

Graded Reading Practice using the CEDICT Dictionary Database

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\$2	一一 [yī yī] 1. one by one 2. one after another	\$26	于 I [yú] surname Yu II [yú] 1. in 2. at 3. to 4. from 5. by 6. than 7. out of
	一 [yī] 1. one 2. 1 3. single 4. a (article) 5. as soon as 6. entire 7. whole 8. all 9. throughout		出于 [chū yú] 1. due to 2. to stem from
\$3	二 [èr] 1. two 2. 2	\$27	手 [shǒu] 1. hand 2. (formal) to hold 3. person engaged in certain types of work 4. person skilled in certain types of work 5. personal(ly) 6. convenient
\$4	三 [sān] 1. three 2. 3		出手 [chū shǒu] to put one's hand to sth
\$6	十 [shí] 1. ten 2. 10		手工 [shǒu gōng] 1. handwork 2. manual
	十三 [shí sān] 1. thirteen 2. 13		二手 [èr shǒu] 1. indirectly acquired 2. second-hand (information, equipment etc)
	三十 [sān shí] 1. thirty 2. 30		一手 [yī shǒu] 1. a skill 2. mastery of a trade 3. by oneself 4. without outside help
	三十三 [sān shí sān] 1. thirty three 2. 33	\$28	拜 [bài] 1. to pay respect 2. worship 3. visit 4. salute
	二十三 [èr shí sān] 1. twenty three 2. 23		拜拜 [bài bài] bye-bye
	三十二 [sān shí èr] 1. thirty two 2. 32	\$30	挂 [guà] 1. to hang 2. to put up 3. to suspend
	三十一 [sān shí yī] 1. thirty one 2. 31	\$31	拒 [jù] 1. to resist 2. to repel 3. to refuse
	十二 [shí èr] 1. twelve 2. 12	\$32	排 I [pái] 1. to eliminate 2. to get rid of 3. to discharge 4. to drain 5. platoon 6. line up II [pǎi] row of logs or boards
	二十 [èr shí] 1. twenty 2. 20		排出 [pái chū] discharge
	二十二 [èr shí èr] 1. twenty two 2. 22		一排 [yī pái] row
	二十一 [èr shí yī] 1. twenty one 2. 21	\$33	打 I [dǎ] dozen II [dǎ] 1. to beat 2. to strike 3. to hit 4. to break 5. to type 6. to mix up 7. to build 8. to fight 9. to fetch 10. to make 11. to tie up 12. to issue 13. to shoot 14. to calculate 15. since 16. from
\$7	工 [gōng] 1. work 2. worker 3. skill 4. profession 5. trade 6. craft 7. labor		打手 [dǎ shǒu] hired thug
\$8	士 [shì] 1. scholar 2. warrior 3. knight		手打 [shǒu dǎ] hand typewriter (as opposed to electric typewriter), abbr. for
\$9	土 [tǔ] 1. earth 2. dust 3. clay 4. local 5. indigenous 6. crude opium 7. unsophisticated 8. Tuzu ethnic minority 9. surname Tu		击打 [jī dǎ] 1. beat 2. lash
\$10	干 I [gān] 1. dry 2. clean 3. surname Gan II [gān] 1. to concern 2. to interfere 3. shield 4. stem III [gàn] 1. to work 2. to do 3. to manage IV [gàn] 1. tree trunk 2. main part of sth 3. to manage 4. to work 5. to do 6. capable 7. cadre (in communist party) 8. to kill (slang) 9. to fuck (taboo word)		打击 [dǎ jī] 1. to hit 2. to strike 3. to attack 4. to crackdown on sth 5. a setback 6. a blow
	十干 [shí gān] 1. same as 2. the 10 heavenly trunks , , , , , , , , , , , (used cyclically in the calendar and as ordinal number like Roman I, II, III) 3. also translated as heavenly stems		打工 [dǎ gōng] 1. to work (do manual labor for a living) 2. a part time job 3. to moonlight
\$11	王 [wáng] 1. king 2. surname Wang		一打 [yī dǎ] dozen
\$12	丰 I [fēng] 1. buxom 2. good-looking 3. appearance and carriage of a person II [fēng] 1. surname Feng 2. abundant 3. plentiful 4. great	\$35	扫 I [sǎo] to sweep II [sào] broom
\$13	非 [fēi] 1. non- 2. not- 3. un- 4. abbr. for Africa 5. wrong 6. evil-doing 7. insist on 8. simply must		打扫 [dǎ sǎo] 1. to clean 2. to sweep
\$14	圭 [guī] jade tablet	\$36	彗 [huì] comet
\$15	且 [qiě] 1. further 2. moreover	\$37	丑 I [chǒu] 1. clown 2. surname Chou 3. 2nd earthly branch: 1-3 a.m., 12th solar month (6th January to 3rd February), year of the Ox II [chǒu] 1. shameful 2. ugly 3. disgraceful
\$16	直 [zhí] 1. straight 2. vertical 3. frank 4. directly 5. straightly 6. upright		丁丑 [dīng chǒu] fourteenth year D2 of the 60 year cycle, e.g. 1997 or 2057
	一直 [yī zhí] 1. straight (in a straight line) 2. continuously 3. always 4. from the beginning of ... up to ... 5. all along		出丑 [chū chǒu] 1. shameful 2. scandalous 3. to be humiliated 4. to make a fool of sb or oneself 5. to lose face
\$17	臣 [chén] 1. statesman 2. vassal 3. courtier 4. minister 5. official	\$38	扭 [niǔ] 1. to turn 2. to twist 3. to grab 4. to wring
\$18	巨 [jù] 1. very large 2. huge 3. tremendous 4. gigantic		扭打 [niǔ dǎ] 1. to wrestle 2. to grapple 3. to scuffle
\$19	五 [wǔ] 1. five 2. 5	\$39	聿 [yù] 1. (arch. introductory particle) 2. then 3. and then
	十五 [shí wǔ] 1. fifteen 2. 15	\$41	口 [kǒu] 1. mouth 2. (classifier for things with mouths such as people, domestic animals, cannons, wells etc)
	五十 [wǔ shí] fifty		出口 [chū kǒu] 1. to speak 2. an exit 3. to export
	三十五 [sān shí wǔ] 1. thirty five 2. 35		一口 [yī kǒu] 1. readily 2. flatly (deny)
	二十五 [èr shí wǔ] 1. twenty five 2. 25	\$42	回 [huí] 1. to circle 2. to go back 3. to turn around 4. to answer 5. to return 6. to revolve 7. Hui religious minority (Chinese Muslims) 8. time 9. classifier for acts of a play 10. section or chapter (of a classic book)
	一五一十 [yī wǔ yī shí] lit. count by fives and tens (saw); to narrate systematically and in full detail		回回 [huí huí] 1. time and again 2. every time 3. Hui religious minority (Chinese Muslims)
\$20	五一 [wǔ yī] 5-1 (May 1st)		回拜 [huí bài] to pay a return visit
	互 [hù] mutual		回击 [huí jī] 1. to fight back 2. to return fire 3. to counterattack
\$21	山 [shān] 1. mountain 2. hill 3. CL:[zuō4] 4. surname Shan	\$43	吕 I [lǚ] surname L II [lǚ] pitchpipe, pitch standard, one of the twelve semitones in the traditional tone system
\$22	出 [chū] 1. to go out 2. to come out 3. to occur 4. to produce 5. to go beyond 6. to rise 7. to put forth 8. to happen 9. classifier for dramas, plays, operas etc	\$44	品 [pǐn] 1. article 2. commodity 3. product 4. goods 5. kind 6. grade 7. rank 8. character 9. disposition 10. nature 11. temperament 12. variety 13. to taste sth 14. to sample 15. to criticize 16. to comment 17. to judge 18. to size up
	出山 [chū shān] 1. to leave the mountain (of a hermit) 2. to come out of obscurity to a government job 3. to take a leading position		出品 [chū pǐn] 1. to produce an item 2. output 3. items that are produced
	出土 [chū tǔ] 1. to dig up 2. to appear in an excavation 3. unearthed 4. to come up out of the ground	\$45	中 I [zhōng] 1. within 2. among 3. in 4. middle 5. center 6. while (doing sth) 7. during 8. China 9. Chinese II [zhòng] hit (the mark)
\$23	击 [jī] 1. to hit 2. to strike 3. to break 4. Taiwan pr. jiz		打中 [dǎ zhòng] struck
\$25	丁 [dīng] 1. surname Ding 2. cubes (of food) 3. fourth of 10 heavenly trunks 4. fourth in order 5. letter "D" or roman "IV" in list "A, B, C", or "I, II, III" etc 6. butyl		击中 [jī zhòng] 1. to hit (a target etc) 2. to strike

	中山	[zhōng shān] 1. refers to Dr Sun Yat-sen 2. Nakayama, common Japanese surname (borrowed by Sun Yat-sen) 3. Zhongshan prefecture level city in Guangdong close to Sun Yat-Sen's birth-place
	中非	[zhōng fēi] 1. Central Africa 2. Central African Republic
	中土	[zhōng tǔ] Sino-Turkish
§46	串	[chuàn] 1. to string together 2. to mix up 3. to conspire 4. to connect 5. a string (computing) 6. (classifier for rows or strings)
	一串	[yī chuàn] strand
§47	申	[shēn] 1. to extend 2. to state 3. to explain 4. surname Shen 5. 9th earthly branch: 3-5 p.m., 7th solar month (7th August-7th September), year of the Monkey
	申申	[shēn shēn] 1. cosy and comfortable 2. to repeat endlessly
§48	由	[yóu] 1. to follow 2. from 3. it is for...to 4. reason 5. cause 6. because of 7. due to 8. to 9. to leave it (to sb) 10. by (introduces passive verb)
	由于	[yóu yú] 1. due to 2. as a result of 3. thanks to 4. owing to 5. since 6. because
§49	抽	[chōu] 1. to draw out 2. to smoke (cigarettes) 3. to pump
	抽打	[chōu dǎ] 1. to whip 2. to flog 3. to thrash
	抽出	[chōu chū] extract
§50	甲	[jiǎ] 1. armor 2. first of 10 heavenly trunks 3. first in order 4. letter "A" or roman "I" in list "A, B, C", or "I, II, III" etc 5. first party (in legal contract, usually written , as opposed to second party) 6. methyl
	甲申	[jiǎ shēn] twenty first year A9 of the 60 year cycle, e.g. 2004 or 2064
§51	古	[gǔ] 1. ancient 2. old 3. palaeo- 4. surname Gu
	中古	I [zhōng gǔ] 1. Sino-Cuban 2. China-Cuba II [zhōng gǔzhōng gǔ] 1. medieval 2. Middle Ages 3. Chinese middle antiquity, 3rd to 9th centuries, including Sui and Tang Dynasties 4. Middle (of a language, eg Middle English) 5. used 6. second-hand
§52	叶	[yè] 1. leaf 2. page 3. surname Ye
	中叶	[zhōng yè] 1. mid- (e.g. mid-century) 2. middle period
§53	固	[gù] 1. hard 2. strong 3. solid 4. sure 5. assuredly 6. undoubtedly 7. of course 8. indeed 9. admittedly
§54	咕	[gū] mutter
§55	吐	I [tǔ] 1. to spit 2. to put 3. to say II [tù] 1. to vomit 2. to throw up
§56	吉	[jí] 1. lucky 2. abbr. for Jilin province in northeast China 3. giga- (meaning billion or 10 ⁹) 4. surname Ji
	吉打	[jí dǎ] Kedah, state of northwest Malaysia, capital Alor Star [Yaa4 luoz shi4 da3]
§57	田	[tián] 1. field 2. farm 3. surname Tian
	古田	[gǔ tián] (N) Gutian (place in Fujian)
	田中	[tián zhōng] Tanaka (name)
	于田	[yú tián] (N) Yutian (place in Xinjiang)
	丰田	[fēng tián] 1. Toyota or Toyoda (name) 2. Toyota, Japanese car make
§58	呈	[chéng] 1. to assume (a form) 2. to submit 3. to petition 4. to show 5. to present 6. to offer
§59	扣	I [kòu] 1. 10 percent 2. button 3. detain II [kòu] 1. to fasten 2. to button 3. to buckle 4. to latch 5. to invert a hollowed object 6. to cover with the hollowed part of an object 7. button 8. knot 9. to knock 10. to smash 11. to spike (a ball) 12. to arrest 13. to detain 14. to set right 15. to deduct 16. to intercept 17. to request advice 18. (after numeral) reduced to (90% etc) 19. fig. to tag unfair label onto sb 20. to be smirch
	回扣	[huí kòu] 1. brokerage 2. a commission paid to a middleman 3. euphemism for a bribe 4. a kickback
	扣击	[kòu jī] to knock
§60	可	[kě] 1. can 2. may 3. able to 4. to approve 5. to permit 6. certain(ly) 7. to suit 8. (particle used for emphasis)
	可可	[kě kě] cocoa
	可口	[kě kǒu] 1. tasty 2. to taste good
§61	呵	I [ā] 1. variant of 2. phonetic "a" II [hē] 1. expel breath 2. my goodness
	呵呵	[hē hē] onomat. to roar with laughter
§62	哥	[gē] elder brother
	哥哥	[gē ge] older brother
§63	日	[rì] 1. day 2. sun 3. date 4. day of the month 5. abbr. for Japan
	日日	[rì rì] every day
	吉日	[jí rì] 1. propitious day 2. lucky day

	日中	[rì zhōng] Japan-China
	中日	[zhōng rì] China-Japan
	日出	[rì chū] sunrise
	日土	[rì tǔ] (N) Ritu (place in Tibet)
	十三日	[shí sān rì] thirteenth day of a month
§64	曰	[yuē] 1. to speak 2. to say
§65	旦	[dàn] 1. dawn 2. morning 3. day-break 4. day
	一旦	[yī dàn] 1. in case (sth happens) 2. if 3. once (sth happens, then...) 4. when 5. in a short time 6. in one day
§66	坦	[tǎn] 1. flat 2. open-hearted 3. level 4. smooth
§67	担	I [dān] 1. to undertake 2. to carry 3. to shoulder 4. to take responsibility II [dàn] 1. a picul (100 catties, 50 kg.) 2. two buckets full
§68	旧	[jiù] 1. old 2. opposite: new 3. former
	旧日	[jiù rì] 1. former times 2. olden days
	古旧	[gǔ jiù] archaic
§69	昌	[chāng] 1. prosperous 2. flourish 3. surname Chang
	昌吉	[chāng jí] (N) Changji (city in Xinjiang)
§70	早	[zǎo] 1. early 2. morning
	早日	[zǎo rì] 1. soon 2. shortly 3. on a day quite soon 4. promptly
§71	里	I [lǐ] 1. inside 2. internal 3. interior 4. lining 5. village 6. basic unit of city administration II [lǐ] 1. inside 2. internal 3. interior 4. lining 5. village 6. basic unit of city administration III [lǐ] 1. Chinese mile (approx. 0.5 km) 2. neighborhood 3. hometown 4. surname Li
	手里	[shǒu lǐ] 1. in hand 2. (a situation is) in sb's hands
§72	埋	I [mái] bury II [mán] to blame
§73	理	[lǐ] 1. texture 2. grain (of wood) 3. inner essence 4. intrinsic order 5. reason 6. logic 7. truth 8. science 9. natural science (esp. physics) 10. to manage 11. to pay attention to 12. to run (affairs) 13. to handle 14. to put in order 15. to tidy up
	理由	[lǐ yóu] 1. reason 2. grounds 3. justification
	申理	[shēn lǐ] 1. to right a wrong 2. to seek justice
	理工	[lǐ gōng] science and engineering as academic subjects (abbr. for ,)
§74	哩	I [lǐ] 1. (onomat.) 2. see lililuluo endless mumbling noise 3. see lililala, scattered or intermittent II [lǐ] 1. mile 2. old form of modern III [lǐ] (modal final particle sim. to or)
§75	唱	[chàng] 1. sing 2. to call loudly 3. to chant
§76	晶	[jīng] crystal
	晶晶	[jīng jīng] the full moon
§77	量	I [liáng] to measure II [liàng] 1. capacity 2. quantity 3. amount 4. to estimate
	打量	[dǎ liang] 1. to size sb up 2. to take measure of 3. to suppose
	排量	[pái liàng] 1. discharge volume 2. engine capacity 3. engine displacement (volume of air fuel mixture drawn in during one cycle)
§78	目	[mù] 1. eye 2. item 3. section 4. list 5. catalogue 6. table of contents 7. order (taxonomy) 8. goal 9. name 10. title
	品目	[pǐn mù] item
	目击	[mù jī] 1. to see with one's own eyes 2. to witness
§79	冒	[mào] 1. to emit 2. to give off 3. to send out (or up, forth) 4. brave 5. bold 6. to cover
§80	盯	[dīng] 1. to watch attentively 2. to fix attention on 3. to stare 4. to gaze 5. to follow 6. to shadow sb
§81	吾	[wú] 1. I 2. my
§82	耳	[ěr] 1. ear 2. handle (archaeology)
	中耳	[zhōng ěr] middle ear
§83	而	[ér] 1. and 2. as well as 3. and so 4. but (not) 5. yet (not) 6. (indicates causal relation) 7. (indicates change of state) 8. (indicates contrast)
	而且	[ér qiě] 1. not only ... but also 2. as well as 3. moreover 4. in addition 5. furthermore
§84	面	I [miàn] 1. fade 2. side 3. surface 4. aspect 5. top 6. face 7. classifier for flat surfaces such as drums, mirrors, flags etc II [miàn] 1. flour 2. noodles
	面面	[miàn miàn] multiple viewpoints

	面目	[miàn mù] 1. appearance 2. facial features 3. look
	里面	[lǐ miàn] 1. inside 2. interior
	担担面	[dàn dàn miàn] dan dan noodles
	挂面	[guà miàn] 1. pasta 2. noodles
	出面	[chū miàn] act in a (official or personal) capacity
	一面	[yī miàn] one side
§85	雨	[yǔ] rain
	冒雨	[mào yǔ] to brave the rain
	雨量	[yǔ liàng] rainfall
	旧雨	[jiù yǔ] old friends
§86	雷	I [léi] surname Lei II [léi] 1. thunder 2. (internet slang) terrifying 3. terrific
	雷雨	[léi yǔ] thunderstorm
	扫雷	[sǎo léi] minesweeper (computer game)
	打雷	[dǎ léi] thunder
	排雷	[pái léi] mine clearance
	手雷	[shǒu léi] grenade
	雷击	[léi jī] 1. lightning strike 2. thunderbolt
	雷山	[léi shān] Leishan county in Qiandongnan Miao and Dong autonomous prefecture [Qian2 dong1 nan2 zhou1], Guizhou
§87	雪	[xuě] snow
	申雪	[shēn xuě] 1. to right a wrong 2. to redress an injustice
§88	需	[xū] 1. to require 2. to need 3. to want 4. necessity 5. need
§89	瑞	[ruì] 1. lucky 2. auspicious 3. propitious 4. rayl (acoustical unit)
	瑞雪	[ruì xuě] timely snow
	瑞昌	[ruì chāng] Ruichang county level city in Jiujiang, Jiangxi
	瑞士	[ruì shì] Switzerland
§90	喘	[chuǎn] 1. to gasp 2. to pant 3. asthma
§91	押	[yā] 1. mortgage 2. to pawn 3. to detain in custody
	扣押	[kòu yā] 1. to detain 2. to keep in custody
§93	叫	[jiào] 1. to call 2. to yell 3. to order 4. to ask 5. to be called
	咕咕叫	[gū gū jiào] sound made by an empty stomach
§95	草	[cǎo] 1. grass 2. straw 3. manuscript 4. draft (of a document) 5. careless 6. rough
	草草	[cǎo cǎo] 1. careless 2. hasty
	三叶草	[sān yè cǎo] 1. clover 2. trefoil
	草山	[cǎo shān] Grassy Hill (hill in Hong Kong)
	干草	[gān cǎo] hay
§96	苦	[kǔ] 1. bitter 2. hardship 3. pain 4. to suffer 5. painstaking
	苦苦	[kǔ kǔ] 1. strenuously 2. persistently 3. hard 4. painful
	苦口	[kǔ kǒu] 1. lit. bitter taste (cf good medicine tastes bitter) 2. fig. earnestly (of warning, advice)
	苦干	I [kǔ gǎn] 1. to work hard 2. to make a laborious effort 3. to toil 4. to labor away 5. to beaver away despite difficulties II [kǔ gānkǔ gàn] to work hard
	苦工	[kǔ gōng] 1. hard labor (in penal code) 2. coolie
§97	苗	I [miáo] 1. surname Miao 2. Hmong or Miao ethnic group of southwest China II [miáo] sprout
	出苗	[chū miáo] 1. to sprout 2. to come out (of seedling) 3. to bud
§98	描	[miáo] 1. depict 2. to trace (a drawing) 3. to copy 4. to touch up
	扫描	[sǎo miáo] 1. scan 2. raster
§99	菲	[fēi] 1. rich 2. luxurious 3. (chem.) phenanthrene 4. abbr. for Philippines
	菲菲	[fēi fēi] 1. very fragrant 2. luxurious 3. beautiful
	王菲	[wáng fēi] Faye Wong (1969-), Hong Kong pop star and actress
§101	革	[gé] 1. animal hide 2. leather 3. to reform 4. to remove 5. to expel (from office)
	革吉	[gé jí] (N) Geji (place in Tibet)

	革出	[gé chū] 1. to expel 2. to kick out
§102	鞋	[xié] shoe
	雪鞋	[xuě xié] 1. snowshoes 2. CL-[shuang1]
§103	甘	[gān] 1. sweet 2. willing 3. abbr. for Gansu province 4. surname Gan
	苦甘	[kǔ gān] bitter sweet
	甘苦	[gān kǔ] 1. good times and hardships 2. joys and tribulations 3. for better or for worse
	甘草	[gān cǎo] licorice root
	甘于	[gān yú] 1. to be willing to 2. to be ready to 3. to be content with 4. accepting (of restriction, sacrifice, risk etc)
§104	曲	I [qū] 1. bent 2. crooked 3. wrong II [qǔ] 1. tune 2. song
	曲面	[qū miàn] 1. curved surface 2. surface
	唱曲	[chàng qǔ] song
	申曲	[shēn qǔ] 1. Shanghai opera 2. same as
	扭曲	[niǔ qū] 1. warp 2. distort
§105	曹	[cáo] 1. a company 2. a class 3. a generation 4. surname Cao
	三曹	[sān cáo] the Three Caos (Cao Cao and his sons Cao Pi and Cao Zhi), who established the Wei or Cao Wei dynasty, and were all three noted poets and calligraphers
§106	世	[shì] 1. life 2. age 3. generation 4. era 5. world 6. lifetime
	世世	[shì shì] from age to age
	面世	[miàn shì] 1. to be published (of art, literary works etc) 2. to come out 3. to take shape 4. to see the light of day
	出世	[chū shì] 1. to enter the world (i.e. to be born) 2. to be reborn (in Christianity)
	五世	[wǔ shì] the fifth (of series of numbered kings)
	三世	[sān shì] the Third (of named Kings)
	二世	[èr shì] 1. the Second (of numbered Kings) 2. second generation (e.g. Chinese Americans), Japanese nissei
	一世	[yī shì] 1. generation 2. period of 30 years 3. one's whole lifetime 4. lifelong 5. age 6. era 7. times 8. the whole world 9. the First (of named European Kings)
§108	罪	[zuì] 1. guilt 2. crime 3. fault 4. blame 5. sin
§109	置	[zhì] 1. to install 2. to place 3. to put
	置于	[zhì yú] 1. place 2. put (at or in a position)
§110	皿	[mǐn] 1. dish 2. vessel 3. shallow container 4. rad. no. 108
§112	司	[sī] 1. company 2. control 3. surname Si
	吐司	[tǔ sī] toast
	土司	[tǔ sī] 1. system of appointing national minority hereditary headmen in the Yuan, Ming and Qing dynasties 2. toast
§113	卫	[wèi] 1. to guard 2. to protect 3. to defend 4. abbr. for , toilet 5. surname Wei
	世卫	[shì wèi] 1. World Health Organization (WHO) 2. abbr. for
	中卫	[zhōng wèi] Zhongwei prefecture level city in Ningxia
	卫士	[wèi shì] 1. guardian 2. defender
§114	节	[jié] 1. festival 2. section 3. segment 4. point 5. part 6. to economize 7. to save 8. temperate 9. classifier for segments, e.g. lessons, train wagons, biblical verses
	节目	[jié mù] 1. program 2. item (on a program)
	节日	[jié rì] 1. holiday 2. festival
	品节	[pǐn jié] 1. character 2. integrity
§115	韦	[wéi] 1. soft leather 2. surname Wei
§116	围	[wéi] 1. to circle 2. to surround
	围击	[wéi jī] to besiege
§117	韩	[hán] 1. Korea, esp. Japan-annexed Korea and South Korea 2. Korean 3. surname Han
	韩世昌	[hán shì chāng] Han Shichang (1897-1977), actor specializing in Kunqu opera
	韩日	[hán rì] Korea and Japan
	中日韩	[zhōng rì hán] China, Japan and Korea
	中韩	[zhōng hán] China-South Korea
	韩非	[hán fēi] Han Fei

§118	斤	[jīn] 1. catty 2. weight equal to 0.5 kg
§119	听	I [tīng] 1. to listen 2. to hear 3. to obey 4. a can (loan from English tin) 5. classifier for canned beverages II [tīng] 1. to let 2. to allow
	中听	[zhōng tīng] 1. pleasant to hear (i.e. agreeable news) 2. to one's liking 3. music to one's ears
	打听	[dǎ tīng] 1. ask about 2. inquire about
§120	折	I [shé] 1. to break (e.g. stick or bone) 2. a loss II [zhé] 1. to turn sth over 2. to turn upside-down 3. to tip sth out (of a container) III [zhé] 1. to break 2. to fracture 3. to snap 4. to suffer loss 5. to bend 6. to twist 7. to turn 8. to change direction 9. convinced 10. to convert into (currency) 11. discount 12. rebate 13. tenth (in price) 14. classifier for theatrical scenes 15. to fold 16. accounts book IV [zhé] 1. to fold (a document) 2. to turn 3. to bend
	折罪	[zhé zuì] 1. to atone for a crime 2. to compensate
	曲折	[qū zhé] 1. complicated 2. winding
	折旧	[zhé jiù] depreciation
	折扣	[zhé kòu] discount
	打折扣	[dǎ zhé kòu] to give a discount
	折中	[zhé zhōng] 1. to compromise 2. to take the middle road 3. a trade-off 4. eclectic
	打折	[dǎ zhé] to give a discount
§121	哲	[zhé] 1. philosophy 2. wise
	哲理	[zhé lǐ] 1. philosophic theory 2. philosophy
§122	岳	I [yuè] 1. surname Yue 2. mountain 3. wife's father II [yuè] mountain
	中岳	[zhōng yuè] Mt Song in Henan, one of the Five Sacred Mountains
	五岳	[wǔ yuè] Five Sacred Mountains of the Daoists, namely: Mt Tai in Shandong, Mt Hua in Shaanxi, Mt Heng in Hunan, Mt Heng in Shanxi, Mt Song in Henan
§123	羽	[yǔ] feather
	羽田	[yǔ tián] Haneda airport, Tokyo
§124	丘	[qiū] 1. Confucius 2. given name 3. mound
§125	习	[xí] 1. to practice 2. to study 3. habit
	旧习	[jiù xí] 1. old habit 2. former custom
§126	弱	[ruò] 1. weak 2. feeble 3. young 4. inferior
§128	再	[zài] 1. again 2. once more 3. re- 4. second 5. another 6. then (after sth, and not until then)
	再三	[zài sān] 1. over and over again 2. again and again
	一再	[yī zài] repeatedly
§129	同	[tóng] 1. like 2. same 3. similar 4. together 5. alike 6. with
	同甘苦	[tóng gān kǔ] 1. to share joys and sorrows 2. sharing good times and hard times 3. same as
	同量	[tóng liàng] 1. commensurable 2. commensurate
	同理	I [tóng lǐ] Tongli, a city in Jiangsu Province, China II [tóng lǐ] for the same reason
	同日	[tóng rì] 1. same day 2. simultaneous
	同工	[tóng gōng] fellow workers
	同一	[tóng yī] 1. identical 2. the same
	一同	[yī tóng] 1. along 2. together
§130	巾	[jīn] 1. towel 2. kerchief 3. turban
	围巾	[wéi jīn] 1. scarf 2. shawl
	面巾	[miàn jīn] 1. face flannel or towel 2. shroud (over the face of a corpse)
	手巾	[shǒu jīn] hand towel
§131	吊	I [diào] 1. to suspend 2. to hang up 3. to hang a person II [diào] 1. a string of 100 cash (arch.) 2. to lament 3. to condole with
	吊古	[diào gǔ] 1. to revisit the past 2. to commemorate
	吊打	[diào dǎ] to hang sb up and beat him
	吊挂	[diào guà] 1. to hang (e.g. a painting) 2. dangling 3. hanging (from the ceiling)
§132	帽	[mào] 1. hat 2. cap
§133	帚	[zhǒu] broom
	扫帚	[sǎo zhou] broom

