 bówù ◇ natural science (a
general term for all branches of natural
science)

馆 馆 guǎn ◇ guesthouse, hotel ◇
embassy, consulate ◇ shop, place of business
(like a restaurant) ◇ library, museum, exhibi-
tion hall, gymnasium (and other buildings ser-
ving cultural/sports activities) ◇ {archaic} old-
style private school

搏斗搏鬥 bó dòu ◇ wrestle, fight

搏 搏 bó ◇ wrestle, fight,
struggle ◇ beat [of the pulse, etc.],
throb, pulsate

斗 鬥 dòu ◇ fight, struggle, combat
◇ make animals fight (as a spectacle or game)
◇ compete with, contend with, contest ◇ accu-
se and denounce at a meeting ◇ fit together,
come together, piece together, join

脖子脖子 bózi ◇ the neck ◇ the
neck (of a vessel, e.g., a vase)

薄 薄 báo ◇ thin, meagre, slight,
small ◇ frail, not strong, not solid ◇ unkind,
mean, frivolous, not generous ◇ (of emotions,
treatment of others, etc.) cold ◇ light, weak
(like of wine) ◇ (of land) infertile ◇ look
down upon, despise, belittle, diminish ◇ {writ-
ten} approach, draw near | (the literary pronun-
ciation is "bo", which is used in certain formal
words/phrases; "báo" is the colloquial pronun-
ciation, used in expressions from everyday life)

薄弱薄弱 bóruò ◇ weak, feeble, frag-

ile, frail

不但不但 bùdàn ◇ not only

不过不过 bùguò ◇ but, however, ne-
vertheless

过 過 guò ◇ go past, pass (by), go
through, cross ◇ exceed, go beyond ◇ mistake
◇ blame or criticize sb for a mistake ◇ transfer
(like money), adopt (like a child) ◇ read, go
over, recall, call to mind ◇ {written} visit, stop
by ◇ {regional} pass away, die ◇ {grammar}
outperform, or fail (following dé 得 or bù 不 af-
ter a verb) ◇ {chem} per-, super- ◇ {regional}
be contagious, infect ◇ Guo (surname)

不要紧 不要緊 bù yào jǐn
◇ not important, not serious ◇ it isn't
important, it's all right, forget it, never
mind ◇ it may seem O.K., but

不要不要 bù yào ◇ do not...! one
should not (in the imperative meaning
"do not...!" often contracted to "bié"
别/别, comparable to the English
"don't...!")

紧 緊 jǐn ◇ tight ◇ urgent, press-
ing ◇ financially tight

哺乳哺乳 bǔrǔ ◇ nurse, suckle,
breast-feed

捕捉捕捉 bǔzhuō ◇ catch, cap-
ture, trap, snare, seize ◇ {figurative}
capture, catch (sth fleeting, e.g., photo-
graphing a scene, or capturing an idea,
inspiration, etc.)

补偿補償 bǔcháng ◇ compensa-
te, make up for, offset

补充補充 bǔchōng ◇ supple-
ment, replenish ◇ supplementary, ad-
ditional

补 補 bǔ ◇ mend, patch, fix,
correct ◇ supplement, make up for ◇
take a restorative to improve one's
health ◇ help, benefit ◇ appoint to of-
fice ◇ embroidery on official garments

充 充 chōng ◇ full, ample, sufficient
◇ fill, charge (like a battery) ◇ act as, serve as
◇ play the part of, pose as ◇ Chong (surname)

补救補救 bǔjiù ◇ remedy, rectify
救 救 jiù ◇ save, rescue ◇ relieve
◇ help, aid ◇ stop, prevent ◇ control (like
hunger) ◇ Jiu (surname)

补贴補貼 bǔtiē ◇ subsidize ◇ subsi-
dy (mostly from the government)

不安不安 bù'ān ◇ uneasy, disturbed, worried, restless, ill-at-ease; unsettled, unpeaceful, unstable

不得不 不得不 bùdébù
◇ cannot but, cannot help, have no alternative but

不得了 不得了 bùdéliǎo
◇ serious, desperate, disastrous ◇ extremely, terribly ◇ unbearably, intolerably

不得已 不得已 bùdéyǐ
◇ have no choice but, be forced to

不断不断 bùduàn ◇ continuous(ly), steady/steadily, constant(ly)
◇ uninterrupted, unbroken, unceasing
断 断 duàn ◇ break, interrupt ◇ cut up (into smaller sections), cut off, sever ◇ abstain from, stop, quit (like smoking) ◇ section, paragraph, (text) passage ◇ judge, decide ◇ absolutely, definitely (often followed by a negative, as in duàn wú... 断无/断无... "absolutely not...")

不妨不妨 bùfáng ◇ there's no harm in; might as well ◇ it would be a good idea to, may, why not...