§134	册	[cè] 1. book 2. booklet 3. classifier for books
	手册	[shǒu cè] manual
§136	龟	[mǐn] toad
§137	七	[qī] 1. seven 2. 7
	田七	[tián qī] 1. pseudo-ginseng 2. radix notoginseng
	十七	[shí qī] 1. seventeen 2. 17
	七十	[qī shí] 1. seventy 2. 70
	三十七	[sān shí qī] 1. thirty seven 2. 37
	二十七	[èr shí qī] 1. twenty seven 2. 27
§138	电	[diàn] 1. electric 2. electricity 3. electrical
	节电	[jié diàn] 1. to save electricity 2. power saving
	雷电	[léi diàn] thunder and lightning
	电量	[diàn liàng] quantity of electric charge or current
	电唱	[diàn chàng] 1. gramophone 2. record player
	日电	[rì diàn] 1. NEC (Nippon Electronic Company) 2. abbr. for
	电打	[diàn dǎ] electric typewriter (as opposed to hand typewriter), abbr. for
	手电	[shǒu diàn] 1. flashlight 2. torch
	电工	[diàn gōng] electrician
§139	扎	I [zā] 1. to tie 2. to bind II [zhā] 1. to prick 2. to run or stick (a needle etc) into III [zhā] 1. penetrating (as of cold) 2. struggle IV [zā] 1. tie with string or ribbon 2. bind with rope or cord 3. to stop
	申扎	[shēn zhā] (N) Shenzha (place in Tibet)
§140	也	[yě] 1. also 2. too 3. (in classical Chinese) final particle serving as copula
§141	地	I [de] 1. -ly 2. structural particle: used before a verb or adjective, linking it to preceding modifying adverbial adjunct II [dì] 1. earth 2. ground 3. field 4. place 5. land
	甘地	[gān dì] (Mahatma) Gandhi
	草地	[cǎo dì] 1. lawn 2. meadow 3. sod 4. turf
	地雷	[dì léi] landmine
	地面	[dì miàn] 1. floor 2. ground 3. surface
	地理	[dì lǐ] geography
	旧地	[jiù dì] 1. once familiar places 2. former haunts
	田地	[tián dì] 1. field 2. farmland 3. cropland
	山地	[shān dì] 1. mountainous region 2. hilly area 3. hilly country
	土地	[tǔ dì] 1. land 2. territory 3. soil
	工地	[gōng dì] construction site
§142	匕	[bǐ] 1. dagger 2. ladle 3. ancient type of spoon
§143	旨	[zhǐ] 1. imperial decree 2. purport 3. aim 4. purpose
§144	指	[zhǐ] 1. finger 2. to point 3. to direct 4. to indicate 5. to refer to 6. to rely on 7. to count on 8. (hair) stands stiffly on end
	指甲	[zhǐ jiǎ] fingernail
	中指	[zhōng zhǐ] middle finger
	手指	[shǒu zhǐ] finger
	指出	[zhǐ chū] 1. to indicate 2. to point out
§145	北	[běi] north
	丘北	[qiū běi] (N) Qiubei (place in Yunnan)
	北岳	[běi yuè] Mt Heng in Shanxi, one of the Five Sacred Mountains
	北韩	[běi hán] North Korea
	北面	[běi miàn] 1. northern side 2. north
	口北	[kǒu běi] north of the Great Wall
	北山	[běi shān] 1. northern mountain 2. refers to Mt Mang at Luoyang in Henan
	北非	[běi fēi] North Africa
§146	比	I [bǐ] 1. (particle used for comparison and “-er than”) 2. to compare 3. to contrast 4. to gesture (with hands) 5. ratio 6. abbr. for Belgium II [bǐ] 1. associate with 2. be near

	比一比	[bǐ yì bǐ] 1. to make a comparison 2. to engage in a contest
	比丘	[bī qiū] Buddhist monk (loan from Sanskrit bhikṣu)
	比量	[bǐ liàng] rough measurement (with the hand, a stick, string etc)
	可比	[kě bǐ] comparable
	排比	[pái bǐ] parallelism (grammar)
	比干	[bǐ gān] Bi Gan (Chinese god of wealth)
§147	批	[pī] 1. to ascertain 2. to act on 3. to criticize 4. to pass on 5. classifier for batches, lots, military flights 6. tier (for the ranking of universities and colleges)
	批量	[pī liàng] 1. batch 2. lot
§148	毕	[bì] 1. the whole of 2. to finish 3. to complete 4. complete 5. full 6. finished 7. surname Bi
	毕节	[bì jié] Bijie city and prefecture in Guizhou
§149	昆	I [kūn] Kunlun mountains II [kūn] 1. descendant 2. elder brother
	昆曲	[kūn qǔ] Kunqu opera, influential musical theater originating in Kunshan, Jiangsu province in Yuan times
	昆山	[kūn shān] (N) Kunshan (city in Jiangsu)
§150	屯	I [tún] 1. to station (soldiers) 2. to store up II [zhūn] 1. difficult 2. stingy
	北屯	[běi tún] (N) Beitun (place in Xinjiang)
	三里屯	[sān lǐ tún] Sanlitun (Beijing street name)
	屯昌	[tún chāng] (N) Tunchang (place in Hainan)
§151	吨	[dūn] 1. ton 2. Taiwan pr. dun4
§153	匪	[fěi] bandit
	土匪	[tǔ fěi] bandit
§154	匠	[jiàng] craftsman
	鞋匠	[xié jiàng] 1. shoemaker 2. cobbler
	巨匠	[jù jiàng] master craftsman
	工匠	[gōng jiàng] 1. artisan 2. smith
§156	画	[huà] 1. draw 2. picture 3. painting
	比画	[bǐ huà] 1. gesture 2. gesticulate
	画册	[huà cè] picture album
	描画	[miáo huà] 1. to draw 2. to describe
	画面	[huà miàn] (picture) frame
§158	印	[yìn] 1. stamp 2. seal 3. mark 4. print 5. abbr. for India 6. surname Yin
	中印	[zhōng yìn] China-India
	打印	[dǎ yìn] 1. to print 2. to seal 3. to stamp
	排印	[pái yìn] typesetting and printing
§159	丽	I [lí] Korea II [lì] beautiful
	丽丽	[lì lì] Lili (panda name)
	瑞丽	[ruì lì] (N) Ruili (city in Yunnan)
§161	昂	[áng] 1. to lift 2. to raise 3. to raise one's head 4. high 5. high spirits 6. soaring 7. expensive
	昂昂	[áng áng] 1. high-spirited 2. brave-looking
	里昂	[lǐ áng] Lyon, French city on the Rhne
	昂山	[áng shān] 1. Aung san (1915-1947), Burmese general and politician, hero of Myanmar independence movement and father of opposition leader Aung san Su ji 2. also written
§162	抑	[yì] 1. to restrain 2. to restrict 3. to keep down 4. or
§164	幅	[fú] 1. width 2. roll 3. classifier for textiles or pictures
	巨幅	[jù fú] extremely large (of paintings, photographs etc)
§165	事	[shì] 1. matter 2. thing 3. item 4. work 5. affair
	事事	[shì shì] everything
	指事	[zhǐ shì] 1. ideogram (one of the Six Methods of forming Chinese characters) 2. Chinese character indicating an idea, such as up and down 3. also known as self-explanatory character

	七事	[qī shì] 1. the Seven Duties of a sovereign, namely: offering sacrifice, giving audience, administering jointly, receiving guests, running army, attending to farm work, mourning ceremonial 2. 7 up (fizzy drink)
	同事	[tóng shì] 1. colleague 2. co-worker
	世事	[shì shì] 1. affairs of life 2. things of the world
	苦事	[kǔ shì] 1. hard job 2. arduous task
	理事	[lǐ shì] member of council
	事理	[shì lǐ] 1. reason 2. logic
	旧事	[jiù shì] 1. old affair 2. former matter
	事由	[shì yóu] 1. main content 2. matter 3. work 4. origin of an incident 5. cause 6. purpose 7. subject (of business letter)
	一回事	[yī huí shì] 1. one thing 2. the same as
	丑事	[chǒu shì] scandal
	出事	[chū shì] 1. have an accident 2. meet with a mishap
	干事	[gàn shì] administrative secretary (in charge of sth)
	工事	[gōng shì] 1. defensive structure 2. fortification 3. structure used to protect troops
§167	刊	[kān] 1. to print 2. publish
	日刊	[rì kān] daily (publication)
§168	副	[fù] 1. secondary 2. auxiliary 3. deputy 4. assistant 5. vice- 6. abbr. for adverb 7. classifier for pairs
	副刊	[fù kān] supplement
	副手	[fù shǒu] assistant
	二副	[èr fù] 1. second officer (of ship) 2. second mate
§170	卜	I [bo] turnip II [bǔ] 1. to divine 2. foretell 3. surname Bu III [bo] turnip
	卜甲	[bǔ jiǎ] oracle tortoise shell
§171	扑	[pū] 1. to assault 2. to pounce 3. to rush at sth 4. to throw oneself on
	扑面	[pū miàn] 1. lit. sth hits one in the face 2. directly in one's face 3. sth assaults the senses 4. blatant (advertising) 5. eye catching 6. (a smell) assaults the nostrils
§172	占	I [zhàn] 1. to take possession of 2. to occupy 3. to constitute 4. to make up 5. to account for 6. sometimes used as traditional character II [zhān] 1. to observe 2. to divine III [zhàn] 1. to take possession of 2. to occupy 3. to constitute 4. to make up 5. to account for 6. sometimes used as traditional character
	占卜	[zhān bǔ] to divine
	卜占	[bǔ zhān] 1. to divine 2. to prophecy 3. to foretell the future
§173	卓	[zhuó] 1. outstanding 2. surname Zhuo
§174	罩	[zhào] 1. cover 2. fish trap (basket) 3. shade
	面罩	[miàn zhào] 1. mask 2. visor 3. face-piece (e.g. diving suit, gas mask)
	口罩	[kǒu zhào] mask (surgical etc)
§175	上	[shàng] 1. on 2. on top 3. upon 4. first (of two parts) 5. previous or last (week etc) 6. upper 7. higher 8. above 9. previous 10. to climb 11. to go into 12. to go up 13. to attend (class or university) 14. third tone of putonghua
	地上	[dì shàng] 1. on the ground 2. on the floor
	上吊	[shàng diào] hanged
	同上	[tóng shàng] 1. as above 2. ditto 3. idem
	上司	[shàng sī] 1. boss 2. superior
	世上	[shì shàng] on earth
	上面	[shàng mian] 1. on top of 2. above-mentioned
	早上	[zǎo shàng] early morning
	扣上	[kòu shàng] 1. to buckle up 2. to fasten
	上古	[shàng gǔ] 1. the distant past 2. ancient times 3. antiquity 4. early historical times
	上口	[shàng kǒu] 1. to be able to read aloud fluently 2. to be suitable (easy enough) for reading aloud
§176	下	[xià] 1. down 2. downwards 3. below 4. lower 5. later 6. next (week etc) 7. second (of two parts) 8. to decline 9. to go down
	上下	[shàng xià] 1. up and down 2. top and bottom 3. old and new
	下而上	[xià ér shàng] bottom to top (of listing)

	地下	[dì xià] 1. underground 2. subterranean 3. covert
	下世	[xià shì] 1. to die 2. the next generation
	下雪	[xià xuě] snowing
	下雨	[xià yǔ] rainy
	下面	[xià mian] 1. below 2. under 3. next 4. the following
	目下	[mù xià] at present
	打下手	[dǎ xià shǒu] 1. to act in a supporting role 2. fig. to play second fiddle
	下拜	[xià bài] bow down
	手下	[shǒu xià] 1. leadership 2. under one's control or administration 3. subordinates 4. to take action 5. to run out of money
	下手	[xià shǒu] 1. start 2. put one's hand to 3. set about 4. the seat to the right of the main guest
	一下	[yī xià] 1. (used after a verb) give it a go 2. to do (sth for a bit to give it a try) 3. one time 4. once 5. in a while 6. all of a sudden 7. all at once
§177	斥	[chì] 1. to blame 2. to reprove 3. to reprimand 4. to expel 5. to oust
	斥指	[zhǐ chì] 1. to denounce 2. to censure 3. to rebuke
	呵斥	[hē chì] 1. to berate 2. to bawl out 3. to criticize harshly 4. to excoriate
	申斥	[shēn chì] 1. to rebuke 2. to blame 3. to denounce
	排斥	[pái chì] 1. to reject 2. to exclude 3. to eliminate 4. to remove 5. to repel
	拒斥	[jù chì] to reject
	互斥	[hù chì] mutually exclusive
§178	卧	[wò] 1. to lie 2. to crouch
§179	卡	I[kǎ] 1. to check 2. to stop 3. to block 4. card II[qiǎ] 1. customs station 2. to be choked 3. to fasten 4. to clip 5. to wedge 6. checkpoint
	卡昂	[kǎ áng] Caen (French town)
	昆卡	[kūn kǎ] Cuenca
	卡扎菲	[kǎ zhā fēi] (Colonel Muammar) Gaddafi (1942-), de facto leader of Libya from 1969
§180	吓	[xià] 1. to frighten 2. to scare 3. to intimidate 4. to threaten
§181	止	[zhǐ] 1. to stop 2. to prohibit 3. untill
	中止	[zhōng zhǐ] 1. to cease 2. to suspend 3. to break off 4. to stop 5. to discontinue
§182	扯	[chě] 1. pull 2. tear 3. to talk casually
§183	正	I[zhèng] Chinese 1st month of year II[zhèng] 1. just (right) 2. main 3. upright 4. straight 5. correct 6. positive 7. greater than zero 8. principle
	正正	[zhèng zhèng] 1. neat 2. orderly 3. just in time
	正比	[zhèng bǐ] 1. direct ratio 2. directly proportional
	指正	[zhǐ zhèng] 1. to point out mistakes or weak points for correction 2. to comment 3. criticism
	正面	[zhèng miàn] 1. front 2. positive 3. direct 4. open
	正旦	[zhèng dàn] the starring female role in a Chinese opera
	中正	[zhōng zhèng] posthumous name of Chiang Kai-shek (former Kuomintang leader)
	正直	[zhèng zhí] 1. upright 2. upstanding 3. honest
§184	是	[shì] 1. is 2. are 3. am 4. yes 5. to be
	是非曲直	[shì fēi qū zhí] 1. lit. right and wrong, crooked and straight (saw); fig. merits and demerits 2. pros and cons
	而是	[ér shì] rather
	可是	[ké shì] 1. but 2. however
	于是	[yú shì] 1. thereupon 2. as a result 3. consequently 4. thus 5. hence
	是非	[shì fēi] 1. right and wrong 2. quarrel
§185	掉	[diào] 1. to fall 2. to drop 3. to lag behind 4. to lose 5. to go missing 6. to reduce 7. fall (in prices) 8. to lose (value, weight etc) 9. to wag 10. to swing 11. to turn 12. to change 13. to exchange 14. to swap 15. to show off
	干掉	[gàn diào] to get rid of
§186	牛	[niú] 1. ox 2. cow 3. bull
	丑牛	[chǒu niú] Year 2, year of the Bull or Ox (e.g. 2009)

	牛排	[niú pái] steak
	土牛	[tǔ niú] 1. clay ox 2. mound of earth on a dike (ready for emergency repairs)
§187	制	I [zhì] 1. system 2. to make 3. to manufacture 4. to control 5. to regulate II [zhì] manufacture
	制止	[zhì zhǐ] 1. to curb 2. to put a stop to 3. to stop 4. to check 5. to limit
	抑制	[yì zhì] 1. to inhibit 2. to keep down 3. to suppress
	制鞋匠	[zhì xié jiàng] 1. shoemaker 2. cobbler
	节制	[jié zhì] 1. to control 2. to restrict 3. to moderate 4. to temper 5. to administer
	革制品	[gé zhì pǐn] leather goods
	旧制	[jiù zhì] 1. old system 2. weights and measures of former times
	制品	[zhì pǐn] 1. products 2. goods
	打制	[dǎ zhì] forge
	土制	[tǔ zhì] locally manufactured
§188	午	[wǔ] 7th earthly branch: 11 a.m.-1 p.m., noon, 5th solar month (6th June-6th July), year of the Horse
	正午	[zhèng wǔ] 1. midday 2. noon 3. noonday
	下午	[xià wǔ] 1. afternoon 2. p.m.
	上午	[shàng wǔ] morning
	甲午	[jiǎ wǔ] 1. thirty first year A7 of the 60 year cycle, e.g. 1954 or 2014 2. cf., the first Sino-Japanese War of 1894-95
	中午	[zhōng wǔ] 1. noon 2. midday
§189	告	[gào] 1. to tell 2. to inform 3. to say
§190	靠	[kào] 1. depend upon 2. lean on 3. near 4. by 5. against 6. to support
	可靠	[kě kào] reliable
§191	生	[shēng] 1. to be born 2. to give birth 3. life 4. to grow
	生下	[shēng xià] to give birth to
	毕生	[bì shēng] 1. all one's life 2. lifetime
	出生地	[chū shēng dì] birthplace
	卫生巾	[wèi shēng jīn] sanitary towel
	再生	[zài shēng] 1. to be reborn 2. to regenerate
	可再生	[kě zài shēng] renewable (resource)
	卫生	[wèi shēng] 1. health 2. hygiene 3. sanitation
	一生一世	[yī shēng yī shì] a whole lifetime (saw); all my life
	生理	[shēng lǐ] physiology
	生日	[shēng rì] birthday
	互生叶	[hù shēng yè] alternate phyllotaxy (leaf pattern)
	生抽	[shēng chōu] thin soy sauce
	生出	[shēng chū] to give birth
	出生	[chū shēng] to be born
	互生	[hù shēng] alternate phyllotaxy (leaf pattern)
	生土	[shēng tǔ] 1. (agr.) immature soil 2. virgin soil
	一生	[yī shēng] 1. all one's life 2. throughout one's life
§192	年	[nián] year
	年年	[nián nián] 1. year after year 2. yearly 3. every year
	二年生	[èr nián shēng] biennial (bot.)
	一年生	[yī nián shēng] annual (bot.)
	牛年	[niú nián] Year of the Ox or Bull (e.g. 2009)
	年下	[nián xià] lunar new year
	同年	[tóng nián] the same year
	年节	[nián jié] the New Year festival
	早年	[zǎo nián] 1. early years 2. adolescence
	旧年	[jiù nián] 1. last year 2. the Chinese New Year (i.e. the new year in the old calendar)

	年中	[nián zhōng] mid-year
	中年	[zhōng nián] middle-aged
	拜年	[bài nián] 1. pay a New Year call 2. wish sb a Happy New Year
	十五年	[shí wǔ nián] fifteen years
	丰年	[fēng nián] 1. prosperous year 2. year with bumper harvest
	十年	[shí nián] ten years
	十一年	[shí yī nián] eleven years
	三年	[sān nián] three years
§193	星	[xīng] 1. star 2. satellite 3. small amount
	星星	[xīng xing] star in the sky
	占星	[zhān xīng] 1. to divine by astrology 2. horoscope
	卫星	[wèi xīng] (space) satellite
	彗星	[huì xīng] comet
	五星	[wǔ xīng] the five visible planets, namely: Mercury , Venus , Mars , Jupiter , Saturn
	巨星	[jù xīng] giant star
	土星	[tǔ xīng] Saturn (planet)
	三星	[sān xīng] Samsung, South Korean electronics company
§194	牲	[shēng] domestic animal
	牲口	[shēng kǒu] 1. animals used for their physical strength (mules, oxen etc) 2. beast of burden
§195	竹	[zhú] bamboo
	竹制	[zhú zhì] made of bamboo
	竹北	[zhú běi] (N) Chupei (city in Taiwan)
	苦竹	[kǔ zhú] bitter bamboo (Pleioblastus amarus)
	竹排	[zhú pǎi] bamboo raft
	竹山	[zhú shān] (N) Zhushan (place in Hubei)
	山竹	[shān zhú] mangosteen
§196	门	[mén] 1. gate 2. door 3. CL:[shan4] 4. gateway 5. doorway 6. CL:[ge4] 7. opening 8. valve 9. switch 10. way to do something 11. knack 12. family 13. house 14. (religious) sect 15. school (of thought) 16. class 17. category 18. phylum or division (taxonomy) 19. classifier for large guns 20. classifier for lessons, subjects, branches of technology
	门生	[mén shēng] 1. disciple 2. student (of a famous master)
	正门	[zhèng mén] 1. the formal entrance, main gate (to a university etc) 2. portal
	卡门	[kǎ mén] 1. Carmen (name) 2. Carmen, 1875 opera by Georges Bizet based on novel by Prosper Mérimée [Meiz li3 meiz3]
	上门	[shàng mén] 1. drop in 2. visit
	屯门	[tūn mén] Tuen Mun
	也门	[yě mén] Yemen
	吊门	[diào mén] 1. an overhung door 2. a door that hinges upwards
	门卫	[mén wèi] 1. guard at gate 2. sentry
	革出山门	[gé chū shān mén] to excommunicate (from a Buddhist monastery)
	门扣	[mén kòu] door latch
	门口	[mén kǒu] 1. doorway 2. gate
	出门	[chū mén] 1. to go on a journey 2. away from home 3. exit door 4. to go out of the door
	土门	[tǔ mén] Bumin Khan
	三门	[sān mén] Sanmen County in Zhejiang
§197	问	[wèn] to ask
	卜问	[bǔ wèn] 1. to predict by divining 2. to look into the future
	问罪	[wèn zuì] 1. to declaim 2. to denounce 3. to decry 4. to condemn 5. to call to account 6. to bring to task 7. to inveigh against
	问世	[wèn shì] 1. to be published 2. to come out
§198	间	I [jiān] 1. between 2. among 3. space 4. classifier for time intervals II [jiàn] 1. interstice 2. separate

	年间	[nián jiān] 1. in the years of 2. during those years 3. period (of dynasty or decade)
	卫生间	[wèi shēng jiān] 1. bathroom 2. toilet 3. WC
	节间	[jié jiān] between joints
	世间	[shì jiān] 1. world 2. earth
	间苗	[jiàn miáo] thinning out seedlings
	日间	[rì jiān] daytime
	田间	[tián jiān] 1. field 2. farm 3. farming area 4. village
	中间	[zhōng jiān] 1. between 2. intermediate 3. mid 4. middle
§199	闰	[rùn] 1. intercalary 2. an extra day or month inserted into the lunar or solar calendar (such as February 29)
	闰年	[rùn nián] 1. leap year 2. (lunar calendar) year with a thirteen intercalary month
§200	闻	[wén] 1. to hear 2. news 3. well-known 4. famous 5. reputation 6. fame 7. to smell 8. to sniff at 9. surname Wen
	听闻	[tīng wén] 1. to listen 2. to hear what sb says 3. news one has heard
	旧闻	[jiù wén] 1. old anecdote 2. stories passed on from former times
	丑闻	[chǒu wén] scandal
	闻出	[wén chū] 1. to identify by smell 2. to detect a scent 3. to sniff out
§201	白	[bái] 1. white 2. snowy 3. pure 4. bright 5. empty 6. blank 7. plain 8. clear 9. to make clear 10. in vain 11. gratuitous 12. free of charge 13. reactionary 14. anti-communist 15. funeral 16. to stare coldly 17. to write wrong character 18. to state 19. to explain 20. vernacular 21. spoken lines in opera 22. surname Bai
	白白	[bái bái] 1. in vain 2. to no purpose 3. for nothing
	告白	[gào bái] 1. to pronounce 2. public announcement 3. to express oneself 4. to justify
	白下	[bái xià] Baihua district of Nanjing City in Jiangsu
	白匪	[bái fěi] White bandits
	电白	[diàn bái] Dianbai county in Maoming , Guangdong
	白描	[bái miáo] 1. line drawing in traditional ink and brush style 2. simple and straightforward style of writing
	雪白	[xuě bái] snow white
	白雪	[bái xuě] white snow
	白面	[bái miàn] 1. wheat flour 2. flour
	坦白	[tǎn bái] 1. honest 2. forthcoming 3. to confess
	口白	[kǒu bái] 1. narrator 2. spoken parts in an opera
	白山	[bái shān] Baishan prefecture level city in Jilin province in northeast China
	直白	[zhí bái] 1. frank 2. open 3. blunt
§202	自	[zì] 1. from 2. self 3. oneself 4. since
	自白	[zì bái] 1. confession 2. to make clear one's position or intentions 3. to brag
	自问	[zì wèn] 1. to ask oneself 2. to search one's soul 3. to reach a conclusion after weighing a matter
	自制	[zì zhì] homemade
	自习	[zì xí] 1. to study by oneself 2. teach yourself
	自卫	[zì wèi] self-defense
	自罪	[zì zuì] 1. actual sin (Christian notion, as opposed to original sin) 2. conscious sin
	自理	[zì lǐ] 1. to take care of oneself 2. to provide for oneself
	自古	[zì gǔ] 1. (since) ancient times 2. (from) time immemorial
	自由	[zì yóu] 1. freedom 2. free 3. liberty
	出自	[chū zì] to come from
	三自	[sān zì] 1. abbr. for [san1 zi4 ai4 guo2 jiao4 hui4], "Triple autonomy" patriotic movement 2. PRC government sanctioned Protestant church from 1949; the three autonomies, namely: autonomy, self sustaining, self propagating, boil down to independence of foreign influence
§203	百	[bǎi] 1. hundred 2. 100
	百年	[bǎi nián] 1. hundred years 2. century 3. lifetime
	二百五	[èr bǎi wǔ] 1. idiot 2. stupid person 3. a dope

<p>百十 [bǎi shí] a hundred or so</p> <p>一百一 [yī bǎi yī] 1. faultless 2. impeccable</p> <p>§204 拍 [pāi] 1. to pat 2. to clap 3. to slap 4. fly-swatter 5. racket 6. to take (picture) 7. to shoot</p> <p>自拍 [zì pāi] to take a picture of oneself, using a shutter delay timer, or by holding a camera at arm's length, or by remote control</p> <p>节拍 [jié pāi] 1. beat (music) 2. meter</p> <p>拍打 [pāi dǎ] to slap</p> <p>拍手 [pāi shǒu] clap</p> <p>拍击 [pāi jī] 1. to smack 2. to beat</p> <p>拍出 [pāi chū] 1. to sell at auction 2. to reach a given price at auction</p> <p>§205 帕 [pà] 1. to wrap 2. kerchief 3. handkerchief 4. headscarf 5. (used as phonetic, e.g. Pamir)</p> <p>百帕 [bǎi pà] hecto-Pascal (hpa), unit of atmospheric pressure</p> <p>卡帕 [kǎ pà] kappa (Greek letter)</p> <p>手帕 [shǒu pà] handkerchief</p> <p>§206 帛 [bó] silk</p> <p>竹帛 [zhú bó] bamboo and silk writing materials (before paper)</p> <p>帛画 [bó huà] painting on silk</p> <p>§207 皇 [huáng] 1. emperor 2. surname Huang</p> <p>皇皇 [huáng huáng] 1. prosperous 2. exuberant</p> <p>皇上 [huáng shang] 1. the emperor 2. Your majesty the emperor 3. His imperial majesty</p> <p>皇古 [huáng gǔ] ancient times</p> <p>三皇 [sān huáng] 1. Three Sovereigns, between Gods and Emperors in third millennium BC 2. usually listed as Sui ren [Sui4 ren2], Fuxi [Fu2 Xi1], trapping and writing, Shennong or Farmer God [Shen2 nong2]</p> <p>§208 咱 [zá] we (inclusive) II [zán] we (incl.)</p> <p>§209 血 [xuè] 1. blood 2. informal colloquial and Taiwan pr. xie3 3. also pr. xue3</p> <p>血制品 [xuè zhì pǐn] blood products</p> <p>止血 [zhǐ xuè] 1. to staunch (bleeding) 2. hemostatic (drug)</p> <p>血雨 [xuè yǔ] 1. rain of blood 2. heavy rain colored by loess sand-storm</p> <p>血田 [xuè tián] 1. field of blood 2. battlefield 3. hateful place 4. Acel-dama (field bought by Judas Iscariot with his 30 pieces of silver in Matthew 27:7)</p> <p>抽血 [chōu xuè] 1. to take blood 2. to draw blood (e.g. for a test)</p> <p>血口 [xuè kǒu] bloody mouth (from devouring freshly killed prey)</p> <p>出血 [chū xuè] 1. bleeding 2. hemorrhage 3. fig. spending money</p> <p>§210 寸 [cùn] 1. a unit of length 2. inch 3. thumb</p> <p>寸口 [cùn kǒu] location on wrist over the radial artery where pulse is taken in traditional Chinese medicine</p> <p>§211 时 [shí] 1. o'clock 2. time 3. when 4. hour 5. season 6. period 7. surname Shi</p> <p>时时 [shí shí] 1. often 2. constantly</p> <p>时间 [shí jiān] 1. time 2. period</p> <p>时下 [shí xià] 1. at present 2. right now</p> <p>时事 [shí shì] 1. current trends 2. the present situation 3. how things are going</p> <p>同时 [tóng shí] 1. at the same time 2. simultaneously</p> <p>时节 [shí jié] 1. season 2. time</p> <p>时而 [shí ér] 1. occasionally 2. often, but not at fixed times</p> <p>旧时 [jiù shí] 1. in former times 2. the olden days</p> <p>时日 [shí rì] time</p> <p>古时 [gǔ shí] antiquity</p> <p>申时 [shēn shí] period 3-5 pm</p> <p>工时 [gōng shí] man-hour</p> <p>一时 [yī shí] 1. a period of time 2. a while 3. for a short while 4. temporary 5. momentary 6. at the same time</p> <p>§212 封 [fēng] 1. to confer 2. to grant 3. to bestow a title 4. to seal 5. classifier for sealed objects, esp. letters 6. surname Feng</p>	<p>封印 [fēng yìn] seal (on envelopes)</p> <p>封地 [fēng dì] 1. feudal fiefdom 2. land held as a vassal in feudal society 3. enfeoffment</p> <p>册封 [cè fēng] 1. to confer a title upon sb 2. to dub 3. to crown 4. to invest with rank or title</p> <p>封丘 [fēng qiū] (N) Fengqiu (place in Henan)</p> <p>封面 [fēng miàn] cover (front cover of a magazine)</p> <p>封口 [fēng kǒu] 1. to close up 2. to heal (of wound)</p> <p>封土 [fēng tǔ] 1. to heap earth (to close a tomb) 2. a mound (covering a tomb)</p> <p>§213 寺 [sì] Buddhist temple</p> <p>§214 持 [chí] 1. to hold 2. to grasp 3. to support 4. to maintain 5. to persevere 6. to manage 7. to run (i.e. administer) 8. to control</p> <p>§215 特 [tè] 1. special 2. unique 3. distinguished 4. especially 5. unusual 6. very</p> <p>特制 [tè zhì] 1. special 2. unique</p> <p>卡特 [kǎ tè] Carter (person name)</p> <p>特刊 [tè kān] special edition (of magazine)</p> <p>屯特 [tún tè] Twente (region in the Netherlands)</p> <p>丘比特 [qiū bǐ tè] 1. Cupid (son of Aphrodite and Ares) 2. Eros</p> <p>特指 [tè zhǐ] to refer in particular to</p> <p>特地 [tè dì] 1. specially 2. for a special purpose</p> <p>特需 [tè xū] 1. special need 2. particular requirement</p> <p>特出 [tè chū] 1. outstanding 2. prominent</p> <p>特工 [tè gōng] 1. secret service 2. special service</p> <p>§216 耐 [nài] 1. capable of enduring 2. able to tolerate 3. patient 4. durable 5. hardy 6. resistant</p> <p>§217 寻 [xún] 1. to search 2. to look for 3. to seek</p> <p>寻问 [xún wèn] to inquire</p> <p>寻事生非 [xún shì shēng fēi] to look for trouble</p> <p>寻出 [xún chū] 1. to find out 2. to search out 3. to uncover 4. to discover</p> <p>§218 斗 I [dǒu] 1. decaliter 2. peck 3. dry measure for grain equal to ten sheng or one-tenth dan II [dòu] 1. to fight 2. to struggle 3. to condemn 4. to censure 5. to contend 6. to put together 7. coming together</p> <p>斗门 [dòu mén] (N) Doumen (place in Guangdong)</p> <p>星斗 [xīng dòu] stars</p> <p>北斗星 [běi dòu xīng] 1. the Big Dipper 2. the Plow</p> <p>北斗七星 [běi dòu qī xīng] 1. Ursa Major 2. Great Bear 3. Big Dipper</p> <p>斗牛 [dòu niú] 1. bullfighting 2. (astr.) Big Dipper and Altair</p> <p>斗牛士 [dòu niú shì] 1. matador 2. toreador 3. bullfighter</p> <p>批斗 [pī dòu] (during the cultural revolution) to criticize and denounce sb publicly for their errors (often imaginary)</p> <p>北斗 [běi dòu] 1. Great Bear 2. Big Dipper</p> <p>吊斗 [diào dòu] 1. (a container) carried suspended or underlung 2. cable car bucket</p> <p>斤斗 [jīn dòu] 1. variant of , to tumble 2. a somersault</p> <p>抽斗 [chōu dòu] drawer</p> <p>打斗 [dǎ dòu] to fight</p> <p>斗士 [dòu shì] 1. a warrior 2. an activist</p> <p>§219 抖 [dǒu] 1. shake out 2. tremble</p> <p>§220 主 [zhǔ] 1. to own 2. to host 3. master 4. lord 5. primary</p> <p>主持 [zhǔ chí] 1. preside over 2. direct</p> <p>自主 [zì zhǔ] 1. to act for oneself 2. autonomous</p> <p>主旨 [zhǔ zhǐ] 1. gist 2. main idea 3. general tenor 4. ones judgment</p> <p>地主 [dì zhǔ] 1. landlord 2. land-owner</p> <p>二地主 [èr dì zhǔ] 1. sublandlord 2. tenant who sublets</p> <p>苦主 [kǔ zhǔ] victim's family (esp. in murder case)</p> <p>主日 [zhǔ rì] 1. Sabbath 2. Sunday</p>
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	<p>臣一主二 [chén yī zhǔ èr] One has the right to choose the ruler one serves. (ancient proverb)</p> <p>主千 [zhǔ gàn] 1. trunk 2. main 3. core</p> <p>玉 [yù] jade</p> <p>玉皇 [yù huáng] Jade Emperor (in Taoism)</p> <p>白玉 [bái yù] (N) Baiyu (place in Sichuan)</p> <p>玉门 [yù mén] Yumen county level city in Jiuquan, Gansu</p> <p>玉田 [yù tián] (N) Yutian (place in Hebei)</p> <p>玉山 [yù shān] Yushan county in Shangrao, Jiangxi</p> <p>国 [guó] 1. country 2. nation 3. state 4. national 5. surname Guo</p> <p>国事 [guó shì] 1. affairs of the nation 2. politics</p> <p>国画 [guó huà] 1. national painting 2. Chinese art</p> <p>中国画 [zhōng guó huà] Chinese painting</p> <p>北国 [běi guó] 1. the northern part of the country 2. the North</p> <p>韩国 [hán guó] South Korea</p> <p>旧国 [jiù guó] old capital</p> <p>古国 [gǔ guó] ancient country</p> <p>中国 [zhōng guó] 1. China 2. Middle Kingdom</p> <p>回国 [huí guó] to return to one's home country</p> <p>出国 [chū guó] 1. to go abroad 2. to leave the country 3. emigration</p> <p>王国 [wáng guó] 1. kingdom 2. realm</p> <p>国王 [guó wáng] king</p> <p>国土 [guó tǔ] 1. country's territory 2. national land</p> <p>三国 [sān guó] 1. Three Kingdoms period following the break-up of the Han (220-280) 2. several Three Kingdoms periods in Korean history, esp. from 1st century AD to unification under Silla in 658</p> <p>书 [shū] 1. book 2. letter 3. same as Book of History</p> <p>国书 [guó shū] 1. credentials (of a diplomat) 2. documents exchanged between nations 3. national or dynastic history book</p> <p>血书 [xuè shū] letter written in one's own blood, expressing determination, hatred, last wishes etc</p> <p>自白书 [zì bái shū] confession</p> <p>白面书生 [bái miàn shū shēng] 1. lit. pale-faced scholar 2. young and inexperienced person without practical experience</p> <p>上书 [shàng shū] 1. to write a letter (to the authorities) 2. to present a petition</p> <p>书刊 [shū kān] books and publications</p> <p>书画 [shū huà] calligraphy</p> <p>听书 [tīng shū] 1. to listen to stories 2. to listen to performance of storytelling</p> <p>草书 [cǎo shū] 1. grass script (a style of Chinese calligraphy) 2. curative</p> <p>书面 [shū miàn] 1. in writing 2. written (guarantee etc)</p> <p>旧书 [jiù shū] 1. second-hand book 2. old book 3. ancient book</p> <p>古书 [gǔ shū] 1. ancient book 2. old book</p> <p>千 I [qiān] thousand II [qiān] a swing</p> <p>千帕 [qiān pà] kiloPascal (kPa, unit of pressure)</p> <p>千年 [qiān nián] millennium</p> <p>上下五千年 [shàng xià wǔ qiān nián] popular history of China in three volumes by Cao Yuzhang</p> <p>千卡 [qiān kǎ] kilocalorie (Kcal)</p> <p>千吨 [qiān dūn] kiloton</p> <p>五千吨 [wǔ qiān dūn] 5000 tons</p> <p>一千吨 [yī qiān dūn] 1000 tons</p> <p>千里 [qiān lǐ] 1. a thousand miles 2. a thousand li (i.e. 500 kilometers) 3. a long distance</p> <p>千叶 [qiān yè] Chiba, Japanese prefecture just to the East of Tokyo</p> <p>一千 [yī qiān] one thousand</p> <p>舌 [shé] tongue</p>	<p>牛舌 [niú shé] ox tongue</p> <p>舌面 [shé miàn] 1. blade of tongue 2. laminal</p> <p>口舌 [kǒu shé] 1. tongue 2. dispute</p> <p>括 [kuò] 1. enclose 2. include</p> <p>甜 [tián] sweet</p> <p>甘甜 [gān tián] sweet</p> <p>甜品 [tián pǐn] dessert</p> <p>重 I [chóng] 1. to double 2. to repeat 3. repetition 4. iteration 5. again 6. a layer II [zhòng] 1. heavy 2. serious</p> <p>重重 [chóng chóng] 1. layer upon layer 2. one after another</p> <p>重生 [chóng shēng] rebirth</p> <p>重午 [chóng wǔ] Dragon Boat Festival (5th day of 5th lunar month)</p> <p>重印 [chóng yìn] to reprint</p> <p>重量吨 [zhòng liàng dūn] dead weight ton</p> <p>比重 [bǐ zhòng] 1. proportion 2. specific gravity</p> <p>重地 [zhòng dì] 1. important place 2. strategic location</p> <p>重听 [zhòng tīng] hard of hearing</p> <p>重围 [chóng wéi] to redouble a siege</p> <p>重罪 [zhòng zuì] 1. serious crime 2. felony</p> <p>重量 [zhòng liàng] weight</p> <p>二重唱 [èr chóng chàng] duet</p> <p>重担 [zhòng dàn] 1. heavy burden 2. difficult task 3. great responsibility</p> <p>重申 [chóng shēn] 1. reaffirm 2. reiterate</p> <p>重归 [chóng huí] return</p> <p>重击 [zhòng jī] 1. bang 2. thump</p> <p>重五 [chóng wǔ] Dragon Boat Festival (5th day of 5th lunar month)</p> <p>重臣 [zhòng chén] 1. important minister 2. major figure in government</p> <p>三重 [sān chóng] treble</p> <p>二重 [èr chóng] 1. double 2. repeated twice</p> <p>董 [dǒng] 1. supervise 2. to direct 3. director 4. surname Dong</p> <p>董卓 [dǒng zhuó] Dong Zhuo (-192), top general of late Han, usurped power in 189, murdered empress dowager and child emperor, killed in 192 by L Bu</p> <p>董事 [dǒng shì] board member</p> <p>古董 [gǔ dǒng] 1. curio 2. antique</p> <p>币 [bì] 1. money 2. coins 3. currency</p> <p>币制 [bì zhì] currency system</p> <p>古币 [gǔ bì] old coin</p> <p>毛 [máo] 1. hair 2. fur 3. pore 4. dime (classifier for jiao, one-tenth of yuan) 5. surname Mao</p> <p>毛毛 [máo mao] baby</p> <p>毛毛雨 [máo máo yǔ] 1. drizzle 2. light rain</p> <p>毛巾 [máo jīn] towel</p> <p>羽毛 [yǔ máo] 1. feather 2. plumage 3. plume</p> <p>毛口 [máo kǒu] 1. metal filings (e.g. from a drill or lathe) 2. burr</p> <p>五毛 [wǔ máo] 1. five cents 2. term used to belittle sb</p> <p>乱 [luàn] 1. in confusion 2. disorderly</p> <p>乱掉 [luàn diào] 1. throw away 2. to discard</p> <p>乱世 [luàn shì] 1. the world in chaos 2. troubled times 3. (in Buddhism) the mortal world</p> <p>乱叫 [luàn jiào] to inconsiderately shout</p> <p>此 [cǐ] 1. this 2. these</p> <p>此时此地 [cǐ shí cǐ dì] 1. here and now 2. as things stand</p> <p>特此 [tè cǐ] hereby</p>
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	此时 [cǐ shí] 1. now 2. this moment
	于此同时 [yú cǐ tóng shí] 1. at the same time 2. meanwhile
	自此 [zì cǐ] 1. since then 2. henceforth
	此地 [cǐ dì] 1. here 2. this place
	由此 [yóu cǐ] 1. hereby 2. from this
§234	些 [xiē] 1. some 2. few 3. several 4. (a measure word)
	早些 [zǎo xiē] (a bit) earlier
	一些 [yī xiē] 1. some 2. a few 3. a little
§235	皆 [jiē] 1. all 2. each and every 3. in all cases
	比比皆是 [bǐ bǐ jiē shì] can be found everywhere
	皆可 [jiē kě] 1. both OK 2. all acceptable
§236	托 I[tuō] 1. prop 2. support (for weight) 3. rest (e.g. arm rest) 4. thanks to 5. to hold in one's hand 6. to support in one's palm 7. to give 8. to base 9. to commit 10. to set II[tuō] 1. to trust 2. to entrust 3. to be entrusted with 4. to act as trustee
	重托 [zhòng tuō] great trust
	托特 [tuō tè] Thoth (ancient Egyptian deity)
	托里 [tuō lǐ] (N) Tuoli (place in Xinjiang)
	拜托 [bài tuō] 1. request sb to do sth 2. please! (Taiwan slang)
§237	监 I[jiān] 1. hard 2. strong 3. solid 4. firm 5. to supervise 6. to inspect 7. jail 8. prison II[jiàn] supervisor
	监门 [jiān mén] gatekeeper
	监制 [jiān zhì] 1. to supervise the manufacture of 2. to supervise the shooting of films
	监听 [jiān tīng] 1. to monitor 2. to listen in 3. to eavesdrop
	监押 [jiān yā] 1. a jail 2. to imprison
	监工 [jiān gōng] 1. a workplace overseer 2. a foreman
§238	提 I[dī] carry (suspended) II[tí] 1. to carry (hanging down from the hand) 2. to lift 3. to put forward 4. to mention 5. to raise (an issue) 6. upwards character stroke 7. lifting brush stroke (in painting) 8. scoop for measuring liquid
	重提 [chóng tí] to raise the same topic
	重提旧事 [chóng tí jiù shì] 1. to raise the same old topic again 2. to hark back
	提问 [tí wèn] 1. put questions to 2. quiz
	提制 [tí zhì] 1. to refine 2. to extract
	提早 [tí zǎo] 1. ahead of schedule 2. sooner than planned 3. to bring forward (to an earlier time)
	提手 [tí shǒu] a handle
	手提 [shǒu tí] portable
	提出 [tí chū] 1. to raise (an issue) 2. to propose 3. to put forward 4. to suggest 5. to post (on a website) 6. to withdraw (cash)
	提干 [tí gàn] to rise through the ranks (as a party cadre)
§239	临 [lín] 1. to face 2. to overlook 3. to arrive 4. to be (just) about to 5. just before
	临时 [lín shí] 1. at the instant sth happens 2. temporary 3. interim 4. ad hoc
	临时工 [lín shí gōng] 1. day laborer 2. temporary work
	临问 [lín wèn] to go personally to consult subordinates (of a high official)
	临门 [lín mén] 1. to arrive home 2. facing one's home 3. home-coming 4. (soccer) facing the goalmouth
	再临 [zài lín] to come again
	面临 [miàn lín] 1. be faced with (a problem) 2. to be confronted with
§240	蓝 [lán] 1. blue 2. cabbage 3. surname Lan
	蓝巨星 [lán jù xīng] blue giant star
	甘蓝 [gān lán] 1. cabbage 2. Chinese broccoli 3. gai larn
	蓝晶 [lán jīng] 1. blue topaz 2. topaz (aluminum fluorosilicate)
	蓝田 [lán tián] (N) Lantian (place in Shaanxi)
	品蓝 [pǐn lán] pinkish blue
	蓝山 [lán shān] Lanshan county in Yongzhou [Yong3 zhou1], Hunan

§241	卸 [xiè] 1. unload 2. take off
	卸下 [xiè xià] unload
§242	址 [zhǐ] 1. location 2. site
	寻址 [xún zhǐ] 1. to address 2. to search for address 3. to input data into memory
	可寻址 [kě xún zhǐ] 1. addressable (comp.) 2. accessible via an address
	地址 [dì zhǐ] address
	旧址 [jiù zhǐ] 1. former site 2. old location
§244	等 [děng] 1. class 2. rank 3. grade 4. equal to 5. same as 6. to wait for 7. to await 8. et cetera 9. and so on 10. et al. (and other authors) 11. after 12. as soon as 13. once
	等等 [děng děng] 1. etcetera 2. and so on .. 3. wait a minute! 4. hold on!
	等一等 [děng yī děng] wait a moment
	特等 [tè děng] 1. special grade 2. top quality
	星等 [xīng děng] magnitude of a star
	等一等下 [děng yī xià] Wait a moment!
	上等 [shàng děng] 1. highest quality 2. top-notch
	同等 [děng tóng] 1. to equate 2. equal to
	同等 [tóng děng] 1. equal to 2. having the same social class or status
	甲等 [jiǎ děng] 1. grade A 2. first-class
	中等 [zhōng děng] medium
	品等 [pǐn děng] grade (quality of product)
	等于 [děng yú] 1. to equal 2. to be tantamount to
	二等 [èr děng] 1. second class 2. second-rate
	一等 [yī děng] 1. first class 2. grade A
§245	简 [jiǎn] simple
	竹简 [zhú jiǎn] bamboo writing slips in ancient times (joined together to form whole scrolls)
	简直 [jiǎn zhí] 1. simply 2. at all
§246	笔 [bǐ] 1. pen 2. pencil 3. writing brush 4. to write or compose 5. the strokes of Chinese characters 6. classifier for sums of money, deals
	毛笔 [máo bǐ] writing brush
	羽毛笔 [yǔ máo bǐ] quill pen
	笔下 [bǐ xià] the wording and purport of what one writes
	下笔 [xià bǐ] to put pen to paper
	笔画 [bǐ huà] strokes of a Chinese character
	画笔 [huà bǐ] painting brush
	笔帽 [bǐ mào] the cap of a pen, pencil, or writing brush
	折笔 [zhé bǐ] against the bristles (brush movement in painting)
	曲笔 [qū bǐ] 1. falsification in writing 2. misrepresentation in written history 3. deliberate digression
	五笔 [wǔ bǐ] abbr. of , five stroke input method for Chinese characters by numbered strokes, invented by Wang Yongmin in 1983
	笔直 [bǐ zhí] 1. perfectly straight 2. straight as a ramrod 3. bolt upright
§248	定 [dìng] 1. to set 2. to fix 3. to determine 4. to decide 5. to order
	特定 [tè dìng] 1. special 2. specific 3. designated 4. particular
	定时 [dìng shí] 1. fixed time 2. a certain time 3. on time 4. regular 5. according to fixed time 6. timed (explosive)
	定制 [dìng zhì] 1. custom made 2. made to order 3. to have something custom made
	制定 [zhì dìng] 1. to draw up 2. to formulate
	正定 [zhèng dìng] (N) Zhengding (place in Hebei)
	指定 [zhǐ dìng] 1. appoint 2. designated
	定罪 [dìng zuì] to convict (sb of a crime)
	定量 [dìng liàng] 1. quantity 2. fixed amount 3. ration
	定理 [dìng lǐ] 1. established theory 2. theorem (math.)

	定日	[dìng rì] Tingri town in central Tibet
	固定	[gù dìng] 1. fixed 2. set 3. regular
	定于	[dìng yú] 1. set at 2. scheduled at
	一定	[yī dìng] 1. surely 2. certainly 3. necessarily 4. fixed 5. a certain (extent etc) 6. given 7. particular 8. must
§249	它	[tā] it (used for things)
	吉它	[jí tā] a guitar
§250	害	[hài] 1. to do harm to 2. to cause trouble to 3. harm 4. evil 5. calamity
	害口	[hài kǒu] 1. morning sickness during pregnancy 2. to be pregnant
§251	富	[fù] 1. rich 2. surname Fu
	富国	[fù guó] 1. rich country 2. make the country wealthy (political slogan)
	富于	[fù yú] 1. to be full of 2. to be rich in
	富士山	[fù shì shān] Mt Fuji, Hakone, Japan
	巨富	[jù fù] 1. enormous sum 2. millionaire 3. very rich
	丰富	[fēng fù] 1. rich 2. plentiful
	富士	[fù shì] Fuji (Japanese company)
§252	审	[shěn] 1. to examine 2. to investigate 3. carefully 4. to try (in court)
	审定	[shěn dìng] 1. to examine and approve 2. to finalize
	提审	[tí shěn] to commit sb for trial to bring sb before the court
	重审	[chóng shěn] 1. to re-investigate 2. to investigate and reconsider a judgment
	审问	[shěn wèn] 1. interrogate 2. examine 3. question
	审批	[shěn pī] 1. to examine and approve 2. to endorse
	吊审	[diào shěn] 1. to bring to trial 2. to bring to court
	再审	[zài shěn] 1. to rehear (a case) 2. rehearing
	听审	[tīng shěn] 1. to attend court 2. to take part in a trial
	审理	[shěn lǐ] to hear (a case)
	审干	[shěn gān] 1. to examine the cadres 2. same as
§253	宣	[xuān] 1. to declare (publicly) 2. to announce 3. surname Xuan
	宣告	[xuān gào] 1. declare 2. proclaim
§254	守	[shǒu] 1. to guard 2. to defend 3. to keep watch 4. to abide by the law 5. to observe (rules or ritual) 6. nearby 7. adjoining
	持守	[chí shǒu] 1. maintain 2. guard
	守时	[shǒu shí] punctual
	守门	[shǒu mén] 1. to keep goal 2. on duty as gate-keeper
	守制	[shǒu zhì] to go into mourning for one's parents
	守节	[shǒu jié] 1. faithful (to the memory of betrothed) 2. constant (of widow who remains unmarried)
	守卫	[shǒu wèi] 1. to guard 2. to defend
	守旧	[shǒu jiù] 1. conservative 2. reactionary
	固守	[gù shǒu] adhere
	守土	[shǒu tǔ] 1. to guard one's territory 2. to protect the country
§255	宝	[bǎo] 1. a jewel or gem 2. a treasure 3. precious
	宝贝	[bǎo bǎo] 1. darling 2. baby
	宝蓝	[bǎo lán] sapphire blue
	宝书	[bǎo shū] treasured book
	国宝	[guó bǎo] National Treasure (officially designated by the state cultural authorities in China, Japan and Korea)
	宝玉	[bǎo yù] 1. precious jade 2. treasures
	寻宝	[xún bǎo] treasure hunt
	宝山	[bǎo shān] (N) Baoshan (place in Shanghai)
	宝丰	[bǎo fēng] (N) Baofeng (place in Henan)
	三宝	[sān bǎo] the Three Precious Treasures of Buddhism, namely: the Buddha, the Dharma (his teaching), and the Sangha (his monastic order)
§256	宫	[gōng] 1. palace 2. surname Gong 3. castration (as corporal punishment)

	守宫	[shǒu gōng] 1. gecko 2. house lizard
	皇宫	[huáng gōng] imperial palace
	白宫	[bái gōng] White House
	地宫	[dì gōng] underground palace (as part of imperial tomb)
	王宫	[wáng gōng] imperial palace
	十二宫	[shí èr gōng] the twelve equatorial constellations or signs of the zodiac in Western astronomy and astrology, namely: Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, Virgo, Libra, Scorpio, Sagittarius, Capricorn, Aquarius, Pisces
§257	宁	I [níng] 1. peaceful 2. rather 3. Ningxia (abbr.) 4. Nanjing (abbr.) 5. surname Ning II [nìng] 1. rather 2. to prefer
	富宁	[fù níng] (N) Funing (place in Yunnan)
	宁国	[níng guó] (N) Ningguo (place in Anhui)
	正宁	[zhèng níng] (N) Zhengning (place in Gansu)
	昌宁	[chāng níng] (N) Changning (place in Yunnan)
	宁可	[níng kě] 1. preferably 2. one would prefer to...(or not to...) 3. would rather 4. (would) be better to 5. (to pick) the lesser of two evils
	中宁	[zhōng níng] (N) Zhongning (place in Ningxia)
	丰宁	[fēng níng] Fengning Manzu autonomous county in Hebei
§258	街	[jiē] street
	临街	[lín jiē] facing the street
	街上	[jiē shàng] on the street
	上街	[shàng jiē] to go onto the streets
§259	宇	[yǔ] 1. room 2. universe
§260	宜	[yí] 1. proper 2. should 3. suitable 4. appropriate
	时宜	[shí yí] 1. timely 2. at the right moment 3. appropriate to the occasion 4. opportune 5. to fit current fashion
	事宜	[shì yí] (make) arrangements
	宜昌	[yí chāng] Yichang prefecture level city in Hubei
	宜山	[yí shān] (N) Yishan (place in Guangxi)
	宜丰	[yí fēng] Yifeng county in Yichun, Jiangxi
§261	宙	[zhòu] universe
	宇宙	[yǔ zhòu] 1. universe 2. cosmos
§262	割	[gē] 1. to cut 2. to cut apart
	正割	[zhèng gē] secant (of angle), written sec
	割草	[gē cǎo] mow grass
§263	牢	[láo] 1. firm 2. fast
	牢牢	[láo láo] firmly
	监牢	[jiān láo] 1. a prison 2. a cage (for locking up prisoners)
	牢靠	[láo kào] 1. firm and solid 2. robust 3. reliable
	地牢	[dì láo] 1. prison 2. dungeon
	牢固	[láo gù] 1. firm 2. secure
§264	宅	[zhái] residence
	卜宅	[bǔ zhái] 1. to choose a capital by divination 2. to choose a home 3. to choose one's burial place by divination
	旧宅	[jiù zhái] former residence
§266	向	[xiàng] 1. direction 2. orientation 3. to face 4. to turn toward 5. to 6. towards 7. shortly before 8. formerly 9. to side with 10. to be partial to 11. all along (previously) 12. surname Xiang
	定向	[dìng xiàng] 1. to determine the direction 2. directed (breeding, enrolment etc having a preferred direction)
	重定向	[chóng dìng xiàng] to redirect
	掉向	[diào xiàng] 1. to turn 2. to adjust one's direction 3. to lose one's bearings
	向下	[xiàng xià] 1. down 2. downward
	向上	[xiàng shàng] 1. upwards 2. uplifting
	向上地	[xiàng shàng dì] 1. up 2. upward 3. upwards
	向北	[xiàng běi] 1. northward 2. facing north

	向北地	[xiàng běi dì] northward
	面向	[miàn xiàng] 1. to face 2. to turn towards 3. to incline to 4. geared towards 5. catering for 6. -oriented 7. facial feature
	8. appearance 9. aspect 10. facet	
	向量	[xiàng liàng] vector
	一向	[yī xiàng] 1. all along 2. the whole time 3. constantly 4. earlier 5. lately
§267	响	[xiǎng] 1. to make a sound 2. to sound 3. to ring 4. loud 5. classifier for noises
	回响	[huí xiǎng] to echo
	巨响	[jù xiǎng] loud sound
§269	亡	[wáng] 1. to die 2. to perish
	亡国	[wáng guó] 1. country (of bygone years) that has vanished 2. a kingdom destroyed (by war) 3. a state heading for destruction
	早亡	[zǎo wáng] premature death
	出亡	[chū wáng] to go into exile
§270	言	[yán] 1. to speak 2. to say 3. talk 4. word
	宣言	[xuān yán] 1. declaration 2. manifesto
	甜言	[tián yán] 1. sweet words 2. fine talk
	可言	[kě yán] It may be said
	申言	[shēn yán] 1. to profess 2. to declare
§271	誓	[shì] 1. oath 2. vow 3. to swear 4. to pledge
	誓言	[shì yán] 1. oath 2. promise 3. pledge
	宣誓	[xuān shì] 1. swear an oath (of office) 2. make a vow
§272	詈	[lì] 1. curse 2. scold
§273	市	[shì] 1. market 2. city
	宜昌市	[yí chāng shì] Yichang prefecture level city in Hubei
	玉门市	[yù mén shì] Yumen county level city in Jiuquan , Gansu
	白山市	[bái shān shì] Baishan prefecture level city in Jilin province in northeast China
	市制	[shì zhì] Chinese units of measurement
	牛市	[niú shì] bull market (i.e. period of rising share prices)
	上市	[shàng shì] 1. on the market 2. to float (a company on the stock market)
	毕节市	[bì jié shì] Bijie city, capital of Bijie prefecture, Guizhou
	中卫市	[zhōng wèi shì] Zhongwei prefecture level city in Ningxia
	瑞昌市	[ruì chāng shì] Ruichang county level city in Jiujiang , Jiangxi
	盯市	[dīng shì] 1. to follow market price 2. marking to market (in derivative trading)
	早市	[zǎo shì] morning market
	中山市	[zhōng shān shì] Zhongshan prefecture level city in Guangdong close to (Dr Sun Yat-Sen's birth-place)
§274	闹	[nào] 1. noisy 2. cacophonous 3. to make noise 4. to disturb 5. to vent (feelings) 6. to fall ill 7. to have an attack (of sickness) 8. to go in (for some activity) 9. to joke
	闹事	[nào shì] 1. to cause trouble 2. to create a disturbance
§275	高	I [gāo] surname Gao II [gāo] 1. high 2. tall 3. fig. above average 4. height 5. (honorific) your
	高高	[gāo gāo] tall
	高高手	[gāo gāo shǒu] Please do not be too severe on me!
	高等	[gāo děng] 1. higher 2. high level 3. advanced
	临高	[lín gāo] (N) Lingao (place in Hainan)
	提高	[tí gāo] 1. to raise 2. to increase
	自高	[zì gāo] to be proud of oneself
	高年	[gāo nián] 1. old 2. aged
	高中生	[gāo zhōng shēng] senior high school student
	高下	[gāo xià] relative superiority (better or worse, stronger or weaker, above or below etc)
	上高	[shàng gāo] Shanggao county in Yichun , Jiangxi
	高昂	[gāo áng] 1. with head held high 2. in high spirits 3. elation