不敢当 不敢当 bùgǎndāng
◇ you flatter me, I don't deserve it (in reply to a compliment or polite gesture)
不敢不敢 bùgǎn ◇ (I) dare not ◇ you flatter me, I don't deserve it (in reply to a compliment)

当 当 dāng ◇ as... ◇ be equal, match ◇ equal ◇ should, ought to, must ◇ at, in front of, in the presence of, confronting, facing, to sb's face ◇ (just) at (that very time, that very place) (as in 当...时/当...时 dāng... shí "at the time when...") ◇ become, serve as, work as, act as, be ◇ deserve, accept, bear ◇ be in charge of, direct, manage ◇ {written} stop, obstruct, prevent ◇ ought to, should, must ◇ {onom} ding-dong, etc. (used like dāng 当/当 "ding-dong", etc., for the sound of bells)

不顾不顾 bùgù ◇ disregard, ignore, be heedless of, have no consideration for ◇ not care about, not take care of (sb)

顾 顾 gù ◇ (turn the head and) look at ◇ pay attention to, take care of, attend to, take into account ◇ pay a visit, call on ◇ a customer, client, patron ◇ {grammar, written} however, but, nevertheless ◇ instead, on the contrary, in lieu ◇ Gu (surname)

不管不管 bùguǎn ◇ no matter if, regardless of

见得 见得 jiànde ◇ look, seem, appear (only used with the negative or an interrogati-

ve, e.g., bù jiànde 不见得/不见得, zěnme jiànde 怎麼见得/怎么见得, héyǐ jiànde 何以见得/何以见得) | (sometimes pronounced "jiànde")

见 见 jiàn ◇ see, perceive ◇ be exposed to, come in contact with, meet with, call on ◇ show evidence of, appear/seem to be ◇ view, opinion, understanding ◇ {written} (as a particle, when preceding a verb indicates the passive voice, or the request towards sb to do sth for the writer)

得 得 de ◇ {grammar} (as structural particle between verb/adjective and a following complement) able to...; to the degree of...(used after certain verbs to indicate ability, possibility, or achievement to a certain degree, e.g., wǒ kàn de hěn qīngchū 我看得很清楚 "I could see it clearly")

不仅不仅 bùjǐn ◇ not just, not limited to ◇ not only (... , but also...)

仅 仅 jǐn ◇ only, merely, barely, hardly, just

不禁不禁 bùjīn ◇ cannot help but

不堪不堪 bùkān ◇ (as a transitive verb) cannot bear/stand/endure (sth)

◇ (of sth unpleasant or bad) unbearable to... ◇ not fit to..., not be qualified for, not be up to (a heavy responsibility) ◇ cannot (possibly), impossible to... ◇ (after an adjective) utterly, extremely, outrageously ◇ cannot bring oneself to..., how can I bear to..., how can I bear (sth) ◇ {Ming/Qing} awful

不可思议 不可思议 bùkěsīyì
◇ unthinkable, inconceivable, unimaginable, beyond comprehension; mysterious

不可不可 bùkě ◇ must/should not, cannot, may not ◇ must (as a verb complement) ◇ no, negative ◇ (second part of the structure 非...不可 fēi...bùkě, "must" or "be bound to")

思 思 sī ◇ think, consider, ponder ◇ think of, remember fondly, long for ◇ hope, wish, desire ◇ (train of) thought, thinking
议 议 yì ◇ idea, opinion ◇ discuss, talk over ◇ discuss right and wrong (mostly in reproach)

不客气 不客气 bùkèqi ◇

blunt, rude ◇ {formal} you're welcome, don't mention it ◇ {formal} please don't bother (as said by a guest) ◇

{formal} please make yourself at home (as said by a host)

不客不客 bùkè ◇ peck (dry measu-

re)

气 氣 qì ◇ gas, air ◇ power ◇ vigour, spirit ◇ weather, climate ◇ thin clouds ◇ make angry ◇ get angry ◇ fate, destiny ◇ {Chinese philosophy} formative or creative spirit ◇ {Chinese med} qi, vital energy; functions (of internal organs); symptom (of a disease); nutrition

不愧不愧 bùkuì ◇ be worthy of the name of (often followed by "wei" or "shi")

不料不料 bùliào ◇ unexpectedly; (much) to sb's surprise; only to

不免不免 bùmiǎn ◇ unavoidable ◇ unavoidably ◇ can't help

不耐烦 不耐烦 bùnàifán ◇ impatient

烦 煩 fán ◇ be annoyed, be vexed ◇ be tired of, fed up with ◇ superfluous and confusing ◇ bother, trouble

不然不然 bùrán ◇ otherwise, if not

不如不如 bùrú ◇ not as good as, inferior to ◇ (be) better to...