	高丽	[gāo lí] 1. Korean Goryeo or Koryo dynasty (918-1392) 2. Korea, esp. in context of art and culture
	高地	[gāo dì] 1. highland 2. upland
	高唱	[gāo chàng] 1. to sing loudly 2. fig. to mouth slogans
	高中	[gāo zhōng] high school
	高手	[gāo shǒu] 1. expert 2. a past master 3. a dab hand
	高于	[gāo yú] 1. greater than 2. to exceed
	高山	[gāo shān] 1. high mountain 2. alpine
	高干	[gāo gàn] 1. high cadre 2. top party member
§276	搞	[gǎo] 1. to do 2. to make 3. to go in for 4. to set up 5. to get hold of 6. to take care of
	搞定	[gǎo dìng] 1. to fix 2. to settle 3. to wangle
§277	芒	[máng] 1. Miscanthus sinensis (a type of grass) 2. variant of
§278	罚	[fá] 1. to punish 2. to penalize
	重罚	[zhòng fá] to punish severely
	主罚	[zhǔ fá] penalty (kick)
§279	鬲	[gé] 1. surname Ge 2. earthen pot 3. iron cauldron
§281	亭	[tíng] pavilion
	书亭	[shū tíng] book kiosk
	山亭	[shān tíng] Shanting district of Zaozhuang city [Zao3 zhuang1 shi4], Shandong
§282	营	[yíng] 1. army 2. to deal in 3. to trade 4. to operate 5. to run 6. camp 7. nourishment 8. to manage
	田营市	[tián yíng shì] Tianying city in Anhui, having lead processing plants that produce substantial pollution
	营口市	[yíng kǒu shì] Yingkou prefecture level city in Liaoning province in northeast China
	国营	[guó yíng] 1. state-run (company etc) 2. nationalized
	营生	[yíng shēng] 1. to earn a living 2. a livelihood
	营地	[yíng dì] camp
	扎营	[zhā yíng] 1. to camp 2. to pitch camp 3. stationed 4. quartered
	田营	[tián yíng] Tianying city in Anhui, having lead processing plants that produce substantial pollution
	营口市	[yíng kǒu] Yingkou prefecture level city in Liaoning province in northeast China
	营山	[yíng shān] (N) Yingshan (place in Sichuan)
	五营	[wǔ yíng] Wuying district of Yichun city [Yi1 chun1 shi4], Heilongjiang
§283	带	[dài] 1. band 2. belt 3. girdle 4. ribbon 5. tire 6. area 7. zone 8. region 9. to wear 10. to carry 11. to lead 12. to bring 13. to look after 14. to raise
	自带	[zì dài] 1. to bring one's own 2. BYO
	带丑闻	[dài chǒu wén] scandalous
	卡带	[kǎ dài] cassette tape
	地带	[dì dài] zone
	带电	[dài diàn] 1. to electrify 2. to charge 3. electrification
	鞋带	[xié dài] shoelace
	里带	[lǐ dài] inner tube (of tire)
	带扣	[dài kòu] buckle
	带回	[dài huí] to bring back
	一带	[yī dài] 1. region 2. district
§285	垂	[chuí] 1. to hang (down) 2. droop 3. dangle 4. bend down 5. hand down 6. bequeath 7. nearly 8. almost 9. to approach
	垂下	[chuí xià] to hang down
	下垂	[xià chuí] sagging
	垂挂	[chuí guà] 1. to hang down 2. suspended
	垂直	[chuí zhí] 1. perpendicular 2. vertical
§286	睡	[shuì] to sleep
§288	儿	I [ér] son II [r] 1. non-syllabic diminutive suffix 2. retroflex final
	带儿	[dài r] 1. erhua variant of , band 2. belt 3. girdle 4. ribbon

高高手儿	[gāo gāo shǒu r]	Please do not be too severe on me!
等一下儿	[děng yī xià r]	erhua variant of , Wait a moment!
白面儿	[bái miàn er]	heroin
白干儿	I[bái gān r] 1. alcoholic spirit 2. strong white rice wine II [bái gān rbái gān r] 1. alcoholic spirit 2. strong white rice wine	
年画儿	[nián huà er]	New Year (Spring Festival) picture
一下儿	[yī xià r]	1. erhua variant of , a little bit 2. a while
事儿	[shì r]	1. one's employment 2. business 3. matter that needs to be settled 4. erhua variant of , thing, matter, affair etc
画儿	[huà er]	1. picture 2. drawing 3. painting
面儿	[miàn er]	1. cover 2. outside
早早儿	[zǎo zǎo r]	1. as soon as possible 2. as early as one can
哥儿	[gē er]	1. brothers 2. boys
四	[sì]	1. four 2. 4
四千	[sì qiān]	1. four thousand 2. 4000
四书	[sì shū]	Four Books, namely: the Great Learning , the Doctrine of the Mean , the Analects of Confucius , and Mencius
四国	[sì guó]	Shikoku (one of the four main islands of Japan)
四年	[sì nián]	four years
四下	[sì xià]	everywhere
四面	[sì miàn]	all sides
五四	[wǔ sì]	fourth of May, cf , national renewal movement that started with 4th May 1919 protest against the Treaty of Versailles
四十	[sì shí]	1. forty 2. 40
十四	[shí sì]	1. fourteen 2. 14
四十三	[sì shí sān]	1. 43 2. forty three
三十四	[sān shí sì]	1. thirty four 2. 34
二十四	[èr shí sì]	1. twenty four 2. 24
四一二	[sì yī èr]	1. 12th April 2. refers to Chiang Kai-shek's coup of 12th April 1927 against the communists in Shanghai
匹	I[pǐ] 1. mate 2. one of a pair II [pǐ] 1. ordinary person 2. classifier for horses, mules etc 3. classifier for cloth: bolt	
西	[xī]	1. west 2. the West 3. Spain (abbr.) 4. Spanish
西西里	[xī xī lì]	1. Sicily 2. Sicilia (Italian Island)
西宁市	[xī níng shì]	Xining prefecture level city and capital of Qinghai province[Qing1 hai3 sheng3] in west China
定西市	[dìng xī shì]	Dingxi prefecture level city in Gansu
西昌市	[xī chāng shì]	Xichang county level city in Liangshan Yi autonomous prefecture [Liang2 shan1 Yiz zu2 zì4 zhì4 zhou1], south Sichuan
向西	[xiàng xī]	westward
西宁	[xī níng]	Xining prefecture level city and capital of Qinghai province [Qing1 hai3 sheng3] in west China
定西	[dìng xī]	Dingxi prefecture level city in Gansu
临西	[lín xī]	(N) Linxi (place in Hebei)
帕西	[pà xī]	1. Parsi 2. Farsi 3. Persian
西直门	[xī zhí mén]	1. Xizhimen neighborhood of Beijing 2. Xizhimen, the main Beijing gate leading northwest; now a subway station on the way to Beijing and Tsinghua Universities
西北	[xī běi]	northwest
西岳	[xī yuè]	Mt Hua in Shaanxi, one of the Five Sacred Mountains
岳西	[yuè xī]	(N) Yuexi (place in Anhui)
西面	[xī miàn]	1. west side 2. west
西昌	[xī chāng]	1. Xichang cosmodrome 2. Xichang county level city in Liangshan Yi autonomous prefecture [Liang2 shan1 Yiz zu2 zì4 zhì4 zhou1], south Sichuan
西吉	[xī jí]	(N) Xiji (place in Ningxia)
中西	[zhōng xī]	Chinese-Western (e.g. exchange)
山西	[shān xī]	Shanxi province (Shansi) in north China between Hebei and Shaanxi, abbr. capital Taiyuan

西非	[xī fēi]	West Africa
西丰	[xī fēng]	Xifeng county in Tieling , Liaoning
牺牲	[xī]	sacrifice
牺牲	[xī shēng]	sacrifice (one's life etc)
牺牲品	[xī shēng pǐn]	1. victim 2. prey 3. loss leader (pricing)
牺牲打	[xī shēng dǎ]	sacrifice hit (in sport, eg baseball)
元	[yuán]	1. Chinese monetary unit 2. dollar 3. primary 4. first 5. the Yuan or Mongol dynasty (1279-1368) 6. surname Yuan
西元	[xī yuán]	1. Christian era 2. Gregorian calendar 3. AD (Anno Domini) 4. same as
元古宙	[yuán gǔ zhòu]	pre-Cambrian (geological eon 2500-645m)
元宝	I[yuán bǎo] Yuanbao district of Dandong city [Dan1 dong1 shì4], Liaoning II [yuán bǎoyuán bǎo] 1. a silver or gold ingot 2. mock ingot (burnt as offering in worship) 3. a name for ancient currency 4. a rare genius	
元年	[yuán nián]	first year of Emperor's reign
韩元	[hán yuán]	Won (Korean currency)
元曲	[yuán qǔ]	Yuan dynasty theater, including poetry, music and comedy
元旦	[yuán dàn]	New Year's Day
日元	[rì yuán]	1. Japanese yen (unit of currency) 2. also written
中元	[zhōng yuán]	Ghosts' festival on 15th day of 7th moon
元山	[yuán shān]	Wonsan in North Korea
二元	[èr yuán]	1. two yuan 2. two dollars 3. binary
一元	[yī yuán]	1. single variable (math.) 2. univariate
园	[yuán]	garden
竹园	[zhú yuán]	Chuk Yuen (place in Hong Kong)
园地	[yuán dì]	garden area
园丁	[yuán dīng]	gardener
玩	[wán]	1. toy 2. sth used for amusement 3. curio or antique (Taiwan pr. wan4) 4. to play 5. to have fun 6. to trifle with 7. to keep sth for entertainment
玩儿	[wán r]	1. to play 2. to have fun
古玩	[gǔ wán]	1. antique 2. curio
完	[wán]	1. to finish 2. to be over 3. whole 4. complete 5. entire
玩儿完	[wán er wán]	1. finished 2. to be done with sth
完毕	[wán bì]	1. to finish 2. to end 3. to complete
完工	[wán gōng]	1. to finish work 2. to complete a project
冠	I[guān] 1. hat 2. crown 3. crest 4. cap II [guàn] to head	
皇冠	[huáng guān]	crown (headgear)
羽冠	[yǔ guān]	feathered crest (of bird)
王冠	[wáng guān]	crown
兄	[xiōng]	elder brother
年兄	[nián xiōng]	1. lit. older brother 2. fig. fellow students who are successful in the imperial examinations
克	I[kè] 1. to be able to 2. to subdue 3. to restrain 4. to overcome 5. gram II[kè] 1. to subdue 2. to overthrow	
克西	[kè xī]	xi or ksi (Greek letter)
提克里特	[tí kè lǐ tè]	Tikrit
托克托	[tuō kè tuō]	1. (N) Tuoketuo (place in Inner Mongolia) 2. alternative spelling of Tokhtogan
甘托克	[gān tuō kè]	Gantok, capital of Sikkim, India
千克	[qiān kè]	kilogram
耐克	[nài kè]	Nike, Inc.
帕特里克	[pà tè lǐ kè]	Patrick (name)
里克特	[lǐ kè tè]	1. Richter (name) 2. Charles Francis Richter (1900-1985), US physicist and seismologist, after whom the Richter scale is named
克里特	[kè lǐ tè]	Crete
克星	[kè xīng]	1. nemesis 2. bane 3. (superstition) fated to be ill-matched

§300	克制	[kè zhì] 1. restraint 2. self-control
	扑克	[pū kè] 1. poker (game) 2. deck of playing cards
	坦克	[tǎn kè] tank (military vehicle)
	克扣	[kè kòu] to embezzle
	克山	[kè shān] Keshan county in Qiqihar [Qiz qiz ha1 er3], Heilongjiang
	十克	[shí kè] decagram
	先	[xiān] 1. early 2. prior 3. former 4. in advance 5. first
	先皇	[xiān huáng] the late Emperor
	先生	[xiān sheng] 1. sir 2. mister 3. teacher 4. (title of respect)
	占先	[zhàn xiān] to take precedence
§301	事先	[shì xiān] 1. in advance 2. before the event 3. beforehand
	早先	[zǎo xiān] 1. previously 2. before
	先王	[xiān wáng] 1. former kings 2. former emperors 3. in Confucian writing, refers esp. to the sage rulers Yo , Shn , Y , Tng and the kings of Zhou
	见	I [jiàn] 1. to see 2. to meet 3. to appear (to be sth) 4. to interview II [xiàn] appear
	先见	[xiān jiàn] 1. foresight 2. prescience
	高见	[gāo jiàn] your brilliant opinion
	由此可见	[yóu cǐ kě jiàn] from this, it can be seen that...
	主见	[zhǔ jiàn] 1. one's own view 2. having definite opinions
	见闻	[jiàn wén] 1. what one sees and hears 2. knowledge 3. information
	再见	[zài jiàn] good bye
§302	听见	[tīng jiàn] hear
	见面	[jiàn miàn] 1. to meet 2. to see sb
	可见	[kě jiàn] 1. it can clearly be seen (that this is the case) 2. it is (thus) clear 3. clear 4. visible
	回见	[huí jiàn] See you later!
	拜见	[bài jiàn] 1. to pay a formal visit 2. to call to pay respects 3. to meet one's senior or superior
	现	[xiàn] 1. appear 2. present 3. now 4. existing 5. current
	重现	[chóng xiàn] to reappear
	现时	[xiàn shí] current
	现年	[xiàn nián] current age
	现下	[xiàn xià] 1. now 2. at this moment
§303	再现	[zài xiàn] 1. to recreate 2. to reconstruct (a historical relic)
	再出现	[zài chū xiàn] reappear
	折现	[zhé xiàn] to discount
	现世	[xiàn shì] 1. this life 2. to lose face 3. to be disgraced
	呈现	[chéng xiàn] 1. to appear 2. to emerge 3. present (a certain appearance) 4. demonstrate
	出现	[chū xiàn] 1. to appear 2. to arise 3. to emerge
	酉	[yǒu] 10th earthly branch: 5-7 p.m., 8th solar month (8th September-7th October), year of the Cock
	丁酉	[dīng yǒu] thirty fourth year D10 of the 60 year cycle, e.g. 1957 or 2017
	醒	[xǐng] 1. to wake up 2. to awaken 3. to be awake
	睡醒	[shuì xǐng] 1. to wake up 2. awake 3. conscious
§304	提醒	[tí xǐng] 1. to remind 2. to call attention to 3. to warn of
	叫醒	[jiào xǐng] 1. to awaken 2. to wake sb up 3. to rouse
	醒目	[xǐng mù] 1. eye-grabbing (headline) 2. striking (illustration)
	酷	[kù] 1. ruthless 2. strong (as of wine) 3. (slang loan from English) cool, great
	览	[lǎn] 1. look over 2. to view
	吕览	[lǚ lǎn] Mr L's Annals, same as
	菹	[xiàn] Chinese spinach or amaranth (Amaranthus inamoenus), with sprouts, tender leaves and seeds used as food and in medicine

§308	白菹	[bái xiàn] 1. white amaranth (Amaranthus albus) 2. sprouts and tender leaves of Chinese spinach (Amaranthus spp.) used as food
	宽	[kuān] 1. lenient 2. wide 3. broad
	带宽	[dài kuān] bandwidth
	宽带	[kuān dài] broadband
	宽口	[kuān kǒu] wide mouth
	宪	[xiàn] 1. statute 2. constitution
	人	[rén] 1. man 2. person 3. people
	人人	[rén rén] 1. everyone 2. every person
	宜人	[yí rén] 1. nice 2. pleasant 3. charming 4. hospitable to people
	守门人	[shǒu mén rén] gatekeeper
§309	富人	[fù rén] rich man
	害人	[hài rén] 1. to harm sb 2. to inflict suffering 3. to victimize 4. pernicious
	人定	[rén dìng] 1. middle of the night 2. the dead of night
	韩国人	[hán guó rén] a Korean (person)
	中国人	[zhōng guó rén] 1. Chinese person 2. Chinese people
	玉人	[yù rén] 1. a jade worker 2. a jade statuette 3. a beautiful person 4. (term of endearment)
	主人	[zhǔ rén] 1. master 2. host
	主持人	[zhǔ chí rén] 1. tv or radio presenter 2. host 3. anchor
	哥特人	[gē tè rén] Goth (e.g. Ostrogoth or Visigoth)
	持卡人	[chí kǎ rén] cardholder
§311	白人	[bái rén] white man and woman
	闻人	[wén rén] famous person
	人间	[rén jiān] 1. man's world 2. the world
	人世间	[rén shì jiān] the secular world
	中间人	[zhōng jiān rén] 1. contact man 2. go-between 3. intermediary 4. at second hand
	生人	[shēng rén] stranger
	人生	[rén shēng] life
	制鞋工人	[zhì xié gōng rén] 1. shoemaker 2. cobbler
	人事	[rén shì] personnel
	罪人	[zuì rén] sinner
§312	人世	[rén shì] human world
	世人	[shì rén] (common) people
	瑞士人	[ruì shì rén] Swiss (person)
	雪人	[xuě rén] 1. snowman 2. yeti
	雷人	[léi rén] 1. (internet slang) shocking 2. appalling 3. terrifying 4. terrific
	雨人	[yǔ rén] Rain Man
	里人	[lǐ rén] 1. villager 2. village neighbor 3. rustic
	古人	[gǔ rén] 1. people from ancient times 2. the ancients 3. the late (i.e. person who has passed away)
	人中	[rén zhōng] 1. philtrum 2. crease on the upper lip 3. the "human center" acupuncture point
	出品人	[chū pǐn rén] producer (film)
§312	人口	[rén kǒu] population
	人手	[rén shǒu] manpower
	巨人	[jù rén] giant
	人臣	[rén chén] an official (in former times)
	人士	[rén shì] 1. person 2. figure 3. public figure
	工人	[gōng rén] worker
	人工	[rén gōng] 1. artificial 2. manpower 3. manual work
	个个	[gè] 1. individual 2. this 3. that 4. size 5. classifier for people or objects in general
	个个	[gè gè] 1. each one individually 2. each and every 3. same as

	个人	[gè rén] 1. individual 2. personal 3. oneself
	个人卫生	[gè rén wèi shēng] personal hygiene
	个中人	[gè zhōng rén] a person in the know
	一个人	[yī gè rén] alone
	个儿	[gè r] 1. size 2. height 3. stature
	个旧市	[gè jiù shì] Gejiu, county level city in Yunnan, capital of Honghe Hani and Yi autonomous county
	下一个	[xià yī ge] the next one
	上个	[shàng gè] 1. first (of two parts) 2. last (week etc) 3. previous 4. the above
	上一个	[shàng yī ge] previous one
	个旧	[gè jiù] Gejiu, county level city in Yunnan, capital of Honghe Hani and Yi autonomous county
	个中	[gè zhōng] 1. therein 2. in this
	一个	[yī gè] 1. a 2. an
§313	从	I[cōng] 1. lax 2. yielding 3. unhurried II[cóng] 1. from 2. via 3. passing through 4. through (a gap) 5. past 6. ever (followed by negative, meaning never) 7. (formerly pr. zong4 and related to) to follow 8. to comply with 9. to obey 10. to join 11. to engage in 12. adopting some mode of action or attitude 13. follower 14. retainer 15. accessory 16. accomplice 17. related by common paternal grandfather or earlier ancestor 18. surname Cong III [zòng] second cousin
	人从	[rén cóng] 1. retinue 2. hangers-on
	从此	[cóng cǐ] 1. from now on 2. since then 3. henceforth
	自从	[zì cóng] 1. since (a time) 2. ever since
	从事	[cóng shì] 1. to go for 2. to engage in 3. to undertake 4. to deal with 5. to handle 6. to do
	听从	[tīng cóng] 1. to listen and obey 2. to comply with 3. to heed 4. to hearken
	从而	[cóng ér] 1. thus 2. thereby
	从中	[cóng zhōng] 1. from 2. therefrom
§314	众	[zhòng] 1. crowd 2. multitude 3. abbr. for House of Representatives
	众人	[zhòng rén] everyone
	众生	[zhòng shēng] all living things
	听众	[tīng zhòng] 1. audience 2. listeners
	出众	[chū zhòng] 1. to stand out 2. outstanding
§315	丛	[cóng] 1. cluster 2. collection 3. collection of books 4. thicket
	人丛	[rén cóng] crowd of people
	丛生	[cóng shēng] 1. growing as a thicket 2. overgrown 3. breaking out everywhere (of disease, social disorder etc)
	草丛	[cǎo cóng] underbrush
§316	两	[liǎng] 1. both 2. two 3. ounce 4. some 5. a few 6. tael
	两个中国	[liǎng gè zhōng guó] two-China (policy)
	两千	[liǎng qiān] two thousand
	两千年	[liǎng qiān nián] 1. the year 2000 2. 2000 years
	两国	[liǎng guó] 1. both countries 2. two countries
	一国两制	[yī guó liǎng zhì] one country, two systems (China-Hong Kong)
	两面	[liǎng miàn] both sides
	两手	[liǎng shǒu] 1. double tactics 2. twin strategies
§317	肉	[ròu] 1. meat 2. flesh 3. pulp (of a fruit)
	血肉	[xuè ròu] flesh
	白肉	[bái ròu] plain boiled pork
	生肉	[shēng ròu] raw meat
	牛肉	[niú ròu] beef
	牛肉面	[niú ròu miàn] beef noodle soup
	牛肉干	[niú ròu gān] 1. dried beef 2. jerky 3. charqui
	扣肉	[kòu ròu] steamed pork
§318	内	[nèi] 1. inside 2. inner 3. internal 4. within 5. interior

	内兄	[nèi xiōng] wife's older brother
	市内	[shì nèi] inside the city
	内向	[nèi xiàng] 1. inward-looking 2. introvert 3. introverted (personality) 4. domestic-oriented (economy)
	内定	[nèi dìng] decision to appoint an official that is kept secret among the hierarchy
	内乱	[nèi luàn] 1. internal disorder 2. civil strife
	国内	[guó nèi] 1. domestic 2. internal (to a country) 3. civil
	内斗	[nèi dòu] 1. internal strife 2. power struggle
	时间内	[shí jiān nèi] within (a period of time)
	内出血	[nèi chū xiě] 1. internal bleeding 2. internal hemorrhage
	年内	[nián nèi] during the current year
	卧内	[wò nèi] bedroom
	内地	[nèi dì] 1. inland 2. interior
	内丘	[nèi qiū] (N) Neiqiu (place in Hebei)
	内置	[nèi zhì] 1. internal 2. internally installed
	内耳	[nèi ěr] inner ear
	内臣	[nèi chén] chamberlain
§319	耸	[sǒng] 1. to excite 2. to raise up 3. to shrug 4. high 5. lofty 6. towering
	耸人听闻	[sǒng rén tīng wén] to sensationalize (saw); deliberate exaggeration to scare people
	高耸	[gāo sǒng] 1. erect 2. towering 3. to stand tall
§320	巫	[wū] 1. witch 2. surname Wu 3. Taiwan pr. wuz
	巫山	[wū shān] Mt Wu on the Changjiang River (Yangtze) by the Three Gorges
§321	坐	[zuò] 1. to sit 2. to take a seat 3. to take (a bus, airplane etc)
	坐牢	[zuò láo] 1. imprisonment 2. imprisoned
	坐定	[zuò dìng] to be seated
	坐下	[zuò xià] sit down
	围坐	[wéi zuò] 1. to sit in a circle 2. seated around (a narrator)
	打坐	[dǎ zuò] 1. sit in meditation 2. to meditate
§322	闪	[shǎn] 1. to dodge 2. to duck out of the way 3. shaken (by a fall) 4. to sprain 5. to pull a muscle 6. lightning 7. spark 8. a flash 9. to flash (across one's mind) 10. to leave behind 11. surname Shan
	闪闪	[shǎn shǎn] 1. flickering 2. sparkling 3. glistening 4. glittering
	闪现	[shǎn xiàn] to flash
	闪卡	[shǎn kǎ] flashcard
	闪电	[shǎn diàn] lightning
	闪击	[shǎn jī] 1. lightning attack 2. Blitzkrieg
§323	以	[yǐ] 1. to use 2. according to 3. so as to 4. in order to 5. by 6. with 7. because 8. abbr. for Israel
	以内	[yǐ nèi] 1. within 2. less than
	以此	[yǐ cǐ] hence
	是以	[shì yǐ] 1. therefore 2. thus 3. so
	以下	[yǐ xià] 1. below 2. under 3. following
	以上	[yǐ shàng] 1. more than 2. above 3. over 4. the above-mentioned
	可以	[kě yǐ] 1. can 2. may 3. possible 4. able to
§324	齿	[chǐ] 1. tooth 2. CL: [ke1]
	齿冠	[chǐ guān] crown of tooth
	斗口齿	[dòu kǒu chǐ] 1. to quarrel 2. to bicker 3. glib repartee
	门齿	[mén chǐ] incisor
	下齿	[xià chǐ] bottom teeth
	上齿	[shàng chǐ] upper teeth
	上口齿	[shàng kǒu chǐ] supraoral tooth
	口齿	[kǒu chǐ] 1. mouth and teeth 2. enunciation 3. to articulate 4. diction 5. age (of cattle, horses etc)

§325	合	I [gě] 1. 100 ml 2. one-tenth of a peck 3. measure for dry grain equal to one-tenth of sheng or liter, or one-hundredth dou II [hé] 1. Chinese musical note 2. fit 3. to join
	合众	[hé zhòng] 1. mass 2. involving everyone 3. united 4. lit. to assemble the multitude
	合营	[hé yíng] 1. to operate jointly 2. a joint venture 3. cooperative
	合宜	[hé yí] appropriate
	合时宜	[hé shí yí] 1. timely 2. at the right moment 3. appropriate to the occasion 4. opportune 5. to fit current fashion
	合于时宜	[hé yú shí yí] 1. timely 2. at the right moment 3. appropriate to the occasion 4. opportune 5. to fit current fashion
	合时	[hé shí] 1. in fashion 2. suiting the time 3. seasonable 4. timely
	合拍	[hé pāi] 1. in time with (i.e. same rhythm) 2. to keep in step with 3. fig. to cooperate
	百合	[bǎi hé] lily
	三合星	[sān hé xīng] triple star system
	上合	[shàng hé] 1. SCO (Shanghai cooperation organization), involving China, Russia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan 2. abbr. for
	合同	[hé tóng] (business) contract
	折合	[zhé hé] 1. convert into 2. amount to
	合围	[hé wéi] 1. to surround 2. to encircle 3. to close in on
	合唱	[hé chàng] 1. chorus 2. to chorus
	合理	[hé lǐ] 1. rational 2. reasonable 3. fair
	合叶	[hé yè] hinge
	回合	[huí hé] 1. round (of negotiations) 2. bout (of sporting competition, boxing match, confrontation etc) 3. rally (in volley-ball, tennis etc)
	合于	[hé yú] 1. to tally 2. to accord with 3. to fit
	合击	[hé jī] 1. combined assault 2. to mount a joint attack
	合山	[hé shān] (N) Heshan (city in Guangxi)
	三合土	[sān hé tǔ] 1. concrete 2. cement 3. mortar
	三合一	[sān hé yī] 1. three in one 2. triple
	合一	[hé yī] to unite
§326	全	[quán] 1. all 2. whole 3. entire 4. every 5. complete 6. surname Quan
	两全	[liǎng quán] 1. to satisfy both sides 2. to accommodate both (demands)
	完全	[wán quán] 1. complete 2. whole 3. totally 4. entirely
	全市	[quán shì] whole city
	全向	[quán xiàng] in all directions
	全等	[quán děng] 1. congruent (triangles) 2. congruence (geometry)
	全托	[quán tuō] full-time care (of children in a boarding nursery)
	全书	[quán shū] 1. entire book 2. unabridged book 3. entire multi-volume work 4. comprehensive volume
	全国	[quán guó] 1. entire country 2. nationwide
	全年	[quán nián] 1. the whole year 2. all year long
	全日制	[quán rì zhì] full-time work
	全副	[quán fù] completely
	全同	[quán tóng] identical
	全面	[quán miàn] 1. all-around 2. comprehensive 3. total 4. overall
	面目全非	[miàn mù quán fēi] nothing remains the same (saw); change beyond recognition
§327	企	[qǐ] 1. to plan a project 2. to stand on tiptoe 3. Taiwan pr. qí 4. abbr. for , enterprise or company
	国企	[guó qǐ] state enterprise
§328	舍	I [shě] 1. to give up 2. to abandon 3. to stop halfway II [shè] residence
	宅舍	[zhái shè] 1. house 2. residence
	舍下	[shě xià] 1. to abandon 2. to lay down
§329	啥	[shá] (dialect) what
	干啥	[gàn shá] do what?