不时不時 bùshí ◇ often, frequently, from time to time, every now and then ◇ at any time

时 時 shí ◇ time ◇ when, at (a certain time) ◇ o'clock (written form) ◇ current, present ◇ at that time ◇ occasionally, now and then; at times, sometimes (in the pattern 時...時...) ◇ Shi (surname)

不惜不惜 bùxī ◇ spare no (effort, expense, etc.) ◇ not hesitate to, have no scruples about

不相上下 不相上下 bùxiāngshàngxià ◇ equally matched, without much difference, about the same ◇ on equal footing, on even terms ◇ neck and neck, nip-and-tuck ◇ balanced

不像话 不像話 bùxiànghuà ◇ unreasonable, improper ◇ unrepresentable ◇ preposterous, absurd, ludicrous, outrageous

不像不像 bùxiàng ◇ not resemble ◇ unlike

话 話 huà ◇ words, talk (spoken or written) ◇ talk about, discuss ◇ speech, language ◇ tell, instruct

不屑一顾 不屑一顧 bùxièyīgù ◇ not deign to look back; be too conceited to even take a look

不屑不屑 bùxiè ◇ not deign to do sth, be above doing sth, be reluctant to do sth

一 一 yī ◇ one, 1 ◇ alone ◇ whole ◇ once... ◇ Yi (surname)

不言而喻 不言而喻 bùyán'éryù ◇ it goes without saying, it stands to reason, it is obvious ◇ matter of course, taken for granted ◇ implied, axiomatic, obvious

不由得 不由得 bùyóude ◇ can't help... ◇ cannot but... ◇ unconsciously, involuntarily

不择手段 不擇手段 bùzeshǒuduàn ◇ {pejorative} resort to any means, stop at nothing (to do sth), be unscrupulous ◇ by fair means or foul, by hook or (by) crook, by unscrupulous means

择 擇 zé ◇ select, choose, pick ◇ differentiate, make a distinction between, choose carefully

手段 手段 shǒuduàn ◇ method (often derogatory) ◇ trick (in bad sense) ◇ means (neutral in connotation, as in 和平的手段 héping de shǒuduàn "peaceful means") ◇ skill, ability

不止不止 bùzhǐ ◇ incessantly, unceasingly ◇ not stop at ◇ not only, not limited to ◇ more than, exceed

不足不足 bùzú ◇ be insufficient/inadequate/short ◇ less than (a specified amount) ◇ not deserve, not worth

布 布 bù ◇ cloth ◇ (used like bù 佈/布) spread, circulate, disseminate ◇ declare, announce, state to the public ◇ arrange, deploy ◇ donate, give (like to a charity) ◇ Bu (surname)

布告布告 bùgào ◇ notice, announcement, proclamation

布局布局 bùjú ◇ (same as bùjú 佈局/布局) arrangement, layout ◇ composition (of a picture, etc.) ◇ deployment (of chess pieces, troops, etc.)

布置佈置 bùzhì ◇ arrange, set up, lay out, decorate ◇ make arrangements for, assign ◇ deploy (troops) ◇ move (chess pieces) ◇ {IT} configure

步伐步伐 bùfá ◇ steps, gait, pace (of walking or marching) ◇ {figurative} pace (of a process)

步骤步驟 bùzhòu ◇ step(s), measure(s), procedure(s) || (TW pronunciation bùzòu)

步 步 bù ◇ step, pace ◇ (in a process) step, stage ◇ situation, condition ◇ {measure of length} bu (unit of length equal to five chǐ 尺 [Chinese feet], a Chinese foot being approx. 0.3 metres) ◇ {measure word}... step(s)....,.... move(s)... (used for steps in walking and moves in chess) ◇ walk ◇ step on, tread ◇ pace off, measure by pacing ◇ Bu (surname)
 驟 驟 zhòu ◇ run fast (of a horse) ◇ sudden, abrupt ◇ repeatedly | (TW pronunciation zòu)

部分部分 bùfen ◇ part, portion, section, share ◇ some, a portion of... ◇ partly, in part, partially
 部门部門 bùmén ◇ department, branch, sector, division
 部 部 bù ◇ department, ministry (or similar organizational or administrative unit) ◇ part, section ◇ headquarters (esp. military) ◇ unit, force, troops ◇ category, class ◇ (un-

der one's) command ◇ {measure word} (used for films, books, vehicles, machines, laws, regulations, rules) ◇ Bu (surname)
 门 門 mén ◇ door, entrance, gate ◇ switch, valve ◇ hole/opening in human body ◇ family ◇ school (of thought), (religious) sect ◇ a teacher's or master's entrance hall ◇ means, method, key ◇ category ◇ {biology} phylum (of animals or plants) ◇ -gate (used by the media to create new words referring to a scandal, after the pattern of Shuǐmén [Shìjiàn] 水門 [事件]/水门 [事件] "Watergate") ◇ {measure word}... course(s) of..., ... subject(s) of..., ... skill(s) of... (used for school courses, skills, branches or subjects of knowledge, etc.) ◇ {measure word} (used for cannons) ◇ {measure word} (used for relatives, marriages, families related by marriage, etc.) ◇ Men (surname)
 部署部署 bùshǔ ◇ lay out, dispose, deploy (personnel, responsibility, etc.), arrange, instruct ◇ disposition, plan
 部位部位 bùwèi ◇ position, location (part of the body, location of troops, tongue position in pronunciation, etc.)

C

擦 擦 cā ◇ apply, put on (like makeup) ◇ rub, scratch ◇ wipe (like one's hands, a table) ◇ brush, scrub ◇ brush (past) ◇ grate, shred (vegetables, etc.)

猜 猜 cāi ◇ guess, speculate, conjecture, surmise, estimate ◇ be suspicious, suspect ◇ be doubtful, doubt ◇ be jealous, cunning, crafty

才 才 cái ◇ talent, ability, gift ◇ talented (or capable, gifted) person, talent ◇ Cai (surname) ◇ (used like 纔/才) {grammar} just (now) (indicates sth has just happened) ◇ only, only then (indicates sth happening later than expected) ◇ only in this case, only under such a condition (indicates sth happens only under a given condition) ◇ only after... (indicates sth new has happened) ◇ barely, hardly, only (indicates sth/sb is comparatively small/weak) ◇ definitely, by all means (used for emphasis/assertion, usually followed by the sentence-final particle 呢)

才干才幹 cáigàn ◇ talent or ability (to get things done), competence, capability

干 幹 gàn ◇ do, manage, implement, handle, work, act ◇ cadre (short for gàn bù 幹部/干部) ◇ capable, able, talented, competent ◇ assume the office of, hold the post of, undertake (a job, task, etc.) ◇ trunk (of a tree), stem ◇ main part, most important part ◇ shaft (like of an arrow) ◇ trunk, main (like line of a railroad, stream)

材料材料 cáiliào ◇ material (like building material) ◇ data, (reference, etc.) material

裁缝裁縫 cáifeng ◇ tailor, dressmaker

裁 裁 cái ◇ cut out (like paper, cloth) ◇ cut (down), decrease, reduce (like staff, armaments) ◇ (in art, literature) approach, style ◇ decide, judge ◇ control, check, sanction ◇ {archaic} commit suicide by slitting

one's throat

缝 縫 féng ◇ sew, stitch
裁判裁判 cáipàn ◇ {law} judgment ◇ referee, umpire

裁员裁員 cáiyuán ◇ reduce staff, lay off staff

员 員 yuán ◇ employee ◇ person performing a particular function, or engaged in a certain activity, profession, etc. ◇ {admin} member (of a committee, organization, etc.) ◇ {measure word} (used for military officers, and able/outstanding persons) ◇ border, perimeter

财产財產 cáichǎn ◇ property, assets

财富財富 cáifù ◇ wealth, riches, treasures

财 財 cái ◇ wealth, money, riches, possessions

富 富 fù ◇ rich, wealthy (in contrast to pín 貧/贫 "poor", or qióng 窮/穷 "poor") ◇ riches, wealth, resources, property ◇ enrich ◇ rich in... ◇ abundant, plentiful, sufficient, ample ◇ Fu (surname)

财务財務 cáiwù ◇ financial affairs

财政财政 cáizhèng ◇ (public) finance; fiscal

政 政 zhèng ◇ politics ◇ various aspects of administering government ◇ political department ◇ matters concerning a family or organization ◇ administrator ◇ Zheng (surname)

彩虹彩虹 cǎihóng ◇ rainbow

彩票彩票 cǎipiào ◇ lottery ticket

踩 踩 cǎi ◇ step on, tread on, trample on ◇ {figurative} belittle, diminish, trample on ◇ {archaic} track or hunt down robbers/bandits, investigate in a criminal case

采访採訪 cǎifǎng ◇ to interview ◇ cover (the news), gather material/news

采 採 cǎi ◇ pick, pluck (flowers, etc.), gather ◇ mine, extract ◇ collect (samples) ◇ select, choose ◇ (of measures, etc.) adopt ◇ (now rarely) drag ◇ beckon, take notice of

访 訪 fǎng ◇ (pay a) visit, call on ◇ gather (information), seek out, investigate, interview ◇ Fang (surname)

采购採購 cǎigòu ◇ purchase, procure

(for an organization or enterprise) ◇
procurement
购 購 gòu ◇ buy, purchase, procure

采集採集 cǎijí ◇ collect, gather
采纳採納 cǎinà ◇ accept, take, adopt
(suggestions, ideas, a plan, etc.)
纳 納 nà ◇ admit, receive ◇ accept, take ◇ pay (taxes, etc.) ◇ enjoy (as in nàliáng 納涼/纳凉, enjoy the cool air [on a hot day]) ◇ bring (into line, etc.) ◇ sew close-stitch (over a patch, on cloth shoe soles, etc.) ◇ the Na People (self-designation of the Nàxī 纳西/纳西 nationality) ◇ Na (surname)
采取採取 cǎiqǔ ◇ take, use, adopt

菜 菜 cài ◇ vegetables, greens
◇ canola, rapeseed (oil) ◇ dish, course (of a meal, on a menu, etc.) ◇ meal, dishes; food
菜单菜單 càidān ◇ menu (as of dishes in a restaurant) ◇ {IT} menu (also xuǎndān 選單/选单) ◇ list of services or items (e.g., sightseeing destinations of a travel agency, various services offered by a bank, performances in a theatre, etc.)
单 單 dān ◇ single, one (alone) ◇ only, exclusively ◇ odd, odd-numbered (in contrast to shuāng 雙/双 "even, even-numbered") ◇ {grammar} singular ◇ alone ◇ weak, thin ◇ {clothing} unlined, unpadded, single-layer ◇ slip, list, bill, sheet, order