§330	大	I [dà] 1. big 2. huge 3. large 4. major 5. great 6. wide 7. deep 8. oldest 9. eldest II [dài] doctor
	大大	[dà dà] 1. greatly 2. enormously
	大哥大	[dà gē dà] cellphone
	全国人大	[quán guó rén dà] abbr. for National People's Congress (NPC)
	大众	[dà zhòng] 1. the masses 2. the great bulk of the population
	大个儿	[dà gè er] tall person
	大人	[dà rén] 1. adult 2. grownup
	人大	[rén dà] (China) National People's Congress
	中国人大	[zhōng guó rén dà] China National People's Congress
	宽大	[kuān dà] 1. spacious 2. wide 3. lenient
	完事大吉	[wán shì dà jí] everything is finished (saw); And there you are!
	大西洋	[dà xī guó] Atlantis
	大四	[dà sì] fourth year university student
	一大早儿	[yī dà zǎo r] 1. erhua variant of , at dawn 2. at first light 3. first thing in the morning
	高大	[gāo dà] 1. tall 2. lofty
	自高自大	[zì gāo zì dà] to think of oneself as terrific (saw); arrogant
	大闹	[dà nào] 1. to cause havoc 2. to run amok
	大同市	[dà tóng shì] Dtnng prefecture level city in Shnx
	大理市	[dà lǐ shì] Dali city, capital of Dali Bai autonomous prefecture in Yunnan
	大宇	[dà yǔ] Daewoo, Korean car make
	大街	[dà jiē] 1. street 2. main street
	大宁	[dà níng] (N) Daning (place in Shanxi)
	大宝	[dà bǎo] Taiho (era)
	大一些	[dà yī xiē] a bit bigger
	重大	[zhòng dà] 1. great 2. important 3. major 4. significant
	大国	[dà guó] a power (i.e. a dominant country)
	大地主	[dà dì zhǔ] a large landowner
	自大	[zì dà] arrogant
	大门	[dà mén] 1. entrance 2. door 3. gate
	大竹	[dà zhú] (N) Dazhu (place in Sichuan)
	大正	[dà zhèng] Taish, reign name 1912-1926 of Japanese emperor Yoshihito
	大副	[dà fù] 1. substantially 2. by a big amount
	大事	[dà shì] 1. major event 2. major political event (war or change of regime) 3. major social event (wedding or funeral) 4. (do sth) in a big way
	大幅	[dà fú] 1. a big margin 2. substantially
	大印	[dà yìn] 1. stamp 2. official seal
	大批	[dà pī] large quantities of
	北大	[běi dà] Beijing University (abbr. for)
	大指	[dà zhǐ] 1. first (index) finger 2. big toe
	大地	[dà dì] 1. earth 2. mother earth
	大同	[dà tóng] 1. Dtnng prefecture level city in Shnx 2. Datong or Great community in neo-Confucian philosophy, sim. New Jerusalem
	大卫	[dà wèi] 1. David (name) 2. Jacques-Louis David (1748-1825), French neoclassical painter
	大雪	[dà xuě] Daxue or Great Snow, 21st of the 24 solar terms 7th-21st December
	大雨	[dà yǔ] heavy rain
	大量	[dà liàng] 1. great amount 2. large quantity 3. bulk 4. numerous
	大理	[dà lǐ] Dali Bai autonomous prefecture in Yunnan
	大里	[dà lǐ] (N) Tali (city in Taiwan)
	一大早	[yī dà zǎo] 1. at dawn 2. at first light 3. first thing in the morning

<p>大哥 [dà gē] eldest brother</p> <p>哥大 [gē dà] Columbia University (abbr.)</p> <p>大田 [dà tián] 1. Taejon city in South Korea 2. Datian county in Fujian province</p> <p>大吉 [dà jí] 1. very auspicious 2. extremely lucky</p> <p>大口 [dà kǒu] 1. big mouthful (of food, drink, smoke etc) 2. open mouth 3. gulping 4. gobbling 5. gaping</p> <p>大于 [dà yú] 1. greater than, > 2. used between nouns to indicate relative magnitude</p> <p>大山 [dà shān] Dashan, stage name of Canadian Mark Henry Rowswell (1965-), actor and well-known TV personality in PRC</p> <p>十五大 [shí wǔ dà] 1. 5th Party Congress (of Chinese Communist Party)</p> <p>巨大 [jù dà] 1. huge 2. immense 3. very large 4. tremendous 5. gigantic 6. enormous</p> <p>大臣 [dà chén] chancellor</p> <p>大丰 [dà fēng] (N) Dafeng (place in Jiangsu)</p> <p>大三 [dà sān] third year university student</p> <p>大二 [dà èr] second year university student</p> <p>大一 [dà yī] first year university student</p> <p>§331 太 [tài] 1. highest 2. greatest 3. too (much) 4. very 5. extremely</p> <p>太太 [tài tai] 1. married woman 2. Mrs. 3. Madam 4. wife</p> <p>以太 [yì tài] Ether-</p> <p>太古代 [tài gǔ zhòu] Archaean (geological eon before 2500m years ago)</p> <p>太守 [tài shǒu] governor of a province</p> <p>太监 [tài jiàn] 1. court eunuch 2. palace eunuch</p> <p>太上皇 [tài shàng huáng] Taishang Huang</p> <p>太白 [tài bái] (N) Taibai (place in Shaanxi)</p> <p>太古 [tài gǔ] immemorial</p> <p>§332 犬 [quǎn] dog</p> <p>犬齿 [quǎn chǐ] canine tooth</p> <p>§333 天 [tiān] 1. day 2. sky 3. heaven</p> <p>天天 [tiān tiān] every day</p> <p>四大天王 [sì dà tiān wáng] 1. the four heavenly kings (Sanskrit vajra) 2. the four guardians or warrior attendants of Buddha</p> <p>大闹天宫 [dà nào tiān gōng] Monkey wreaks havoc in heaven, story about the Monkey King Sun Wukong [Sun1 Wu4 kong1] from the novel Journey to the West</p> <p>天下大乱 [tiān xià dà luàn] the whole country in rebellion</p> <p>大白天 [dà bái tiān] broad daylight</p> <p>天全 [tiān quán] (N) Tianquan (place in Sichuan)</p> <p>全天 [quán tiān] whole day</p> <p>两天 [liǎng tiān] two days</p> <p>重见天日 [chóng jiàn tiān rì] to see the light again (saw); delivered from oppression</p> <p>先天 [xiān tiān] 1. inborn 2. innate 3. natural</p> <p>西天 [xī tiān] the Western Paradise (Buddh.)</p> <p>上西天 [shàng xī tiān] 1. to enter heaven 2. to rise to the Western Paradise</p> <p>四天 [sì tiān] four days</p> <p>天儿 [tiān er] the weather</p> <p>天门市 [tiān mén shì] Tianmen sub-prefecture level city in Hubei</p> <p>天宫 [tiān gōng] Temple in Heaven (e.g. of the Jade Emperor)</p> <p>天等 [tiān děng] (N) Tiandeng (place in Guangxi)</p> <p>蓝天 [lán tiān] blue sky</p> <p>天蓝 [tiān lán] sky blue</p> <p>天国 [tiān guó] Kingdom of Heaven</p> <p>天主 [tiān zhǔ] 1. Lord of Heaven 2. the Christian God 3. abbr. for , Catholicism</p>	<p>天时 [tiān shí] 1. the time 2. the right time 3. weather conditions 4. destiny 5. course of time 6. heaven's natural order</p> <p>天皇 [tiān huáng] 1. Emperor of Japan 2. Tenn 3. Mikado</p> <p>白天 [bái tiān] 1. daytime 2. during the day 3. day</p> <p>天门 [tiān mén] Tianmen sub-prefecture level city in Hubei</p> <p>天王星 [tiān wáng xīng] Uranus (planet)</p> <p>天生 [tiān shēng] 1. innate 2. natural</p> <p>天牛 [tiān niú] Longhorn beetle</p> <p>天下 [tiān xià] 1. land under heaven 2. the whole world 3. the whole of China 4. realm 5. rule 6. domination</p> <p>天上 [tiān shàng] 1. celestial 2. heavenly</p> <p>上天 [shàng tiān] 1. Heaven 2. Providence 3. God 4. the day before 5. the sky above 6. to fly to the sky 7. to take off and fly into space 8. to die 9. to pass away</p> <p>天地 [tiān dì] 1. heaven and earth 2. the world</p> <p>拜天地 [bài tiān dì] 1. to worship heaven and earth 2. ritual kneeling by bride and groom in a old-fashioned wedding ceremony 3. also called</p> <p>雨天 [yǔ tiān] 1. rainy day 2. rainy weather</p> <p>天山 [tiān shān] the Tianshan mountain range between Xinjiang and Mongolia</p> <p>五天 [wǔ tiān] five days</p> <p>天干 [tiān gān] 1. the 10 heavenly trunks , , , , , , , , (used cyclically in the calendar and as ordinal number like Roman I, II, III) 2. also translated as Heavenly Stems</p> <p>十天干 [shí tiān gān] 1. the 10 heavenly trunks , , , , , , , , (used cyclically in the calendar and as ordinal number like Roman I, II, III) 2. also translated as heavenly stems</p> <p>三十天 [sān shí tiān] thirty days</p> <p>三天 [sān tiān] three days</p> <p>一天 [yī tiān] one day</p> <p>§334 矢 [shǐ] 1. arrow 2. dart</p> <p>矢量 [shǐ liàng] vector (spatial)</p> <p>§335 医 [yī] 1. medical 2. medicine 3. doctor 4. to cure 5. to treat</p> <p>医大 [yī dà] abbr. for [yī1 ke1 da4 xue2], university of medicine</p> <p>巫医 [wū yī] 1. witch doctor 2. medicine man 3. shaman</p> <p>西医 [xī yī] 1. Western medicine 2. a doctor trained in Western medicine</p> <p>中西医 [zhōng xī yī] Chinese and western medicine</p> <p>医生 [yī shēng] doctor</p> <p>医卜 [yī bǔ] medicine and divination</p> <p>中医 [zhōng yī] traditional Chinese medical science</p> <p>§336 吴 [wú] 1. surname Wu 2. province of Jiangsu 3. name of Southern China states at different historical periods</p> <p>吴国 [wú guó] 1. Wu state (in south China, in different historical periods) 2. Wu state 220-280, founded by Sun Quan the southernmost of the three Kingdoms</p> <p>§337 夫 I [fū] porter II [fū] 1. husband 2. man</p> <p>大夫 [dài fu] 1. doctor 2. minister of state (in pre-Han states)</p> <p>夫人 [fū ren] 1. lady 2. madam 3. Mrs.</p> <p>卡夫卡 [kǎ fū kǎ] Franz Kafka (1883-1924), Czech Jewish writer</p> <p>下工夫 [xià gōng fu] 1. to put in time and energy 2. to concentrate one's efforts</p> <p>工夫 I [gōng fu] casual labor II [gōng fūgōng fu] 1. time 2. spare time 3. skill 4. labor 5. effort</p> <p>§338 规 [guī] 1. compass 2. a rule 3. regulation 4. to admonish 5. to plan 6. to scheme</p> <p>规定 [guī dìng] 1. provision 2. to fix 3. to set 4. to formulate 5. to stipulate 6. to provide 7. regulation 8. rule</p> <p>规制 [guī zhì] 1. to regulate 2. rules and regulations 3. regulatory style and structure (esp. of building)</p> <p>规正 [guī zhèng] to admonish</p> <p>正规 [zhèng guī] 1. regular 2. according to standards</p> <p>量规 [liáng guī] gauge (i.e. measuring device)</p>
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§339	头 I[tóu] 1. head 2. hair style 3. the top 4. end 5. beginning or end 6. a stub 7. remnant 8. chief 9. boss 10. side 11. aspect 12. first 13. leading 14. classifier for pigs or livestock II[tou] suff. for nouns
	头头 [tóu tóu] 1. head 2. chief
	三天两头 [sān tiān liǎng tóu] 1. lit. twice every three days (saw); practically every day 2. frequently
	牛头犬 [niú tóu quǎn] bulldog
	两头 [liǎng tóu] 1. both ends 2. both parties to a deal
	两头儿 [liǎng tóu r] 1. erhua variant of , both ends 2. both parties to a deal
	从头 [cóng tóu] 1. anew 2. from the start
	个头儿 [gè tóu r] 1. size 2. height 3. stature
	人头 [rén tóu] 1. number of people 2. (per) capita
	出人头地 [chū rén tóu dì] outstanding (saw); a pinnacle of virtue and ability
	回头见 [huí tóu jiàn] 1. See you! 2. Bye!
	头冠 [tóu guān] 1. a crown 2. top of the head
	头儿 [tóu r] leader
	提头儿 [tí tóu r] to give a lead
	年头儿 [nián tóu r] 1. erhua variant of , year 2. start of the year 3. whole year 4. a particular year 5. many years' duration
	6. epoch 7. a year's harvest 8. prospects for a year
	带头 [dài tóu] 1. to take the lead 2. to be the first 3. to set an example
	高头 [gāo tóu] 1. higher authority 2. the bosses 3. on top of
	街头 [jiē tóu] street
	笔头 [bǐ tóu] 1. ability to write 2. writing skill 3. written 4. in written form
	头等 [tóu děng] first class
	临头 [lín tóu] the critical moment
	头重 [tóu zhòng] 1. disequilibrium 2. top-heavy 3. heaviness in the head (medical condition)
	舌头 [shé tóu] tongue
	头寸 [tóu cùn] money market
	白头 [bái tóu] 1. hoary head 2. old age
	白头山 [bái tóu shān] Mt Paekdu or Baektu, sacred mountain of Koreans at North of North Korea
	年头 [nián tóu] 1. year 2. start of the year 3. whole year 4. a particular year 5. many years' duration 6. epoch 7. a year's harvest
	8. prospects for a year
	掉头 [diào tóu] 1. to turn through 180 degrees 2. a U-turn 3. to turn around
	上头 [shàng tóu] 1. above 2. on top of 3. on the surface of
	头罩 [tóu zhào] 1. hairnet 2. hood 3. cowl
	指头 [zhǐ tóu] 1. finger 2. toe
	头巾 [tóu jīn] 1. head-covering (for men in ancient clothes) 2. kerchief 3. scarf 4. turban
	听头 [tīng tóu] a can (loan from English tin)
	苦头 [kǔ tóu] sufferings
	埋头苦干 [mái tóu kǔ gàn] 1. to bury oneself in work (saw); to be engrossed in work 2. to make an all-out effort
	3. up to the neck in work
	头面 [tóu miàn] head ornament (in former times)
	头目 [tóu mù] 1. ringleader 2. gang leader 3. chieftain
	唱头 [chàng tóu] pick-up (carrying gramophone needle)
	埋头 [mái tóu] 1. to immerse oneself in 2. engrossed in sth 3. to lower the head (e.g. to avoid rain)
	头里 [tóu lǐ] 1. in front 2. in advance of the field
	里头 [lǐ tóu] 1. inside 2. interior
	二里头 [èr lǐ tóu] Erlitou, Xia dynasty archaeological site at Yanshi in Luoyang , Henan
	头回 [tóu huí] 1. for the first time 2. on the previous occasion 3. last time (something occurred)
	回头 [huí tóu] 1. to turn round 2. to turn one's head 3. later 4. by and by
	头一回 [tóu yī huí] for the first time II[tóu yī huítóu yī huí] 1. the first time 2. for the first time

	口头 [kǒu tóu] 1. oral 2. verbal
	手头 [shǒu tóu] in hand (e.g. cash)
	出头 [chū tóu] 1. to get out of a predicament 2. to stick out 3. to take the initiative 4. remaining odd fraction after a division
	山头 [shān tóu] mountain top
	巨头 [jù tóu] 1. tycoon 2. magnate 3. big player (including company, country, school etc) 4. big shot
	工头 [gōng tóu] foreman
	一头 [yī tóu] 1. one head 2. a head full of sth 3. one end (of a stick) 4. one side 5. headlong 6. directly 7. rapidly 8. simultaneously
§340	买 [mǎi] buy
	买主 [mǎi zhǔ] customer
	买回 [mǎi huí] 1. to buy back 2. to redeem 3. repurchase
§341	卖 [mài] to sell
	买卖 [mǎi mài] 1. buying and selling 2. business dealings 3. transactions
	卖肉 [mài ròu] 1. butcher 2. meat merchant
	卖完 [mài wán] to be sold out
	卖国 [mài guó] 1. to sell one's country 2. treason
	卖主 [mài zhǔ] seller
	拍卖 [pāi mài] auction
	卖掉 [mài diào] 1. to sell off 2. to get rid of in a sale
	卖卜 [mài bǔ] to do trade as a fortune teller
	卖出 [mài chū] 1. to sell 2. to reach (a price in an auction)
	出卖 [chū mài] 1. to sell (off) 2. fig. to betray
§342	实 [shí] 1. real 2. true 3. honest 4. really 5. solid 6. fruit 7. seed
	现实 [xiàn shí] 1. reality 2. actuality 3. real 4. actual
	实现 [shí xiàn] 1. to achieve 2. to implement 3. to realize 4. to bring about
	实时 [shí shí] real time
	实习生 [shí xí sheng] intern (student)
	事实 [shì shí shàng] 1. in fact 2. in reality 3. actually 4. as a matter of fact 5. de facto 6. ipso facto
	事实 [shí shì] 1. fact 2. actual thing 3. practical matter
	事实 [shì shí] 1. a fact 2. the fact that
	实地 [shí dì] on-site
	扎实 [zhā shí] 1. strong 2. solid 3. sturdy 4. firm 5. practical
	实习 [shí xí] 1. to practice 2. field work
	实干 [shí gàn] 1. on the job 2. solid practical work 3. pragmatic
§343	奇 I[jī] odd (number) II[qí] 1. strange 2. odd 3. weird 4. wonderful
	奇人 [qí rén] 1. an eccentric 2. odd person 3. extraordinary talent
	奇览 [qí lǎn] 1. singular excursion 2. off the beaten track
	奇西 [xī qí] sygyt (overtone singing)
	奇特 [qí tè] 1. peculiar 2. queer 3. strange
	奇闻 [qí wén] 1. anecdote 2. fantastic story
	奇事 [qí shì] marvel
	奇丽 [qí lì] 1. singularly beautiful 2. weird and wonderful
	奇丑 [qí chǒu] 1. grotesque 2. extremely ugly 3. hideous
	出奇 [chū qí] 1. extraordinary 2. exceptional 3. unusual
	奇士 [qí shì] 1. odd person 2. an eccentric
§344	牵 [qiān] 1. to pull (an animal on a tether) 2. to lead along 3. to hold hands
	牵头 [qiān tóu] 1. lit. to lead (an animal by the head) 2. to take the lead 3. to coordinate (a combined operation) 4. to mediate 5. a go-between (e.g. marriage broker)
	牵牛星 [qiān niú xīng] 1. Altair (star) 2. Cowherd of the folk tale Cowherd and Weaving maid
	牵制 [qiān zhì] 1. to control 2. to curb 3. to restrict 4. to impede 5. to pin down (enemy troops)

牵牛	I [qiān niú] 1. Altair (star) 2. Cowherd of the folk tale Cowherd and Weaving maid II [qiān niúqiān niú] morning glory (Pharbitis nil)
牵扯	[qiān chě] 1. to involve 2. to implicate
牵挂	[qiān guà] to worry
牵手	[qiān shǒu] hold hands (romance)
§345 因	[yīn] 1. cause 2. reason 3. because
因时制宜	[yīn shí zhì yí] (saw) to use methods appropriate to the current situation
因地制宜	[yīn dì zhì yí] (saw) to use methods in line with local circumstances
因此	[yīn cǐ] 1. thus 2. consequently 3. as a result
主因	[zhǔ yīn] main reason
可卡因	[kě kǎ yīn] cocaine
苦因	[kǔ yīn] affliction
因而	[yīn ér] 1. therefore 2. as a result 3. thus 4. and as a result, ...
因由	[yīn yóu] 1. reason 2. cause 3. predestined relationship (Buddh.)
§346 咽	I [yān] 1. narrow pass 2. throat 3. pharynx II [yàn] to swallow III [yè] to choke (in crying)
§347 替	[tì] 1. to substitute for 2. to take the place of 3. to replace 4. for 5. on behalf of 6. to stand in for
替罪	[tì zuì] 1. to cancel out a crime 2. to receive punishment as a scapegoat
替工	[tì gōng] 1. replacement worker 2. substitute worker
§348 扶	[fú] 1. to support with hand 2. to help sb up 3. to help
牵扶	[qiān fú] to lead
扶持	[fú chí] 1. to help 2. to assist
扶手	[fú shǒu] railing
§349 莫	I [mò] surname Mo II [mò] 1. do not 2. there is none who
卡西莫夫	[kǎ xī mò fū] Kasimov (town in Russia)
莫大	[mò dà] 1. greatest 2. most important
莫言	[mò yán] Mo Yan (Chinese author)
莫扎特	[mò zhā tè] Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (1756-1791), Austrian composer
莫非	[mò fēi] 1. can it be possible that 2. could it be
§350 摸	I [mō] 1. to feel with the hand 2. to touch 3. to stroke 4. to grope 5. to feel (one's pulse) II [mō] 1. imitate 2. copy
摸排	[mō pái] thorough search
§351 哭	[kū] 1. to cry 2. to weep
大哭	[dà kū] to cry loudly
§352 器	[qì] 1. device 2. tool 3. utensil
玩器	[wán qì] 1. elegant plaything 2. object to appreciate
重器	[zhòng qì] treasure
器重	[qì zhòng] to regard highly
玉器	[yù qì] jade artifact
自拍器	[zì pāi qì] camera self-timer (for delayed shutter release)
电器	[diàn qì] 1. (electrical) appliance 2. device
器皿	[qì mǐn] household utensils
扫描器	[sǎo miáo qì] scanner
量器	[liáng qì] 1. measuring vessel 2. measuring apparatus
器量	[qì liàng] tolerance
口器	[kǒu qì] mouthparts (of animal or insect)
§353 央	[yāng] 1. beg 2. center
央托	[yāng tuō] 1. to request assistance 2. to ask sb to do sth
央告	[yāng gào] 1. to implore 2. to plead 3. to ask earnestly
央中	[yāng zhōng] 1. to ask for mediation 2. to request sb to act as a go-between
中央	[zhōng yāng] 1. central 2. middle 3. center

§354 英	[yīng] 1. English 2. brave 3. surname Ying
英国人	[yīng guó rén] 1. British person 2. British people
英国	[yīng guó] 1. United Kingdom [Lian2 he2 wang2 guo2] 2. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland 3. abbr. for England [Ying1 ge2 lan2]
英寸	[yīng cùn] inch (unit of length equal to 2.54 cm.)
英吨	[yīng dūn] 1. tonne 2. imperial or US tonne, equal to 2240 pounds or 1.016 metric tons
英里	[yīng lǐ] mile (unit of length equal to 1.609 km.)
中英	[zhōng yīng] 1. Sino-British 2. Chinese-English
英山	[yīng shān] (N) Yingshan (place in Hubei)
王英	[wáng yīng] Wang Ying (character in the "Water Margin")
§355 映	[yìng] 1. reflect 2. shine
闪映	[shǎn yìng] 1. twinkle 2. flare
重映	[chóng yìng] 1. to reshow (a film) 2. second screening
上映	[shàng yìng] 1. to show (a movie) 2. to screen
§356 弋	[yì] to shoot
§357 式	[shì] 1. type 2. form 3. pattern 4. style
因式	[yīn shì] 1. factor 2. divisor (of a math. expression)
西式	[xī shì] Western style
定式	[dìng shì] regular formula in Go
等式	[děng shì] 1. an equality 2. an equation
中国式	[zhōng guó shì] 1. Chinese style 2. la chinoise
哥特式	[gē tè shì] gothic
时式	[shí shì] modern
制式	[zhì shì] 1. standard (format, e.g. PAL or SECAM for TV signal) 2. system 3. service pattern 4. type of service
正式	[zhèng shì] 1. formal 2. official
非正式	[fēi zhèng shì] unofficial
卡式	[kǎ shì] cassette style (tape and tape player)
卧式	[wò shì] 1. lying 2. horizontal
旧式	[jiù shì] old style
日式	[rì shì] Japanese style
中式	I [zhōng shì] Chinese style II [zhōng shìzhòng shì] 1. to pass an exam (or the imperial exam) 2. to qualify
手式	[shǒu shì] 1. gesture 2. same as
§358 武	[wǔ] 1. martial 2. military 3. surname Wu
武器	[wǔ qì] 1. weapon 2. arms
重武器	[zhòng wǔ qì] heavy weapon
武宁	[wǔ níng] Wuning county in Jiujiang, Jiangxi
宁武	[níng wǔ] (N) Ningwu (place in Shanxi)
武宣	[wǔ xuān] (N) Wuxuan (place in Guangxi)
宣武门	[xuān wǔ mén] Xuanwumen
武定	[wǔ dìng] (N) Wuding (place in Yunnan)
临武	[lín wǔ] (N) Linwu (place in Hunan)
武昌	[wǔ chāng] (N) Wuchang (place in Hubei)
武打	[wǔ dǎ] acrobatic fighting in Chinese opera or dance
武丁	[wǔ dīng] Wu Ding (c. 14th century BC), legendary founder and wise ruler of Shang dynasty
武山	[wǔ shān] (N) Wushan (place in Gansu)
武士	[wǔ shì] 1. warrior 2. samurai
§359 戈	[gē] 1. spear 2. surname Ge
§360 找	[zhǎo] 1. to try to find 2. to look for 3. to call on sb 4. to find 5. to seek 6. to return 7. to give change
找头	[zhǎo tóu] change (from money paid)
找寻	[zhǎo xún] 1. to look for 2. to seek 3. to find fault

	寻找	[xún zhǎo] 1. to seek 2. to look for
	自找	[zì zhǎo] 1. to suffer as a consequence of one's own actions 2. you asked for it 3. to bring it on oneself (sth unpleasant)
	找事	[zhǎo shì] 1. to look for employment 2. to pick a quarrel
	找出	[zhǎo chū] 1. to find 2. to search out
§361	我	[wǒ] 1. I 2. me 3. my
	自我实现	[zì wǒ shí xiàn] Maslow's hierarchy of needs
	我人	[wǒ rén] we
	我等	[wǒ děng] 1. we 2. us
	我国	[wǒ guó] 1. our country 2. China
	自我	[zì wǒ] self-
§362	哦	I [é] to chant II [ó] oh is that so
§363	或	[huò] 1. maybe 2. perhaps 3. might 4. possibly 5. or
	两个或两个以上	[liǎng gè huò liǎng gè yǐ shàng] two or more
	或是	[huò shì] 1. or 2. either one or the other
§364	域	[yù] 1. field 2. region 3. area 4. domain (taxonomy)
	西域	[xī yù] (trad.) Western Regions (in Han, west of Dunhuang)
	地域	[dì yù] 1. area 2. district 3. region
§365	划	I [huá] 1. to row 2. to paddle 3. to scratch a surface 4. profitable 5. worth (the effort) 6. it pays (to do sth) II [huà] to scratch a surface III [huà] 1. to delimit 2. to transfer 3. to assign 4. to differentiate 5. to mark off 6. to draw (a line) 7. to delete 8. stroke of a Chinese character
	规划	[guī huà] 1. plan 2. program
	企划	[qí huà] 1. to plan 2. to lay out 3. to design
	划定	[huà dìng] 1. to demarcate 2. to delimit 3. to allocate
	笔划	[bǐ huà] 1. strokes of Chinese characters 2. number of strokes of a Chinese character (in dictionaries)
	划掉	[huà diào] 1. to cross out 2. to cross off
	比划	[bǐ huà] 1. to gesture 2. to use sign language 3. to gesticulate 4. to engage in body combat or martial art 5. to come to blows
	划一	[huà yī] 1. uniform 2. to standardize
§366	战	[zhàn] 1. to fight 2. fight 3. war 4. battle
	实战	[shí zhàn] 1. real combat 2. actual combat
	大战	[dà zhàn] great war
	闪电战	[shǎn diàn zhàn] 1. Blitzkrieg 2. lightning war
	闪击战	[shǎn jī zhàn] 1. lightning war 2. Blitzkrieg
	内战	[nèi zhàn] civil war
	宣战	[xuān zhàn] to declare war
	笔战	[bǐ zhàn] written polemics
	临战	[lín zhàn] 1. just before the contest 2. on the eve of war
	战乱	[zhàn luàn] chaos of war
	舌战	[shé zhàn] 1. verbal sparring 2. duel of words
	战国	[zhàn guó] the Warring States period (475-221 BC)
	战抖	[zhàn dǒu] 1. to shudder 2. to tremble
	战斗	[zhàn dòu] 1. to fight 2. to battle
	血战	[xuè zhàn] bloody battle
	战事	[zhàn shì] fighting
	战地	[zhàn dì] battlefield
	韩战	[hán zhàn] Korean War
	苦战	[kǔ zhàn] 1. bitter struggle 2. hard battle 3. arduous effort
	战士	[zhàn shì] 1. fighter 2. soldier 3. warrior
§367	二战	[èr zhàn] 1. second world war 2. WWII
	戊	[wù] 1. fifth of 10 heavenly trunks 2. fifth in order 3. letter "E" or roman "V" in list "A, B, C", or "I, II, III" etc 4. penta

	戊午	[wù wǔ] fifty fifth year E7 of the 60 year cycle, e.g. 1978 or 2038
	戊申	[wù shēn] forty fifth year E9 of the 60 year cycle, e.g. 1968 or 2028
§368	成	[chéng] 1. finish 2. complete 3. accomplish 4. become 5. turn into 6. win 7. succeed 8. one tenth 9. surname Cheng
	成武	[chéng wǔ] (N) Chengwu (place in Shandong)
	合成器	[hé chéng qì] synthesizer
	成因	[chéng yīn] 1. cause 2. factor
	因人成事	[yīn rén chéng shì] to get things done relying on others (saw); with a little help from his friends
	成规	[chéng guī] 1. established rules 2. the beaten track
	成天	[chéng tiān] 1. (coll.) all day long 2. all the time
	成全	[chéng quán] 1. to help sb accomplish his aim 2. to help sb succeed 3. to complete 4. to make whole 5. to round off
	合成	[hé chéng] 1. to compose 2. to constitute 3. compound 4. synthesis 5. mixture 6. synthetic
	成人	[chéng rén] adult
	成年人	[chéng nián rén] adult person
	现成	[xiàn chéng] ready made
	成见	[chéng jiàn] 1. preconceived idea 2. bias 3. prejudice
	完成	[wán chéng] 1. complete 2. accomplish 3. perfect tense (grammar)
	完成时	[wán chéng shí] perfect tense (grammar)
	守成	[shǒu chéng] 1. to preserve the accomplishments of previous generations 2. to carry on the good work
	提成	[tí chéng] to take a percentage
	成千	[chéng qiān] thousands
	成百上千	[chéng bǎi shàng qiān] 1. hundreds 2. a large number 3. lit. by the hundreds and thousands
	成书	[chéng shū] 1. publication 2. a book's first appearance
	成年	[chéng nián] adult
	生成	[shēng chéng] 1. to generate 2. to produce 3. generated 4. produced
	制成	[zhì chéng] 1. to manufacture 2. to turn out (a product)
	制成品	[zhì chéng pǐn] 1. manufactured goods 2. finished product
	目成	[mù chéng] 1. to make eyes 2. to exchange flirting glances with sb
	成田	[chéng tián] 1. Japanese surname and place name Narita 2. Narita airport (Tokyo)
	成串	[chéng chuàn] 1. cluster 2. bunch
	成品	[chéng pǐn] 1. finished goods 2. a finished product
	十成	[shí chéng] completely
§369	城	[chéng] 1. city walls 2. city 3. town
	城市规划	[chéng shì guī huà] urbanism
	武城	[wǔ chéng] (N) Wucheng (place in Shandong)
	吴哥城	[wú gē chéng] Angkorwat, Cambodia
	大城市	[dà chéng shì] 1. major city 2. big city 3. metropolis 4. large city
	全城	[quán chéng] whole city
	内城	[nèi chéng] 1. inner castle 2. donjon
	宽城	[kuān chéng] Kuancheng district of Changchun city, Jilin
	城市	[chéng shì] 1. city 2. town 3. CL:[zuó4]
	宣城市	[xuān chéng shì] Xuancheng prefecture level city in Anhui
	白城市	[bái chéng shì] Baicheng prefecture level city in Jilin province in northeast China
	韩城市	[hán chéng shì] Hancheng city in Shaanxi
	丰城市	[fēng chéng shì] Fengcheng county level city in Yichun, Jiangxi
	宜城	[yí chéng] (N) Yicheng (city in Hubei)
	宁城	[níng chéng] Ningcheng county of Chifeng, Inner Mongolia
	宣城	[xuān chéng] Xuancheng prefecture level city in Anhui
	临城	[lín chéng] (N) Lincheng (place in Hebei)