参观參觀 cānguān ◇ visit (as an observer, tourist, etc.)
参加參加 cānjiā ◇ join, participate in, take part in ◇ attend (a performance, a meeting, etc.)
参 參 cān ◇ join, participate (in) ◇ consult, refer (to) ◇ visit to pay one's respects to, pay homage to ◇ {history, admin} impeach an official at the imperial court ◇ understand, grasp ◇ {math} parameter ◇ {Buddhism} seek to understand
加 加 jiā ◇ add, append, put in ◇ {math} add; ...plus...(adding numbers) ◇ increase, raise, augment ◇ impose ◇ (used between a one-syllable adverb and a two-syllable verb to indicate that the action is directed towards sth or sb mentioned before or understood) ◇ Jia (surname)
参考參考 cānkǎo ◇ refer to, consult, compare with ◇ reference

(like materials)
考 考 kǎo ◇ test, examination ◇ take (and pass) an entrance examination ◇ check, examine, inspect ◇ inquire into, investigate, study ◇ {formal} one's deceased father
参谋參謀 cānmóu ◇ staff officer
◇ offer advice ◇ staff officer, counselor (military official title during the Táng 唐 and Sòng 宋 Dynasties)
参与參與 cānyù ◇ participate ◇ take part in
参照參照 cānzhào ◇ refer to, consult, compare with
照 照 zhào ◇ shine, illuminate ◇ to, towards, in the direction of ◇ reflect (in a mirror) ◇ take a picture, film ◇ picture, photo ◇ certificate, license, permit ◇ look after, take care of, attend to ◇ notify, give notice ◇ contrast ◇ know, understand ◇ according to, in light of ◇ (before a one-syllable verb, and often in the pattern "zhào Verb bù wù" 照 Verb 不误/照 Verb 不误) in spite of it, just the same, still continue to...

餐厅餐廳 cāntīng ◇ dining room ◇ restaurant
餐 餐 cān ◇ eat, dine ◇ meal, food ◇ {measure word} (for meals)
厅 廳 tīng ◇ hall (for gatherings, ceremonies, receptions, etc.) ◇ office (as part of a large organization) ◇ department or bureau of a provincial government ◇ {history} administrative unit (established for new territories opened up during the Qīng 清 Dynasty)

惭愧慚愧 cánkùi ◇ be ashamed
惭 慚 cán ◇ feel ashamed
愧 愧 kuì ◇ ashamed, conscience-stricken ◇ shame

残疾殘疾 cánjí ◇ handicap, deformity ◇ handicapped
残 殘 cán ◇ injure, mutilate, damage, harm, cripple, kill ◇ incomplete, fragmentary, deficient ◇ crippled, mutilated, disabled, handicapped ◇ left over, remaining ◇ remnants, remains ◇ cruel, ferocious, fierce, savage, barbarous
疾 疾 jí ◇ (acute) illness, sickness, disease ◇ pain, suffering, distress ◇ hate, detest, abhor, loathe ◇ fast, vigorous
残酷殘酷 cánkù ◇ cruel, brutal, merciless
酷 酷 kù ◇ "cool" (sound-borrowing from English; metaphor for sb who is

good looking, natural and unrestrained, or sth which is excellent, etc.) ◇ cruel, tyrannical ◇ very, extreme(ly) ◇ (of criticism) harsh ◇ (of wine) mellow ◇ (of fragrance) strong
 残留 殘留 cánliú ◇ remain ◇ linger on in life ◇ residue
 留 留 liú ◇ stay, remain behind ◇ cause/persuade to stay on ◇ study abroad ◇ take care, be careful, pay attention, concentrate on ◇ keep, retain, reserve, save ◇ accept, take (like a gift) ◇ let grow, wear (like a beard, hair, etc.) ◇ leave (like a note, a message, an impression, an inheritance, etc.) ◇ Liu (surname)
 残忍 殘忍 cánrěn ◇ cruel, ruthless, brutal
 忍 忍 rěn ◇ endure, bear ◇ enduring, tough ◇ have the heart to, be cruel enough to ◇ restrain, control

灿烂 燦爛 cànlan ◇ bright (literally or figuratively) ◇ brilliant

仓促 倉促 cāngcù ◇ hasty ◇ hastily
 仓 倉 cāng ◇ warehouse, storehouse, depository, storage facility ◇ grain storage, grain elevator ◇ Cang (surname)
 促 促 cù ◇ be short of time ◇ pressed for time, in a hurry ◇ pressing, urgent ◇ urge, promote, spur, hurry ◇ {written} near, close
 仓库 倉庫 cāngkù ◇ warehouse, storehouse

舱 艙 cāng ◇ cabin, hold (of a ship or aircraft) ◇ module (of a spacecraft)