	中国城	[zhōng guó chéng] Chinatown
	皇城	[huáng chéng] imperial city
	白城	[bái chéng] Baicheng prefecture level city in Jilin province in northeast China
	城门	[chéng mén] city gate
	卫星城	[wèi xīng chéng] 1. "satellite"town 2. edge city 3. exurb
	占城	[zhàn chéng] Champa (Sanskrit: Campapura or Campanagara), ancient Vietnam kingdom c. 200-1693
	韩城	[hán chéng] Hancheng city and county in Shaanxi
	围城	[wéi chéng] 1. siege 2. The Beleaguered City, famous 1947 novel by Qian Zhongshu, filmed as TV serial
	卫城	[wèi chéng] 1. citadel 2. defensive city 3. acropolis
	雪城	[xuě chéng] Syracuse, New York
	城固	[chéng gù] (N) Chenggu (place in Shaanxi)
	叶城	[yè chéng] (N) Yecheng (place in Xinjiang)
	古城	[gǔ chéng] old town
	城口	[chéng kǒu] (N) Chengkou (place in Sichuan)
	拜城	[bài chéng] Bay nahiyisi of Baicheng county in Aksu prefecture, Xinjiang
	丰城	[fēng chéng] Fengcheng county level city in Yichun, Jiangxi
	土城	[tǔ chéng] (N) Tucheng (city in Taiwan)
§370	盛	I [chéng] 1. to hold 2. contain 3. to ladle 4. pick up with a utensil II [shèng] 1. flourishing 2. vigorous 3. magnificent 4. extensively 5. surname Sheng
	盛大	[shèng dà] 1. grand 2. majestic 3. magnificent 4. Shanda Entertainment (PRC computer game company)
	全盛	[quán shèng] 1. flourishing 2. at the peak 3. in full bloom
	高盛	[gāo shèng] Goldman Sachs
	盛年	[shèng nián] the prime of one's life
	盛事	[shèng shì] grand occasion
	盛世	[shèng shì] 1. a flourishing period 2. period of prosperity 3. a golden age
	昌盛	[chāng shèng] prosperous
	日盛	[rì shèng] more flourishing by the day
	丰盛	[fēng shèng] 1. rich 2. sumptuous
§371	咸	I [xián] surname Xian II [xián] 1. all 2. everyone III [xián] 1. salted 2. salty
	咸肉	[xián ròu] salt-cured meat
	咸宁市	[xián níng shì] Xianning prefecture level city in Hubei
	咸宁	[xián níng] Xianning prefecture level city in Hubei
	咸丰	[xián fēng] 1. reign name of Qing emperor (1850-1861) 2. Xianfeng county in Hubei province
§372	喊	[hǎn] 1. call 2. cry 3. to shout
	大喊	[dà hǎn] to shout
	大喊大叫	[dà hǎn dà jiào] 1. shouting and screaming (saw); to conduct vigorous propaganda
	高喊	[gāo hǎn] 1. to shout loudly 2. to raise a cry 3. to yell
	喊叫	[hǎn jiào] 1. cry out 2. shout
	喊叫喊	[jiào hǎn] 1. exclamation 2. outcry 3. shout 4. yell
§373	戕	[jiān] 1. narrow 2. small
§374	尧	[yáo] 1. surname Yao 2. Yao or Tang Yao (c. 2200 BC), one of Five legendary Emperors, second son of Di Ku
§375	木	[mù] 1. tree 2. wood
	木器	[mù qì] wooden articles
	木头	[mù tóu] 1. wood 2. timber 3. log 4. fig. slow-witted 5. wooden (headed)
	克里木	[kè lǐ mù] 1. Crimea 2. the Crimean peninsula
	白木耳	[bái mù ěr] tremella
	竹木	[zhú mù] bamboo and wood
	木星	[mù xīng] Jupiter (planet)

	木制	[mù zhì] wooden
	木匠	[mù jiàng] carpenter
	电木	[diàn mù] 1. bakelite (early plastic) 2. also written jiao1 mu4
	草木	[cǎo mù] 1. grasslands and forests 2. vegetation 3. flora
	木耳	[mù ěr] edible tree fungus
	土木	[tǔ mù] 1. building 2. construction 3. civil engineering
	木工	[mù gōng] 1. woodworking 2. carpentry 3. woodworker 4. carpenter
§376	林	[lín] 1. woods 2. forest 3. surname Lin
	丛林	[cóng lín] 1. jungle 2. thicket 3. forest 4. Buddhist monastery
	园林	[yuán lín] 1. gardens 2. park 3. landscape garden
	西林	[xī lín] 1. (N) Xilin (place in Guangxi) 2. Xilin district of Yichun city [Yī1 chun1 shì4], Heilongjiang
	林西	[lín xī] Lingxi county of Chifeng, Inner Mongolia
	玉林市	[yù lín shì] Yulin prefecture level city in Guangxi
	吉林市	[jī lín shì] Jilin prefecture level city in Jilin province in northeast China
	宝林	[bǎo lín] Po Lam (area in Hong Kong)
	玉林	[yù lín] Yulin prefecture level city in Guangxi
	林丰正	[lín fēng zhèng] Lin Feng-cheng (Taiwan Minister of the Interior)
	林卡	[lín kǎ] transliteration of Tibetan lingka: garden
	上林	[shàng lín] (N) Shanglin (place in Guangxi)
	北林	[běi lín] Beilin district of Suihua city, Heilongjiang
	林地	[lín dì] woodland
	羽林	[yǔ lín] armed escort
	雨林	[yǔ lín] rainforest
	田林	[tián lín] (N) Tianlin (place in Guangxi)
	吉林	[jī lín] 1. Jilin province (Kirin) in northeast China, abbr. , capital 2. also Jilin prefecture level city, Jilin province
	林口	[lín kǒu] Linkou county in Mudanjiang, Heilongjiang
§377	森	[sēn] forest
	森林	[sēn lín] forest
	林森	[lín sēn] Lin Sen (1868-1943), revolutionary politician, colleague of Sun Yat-sen, chairman of the Chinese nationalist government (1928-1932)
§378	本	[běn] 1. roots or stems of plants 2. origin 3. source 4. this 5. the current 6. root 7. foundation 8. basis 9. (classifier for books, periodicals, files etc)
	元元本本	[yuán yuán běn běn] from start to finish
	成本	[chéng běn] (manufacturing, production etc) costs
	卖本事	[mài běn shì] 1. to flaunt a skill 2. to give display to one's ability 3. to show off a feat 4. to vaunt one's tricks
	日本天皇	[rì běn tiān huáng] Emperor of Japan
	大本营	[dà běn yíng] 1. headquarters 2. base camp
	全本	[quán běn] 1. whole edition 2. whole performance (of Chinese opera)
	本人	[běn rén] 1. the person himself 2. I (humble form used in speeches) 3. oneself 4. myself 5. in person 6. personal
	本地人	[běn dì rén] native person (of a country)
	日本人	[rì běn rén] Japanese person or people
	本币	[běn bì] 1. local currency 2. our own currency 3. abbr. for
	书本	[shū běn] book
	本国	[běn guó] one's own country
	血本	[xuè běn] 1. hard-earned savings 2. capital (arising from one's blood and sweat)
	副本	[fù běn] 1. duplicate 2. transcript
	本事	[běn shì] 1. ability 2. skill 3. source material 4. original story
	本地	[běn dì] 1. local 2. this locality
	折本	[shé běn] 1. a loss 2. to lose money
	节本	[jié běn] abridged version

	本罪	[běn zuì] actual sin (Christian notion, as opposed to original sin)
	草本	[cǎo běn] 1. grass 2. herb
	本草	[běn cǎo] 1. a book on Chinese (herbal) medicine 2. Chinese materia medica
	唱本	[chàng běn] opera libretto
	日本	[rì běn] 1. Japan 2. Japanese
	本田	[běn tián] Honda (Japanese name)
	山本	[shān běn] Yamamoto (name)
	本土	[běn tǔ] 1. one's native country 2. metropolitan territory
§379	朱	I [zhū] 1. vermilion 2. surname Zhu II [zhū] vermilion
	朱丽叶	[zhū lì yè] Juliet or Juliette (name)
§380	珠	[zhū] 1. bead 2. pearl
	珠宝	[zhū bǎo] 1. pearls 2. jewels 3. precious stones
	珠玉	[zhū yù] 1. pearls and jades 2. jewels 3. clever remark 4. beautiful writing 5. gems of wisdom 6. genius 7. outstanding person
	电珠	[diàn zhū] light bulb
	珠山	[zhū shān] 1. Mt Everest 2. abbr. for , Mt Chomolungma or Qomolangma (Tibetan) 3. Nepalese: Sagarmatha 4. Mt Pearl (place name) 5. Zhushan district of Jingdezhen city , Jiangxi
§381	未	[wèi] 1. not yet 2. did not 3. have not 4. not 5. 8th earthly branch: 1-3 p.m., 6th solar month (7th July-6th August), year of the Sheep
	未成	[wèi chéng] 1. minor (i.e. person under 18) 2. incomplete 3. un-achieved 4. failed 5. abortive
	未成年	[wèi chéng nián rén] minor (i.e. person under 18)
	未成年	[wèi chéng guān] minor (old usage, person under 20)
	未完成	[wèi wán chéng] 1. imperfect 2. incomplete
	未央	[wèi yāng] 1. (literary) not ended 2. not yet over 3. close to the end
	从未	[cóng wèi] never
	未亡人	[wèi wáng rén] a widow (a widow's way of referring to herself in former times)
	未折现	[wèi zhé xiàn] 1. undiscounted 2. full price
	未冠	[wèi guān] minor (old usage, person under 20)
	未定	[wèi dìng] 1. undecided 2. indeterminate 3. still in doubt
	未卜	[wèi bǔ] 1. not foreseen 2. unpredictable 3. not on the cards
	未可	[wèi kě] cannot
	丁未	[dīng wèi] forty fourth year D8 of the 60 year cycle, e.g. 1967 or 2027
§382	味	[wèi] taste
	玩味	[wán wèi] 1. to ruminate 2. to ponder subtleties
	提味	[tí wèi] 1. to improve taste 2. to make sth palatable
	甜味	[tián wèi] sweetness
	寻味	[xún wèi] to think sth over
	苦味	[kǔ wèi] 1. bitter taste 2. bitterness
	品味	[pǐn wèi] 1. to sample 2. to taste 3. to appreciate 4. one's taste (i.e. in music, literature, fashion, food and drink etc) 5. good taste
	口味	[kǒu wèi] 1. a person's preferences 2. tastes (in food) 3. flavor
	五味	[wǔ wèi] 1. the five flavors, namely: sweet , sour , bitter , spicy hot , salty 2. all kinds of flavors
	一味	[yī wèi] 1. blindly 2. invariably
§383	末	[mò] 1. tip 2. end 3. final stage 4. latter part 5. inessential detail 6. powder 7. dust 8. opera role of old man
	本末	[běn mò] 1. the whole course of an event from beginning to end 2. ins and outs 3. the fundamental and the incidental
	战国末	[zhàn guó mò] late Warring States period, c. 250-221 BC before the First Emperor's Qin Dynasty
	战国末年	[zhàn guó mò nián] late Warring States period, c. 250-221 BC before the First Emperor's Qin Dynasty
	肉末	[ròu mò] ground meat
	元末	[yuán mò] 1. final years of Yuan dynasty (1279-1368) 2. mid 14th century
	末年	[mò nián] the final years (of a regime)

	年末	[nián mò] end of the year
	末节	[mò jié] 1. inessentials 2. minor detail
	末世	[mò shì] last phase (of an age)
	末日	[mò rì] 1. doomsday 2. Judgment day (in Christian mythology)
	末叶	[mò yè] 1. final years 2. end (of a decade, era etc)
	且末	[qiě mò] Cherchen nahiyisi or Qiemo county in Bayin'guoleng Mongol autonomous prefecture, Xinjiang [Bāi yīn1 guo1 leng4 Meng3 gu3 zì4 zhì4 zhou1], Xinjiang
§384	抹	I [mò] 1. to smear 2. to wipe 3. to erase 4. (classifier for wisps of cloud, light-beams etc) II [mò] 1. girdle 2. brassiere 3. to plaster
§385	杜	[dù] 1. birchleaf pear (tree) 2. to stop 3. to prevent 4. to restrict 5. fabricate 6. surname Du
	杜本内	[dù běn nèi] 1. Dubonnet (name) 2. Dubonnet (red ver-mouth aperitif wine)
	杜宇	[dù yǔ] 1. cuckoo 2. same as
	杜门	[dù mén] to close the door (also fig.)
	杜口	[dù kǒu] to remain silent
	杜拜	[dù bài] Dubai
§386	柜	I [jǔ] Salix multinervis II [guì] 1. cupboard 2. cabinet 3. wardrobe
	书柜	[shū guì] bookcase
	雪柜	[xuě guì] 1. ice box 2. refrigerator (common in Hong Kong)
§387	桂	[guì] 1. Cinnamomum cassia 2. abbr. for Guangxi autonomous region in south China
	桂林	[guì lín] Guilin prefecture level prefecture level city in Guangxi
	桂林市	[guì lín shì] Guilin prefecture level city in Guangxi
	肉桂	[ròu guì] cinnamon
	桂冠	[guì guān] 1. laurel 2. victory garland (in Greek and western culture)
	临桂	[lín guì] (N) Lingui (place in Guangxi)
§388	果	[guǒ] 1. fruit 2. result
	果木	[guǒ mù] fruit tree
	成果	[chéng guǒ] 1. result 2. achievement 3. gain 4. profit
	因果	[yīn guǒ] 1. karma 2. cause and effect
	果实	[guǒ shí] 1. fruit 2. gains
	果肉	[guǒ ròu] pulp
	果园	[guǒ yuán] orchard
	卧果儿	[wò guǒ r] a poached egg
	芒果	[máng guǒ] mango
	白果	[bái guǒ] ginkgo
	苦果	[kǔ guǒ] 1. lit. bitter fruit 2. fig. painful consequence
	雨果	[yǔ guǒ] 1. Hugo (name) 2. Victor Hugo (1802-1885), French writer
	果品	[guǒ pǐn] fruit
	干果	[gān guǒ] 1. dried fruit 2. dry fruits (nuts etc)
§389	棵	[kē] classifier for trees, cabbages, plants etc
§390	查	I [zhā] surname Zha II [chá] 1. to research 2. to check 3. to investigate 4. to examine 5. to refer to 6. to search
	理查森	[lǐ chá sēn] Richardson (name)
	查找	[chá zhǎo] search for
	查克瑞	[chá kè ruì] 1. Chakra (Sanskrit: disc), one of seven symbolic nodes of the body in spiritual Yoga 2. also written [Chaz ke4 la1]
	审查	[shěn chá] 1. to examine 2. to investigate 3. to censor out 4. censorship
	监查	[jiān chá] 1. to supervise 2. to auditor 3. to monitor
	查问	[chá wèn] to inquire about
	理查	[lǐ chá] Richard (name)
	扣查	[kòu chá] to detain and question
	抽查	[chōu chá] a spot check (e.g. for drugs)
	查出	[chá chū] 1. to find out 2. to discover

§391	相	I [xiāng] 1. each other 2. one another 3. mutually II [xiàng] 1. appearance 2. portrait 3. picture
	两相	[liǎng xiāng] phase two
	相向	[xiāng xiàng] 1. facing one another 2. face-to-face
	相等	[xiāng děng] 1. equal 2. equally 3. equivalent
	相国	[xiāng guó] minister (during Warring States)
	相持	[xiāng chí] 1. locked in a stalemate 2. to confront one another
	自相	[zì xiāng] 1. mutual 2. each other 3. one another 4. self-
	相斥	[xiāng chì] 1. mutual repulsion (e.g. electrostatic) 2. to repel one another
	相扑	[xiàng pū] Sumo wrestling
	相比	[xiāng bǐ] compared to
	相同	[xiāng tóng] 1. identical 2. same
	相面	[xiàng miàn] fortune telling based on the subject's face
	相互	[xiāng hù] 1. each other 2. mutual
	互相	[hù xiāng] 1. each other 2. mutually 3. mutual
	相士	[xiàng shì] fortune-teller who uses the subject's face for his prognostication
§392	植	[zhí] to plant
	扶植	[fú zhí] 1. foster 2. support
	曹植	[cáo zhí] Cao Zhi (192-232), son of Cao Cao, noted poet and calligrapher
§393	呆	[dāi] 1. foolish 2. stupid 3. no expression 4. to stay
§394	束	[shù] 1. to bind 2. bunch 3. bundle 4. classifier for bunches, bundles, beams of light etc 5. to control 6. surname Shu
	束带	[shù dài] 1. band 2. belt 3. loincloth 4. cummerbund
	束手	[shù shǒu] 1. to have one's hands tied 2. helpless 3. unable to do anything about it
§395	困	I [kùn] 1. to trap 2. distress 3. sleepy 4. doze off II [kùn] 1. sleepy 2. doze off III [kùn] 1. a bunch 2. tie together
	困守	[kùn shǒu] 1. to stand a siege 2. trapped in a besieged city
	围困	[wéi kùn] to besiege
	困苦	[kùn kǔ] 1. deprivation 2. distressed 3. miserable
§396	操	I [cāo] 1. to grasp 2. to hold 3. to operate 4. to manage 5. to control 6. to steer 7. to exercise 8. to drill (practice) 9. to play 10. to speak (a language) II [cào] (taboo word) used erroneously for , to fuck
	操守	[cāo shǒu] personal integrity
	操持	[cāo chí] 1. to manage 2. to handle
	节操	[jié cāo] 1. integrity 2. moral principle
	曹操	[cáo cāo] 1. Cao Cao (155-220), famous statesman and general at the end of Han, noted poet and calligrapher, later warlord, founder and first king of Cao Wei, father of Emperor Cao Pi 2. the main villain of novel the Romance of Three Kingdoms
	早操	[zǎo cāo] morning exercises (physical exercises commonly performed en masse at schools and workplaces in East Asian countries)
	出操	[chū cāo] 1. to drill 2. to exercise 3. to go outdoors for physical exercise
§397	某	[mǒu] 1. some 2. a certain 3. sb or sth indefinite 4. such-and-such
	某人	[mǒu rén] 1. someone 2. a certain person 3. some people 4. I (self-address after one's surname)
	某些	[mǒu xiē] 1. some 2. certain (things)
	某时	[mǒu shí] sometime
§398	刺	[cì] 1. thorn 2. sting 3. thrust 4. to prick 5. to pierce 6. to stab 7. to assassinate 8. to murder
	找刺儿	[zhǎo cì r] to find fault
	刺儿头	[cì er tóu] 1. an awkward person 2. a difficult person to deal with
	刺苋	[cì xiàn] prickly amaranth (Amaranthus spinosus)
	刺儿	[cì r] 1. a thorn 2. fig. to ridicule sb 3. fig. sth wrong
	带刺	[dài cì] 1. thorn 2. to be barbed 3. sarcastic
	毛刺	[máo cì] 1. barb 2. whiskers
	刺耳	[cì ěr] ear-piercing
	击刺	[jī cì] 1. to stab 2. to hack

§399	析	[xī] 1. to separate 2. to divide 3. to analyze
	析出	[xī chū] to separate out
§400	闲	[xián] 1. to stay idle 2. to be unoccupied 3. not busy 4. leisure 5. enclosure
	闲坐	[xián zuò] 1. to sit around 2. to sit idly
	闲人	[xián rén] 1. idle person 2. person with leisure
	闲事	[xián shì] other people's business
	闲置	[xián zhì] 1. to leave sth forgotten 2. to set aside 3. lying idle
§401	柏	I [bǎi] surname Bai II [bǎi] 1. cedar 2. cypress III [bó] (used for transcribing names) IV [bò] 1. cypress 2. cedar 3. Taiwan pr. boz
	刺柏	[cì bǎi] Chinese juniper
	柏林	[bó lín] Berlin, capital of Germany
§402	荣	[róng] 1. glory 2. honor 3. nutritive energy (in Chinese medicine) 4. blood 5. surname Rong
	荣成	[róng chéng] Rongcheng county level city in Weihai, Shandong
	荣成市	[róng chéng shì] Rongcheng county level city in Weihai, Shandong
	荣昌	[róng chāng] (N) Rongchang (place in Sichuan)
§403	柱	[zhù] pillar
	天柱	[tiān zhù] Tianzhu county in Qiandongnan Miao and Dong autonomous prefecture [Qian2 dong1 nan2 zhou1], Guizhou
§404	模	[mó] 1. imitate 2. model 3. norm 4. pattern
	模式	[mó shì] 1. mode 2. method
	自拍模式	[zì pāi mó shì] camera self-timer mode (for delayed shutter release)
	规模	[guī mó] 1. scale 2. scope 3. extent
	大规模	[dà guī mó] 1. large scale 2. extensive 3. wide scale 4. broad scale
	模特儿	[mó tè er] (fashion) model
	模特	[mó tè] (fashion) model
§405	术	[shù] 1. method 2. technique
	星相术	[xīng xiāng shù] astrology
	战术	[zhàn shù] tactics
	武术	[wǔ shù] 1. military skill or technique (in former times) 2. all kinds of martial art sports (some claiming spiritual development) 3. self-defense 4. tradition of choreographed fights from opera and film (recent usage) 5. also called kungfu
	医术	[yī shù] medical operation
	巫术	[wū shù] witchcraft
	国术	[guó shù] martial arts
	白术	[bái zhú] the rhizome of large-headed atractylodes (Atractylodes macrocephala)
	占星术	[zhàn xīng shù] astrology
	手术	[shǒu shù] 1. surgical operation 2. operation 3. surgery
§406	桌	[zhuō] table
	桌面儿上	[zhuō miàn r shàng] 1. on the table 2. fig. everything open and above board
	桌面儿	[zhuō miàn r] 1. erhua variant of , desktop 2. tabletop
	书桌	[shū zhuō] desk
	桌巾	[zhuō jīn] tablecloth
	同桌	[tóng zhuō] 1. desk-mate 2. seat-mate
	桌面	[zhuō miàn] 1. desktop 2. tabletop
§407	村	[cūn] village
	林村	[lín cūn] Lam Tsuen
	木村	[mù cūn] Kimura (common Japanese name)
	村山富市	[cūn shān fù shì] Tomiichi Murayama (former prime minister of Japan)
	中村	[zhōng cūn] Nakamura (Japanese name)
	山村	[shān cūn] mountain village
§408	椅	[yǐ] chair

	扶手椅 [fú shǒu yǐ] armchair
	坐椅 [zuò yǐ] 1. seat 2. chair
	睡椅 [shuì yǐ] couch
	折椅 [zhé yǐ] folding chair
§409	禾 [hé] 1. cereal 2. grain
	禾苗 [hé miáo] seedling (of rice or other grain)
	禾草 [hé cǎo] grass
§410	和 I [hé] 1. and 2. together with 3. with 4. sum 5. union 6. peace 7. harmony 8. surname He II [hè] 1. cap (a poem) 2. to respond in singing III [hú] to complete a set in mahjong or playing cards IV [huó] 1. soft 2. warm V [huò] 1. to mix together 2. to blend
	太和 [tài hé] 1. (N) Taihe (place in Anhui) 2. Taihe district of Jinzhou city, Liaoning
	大和 [dà hé] Yamato (possibly 3rd century AD), Japanese state before written records began in 7th century AD, its real dating is controversial
	西和 [xī hé] (N) Xihe (place in Gansu)
	和田玉 [hé tián yù] 1. nephrite 2. Hetian jade
	和面 [huó miàn] to knead dough (for bread)
	唱和 [chàng hè] 1. antiphon (i.e. solo voice answered by chorus) 2. sung reply (in agreement with first voice) 3. to reply with a poem in the same rhythm
	和田 [hé tián] 1. (N) Hetian (city in Xinjiang) 2. Khotan 3. Hotan
	中和 I [zhōng hé] Chungho (city in Taiwan) II [zhōng hézhōng hé] to neutralize
§411	香 [xiāng] 1. fragrant 2. incense 3. (of food) savory 4. appetizing 5. sweet 6. scented 7. popular
	百香果 [bǎi xiāng guǒ] 1. passion fruit 2. passion-fruit 3. passion-fruit
	香味 [xiāng wèi] 1. fragrance 2. bouquet 3. sweet smell
	香木 [xiāng mù] incense wood
	木香 [mù xiāng] medicinal herb; costus root, Aucklandia
	口齿生香 [kǒu chí shēng xiāng] eloquence that generates perfume (saw); profound and significant text
	香甜 [xiāng tián] sound sleep
	书香 [shū xiāng] literary reputation
	百香 [bǎi xiāng] 1. passion fruit 2. passion-fruit 3. passionfruit
	百里香 [bǎi lǐ xiāng] thyme (Thymus vulgaris)
	香草 [xiāng cǎo] 1. herb 2. vanilla 3. fig. a loyal knight 4. fig. leaving a deep impression (of a poem)
	瑞香 [ruì xiāng] winter daphne
	香叶 [xiāng yè] 1. bay leaf 2. laurel leaf
	丁香 [dīng xiāng] 1. lilac (Syringia vulgaris) 2. clove (Eugenia aromatica)
	香山 [xiāng shān] Fragrance Hill (a park in Beijing)
§412	稿 [gǎo] 1. manuscript 2. draft 3. stalk of grain
	审稿人 [shěn gǎo rén] reviewer (of a paper)
	书稿 [shū gǎo] manuscript of a book
	草稿 [cǎo gǎo] 1. draft 2. outline 3. sketch
	手稿 [shǒu gǎo] 1. manuscript 2. script
§413	科 [kē] 1. branch of study 2. administrative section 3. division 4. field 5. branch 6. stage directions 7. family (taxonomy) 8. rules 9. laws 10. to mete out (punishment) 11. to levy (taxes etc) 12. to fine sb
	禾本科 [hé běn kē] Graminae or Poaceae, the grass family
	禾木科 [hé mù kē] gramineae (family including bamboo, cereals, rice)
	本科 [běn kē] 1. undergraduate course 2. regular college course
	医科 [yī kē] 1. medicine (as a science) 2. medical science
	内科医生 [nèi kē yī shēng] 1. medical doctor 2. physician who works primarily by administering drugs, as opposed to surgeon [wai4 ke1 yi1 sheng1]
	犬科 [quǎn kē] the canines
	百科全书 [bǎi kē quán shū] encyclopedia

	百合格 [bǎi hé kē] 1. Liliaceae 2. the lily family
	内科 [nèi kē] 1. medicine 2. "internal"medicine, i.e. treatment by administering drugs, as opposed to surgical intervention [wai4 ke1] 3. medical department
	苋科 [xiàn kē] Amaranthaceae, family of herbaceous plants containing Chinese spinach (Amaranthus inamoenus)
	科克 [kē kè] cork
	儿科 [ér kē] pediatrics
	主科 [zhǔ kē] required courses in the major subject
	科斗 [kē dòu] tadpole
	百科 [bǎi kē] 1. universal 2. encyclopedic 3. abbr. for
	韦科 [wéi kē] Waco
	科目 [kē mù] subject
	理工科 [lǐ gōng kē] science and engineering as academic subjects (abbr. for ,)
§414	租 [zū] 1. rent 2. taxes
	合租 [hé zū] co-renting
	租地 [zū dì] 1. to rent land 2. to lease farmland
	地租 [dì zū] 1. land rent 2. land tax
	出租 [chū zū] to rent
§415	种 I [zhǒng] 1. abbr. for , genus 2. race 3. seed 4. breed 5. species 6. strain 7. kind 8. type 9. has guts (i.e. courage) 10. nerve 11. classifier for types: kind, sort 12. classifier for languages II [zhǒng] 1. to plant 2. to grow 3. to cultivate
	种种 [zhǒng zhǒng] all kinds of
	模式种 [mó shì zhǒng] type species (used to define a genus in taxonomy)
	某种 [móu zhǒng] some kind (of)
	种植 [zhòng zhí] 1. plant 2. grow
	种植园 [zhòng zhí yuán] plantation
	人种 [rén zhǒng] race (of people)
	芒种 [máng zhòng] Mangzhong or Grain in Beard, 9th of the 24 solar terms 6th-20th June
	特种 [tè zhǒng] 1. particular kind 2. special type
	白种 [bái zhǒng] the white race
	种地 [zhòng dì] 1. to farm 2. to work the land
	品种 [pǐn zhǒng] 1. breed 2. variety
	一种 [yī zhǒng] 1. one kind of 2. one type of
§416	程 [chéng] 1. rule 2. order 3. regulations 4. formula 5. journey 6. procedure 7. sequence 8. surname Cheng
	土木工程 [tù mù gōng chéng] civil engineering
	程式 [chéng shì] 1. form 2. pattern 3. formula 4. program
	规程 [guī chéng] 1. rules 2. regulations
	全程 [quán chéng] (during an) entire journey
	高程 [gāo chéng] 1. altitude (e.g. above street level) 2. elevation
	量程 [liáng chéng] range (of scales or measuring equipment)
	里程 [lǐ chéng] 1. long journey 2. mileage (distance) 3. course of development
	日程 [rì chéng] 1. schedule 2. itinerary
	中程 [zhōng chéng] medium-range
	回程 [huí chéng] return trip
	工程 [gōng chéng] 1. engineering 2. an engineering project 3. project 4. undertaking
§417	利 [lì] 1. advantage 2. benefit 3. profit 4. sharp
	卡利科 [kǎ lì kē] calico (woven cloth from Calicut, Kerala, India)
	天时地利人和 [tiān shí dì lì rén hé] the time is right, geographical and social conditions are favorable (saw); a good time to go to war
	地利人和 [dì lì rén hé] favorable geographical and social conditions (saw); good location and the people satisfied
	莫利森 [mò lì sēn] Morrison (name)

战利品	[zhàn lì pǐn] plunder
利器	[lì qì] 1. a sharp weapon 2. effective implement 3. an outstandingly able individual
大吉大利	[dà jí dà lì] great luck, great profit (saw); everything is thriving
舍利	[shè lì] 1. ashes after cremation 2. Buddhist relics (Sanskrit: sarira)
以利于	[yǐ lì yú] 1. for the sake of 2. in order to
营利	[yíng lì] 1. for profit 2. seek profit
非营利	[fēi yíng lì] 1. non-profit 2. not for profit
高利	[gāo lì] 1. high interest rate 2. usurious
利市	[lì shì] "lai see"(lucky money)
利害	I [lì hài] 1. pros and cons 2. advantages and disadvantages II [lì hài lì hai] 1. terrible 2. formidable 3. serious 4. devastating
5. tough 6. capable 7. sharp 8. severe 9. fierce	
监利	[jiān lì] (N) Jianli (place in Hubei)
重利	[zhòng lì] 1. high interest 2. huge profit 3. to value money highly
特利	[tè lì] (name) Terry
卡利卡特	[kǎ lì kǎ tè] Calicut, town on Arabian sea in Kerala, India
比利时	[bǐ lì shí] Belgium
吉百利	[jí bǎi lì] 1. Cadbury (name) 2. Cadbury's (UK chocolate and confectionery company)
昂利	[áng lì] Henri (name)
比利	[bǐ lì] Pel (1940-), Edson Arantes Do Nascimento, Brazilian football star
地利	[dì lì] 1. favorable location 2. in the right place 3. productivity of land
韦利	[wéi lì] 1. Waley or Whaley (name) 2. Arthur Waley (1889-1966), pioneer British sinologist
吉利	[jí lì] 1. auspicious 2. lucky 3. propitious
利于	[lì yú] 1. be beneficial 2. be good for
互利	[hù lì] mutually beneficial
非利士	[fēi lì shì] Philistine (Palestinian people, reputedly uncircumcised, c. 1,000 BC)
莉	[lì] jasmine
足	[zú] 1. foot 2. to be sufficient
足利	[zú lì] Ashikaga (name)
足本	[zú běn] 1. unabridged 2. complete book
大足	[dà zú] (N) Dazu (place in Sichuan)
足大指	[zú dà zhǐ] big toe
足以	[zú yǐ] 1. sufficient to... 2. so much so that 3. so that
高足	[gāo zú] 1. honorific: Your distinguished disciple 2. Your most brilliant pupil
富足	[fù zú] 1. rich 2. plentiful
自足	[zì zú] 1. self-sufficient 2. satisfied with oneself
足印	[zú yìn] footprint
足量	[zú liàng] 1. sufficient amount 2. full amount
手足	[shǒu zú] movement
丰足	[fēng zú] 1. abundant 2. plenty
十足	[shí zú] 1. ample 2. complete 3. hundred percent 4. a pure shade (of some color)
捉	[zhuō] 1. to clutch 2. to grab 3. to capture
捉摸	[zhuō mō] 1. to predict (often in the combination difficult to predict) 2. to ascertain
走	[zǒu] 1. to walk 2. to go 3. to run 4. to move (of vehicle) 5. to visit 6. to leave 7. to go away 8. to die (euph.) 9. from 10. through 11. away (in compound verbs, such as) 12. to change (shape, form, meaning)
走相	[zǒu xiàng] to lose one's good looks
走味	[zǒu wèi] to lose flavor
走味儿	[zǒu wèi r] erhua variant of , to lose flavor
走人	[zǒu rén] 1. to leave 2. to let sb leave

带走	[dài zǒu] 1. to carry 2. to take away 3. to carry out (esp. food) 4. take-out (esp. food)
走向	[zǒu xiàng] 1. trend 2. to move towards 3. to head for 4. strike (geol.)
走掉	[zǒu diào] to leave
走出	[zǒu chū] 1. to move away from 2. to walk away from
出走	[chū zǒu] 1. to flee 2. to run away
赶上	[gǎn] 1. to catch up 2. to overtake 3. to hurry 4. to rush 5. to drive away
赶走	[gǎn zǒu] 1. to drive out 2. to turn back
赶上	[gǎn shàng] 1. to keep up with 2. to catch up with 3. to overtake
赶出	[gǎn chū] to drive away
赴	[fù] 1. to go 2. to visit (e.g. another country) 3. to attend (a banquet etc)
赴中国	[fù zhōng guó] to visit China
楚	[chǔ] 1. surname Chu 2. ancient place name 3. distinct 4. clear 5. orderly 6. pain 7. suffering
吴楚	[wú chǔ] 1. southern states of Wu and Chu 2. the middle and lower Yangtze valley
楚国	[chǔ guó] the state of Chu (hist.)
苦楚	[kǔ chǔ] 1. suffering 2. misery 3. pain (esp. psychological)
夺	[duó] 1. to rob 2. to snatch
夺走	[duó zǒu] to snatch away
夺冠	[duó guān] 1. to seize the crown 2. fig. to win a championship 3. to win gold medal
夺目	[duó mù] dazzle the eyes
奋	[fèn] exert oneself
奋战	[fèn zhàn] to fight bravely
奋斗	[fèn dòu] 1. to strive 2. to struggle
昂奋	[áng fèn] 1. buoyant 2. high-spirited 3. vigorous
失	[shī] 1. to lose 2. to miss 3. to fail
冒冒失失	[mào mào shī shī] 1. bold 2. forthright
走失	[zǒu shī] 1. lost 2. missing 3. to lose (sb in one's charge) 4. to get lost 5. to wander away 6. to lose (flavor, freshness, shape, hair, one's good looks etc) 7. to lose meaning (in translation)
失足	[shī zú] to take a wrong step in life
失利	[shī lì] 1. to lose 2. to suffer defeat
失和	[shī hé] 1. disharmony 2. to become estranged
闪失	[shǎn shī] 1. mishap 2. accident 3. accidental loss
失言	[shī yán] 1. slip of the tongue 2. indiscretion 3. to blurt out a secret
失宜	[shī yí] 1. inappropriate 2. improper
失重	[shī zhòng] weightlessness
失主	[shī zhǔ] owner of lost property
失血	[shī xuè] blood loss
失掉	[shī diào] 1. to lose 2. to miss
失事	[shī shì] 1. to be involved in a crash 2. accident
失地	[shī dì] 1. to lose land 2. dispossessed
失口	[shī kǒu] 1. slip of the tongue 2. indiscretion 3. to blurt out a secret
失手	[shī shǒu] 1. a slip 2. miscalculation 3. unwise move 4. accidentally 5. by mistake 6. to lose control 7. to be defeated
知	[zhī] 1. to know 2. to be aware
知足	[zhī zú] 1. content with one's situation 2. to know contentment (hence happiness)
未知	[wèi zhī] unknown
未卜先知	[wèi bǔ xiān zhī] 1. predictable 2. sth one can predict without being a clairvoyant
大先知书	[dà xiān zhī shū] the biblical books of the prophets
全知	[quán zhī] omniscient
先知	[xiān zhī] prophet

	闻一知十 [wén yī zhī shí] 1. lit. to hear one and know ten (saw); fig. explain one thing and (he) understands everything 2. a word to the wise
	告知 [gào zhī] to inform
	早知 [zǎo zhī] 1. foresight 2. foreknowledge 3. if one had known earlier,...
	旧知 [jiù zhī] 1. old acquaintance 2. former friend
§429	智 [zhì] 1. wisdom 2. knowledge
	智利 [zhì lì] Chile
	智齿 [zhì chǐ] wisdom tooth
	智人 [zhì rén] Homo sapiens
	斗智 [dòu zhì] battle of wits
	弱智 [ruò zhì] 1. weak-minded 2. mentally deficient 3. retarded
	理智 [lǐ zhì] 1. reason 2. intellect 3. rationality
§430	贝 [bèi] 1. cowries 2. shell 3. valuables 4. shellfish 5. surname Bei
	贝克 [bèi kè] Baker or Becker (name)
	吕贝克 [lǚ bèi kè] Lbeck, Germany
	宝贝儿 [bǎo bèi r] 1. erhua variant of , treasure 2. darling
	贝宁 [bèi níng] Benin
	宝贝 [bǎo bèi] 1. treasured object 2. treasure 3. darling 4. baby 5. cowry 6. good-for-nothing or queer character
	卡门贝 [kǎ mén bèi] camembert cheese
	贝雷帽 [bèi léi mào] beret
	贝丘 [bèi qiū] shell mound
	贝叶 [bèi yè] pattr palm tree (Corypha umbraculifera), whose leaves were used as paper substitute for Buddhist sutras
	干贝 [gān bèi] 1. conpoy 2. dried scallop
§431	则 [zé] 1. (expresses contrast with a previous sentence or clause) 2. standard 3. norm 4. rule 5. to imitate 6. to follow 7. then 8. principle
	武则天 [wú zé tiān] Wu Zetian (624-705), Tang empress, reigned 690-705
	实则 [shí zé] 1. actually 2. in fact
	规则 [guī zé] 1. rule 2. regulation 3. rules and regulations
	守则 [shǒu zé] 1. rules 2. regulations
	简则 [jiǎn zé] 1. general rule 2. simple principle
	正则 [zhèng zé] regular (figure in geometry)
§432	贴 [tiē] 1. to stick 2. to paste 3. to keep close to 4. to fit snugly 5. to subsize 6. allowance (e.g. money for food or housing) 7. sticker 8. classifier for sticking plaster: strip
	贴现 [tiē xiàn] 1. discount 2. rebate
	贴士 [tiē shì] 1. tip 2. hint 3. inside story
§433	贵 I[bēn] 1. energetic 2. surname Ben II[bì] bright
	贵临 [bì lín] (of distinguished guest) honor my house (firm etc) with your presence
§434	喷 I[pēn] 1. to puff 2. to spout 3. to spray 4. to spurt II[pèn] 1. fragrant 2. sneeze
	香喷喷 [xiāng pēn pēn] 1. delicious 2. savory
	喷头 [pēn tóu] 1. nozzle 2. spray-head
	血口喷人 [xuè kǒu pēn rén] 1. to spit blood (saw); venomous slander 2. malicious attacks
	喷出 [pēn chū] 1. spout 2. spray 3. belch 4. to well up 5. to puff out 6. to spurt out
§435	赞 I[zàn] to praise II[zàn] 1. to patronize 2. to support 3. to praise
	盛赞 [shèng zàn] 1. to praise highly 2. an accolade 3. highly regarded 4. acclaimed
	赞成 [zàn chéng] 1. approve 2. endorse
	赞皇 [zàn huáng] Zanhuang county in Shijiazhuang, Hebei
	赞同 I[zàn tóng] 1. to approve of 2. to endorse 3. (vote) in favor 4. trad. also written II[zàn tóngzàn tóng] 1. to approve of 2. to endorse 3. (vote) in favor
§436	质 [zhì] 1. hostage 2. substance 3. nature 4. quality 5. Taiwan pr. zhiz
	本质 [běn zhì] 1. essence 2. nature 3. innate character 4. intrinsic quality

	本质 [běn zhì shàng] 1. essentially 2. inherent
	木质 [mù zhì] wooden
	实质 [shí zhì] 1. substance 2. essence
	实质上 [shí zhì shàng] 1. virtually 2. essentially
	肉质 [ròu zhì] 1. quality of meat 2. succulent (bot.)
	人质 [rén zhì] hostage
	高质量 [gāo zhì liàng] high quality
	特质 [tè zhì] 1. characteristic 2. special property
	质问 [zhì wèn] 1. to question 2. to ask questions 3. to inquire 4. to bring to account 5. to interrogate
	质地 [zhì dì] 1. texture 2. background (texture) 3. grain 4. quality 5. character 6. disposition
	地质 [dì zhì] geology
	同质 [tóng zhì] homogeneous
	质量 [zhì liàng] 1. quality 2. mass (in physics)
	品质 [pín zhì] quality
	质直 [zhì zhí] 1. upright 2. straightforward
§437	贵 [guì] 1. expensive 2. noble 3. your (name) 4. precious
	大富大贵 [dà fù dà guì] 1. very rich 2. millionaire
	贵人 [guì rén] 1. nobility 2. person of high rank
	高贵 [gāo guì] 1. grandeur 2. noble
	宝贵 [bǎo guì] 1. valuable 2. precious 3. value 4. treasure 5. set store by
	富贵 [fù guì] riches and honor
	贵定 [guì dìng] Guiding county in Qiannan Buyei and Miao Autonomous Prefecture [Qian2 nan2 zhou1], Guizhou
	贵重 [guì zhòng] precious
	昂贵 [áng guì] 1. expensive 2. costly
	可贵 [kě guì] 1. to be treasured 2. praiseworthy
§438	贯 [guàn] 1. to pierce through 2. to string together 3. string of 1000 cash
	贯串 [jiù guàn] 1. old system 2. former rules
	贯串 [guàn chuàn] 1. to pierce through 2. to string together
	一贯 [yī guàn] 1. consistent 2. constant 3. from start to finish 4. all along 5. persistent
§439	责 [zé] 1. duty 2. responsibility 3. to reproach 4. to blame
	失责 [shī zé] 1. breach of responsibility 2. failure to carry out one's duty
	责成 [zé chéng] give sb a task
	重责 [zhòng zé] 1. heavy responsibility 2. serious criticism
	自责 [zì zé] to blame oneself
	问责 [wèn zé] 1. to hold accountable 2. to blame 3. to censure 4. to apportion blame
	斥责 [chì zé] to denounce
	指责 [zhǐ zé] 1. to criticize 2. to find fault with 3. to denounce
	罪责 [zuì zé] guilt
	呵责 [hē zé] 1. to abuse 2. to berate
	责打 [zé dǎ] to punish by flogging
§440	员 [yuán] 1. person 2. employee 3. member
	查员 [jiān chá yuán] 1. supervisor 2. monitor
	成员 [chéng yuán] member
	成员国 [chéng yuán guó] member country
	规划人员 [guī huà rén yuán] planner
	大员 [dà yuán] high official
	全员 [quán yuán] 1. complete personnel 2. fully manned
	人员 [rén yuán] 1. staff 2. crew 3. personnel
	守门员 [shǒu mén yuán] goal-keeper
	定员 [dìng yuán] fixed complement (of crew, passengers etc)

	生员	[shēng yuán] scholar preparing for imperial examinations (in former times)
	幅员	[fú yuán] 1. a country's surface area 2. extent of a country
	员工	[yuán gōng] 1. staff; personnel 2. employee
§441	贾	I [jiǎ] surname Jia II [gǔ] 1. merchant 2. to buy
	贾宝玉	[jiǎ bǎo yù] Jia Baoyu, male character in The Dream of Red Mansions, in love with his cousin Lin Daiyu but obliged to marry Xue Baochai
§442	损	[sǔn] 1. to damage 2. injure 3. to lose 4. to harm
	损失	[sǔn shī] 1. loss (e.g. financial) 2. to lose
	损害	[sǔn hài] 1. harm 2. to damage 3. to injure 4. to infringe
	旧损	[jiù sǔn] 1. old and damaged 2. in disrepair
§443	圆	[yuán] 1. circle 2. round 3. circular 4. spherical 5. (of the moon) full 6. unit of Chinese currency (Yuan) 7. tactful 8. to justify
	圆桌	[yuán zhuō] round table
	圆柱	[yuán zhù] 1. column 2. cylinder
	圆珠	[yuán zhū] 1. ball 2. bead 3. ballpoint
	圆珠笔	[yuán zhū bǐ] ballpoint pen
	圆规	[yuán guī] compass (drafting)
	大圆	[dà yuán] great circle (in spherical geometry)
	画圆	[huà yuán] to draw a circle
	韩圆	[hán yuán] Korean won (unit of currency)
	晶圆	[jīng yuán] wafer (silicon medium for integrated circuit)
	日元	[rì yuán] Japanese yen (unit of currency)
§444	页	[yè] 1. page 2. leaf
	末页	[mò yè] last page
	合页	[hé yè] hinge
	书页	[shū yè] page of a book
	主页	[zhǔ yè] home page
	下页	[xià yè] next page
	下一页	[xià yī yè] next page
	上一页	[shàng yè] previous page
	上一页	[shàng yī yè] preceding page
	页面	[yè miàn] 1. page 2. web page
§445	项	I [xiàng] surname Xiang II [xiàng] 1. back of neck 2. item 3. thing 4. term (in a mathematical formula) 5. sum (of money) 6. classifier for principles, items, clauses, tasks, research projects etc
	一项一项地	[yī xiàng yī xiàng de] one by one
	项城	[xiàng chéng] Xiangcheng county level city in Zhoukou, Henan
	项城市	[xiàng chéng shì] Xiangcheng county level city in Zhoukou, Henan
	二项式定理	[èr xiàng shì dìng lǐ] the Binomial Theorem (math.)
	三项式	[sān xiàng shì] trinomial (math.)
	二项式	[èr xiàng shì] 1. two items 2. binomial (math.)
	项英	[xiàng yīng] Xiang Ying (1898-1941), communist general involved in forming the New Fourth Army, killed in 1941 during the New Fourth Army incident
	大项	[dà xiàng] main item (of program)
	事项	[shì xiàng] 1. matter 2. item
	项羽	[xiàng yǔ] Xiangyu the Conqueror (232-202 BC), warlord defeated by first Han emperor
	项目	[xiàng mù] 1. item 2. project 3. sports event
	十项	[shí xiàng] 1. ten items 2. decathlon (athletics)
	三项	[sān xiàng] 1. three items 2. three events 3. three terms 4. tri-5. trinomial, ternary (math.) 6. triathlon (abbr. for)
	一项	[yī xiàng] 1. an item 2. a thing
§446	顶	[dǐng] 1. go against 2. most 3. peak 4. top 5. to replace 6. to substitute 7. classifier for hats
	圆顶	[yuán dǐng] dome

	顶替	[dǐng tì] to replace
	头顶	[tóu dǐng] top of the head
	顶头上司	[dǐng tóu shàng sī] one's immediate superior
	天顶	[tiān dǐng] zenith
	千斤顶	[qiān jīn dǐng] jack (for lifting weight)
	玉皇顶	[yù huáng dǐng] Jade Emperor peak on Mt Taishan
	封顶	[fēng dǐng] 1. to put a roof (on a building) 2. to cap the roof (finishing a building project) 3. fig. to put a ceiling (on spending, prize, ambition etc) 4. to top off 5. fig. to reach the highest point (of growth, profit, interest rates) 6. to stop growing (of plant bud or branch)
	顶事	[dǐng shì] 1. useful 2. fitting
	顶叶	[dǐng yè] parietal lobe
	山顶	[shān dǐng] hilltop
§447	顽	[wán] 1. mischievous 2. obstinate 3. to play 4. stupid 5. stubborn 6. naughty
	顽匪	[wán fěi] 1. gangster 2. bandit
	顽固	[wán gù] 1. stubborn 2. obstinate
§448	颤	[chàn] 1. to tremble 2. to shiver 3. to shake 4. to vibrate 5. Taiwan pr. zhan4
	颤抖	[chàn dǒu] 1. to shudder 2. to shiver 3. to shake 4. to tremble
§449	颗	[kē] classifier for small spheres, pearls, corn grains, teeth, hearts, satellites etc
§450	卒	I [cù] 1. abruptly 2. hurriedly II [zú] 1. die 2. soldier
	走卒	[zǒu zú] 1. pawn (i.e. foot soldier) 2. servant 3. lackey (of male-factor)
	生卒年	[shēng zú nián] dates of birth and death (of historical figure)
§451	醉	[zuì] intoxicated
§452	吞	[tūn] 1. to swallow 2. to take
	吞吞吐吐	[tūn tūn tǔ tǔ] 1. to hum and haw (saw); to mumble as if hiding sth 2. to speak and break off, then start again 3. to hold sth back
	吞吐	[tūn tǔ] to take in and send out (in large quantities)
§453	幕	[mù] 1. stage curtain 2. tent 3. by extension, act of a play
	内幕	[nèi mù] 1. inside story 2. non-public information 3. behind the scenes 4. internal
	垂幕	[chuí mù] canopy
	幕间	[mù jiān] interval (between acts in theater)
§454	墓	[mù] tomb
	墓园	[mù yuán] memorial park
	墓主	[mù zhǔ] 1. occupant of tomb 2. person buried
	墓地	[mù dì] cemetery
	古墓	[gǔ mù] old tomb (archaeology)
	扫墓	[sǎo mù] 1. to sweep the tombs (of one's ancestors) 2. the Qingming festival
§455	奄	I [yǎn] 1. castrate 2. to delay II [yǎn] 1. suddenly 2. to embrace
§456	掩	[yǎn] 1. to cover up 2. to surprise
	掩人耳目	[yǎn rén ěr mù] 1. to block the ears and eyes (saw); to hoowink 2. to dissimulate 3. to deceive 4. surreptitious
	掩耳	[yǎn ěr] to refuse to listen
	掩埋	[yǎn mái] to bury
§457	仑	I [lún] arrange II [lún] Kunlun (Karakorum) mountain range in Xinjiang
	昆仑	[kūn lún] Kunlun (Karakorum) mountain range in Xinjiang
	昆仑山	[kūn lún shān] 1. Mt Kunlun 2. the Kunlun (Karakorum) mountain range
§458	顷	[qíng] 1. unit of area equal to 100 mu or 6.6667 hectares 2. a short while 3. a little while ago 4. circa. (for approximate dates) 5. Taiwan pr. qing1
§459	柴	[chái] 1. firewood 2. surname Chai
	柴门	[chái mén] 1. lit. woodcutter's family 2. humble background 3. poor family background
	柴草	[chái cǎo] firewood

§460	棍 [gùn] 1. stick 2. truncheon
	两节棍 [liǎng jié gùn] nunchaku (weapon with two rods joined by a short chain, used in martial arts)
	二节棍 [ér jié gùn] nunchaku (weapon with two rods joined by a short chain, used in martial arts)
	曲棍 [qū gùn] 1. bent stick 2. hockey stick
§461	胃 [wèi] stomach
	胃口 [wèi kǒu] appetite
§462	刍 [chú] 1. cut grass 2. hay 3. straw 4. fodder 5. surname Chu
§463	争 [zhēng] 1. struggle 2. fight
	争夺 [zhēng duó] 1. fight over 2. contest 3. vie over
	争夺战 [zhēng duó zhàn] struggle
	克里木战争 [kè lì mù zhàn zhēng] the Crimean War
	争战 [zhēng zhàn] fight
	战争 [zhàn zhēng] 1. war 2. conflict
	国内战争 [guó nèi zhàn zhēng] 1. civil war 2. internal struggle
	甲午战争 [jiǎ wǔ zhàn zhēng] the first Sino-Japanese War of 1894-95
	战争罪 [zhàn zhēng zuì] war crime
	争先 [zhēng xiān] 1. to compete to be first 2. to contest first place
	斗争 [dòu zhēng] 1. struggle (with) 2. fight 3. battle
	争斗 [zhēng dòu] 1. struggle 2. war
	争持 [zhēng chí] 1. to refuse to concede 2. not to give in
	争臣 [zhēng chén] minister not afraid to give forthright criticism
§464	睁 [zhēng] to open (eye)
	目瞪口呆 [mù zhēng kǒu dāi] 1. stunned 2. dumbstruck
§465	欠 [qiàn] 1. deficient 2. owe 3. to lack 4. yawn
	欠项 [qiàn xiàng] 1. liabilities 2. debt
	呵欠 [hē qiàn] to yawn
	打呵欠 [dǎ hē qiàn] to yawn
§466	翰 [hàn] pen
	翰林 [hàn lín] refers to academics employed as imperial secretaries from the Tang onwards, forming the Hanlin Imperial Academy
§467	挣 I [zhēng] struggle II [zhèng] 1. to earn 2. to make (money)
	挣扎 [zhēng zhá] 1. to struggle 2. struggling
§468	换 [huàn] 1. change 2. exchange
	替换 [tì huàn] 1. exchange 2. shift 3. switch
	换个儿 [huàn gè r] 1. to change places 2. to swap places
	换毛 [huàn máo] 1. to molt (of birds) 2. to change feathers
	掉换 [diào huàn] 1. to shift uneasily 2. to chop and change 3. to swap (positions) 4. to replace
	换羽 [huàn yǔ] 1. to molt 2. to change feathers
	置换 [zhì huàn] 1. to permute 2. permutation (math.)
	换置 [huàn zhì] displace
	互换 [hù huàn] to exchange
	换工 [huàn gōng] to change workshifts
§469	唤 [huàn] to call
	唤头 [huàn tóu] bell or gong used by street peddlers, barbers etc to attract attention
	唤醒 [huàn xǐng] 1. to wake sb 2. to rouse
	叫唤 [jiào huan] 1. to cry out 2. to bark out a sound
§470	兼 [jiān] 1. double 2. twice 3. simultaneous 4. holding two or more (official) posts at the same time
	兼营 [jiān yíng] 1. a second job 2. supplementary way of making a living
§471	题 [tí] 1. topic 2. problem for discussion 3. exam question 4. subject 5. to inscribe 6. to mention 7. surname Ti
	贴题 [tiē tí] 1. relevant 2. pertinent

走题 [zǒu tí] 1. to get off the main topic 2. to digress
本题 [běn tí] 1. the subject under discussion 2. the point at issue
大问题 [dà wèn tí] 1. great problem 2. large problem
主题 [zhǔ tí] 1. theme 2. subject
问题 [wèn tí] 1. question 2. problem 3. issue 4. topic
出问题 [chū wèn tí] to give problems
题旨 [tí zhǐ] subject of literary work
习题 [xí tí] school work exercises
题目 [tí mù] 1. subject 2. title 3. topic
扣题 [kòu tí] to stick to the topic
品题 [pǐn tí] 1. to evaluate (an individual) 2. to appraise
出题 [chū tí] to draw up the theme (for discussion)
§472 万 [wàn] 1. surname Wan 2. ten thousand 3. a great number
万万 [wàn wàn] 1. absolutely 2. wholly
千千万万 [qiān qiān wàn wàn] 1. lit. by the thousands and tens of thousands (saw); untold numbers 2. innumerable 3. thousands upon thousands
万贯 [wàn guàn] 1. ten thousand strings of cash 2. very wealthy 3. millionaire
一本万利 [yī běn wàn lì] small capital, huge profit (saw); to put in a little and get a lot out
万荣 [wàn róng] (N) Wanrong (place in Shanxi)
成千成万 [chéng qiān chéng wàn] 1. lit. by the thousands and tens of thousands (saw); untold numbers 2. innumerable 3. thousands upon thousands
成千上万 [chéng qiān shàng wàn] 1. lit. by the thousands and tens of thousands (saw); untold numbers 2. innumerable 3. thousands upon thousands
万事大吉 [wàn shì dà jí] everything is fine (saw); all is well with the world
万全 [wàn quán] (N) Wanquan (place in Hebei)
两百万 [liǎng bǎi wàn] two million
万人 [wàn rén] 1. ten thousand people 2. all the people 3. everyman
四百万 [sì bǎi wàn] four million
万宁 [wàn níng] (N) Wanning (place in Hainan)
万国宫 [wàn guó gōng] Palais des Nations
千万 [qiān wàn] 1. ten million 2. countless 3. many 4. one must by all means
一千七百万 [yī qiān qī bǎi wàn] seventeen million
三万七千 [sān wàn qī qiān] 37 thousand
一万五千 [yī wàn wǔ qiān] 15000
一千万 [yī qiān wàn] ten million
万国 [wàn guó] all nations
百万 [bǎi wàn] 1. million 2. millions
百万吨 [bǎi wàn dùn] megawatt
七百万 [qī bǎi wàn] seven million
五百万 [wǔ bǎi wàn] five million
万年 [wàn nián] Wannian county in Shangrao , Jiangxi II [wàn nián wàn nián] ten thousand years
上万 [shàng wàn] 1. over ten thousand 2. fig. untold numbers 3. innumerable 4. thousands upon thousands
万事 [wàn shì] all things
万世 [wàn shì] all ages
万里 [wàn lǐ] Wan Li (1916-), PRC politician
五万 [wǔ wàn] 50 thousand
十万 [shí wàn] hundred thousand
二十万 [èr shí wàn] 200 thousand
三万 [sān wàn] 30 thousand
万一 [wàn yī] 1. just in case 2. if by any chance 3. contingency