苍白 蒼白 cāngbái ◇ pale, ashen (complexion) ◇ weak, lacking vitality
 苍 蒼 cāng ◇ blue (colour of the sky, the sea) ◇ green (colour of grass, plants) ◇ (of vegetation, growth) lush, dense, luxurious, abundant ◇ gray, ashen ◇ {written} sky, the heavens ◇ Cang (surname)
 白 白 bái ◇ (of colour) white ◇ (of daylight) bright, light ◇ (of facts, the truth, etc.) clear ◇ plain, blank, pure ◇ in vain, for nothing, futile, fruitless ◇ free (of charge), gratis ◇ (politically) white (symbolizing a counter-revolutionary or other undesirable political orientation) ◇ funeral ◇ give sb an unfriendly look ◇ {ethnology} the Bai national minority ◇ Bai (surname) ◇ say, state, explain ◇ {theatre} spoken parts (in a Chinese opera,

etc.) ◇ {linguistics} (of Chinese text) written wrong or mispronounced ◇ dialect ◇ spoken (language), vernacular ◇ colloquial (vs literary)

操场 操場 cāochǎng ◇ sports-ground, drill ground, playground, exercise field

操 操 cāo ◇ hold (in the hand), grasp, wield ◇ do/operate/handle (sth) ◇ speak (a language or a dialect) ◇ a drill, exercise ◇ one's conduct, behaviour, morality, principles ◇ Cao (surname)

场 場 chǎng ◇ (gathering) place ◇ stage ◇ {theatre} scene (within an act) ◇ {measure word} (used for physical activities, athletic events, performances, dreams, exams, speeches, disasters, e.g., yī chǎng diànyǐng 一場電影/一场电影 "a (theater showing of a) movie") ◇ {physics} field (magnetic, etc.)

操劳 操勞 cāoláo ◇ work hard, do painstakingly ◇ look after

劳 勞 láo ◇ work, labour, toil ◇ (preceding a request) "may I trouble you..." ◇ fatigue ◇ service, meritorious deed ◇ Lao (surname)

操练 操練 cāoliàn ◇ drill (military, sports, etc.) ◇ do exercises, have physical training

练 練 liàn ◇ white silk ◇ boil and scour raw silk ◇ practice, drill, train, exercise ◇ skilled, experienced ◇ Lian (surname)

操心 操心 cāoxīn ◇ worry about, fret over, be concerned about, be preoccupied with; take great pains, spare no effort

操纵 操縱 cāozòng ◇ operate (like a machine), control ◇ manipulate, rig, tamper with

纵 縱 zòng ◇ from north to south ◇ vertical, longitudinal ◇ from front to back, depth ◇ release, set free ◇ indulge in, give free rein to ◇ jump up, leap forward ◇ even though, even if ◇ crinkled

操作 操作 cāozuò ◇ operate, handle, manipulate ◇ put into operation or practice ◇ operation ◇ operative

嘈杂 嘈雜 cáozá ◇ noisy

嘈 嘈 cáo ◇ noise, din, hubbub; noisy (mostly of people's voices)

杂 雜 zá ◇ mixed, miscellaneous ◇ mix, mingle

草 草 cǎo ◇ grass, herbs ◇

straw (like rope, sandals) ◇ {archaic}
wilderness, the country ◇ {colloquial}
female (of certain domestic animals,
like cǎomǎ 草馬/草马 "mare") ◇ slop-
py, hasty, careless ◇ (of pieces of writ-
ing) rough draft ◇ draw up, draft (a
document) ◇ {calligraphy} cursive
script, cursive hand, running style
草案草案 cǎo'àn ◇ {admin} a draft
(of a plan, law, regulations, etc.)
草率草率 cǎoshuài ◇ hasty, care-
less (work)

侧面侧面 cèmiàn ◇ side, flank
◇ aspect (like of a problem) ◇ side
view, profile, silhouette ◇ side dimen-
sion ◇ indirect ◇ {med} facies latera-
lis
侧 侧 cè ◇ side, flank; lateral
◇ incline, tilt, lean, slant ◇ lie prostra-
te
面 面 miàn ◇ face (toward); face,
surface ◇ aspect ◇ the whole area (in contrast
to diǎn 點/点 "selected spots") ◇ {regional,
slang} habitually slow (of a person) ◇ {meas-
ure word} (used for things with a flat surface,
like walls, mirrors, etc.)

册 册 cè ◇ book, volume (of-
ten within a series) ◇ {measure word}
(of books) volume, copy ◇ {history,
administrative, written} confer a (feu-
dal) title

厕所廁所 cèsuǒ ◇ toilet, lavatory,
bathroom
厕 廁 cè ◇ toilet, bathroom,
lavatory, WC, restroom ◇ {written}
pigsty, hogpen ◇ be mingled with, be
involved in
所 所 suǒ ◇ place, location ◇ (suf-
fix indicating office, institute, etc., e.g. yánjiū-
suǒ 研究所 "research institute") ◇ {measure
word} (used for houses, schools, hospitals, etc.)
◇ {grammar} (particle used between subject
and verb to indicate a doer-action-receiver rela-
tionship: (a) in a clause modifying a noun, e.g.,
tā suǒ xiě de shū 他所寫的书/他所写的书 "the
books he wrote"); (b) used in the structure "sth
是 sb [verb] 的" ◇ (used after a phrase with bèi
被 or wéi 為/为 "by" and before the verb, e.g.,
wéi tā suǒ yòng 為他所用/为他所用 "be used by
him") ◇ {written} used before a verb to form a
noun phrase, e.g., jìn zìjǐ de suǒnéng 盡自己的
所能/尽自己的所能 "do all one can, do one's ut-

most"
测量測量 cèliáng ◇ to survey,
measure ◇ survey, measurement
测 测 cè ◇ measure, gauge,
survey, fathom ◇ estimate, infer, pre-
dict, conjecture, judge
量 量 liàng ◇ capacity, capability ◇
quantity, number, amount, volume
测验測驗 cèyàn ◇ test ◇ a test

策划策劃 cèhuà ◇ plan, plot, scheme
策 策 cè ◇ scheme, strategy,
plan ◇ strips of bamboo or wood (as
writing medium) ◇ {history, admin}
essay on political or economic matters
(as part of the imperial exam) ◇ {writ-
ten} plan, engineer, arrange ◇ horse
whip, riding crop ◇ whip (a horse on
with a riding crop), urge on ◇ {writ-
ten} crutch(es) ◇ Ce (surname)
划 劃 huà ◇ differentiate, delimit,
classify, plan ◇ transfer, allocate, assign ◇
mark (like with a cross) ◇ a stroke (of a Chi-
nese character) ◇ {calligraphy, regional} horizon-
tal stroke ◇ (used like huà 畫/画) draw (a line,
drawing, etc.)
策略策略 cèlüè ◇ strategy, tactics ◇
tactful

层 層 céng ◇ layer, stratum; di-
mension, tier, storey, floor, level, part
(in a sequence); layered, piled up ◇
{geosciences} layer, bed, horizon, for-
mation ◇ {biology} stratum ◇ {meas-
ure word}... layer(s).... floor(s)...
(used for storeys of buildings, things in
layers, outer coverings, feelings, thin-
king, etc.)

层出不穷 層出不窮
céngchūbùqióng ◇ emerge/ap-
pear/occur in an endless stream, follow
one after another in rapid succession
穷 窮 qióng ◇ poor, destitute, im-
poverished

层次層次 céngcì ◇ level; gradation ◇
(orderly) arrangement of ideas (in
speech or writing) ◇ administrative le-
vel

次 次 cì ◇ order, sequence,
position (in a sequence),... times ◇ ar-
rangement ◇ the following, second,
next ◇ sub- (as in cìdàlù 次大陸/次大

陆 "subcontinent") ◇ second-rate, inferior, shoddy, substandard, of low(er) quality ◇ {written} stopover, lay-over ◇ among, between, in the middle of ◇ {measure word}... time(s) (following a numeral, used for number of occurrences/times/occasions) ◇ Ci (surname) ◇ {chem} hypo-

曾经曾經 céngjīng ◇ once, at one time (in the past; with action verbs, often used with -guò 過/过)

曾 曾 céng ◇ previously, formerly, some time ago, before, once (adverb indicating a past action or situation)

经 經 jīng ◇ through ◇ go through, pass through ◇ regular, frequent, constant ◇ the classics, the scriptures ◇ {physiology} menses ◇ hang oneself ◇ Jing (surname) ◇ {Buddhism} sutra ◇ the warp (in fabric, in contrast to wěi 緯/纬 "woof") ◇ longitude ◇ lengthwise alignment

叉子叉子 chāzi ◇ fork (eating utensil)

差 差 chà ◇ differ (by), be different ◇ lack, be/fall short of ◇ no good, substandard, poor, inferior ◇ wrong, mistaken, erroneous ◇ fault, mistake

差别差别 chābié ◇ difference, disparity

差 差 chà ◇ differ (by), be different ◇ lack, be/fall short of ◇ no good, substandard, poor, inferior ◇ wrong, mistaken, erroneous ◇ fault, mistake

别 别 bié ◇ other, another, different ◇ depart, leave, separate ◇ {regional} change, turn around ◇ distinguish, differentiate ◇ distinction, difference ◇ category, type ◇ stick into, obstruct (sb/sth) ◇ trip (sb), cause to stumble ◇ block (another bike or other vehicle with one's own) ◇ (contraction of the prohibitive bùyào 不要) "don't...!" ◇ Bie (surname)

差不多 差不多 chàbuduō ◇ almost (identical) ◇ nearly the same ◇ good enough, not bad

差距差距 chājù ◇ disparity, gap, discrepancy, difference

插 插 chā ◇ insert, stick in ◇ interpose, interject

插座插座 chāzuò ◇ {electrical} socket, outlet

查获查獲 cháhuò ◇ hunt down and apprehend (a criminal), target and capture ◇ track down and seize (evidence) ◇ uncover (a criminal case)

查 查 chá ◇ check, examine, inspect ◇ investigate, look into ◇ consult (a dictionary, etc.), look up (e.g., a word in a dictionary)

获 獲 huò ◇ catch, capture, seize ◇ get, obtain, receive, gain, win

茶 茶 chá ◇ tea (leaves); tea (the beverage) ◇ certain kinds of beverages ◇ tea oil ◇ dark brown ◇ {archaic} betrothal gift ◇ {archaic, formal} a young girl (Táng 唐 Dynasty term)

岔 岔 chà ◇ branch off, fork, diverge ◇ turn or veer off (like a road) ◇ split up, stagger (like one's schedule) ◇ branch road ◇ accident, mishap, mistake ◇ by accident, by mistake ◇ {dialect} lose one's voice, be hoarse

诧异詫異 chàyì ◇ be astonished, be surprised

拆 拆 chāi ◇ (tear) open (like a letter, parcel) ◇ take apart (like padded clothing for washing), disassemble (like a machine) ◇ demolish, dismantle

柴油柴油 cháiyou ◇ diesel oil

搀 攙 chān ◇ support sb (like the aged or infirm) by holding their arm; lead sb by the hand ◇ mix, blend ◇ dilute, adulterate

缠绕纏繞 chánào ◇ twine, wind ◇ bother, pester ◇ {bot} twining

馋 饞 chán ◇ gluttonous, greedy (for food)

产品產品 chǎnpǐn ◇ products, produce

产 産 chǎn ◇ (variant of chǎn 產/产) give birth to, bear ◇ produce, manufacture, yield ◇ the product, the produce ◇ an estate, property, possessions

品 品 pǐn ◇ article, product, commodity ◇ class, grade, rank ◇ quality ◇ variety, type, kind ◇ moral character ◇ size up, appraise, comment, criticize ◇ taste (sth with discrimination), taste-test, sample, savour ◇ {written} play (wind instruments, esp. the vertical bamboo flute xiāo 簫/箫) ◇ Pin (surname)

产生產生 chǎnshēng ◇ produce, give rise to, cause, bring about, engender, generate ◇ develop (e.g., a feeling), form, arise, emerge ◇ exert (influence on sth), have (an effect on sth)

生 生 shēng ◇ give birth to ◇ live ◇ life ◇ unripe ◇ raw ◇ bear, deliver ◇ generate ◇ be born ◇ (of plants, roots, etc.) grow, emerge ◇ unripe ◇ raw, undercooked ◇ not cooked ◇ unprocessed, unrefined ◇ unfamiliar, unacquainted ◇ student (bound form, as in nǚshēng 女生 "female student", zhèngshìshēng 正式生 "regular student") ◇ suffix for various kinds or groups of people (like yīshēng 醫生/医生 "medical doctor") ◇ Sheng (surname)

产业產業 chǎnyè ◇ industry, business ◇ industrial ◇ estate, property, possession

阐述闡述 chǎnshù ◇ expound, explain

阐 闡 chǎn ◇ explain, clarify, elucidate, expound, elaborate on ◇ Chan (place during the Chūnqiū 春秋 Period [770-476 BCE] in the area of present Shāndōng 山東/山东 Province)

述 述 shù ◇ state, narrate, mention, enumerate ◇ follow, abide by ◇ shu (cap ornament)

颤抖顫抖 chànǒu ◇ shiver, shake, tremble

颤 顫 chàn ◇ tremble, quiver, vibrate, shake

抖 抖 dǒu ◇ shiver, tremble, quiver, shake, flick, jerk ◇ rouse, stir up ◇ expose/disclose the inside story ◇ {satirical} be ostentatiously rich and successful, throw one's weight around

昌盛昌盛 chāngshèng ◇ prosperous, flourishing, thriving

偿还償還 chánghuán ◇ repay, compensate

尝 嘗 cháng ◇ taste, try (the flavour of sth), sample ◇ experience, taste, come to know ◇ ever, once

尝试嘗試 chángshì ◇ try, attempt, experiment

常识常識 chángshí ◇ general knowledge ◇ common sense ◇ [C-] "Common Sense" (bestselling article on America's independence from Britain, written by the American revolutionary Thomas Paine in 1776)

常 常 cháng ◇ common, normal, ordinary ◇ constant ◇ frequently, often, usually, always ◇ {written} morality, code of conduct, rule of behaviour, principle ◇ Chang (surname)

识 識 shí ◇ know, recognize, understand ◇ knowledge, experience

长 長 cháng ◇ long; length ◇ (one's) strong point(s), forte ◇ be good at sth, be strong in sth ◇ surplus, spare, extra (in this meaning, formerly pronounced zhàng)

长城長城 Chángchéng ◇ the Great Wall

城 城 chéng ◇ city wall ◇ wall (like the Great Wall) ◇ city, town (in contrast to xiāng 鄉/乡 "village, countryside") ◇ Cheng (surname)

江 江 jiāng ◇ river ◇ [J-] (short for Cháng Jiāng 長江/长江) the Yangtze (River) ◇ {history} Jiang (ancient state during the Zhōu 周 Dynasty, near Zhèngyáng 正陽/正阳 County in Hénán 河南 Province) ◇ Jiang (surname)

长途長途 chángtú ◇ long-distance

途 途 tú ◇ way, road

场 場 chǎng ◇ (gathering) place ◇ stage ◇ {theatre} scene (within an act) ◇ {measure word} (used for physical activities, athletic events, performances, dreams, exams, speeches, disasters, e.g., yī chǎng diànyǐng 一場電影/一场电影 "a (theater showing of a movie)") ◇ {physics} field (magnetic, etc.)

场合場合 chǎnghé ◇ occasion, si-