	一万	[yī wàn] ten thousand
§473	笑	[xiào] 1. laugh 2. smile
	笑林	[xiào lín] 1. Humor 2. Jokes
	玩笑	[wán xiào] 1. joke 2. jest
	搞笑	[gǎo xiào] 1. funny 2. hilarious
	苦笑	[kǔ xiào] 1. to force a smile 2. a bitter laugh
	可笑	[kě xiào] 1. funny 2. ridiculous
§474	丙	[bǐng] 1. third of 10 heavenly trunks 2. third in order 3. letter "C" or roman "III" in list "A, B, C", or "I, II, III" etc 4. propyl
	丙等	[bǐng děng] 1. third rank 2. third category 3. third grade 4. roughly equivalent to the "C" grade
	丙午	[bǐng wǔ] forty third year C7 of the 60 year cycle, e.g. 1966 or 2026
	丙申	[bǐng shēn] thirty third year C9 of the 60 year cycle, e.g. 1956 or 2016
§475	越	I [yuè] 1. generic word for peoples or states of south China or south Asia at different historical periods 2. abbr. for Vietnam II [yuè] 1. to exceed 2. to climb over 3. to surpass 4. the more... the more
	越战	[yuè zhàn] Vietnam War
	吴越	[wú yuè] 1. states of south China in different historical periods 2. proverbially perpetual arch-enemies
	吴越曲	[wú yuè qǔ] folk song from Wu or from south China more generally
	越西	[yuè xī] (N) Yuexi (place in Sichuan)
	越国	[yuè guó] 1. Yue state 2. generic term for states in south China or southeast Asia at different historical periods
	卓越	[zhuó yuè] 1. distinction 2. excellence 3. outstanding 4. surpassing 5. distinguished 6. splendid
	北越	[běi yuè] 1. North Vietnam 2. North Vietnamese
	中日韩越	[zhōng rì hán yuè] China, Japan, Korea, and Vietnam
	中越	[zhōng yuè] Sino-Vietnam (relations)
§476	兔	[tù] rabbit
	兔年	[tù nián] Year of the Rabbit (e.g. 2011)
§477	免	[miǎn] 1. to exempt 2. to remove 3. to avoid 4. to excuse
	未免	[wèi miǎn] 1. unavoidable 2. a bit too much 3. over the top (you exaggerate)
	以免	[yǐ miǎn] 1. in order to avoid 2. so as not to
	宽免	[kuān miǎn] 1. to reduce payment 2. to annul (debts, bills, taxes etc) 3. to let sb off paying
	免提	[miǎn tí] hands-free (of telephone etc)
	特免	[tè miǎn] 1. special exemption 2. privilege
	免掉	[miǎn diào] 1. to eliminate 2. to scrap
§478	挽	[wǎn] 1. to pull 2. to draw (a cart or a bow) 3. to lead (an animal) 4. an elegy (for use in funeral procession) 5. to turn (change direction) 6. to roll up (a scroll) 7. to coil
	挽回	[wǎn huí] 1. to retrieve 2. to redeem
§479	晚	[wǎn] 1. evening 2. night 3. late
	大器晚成	[dà qì wǎn chéng] 1. lit. it takes a long time to make a big pot (saw); fig. a great talent matures slowly 2. in the fullness of time a major figure will develop into a pillar of the state 3. Rome wasn't built in a day
	晚间	[wǎn jiān] 1. evening-time 2. in the evening
	晚年	[wǎn nián] one's later years
	晚上	[wǎn shàng] in the evening
	晚世	[wǎn shì] nowadays
	早晚	[zǎo wǎn] 1. morning and evening 2. sooner or later
§480	策	[cè] 1. method 2. plan 3. policy 4. scheme
	失策	[shī cè] 1. to blunder 2. to miscalculate 3. miscalculation 4. unwise (move)
	战国策	[zhàn guó cè] Stratagems of the Warring States by Han Feizi
	策划	[cè huà] 1. plot 2. scheme 3. bring about 4. engineer
	国策	[guó cè] a national policy
	策问	[cè wèn] essay on policy in question and answer form used in imperial exams

	策画	[cè huà] 1. to plan 2. to plot
	策士	[cè shì] 1. strategist 2. counsellor on military strategy
§481	负	[fù] 1. lose 2. negative (math. etc) 3. to bear 4. to carry (on one's back)
	负责	[fù zé] 1. to be in charge of 2. to take responsibility for 3. to be to blame 4. conscientious
	负责人	[fù zé rén] person in charge (of something)
	重负	[zhòng fù] 1. heavy load 2. heavy burden (also fig. of tax)
	负重担	[fù zhòng dān] burdened
	自负	[zì fù] 1. conceited 2. responsible
	负面	[fù miàn] 1. negative 2. the negative side
	负担	[fù dān] 1. burden 2. to bear a burden
§482	担负	[dān fù] 1. shoulder 2. bear 3. take on 4. be charged with
	入	[rù] 1. to enter 2. entering tone (classical Chinese)
	走入	[zǒu rù] to walk into
	入味	[rù wèi] 1. tasty 2. to be absorbed in sth 3. interesting
	上天入地	[shàng tiān rù dì] 1. lit. to go up to heaven or down to Hades; fig. whichever way, I don't care 2. to decide to go ahead without foreboding
	四舍五入	[sì shě wù rù] 1. to round up to the nearest integer 2. to discard four, but treat five as whole (of decimal points)
	入肉	[rù ròu] 1. to have intercourse 2. to fuck
	入睡	[rù shuì] to fall asleep
	封入	[fēng rù] enclose
	入门	[rù mén] 1. entrance door 2. to enter a door 3. introduction (to a subject)
	出入门	[chū rù mén] entrance and exit door
	再入	[zài rù] re-enters
	入世	[rù shì] 1. to join the WTO 2. cf China joined WTO in 2003, after 15 years' negotiations
	入口	[rù kǒu] entrance
	出入口	[chū rù kǒu] gateway
	排入	[pái rù] 1. to discharge into 2. to secrete into
	入手	[rù shǒu] 1. to begin 2. to set one's hand to
	出入	[chū rù] 1. to go out and come in 2. entrance and exit 3. expenditure and income 4. discrepancy 5. inconsistent
	入土	[rù tǔ] 1. to bury 2. buried 3. interred
§483	背	I [bēi] carry on one's back II [bēi] 1. to be burdened 2. to carry on the back or shoulder III [bèi] 1. the back of a body or object 2. to turn one's back 3. to hide something from 4. to learn by heart 5. to recite from memory
	背负	[bēi fù] 1. bear 2. carry on the back 3. have on one's shoulder
	靠背椅	[kào bèi yǐ] high-back chair
	见背	[jiàn bēi] 1. to pass away (lit., of the older generation) 2. to be orphaned
	背带	[bēi dài] 1. braces 2. suspenders 3. sling (for a rifle) 4. straps (for a knapsack)
	向背	[xiàng bèi] to support or oppose
	背书	[bèi shū] 1. to repeat a lesson 2. to learn by heart 3. to endorse a check
	背面	[bèi miàn] 1. the back 2. the reverse side 3. the wrong side
§484	顿	[dùn] 1. stop 2. pause 3. to arrange 4. to lay out 5. to kow-tow 6. to stamp 7. at once 8. classifier for meals, beating, tellings off etc: time, bout, spell, meal
	顿足	[dùn zú] stamp (one's feet)
	克林顿	[kè lín dùn] 1. Clinton (name) 2. Bill Clinton (1946-), US Democratic politician, President 1993-2001
	西顿	[xī dùn] Sidon (Lebanon)
	打顿儿	[dǎ dùn r] erhua variant of , to pause
	顿时	[dùn shí] 1. at once 2. immediately 3. forthwith
	牛顿	[niú dùn] 1. Newton (name) 2. Sir Isaac Newton (1642-1727), British mathematician and physicist
	雪顿节	[xuě dùn jié] Lhasa Shoton festival or yogurt banquet, from first of July of Tibetan calendar

	雪顿	[xuě dùn] Lhasa Shoton festival or yogurt banquet, from first of July of Tibetan calendar
	打顿	[dǎ dùn] to pause
§485	鱼	[yú] fish
	自相鱼肉	[zì xiāng yú ròu] 1. butchering one another as fish and flesh (saw); killing one another 2. internecine strife
	木鱼	[mù yú] 1. mokugyo 2. wooden fish (percussion instrument)
	鱼头	[yú tóu] 1. fish head 2. fig. upright and unwilling to compromise
	鱼夫	[yú fū] 1. fisher 2. fisherman
	大比目鱼	[dà bǐ mù yú] halibut
	人鱼	[rén yú] 1. merman 2. mermaid 3. merperson
	带鱼	[dài yú] hairtail (fish); beltfish
	白鱼	[bái yú] whitefish
	比目鱼	[bǐ mù yú] 1. flatfish 2. flounder
	草鱼	[cǎo yú] grass carp
	鱼雷	[yú léi] torpedo
	甲鱼	[jiǎ yú] 1. turtle 2. terrapin
	打鱼	[dǎ yú] to fish
	鱼排	[yú pái] fish steak
§486	鲁	[lǔ] 1. crass 2. place name 3. abbr. for Shandong province in east China 4. surname Lu
	贝鲁特	[bèi lǔ tè] Beirut, capital of Lebanon
	鲁人	[lǔ rén] 1. person from Shandong 2. often refers to Confucius 3. stupid person
	鲁国人	[lǔ guó rén] 1. person from Shandong 2. often refers to Confucius
	鲁国	[lǔ guó] old name for Shandong (often in connection with Confucius)
	鲁昂	[lǔ áng] Rouen (France)
	鲁山	[lǔ shān] (N) Lushan (place in Henan)
§487	宋	[sòng] 1. surname Song 2. the Song dynasty (960-1279) 3. also Song of the Southern dynasties (420-479)
	宋四大书	[sòng sì dà shū] Four great compilations of Northern Song dynasty, namely: Extensive records of the Taiping era (978), Imperial readings of the Taiping era, Prime tortoise of the record bureau, Finest blossoms in the garden of literature
	两宋	[liǎng sòng] 1. the Song dynasty (960-1279) 2. refers to the Northern (960-1127) and Southern Song (1128-1279)
	宋书	[sòng shū] 1. History of Song of the Southern dynasties or Liu Song, sixth of the 24 dynastic histories, compiled by Shen Yue in 488 during Liang of the Southern dynasties, 100 scrolls 2. (not to be confused with)
	宋白	[sòng bái] Song Bai (936-1012), Northern Song literary man
§488	北宋	[bèi sòng] the Northern Song Dynasty (960-1127)
	骨	[gǔ] 1. bone 2. Taiwan pr. gu1
	鱼骨	[yú gǔ] fish bone
	背骨	[bèi gǔ] spine
	顶骨	[dǐng gǔ] parietal bone (top of the skull)
	白骨顶	[bái gǔ dǐng] coot
	骨科	[gǔ kē] 1. orthopedics 2. orthopedic surgery
	骨刺	[gǔ cì] 1. spur 2. bony outgrowth
	刺骨	[cì gǔ] 1. piercing 2. cutting 3. bone-chilling 4. penetrating (cold)
	成骨	[chéng gǔ] 1. bone formation 2. osteogenesis
	骨器	[gǔ qì] bone tool (archaeology)
	骨头	[gǔ tóu] 1. bone 2. strong character
	头骨	[tóu gǔ] skull
	骨头节儿	[gǔ tóu jié r] joint (of the skeleton)
	骨肉	[gǔ ròu] 1. blood relation 2. kin 3. one's flesh and blood
	骨董	[gǔ dòng] 1. antique 2. curio

	骨血	[gǔ xuè] 1. flesh and blood 2. one's offspring
	白骨	[bái gǔ] bones of the dead
	丁骨牛排	[dīng gǔ niú pái] T-bone steak
	正骨	[zhèng gǔ] 1. bone setting 2. Chinese osteopathy
	卜骨	[bǔ gǔ] 1. oracle bone 2. bone used for divination, esp. animal scapula
	骨折	[gǔ zhé] 1. broken bones 2. fracture
	听骨	[tīng gǔ] 1. ossicles (in the middle ear) 2. also written
	骨节	[gǔ jié] joint (of the skeleton)
	甲骨	[jiǎ gǔ] 1. tortoise shell and animal bones used in divination 2. oracle bone inscriptions (an early form of Chinese script)
	排骨	[pái gǔ] 1. pork chop 2. pork cutlet 3. spare ribs
	骨干	[gǔ gàn] 1. backbone 2. diaphysis
§489	歌	[gē] song
	挽歌	[wǎn gē] 1. a dirge 2. an elegy
	四面楚歌	[sì miàn chǔ gē] 1. lit. on all sides the songs of Chu (saw); fig. surrounded by enemies, isolated and without help (refers to the desperate final hours of Xiangyu) 2. lone dissenting voice
	和歌	[hé gē] waka (style of Japanese poetry)
	歌儿	[gē er] song
	儿歌	[ér gē] nursery rhyme
	高歌	[gāo gē] 1. to sing loudly 2. to lift one's voice in song
	国歌	[guó gē] national anthem
	歌星	[gē xīng] 1. singing star 2. famous singer
	歌曲	[gē qǔ] song
	歌唱	[gē chàng] sing
	唱歌	[chàng gē] to sing a song
	歌手	[gē shǒu] singer
	山歌	[shān gē] 1. folk song 2. mountain song
§490	晓	[xiǎo] 1. dawn 2. daybreak 3. to know 4. to let sb know 5. to make explicit
	知晓	[zhī xiǎo] 1. to know 2. to understand
§491	赖	I [lài] surname Lai II [lài] 1. to depend on 2. reliance 3. to renege (on promise) 4. to disclaim 5. to rat (on debts) 6. to blame sb else
	赖以	[lài yǐ] 1. to rely on 2. to depend on
	赖特	[lài tè] Wright (name)
	赖昌星	[lài chāng xīng] Lai Changxing (1958-), notorious Xiamen mafia boss involved in large scale corruption and smuggling, extradited from Canada back to China in 2008
	打赖	[dǎ lài] 1. to deny 2. to disclaim 3. to disavow
§492	吹	[chuī] 1. to blow 2. to play a wind instrument 3. to blast 4. to puff 5. to boast 6. to brag 7. to end in failure 8. to fall through
	吹吹拍拍	[chuī chuī pāi pāi] to boast and flatter
	吹牛	[chuī niú] 1. brag 2. chat (dialect)
	吹干	[chuī gān] to blow-dry
	一吹	[yī chuī] puff
§493	丧	I [sāng] 1. mourning 2. funeral II [sàng] lose (by death)
	丧失	[sàng shī] 1. to lose 2. to forfeit
	哭丧	[kū sāng] 1. to wail at a funeral 2. formal wailing while offering sacrifice to the departed
	丧天害理	[sàng tiān hài lǐ] devoid of conscience (saw)
	丧亡	[sàng wáng] to die
	守丧	[shǒu sāng] 1. to keep watch beside a coffin 2. to observe period of mourning
	丧门星	[sàng mén xīng] 1. messenger of death (cf Irish banshee) 2. person bringing bad luck
	丧生	[sàng shēng] 1. to die 2. lose one's life
	丧事	[sàng shì] 1. funeral arrangements 2. undertaking
	吊丧	[diào sāng] 1. condolences 2. a condolence visit

	出丧	[chū sāng] to hold a funeral procession
§494	箱	[xiāng] 1. box 2. trunk 3. chest
	提箱	[tí xiāng] 1. a suitcase 2. a traveling-bag
	手提箱	[shǒu tí xiāng] suitcase
	百叶箱	[bǎi yè xiāng] 1. Stevenson screen (white box with ventilated sides, housing meteorological instruments) 2. thermometer screen 3. instrument shelter
	电箱	[diàn xiāng] circuit box
§495	趋	[qū] 1. to hasten 2. to hurry 3. walk fast 4. to approach 5. to tend towards 6. to converge
	趋向	[qū xiàng] 1. direction 2. trend 3. to incline
	趋时	[qū shí] to follow fashion
	日趋	[rì qū] 1. (increasing) day by day 2. (more critical) with every passing day 3. gradually
	趋于	[qū yú] to tend towards
§496	拖	[tuō] 1. dragging (brush stroke in painting) 2. to drag along
	拖欠	[tuō qiàn] 1. in arrears 2. behind in payments 3. to default on one's debts
	拖走	[tuō zǒu] drag away
	拖带	[tuō dài] 1. traction 2. towing 3. pulling
	拖斗	[tuō dòu] small open trailer
	拍拖	[pāi tuō] 1. hitched together (of row-boat attached to motor-boat) 2. to court (esp. Cantonese) 3. courting couple 4. to depend on one another
	拖鞋	[tuō xié] slippers
	拖挂	[tuō guà] 1. to pull 2. to tow
§497	欣	[xīn] happy
	欣欣向荣	[xīn xīn xiàng róng] 1. luxuriant growth (saw); flourishing 2. thriving
§498	拟	[nǐ] 1. to draft (a plan) 2. to have an intention (to do sth) 3. to emulate 4. to follow (a model) 5. pseudo- 6. para-
	拟稿	[nǐ gǎo] to draft (a statement)
	模拟	[mó nǐ] 1. imitation 2. to simulate 3. to imitate 4. analog (device, as opposed to digital)
	模拟器	[mó nǐ qì] emulator
	拟合	[ní hé] 1. to fit (data to a model) 2. a (close) fit
	拟人	[nǐ rén] 1. to personify 2. anthropomorphism (rhetoric device of presenting abstractions as people)
	拟定	[nǐ dìng] 1. to draw up 2. to draft 3. to formulate
	拟制	[nǐ zhì] to copy (a model)
	比拟	[bǐ nǐ] 1. compare 2. draw a parallel 3. match 4. analogy 5. metaphor 6. comparison
	草拟	[cǎo nǐ] 1. first draft 2. to draw up (a first version)
	拟古	[nǐ gǔ] 1. to emulate a classic 2. to work in the style of a classic (author)
§499	贡	[gòng] 1. tribute 2. gifts
	西贡	[xī gòng] Saigon
	自贡市	[zì gòng shì] Zigong prefecture level city in Sichuan
	自贡	[zì gòng] Zigong prefecture level city in Sichuan
	呈贡	[chéng gòng] (N) Chenggong (place in Yunnan)
	贡品	[gòng pǐn] tribute
	贡山	[gòng shān] Gongshan Derung and Nu autonomous county in Nujiang Lisu autonomous prefecture [Nu4 jiang1 Li4 su4 zu2 zhi4 zhou1] in northwest Yunnan
§500	寄	[jì] 1. to live (in a house) 2. to lodge 3. to mail 4. to send 5. to entrust 6. to depend
	寄顿	[jì dùn] 1. to place in safe keeping 2. to leave sth with sb
	寄托	[jì tuō] 1. to have sb look after sb 2. to entrust the care of sb 3. to place (hope etc) on
	寄主	[jì zhǔ] host (of a parasite)
	寄生	[jì shēng] 1. parasite 2. parasitism 3. parasitic
§501	耗	[hào] 1. mouse 2. new 3. to waste 4. to spend 5. to consume 6. to squander
	耗损	[hào sǔn] to waste

	损耗	[sǔn hào] wear and tear
	损耗品	[sǔn hào pǐn] capable of being consumed; that may be destroyed, dissipated, wasted, or spent
	内耗	[nèi hào] 1. internal friction 2. internal dissipation of energy (in mechanics) 3. fig. waste or discord within an organization
	折耗	[shé hào] 1. loss of goods 2. damage to goods 3. shrinkage
§502	菌	I [j] 1. germ 2. bacteria II [jùn] 1. bacteria 2. mold 3. mushroom
	蓝菌	[lán j] Cyanobacteria (blue-green algae)
	蓝菌门	[lán j mén] Cyanobacteria (phylum of blue-green algae)
	菌托	[j tuō] volva (bag containing spores on stem of fungi)
	菌苗	[j miáo] a vaccine
§503	赋	[fù] 1. poetic essay 2. taxation 3. bestow on 4. endow with
	贡赋	[gòng fù] tribute
	天赋	[tiān fù] 1. gift 2. innate skill
	田赋	[tián fù] land tax
§504	秩	[zhì] 1. order 2. orderliness
§505	捷	[jié] 1. victory 2. triumph 3. quick 4. nimble 5. prompt 6. abbr. for Czech (Republic)
	捷克	[jié kè] 1. Czech 2. Czech Republic (from 1992) 3. Czeckia
	直捷	[zhí jié] straightforward
§506	盐	[yán] salt
	咸盐	[xián yán] 1. (colloq.) salt 2. table salt
	盐城	[yán chéng] Yancheng prefecture level city in Jiangsu
	盐城市	[yán chéng shì] Yancheng prefecture level city in Jiangsu
	盐亭	[yán tíng] (N) Yanting (place in Sichuan)
	盐田	I [yán tián] Yantian district of Shenzhen City , Guangdong II [yán tiányán tián] saltpan
	盐山	[yán shān] (N) Yanshan (place in Hebei)
§507	柯	[kē] 1. surname Ke 2. handle of ax 3. stem
	柯西	[kē xī] Augustin-Louis Cauchy (1789-1857), French mathematician
	古柯	[gǔ kē] (bot.) coca (source of cocaine)
§508	棉	[mián] cotton
	木棉	[mù mián] cotton
	高棉	[gāo mián] 1. Cambodia 2. Kampuchea 3. Khmer
	棉田	[mián tián] cotton field
§510	哈	I [hā] 1. laughter 2. yawn 3. abbr. for Kazakhstan II [hǎ] 1. a Pekinese 2. a pug
	哈哈	[hā hā] onomat. laughing sound
	哈哈大笑	[hā hā dà xiào] 1. to laugh heartily 2. to burst into loud laughter
	哈欠	[hā qiàn] yawn
	哈利	[hā lì] Harry
	哈雷彗星	[hā léi huì xīng] Halley's comet
	哈吉	[hǎ jí] hadji (one who has made the pilgrimage to Mecca)
§511	拾	[shí] 1. to pick up 2. ten (banker's anti-fraud numeral)
§512	答	I [dā] 1. to answer 2. agree II [dá] 1. reply 2. answer 3. return 4. respond 5. echo
	答白	[dá bái] to answer
	答问	[dá wèn] answer
	问答	[wèn dá] question and answer
	回答	[huí dá] 1. to reply 2. to answer 3. the answer
	答拜	[dá bài] to return a visit
§513	搭	[dā] 1. to put up 2. to build (scaffolding) 3. to hang (clothes on a pole) 4. to connect 5. to join 6. to arrange in pairs 7. to match 8. to add 9. to throw in (resources) 10. to take (boat, train)
	搭背	[dā bèi] harness pad (on draught animal)
	搭桌	[dā zhuō] charity performance (theater in former times)
	搭坐	[dā zuò] 1. to travel by 2. to ride on

§514	白搭	[bái dā] 1. no use 2. no good
	搭白	[dā bái] to answer
	搭理	[dā lǐ] 1. to respond 2. to acknowledge 3. to heed
	搭咕	[dā gū] 1. to connect 2. to discuss
	抽搭	[chōu dā] 1. to sob 2. to cry
	塔	[tǎ] 1. pagoda 2. tower 3. minaret
	塔塔儿人	[tǎ tǎ r rén] Tartar (person)
	塔塔儿	[tǎ tǎ r] Tartar (person)
	墓塔	[mù tǎ] funerary pagoda
	贝塔	[bèi tǎ] beta (Greek letter)
	舍利塔	[shè lì tǎ] 1. stupa 2. tower venerating the ashes of the Buddha
	塔林	[tǎ lín] Tallinn, capital of Estonia
	木塔	[mù tǎ] 1. wooden pagoda 2. wooden tower, turret, minaret etc
	塔里木	[tǎ lǐ mù] the Tarim Basin in southern Xinjiang
§515	塔城	[tǎ chéng] (N) Tacheng (city in Xinjiang)
	塔吉克人	[tǎ jí kè rén] Tajik (person)
	塔吉克	[tǎ jí kè] 1. Tajik (nationality) 2. Tajikistan, former Soviet republic adjoining Xinjiang and Afghanistan
	西塔	[xī tǎ] theta (Greek letter)
	高塔	[gāo tǎ] tower
	宝塔	[bǎo tǎ] pagoda
	塔扎	[tǎ zā] Taza (a city in northern Morocco)
	塔吊	[tǎ diào] tower crane
	吊塔	[diào tǎ] a tower crane
	古塔	[gǔ tǎ] Guta district of Jinzhou city , Liaoning
	拿	[ná] 1. to hold 2. to seize 3. to catch 4. to apprehend 5. to take
	吞拿鱼	[tūn ná yú] tuna (loan word)
	吞拿	[tūn ná] tuna (loan word)
	拿走	[ná zǒu] to take away
§516	捉拿	[zhuō ná] 1. to arrest 2. to catch a criminal
	拿手	[ná shǒu] 1. expert in 2. good at
	拿出手	[ná chū shǒu] 1. not presentable 2. not fit to be seen in company
	盒	[hé] 1. small box 2. case
	盒带	[hé dài] 1. cassette tape 2. abbr. for
	提盒	[tí hé] 1. box with tiered compartments and a handle 2. lunch box
	命	[mìng] 1. life 2. fate 3. order
	丧命	[sàng mìng] to lose one's life
	命题	[mìng tí] 1. a proposition 2. to assign an essay topic
	直言命题	[zhí yán mìng tí] categorical proposition (logic)
	卖命	[mài mìng] 1. to throw one's life in for 2. to haplessly give one's life for 3. to sacrifice oneself torturously working for another or for a group 4. to pour in one's utmost effort 5. to shed one's last ounce of strength for
	天命	[tiān mìng] 1. "Mandate of Heaven" 2. destiny 3. fate 4. one's life span
	听天由命	[tīng tiān yóu mìng] 1. to submit to the will of heaven 2. to resign oneself to fate 3. to trust to luck
	大革命	[dà gé mìng] great revolution
§517	舍命	[shě mìng] to risk one's life
	从命	[cóng mìng] 1. to obey an order 2. to comply 3. to do sb's bidding 4. to do as requested
	人命	[rén mìng] human life
	出人命	[chū rén mìng] 1. fatal 2. resulting in sb's death
	玩儿命	[wán er mìng] 1. to gamble with your life 2. to take reckless risks
	亡命	[wáng mìng] 1. to flee 2. to go into exile (from prison)

§519	害命	[hài mìng] 1. to kill sb 2. to murder
	自命	[zì mìng] to consider oneself to be (sth positive)
	生命	[shēng mìng] 1. life 2. living 3. biological
	听命	[tīng mìng] 1. to obey an order 2. to take orders 3. to accept a state of affairs
	革命	[gé mìng] (political) revolution
	苦命	[kǔ mìng] 1. hard lot 2. bitter fate
	非命	[fēi mìng] 1. violent death 2. killed in a disaster
	块	[kuài] 1. lump (of earth) 2. chunk 3. piece 4. classifier for pieces of cloth, cake, soap etc 5. colloquial word for yuan (or other unit of currency such as Hong Kong or US dollar etc), usually as
	块菌	[kuài jūn] truffle (edible root fungus)
	种块	[zhǒng kuài] seed tuber
	模块	[mó kuài] 1. module (in software) 2. functional unit 3. component part
	模块式	[mó kuài shì] modular
	木块	[mù kuài] block
	块头	[kuài tóu] 1. size 2. body size
§521	大块头	[dà kuài tóu] 1. heavy man 2. fat man 3. lunkhead 4. lum-mox 5. lug
	块规	[kuài guī] a gauge block (block for accurate measurement)
	一块儿	I [yī kuài er] 1. together 2. in the same place II [yī kuài eryī kuài r] 1. erhua variant of , together 2. in the same place 3. in company
	血块	[xuè kuài] blood clot
	地块	[dì kuài] tectonic plate
	一块面	[yī kuài miàn] loaf
	一块	[yī kuài] 1. one block 2. one piece 3. one (unit of money) 4. together 5. in the same place 6. in company
	缶	[fǒu] pottery
§522	欠缺	[quē] 1. deficiency 2. lack 3. scarce 4. vacant post 5. to run short of
	欠缺	[qiàn quē] 1. lapse 2. deficiency
	缺失	[quē shī] 1. deficiency 2. shortcoming 3. hiatus
	奇缺	[qí quē] 1. very short of (food, clean water etc) 2. extreme shortage 3. deficit
	缺血	[quē xuè] lack of blood
	缺口	[quē kǒu] 1. nick 2. jag 3. gap 4. shortfall
	出缺	[chū quē] 1. to fall vacant 2. a job opening at a high level
§524	江	[jiāng] 1. river 2. surname Jiang
	宋江	[sòng jiāng] Song Jiang, a principal hero of the novel Water Margin
	珠江	[zhū jiāng] Pearl River (Guangdong)
	丽江古城	[lì jiāng gǔ chéng] Lijiang old town (in Yunnan)
	武江	[wú jiāng] Wujiang district of Shaoguan City , Guangdong
	吴江	[wú jiāng] (N) Wujiang (city in Jiangsu)
	合江	[hé jiāng] (N) Hejiang (place in Sichuan)
	内江	[nèi jiāng] Neijiang prefecture level city in Sichuan
	内江市	[nèi jiāng shì] Neijiang prefecture level city in Sichuan
	从江	[cóng jiāng] Congjiang county in Qiandongnan Miao and Dong autonomous prefecture [Qian2 dong1 nan2 zhou1], Guizhou
	西江	[xī jiāng] Xijiang River
	江西	[jiāng xī] Jiangxi province (Kiangsi) in southeast China, abbr. , capital Nanchang
	临江市	[lín jiāng shì] Linjiang county level city in Baishan , Jilin
	江门市	[jiāng mén shì] Jiangmen prefecture level city in Guangdong
§524	丽江市	[lì jiāng shì] Lijiang prefecture level city in northwest Yunnan
	同江市	[tóng jiāng shì] Tongjiang county level city in Kiamusze or Jiamusi city [Jia1 mu4 si1], Heilongjiang
	江宁	[jiāng níng] Jiangning district of Nanjing City in Jiangsu
	宁江	[níng jiāng] Ningjiang district of Songyuan city , Jilin

临江	[lín jiāng] Linjiang county level city in Baishan , Jilin
江门	[jiāng mén] Jiangmen prefecture level city in Guangdong
丽江	[lì jiāng] Lijiang prefecture level city in northwest Yunnan
印江	[yìn jiāng] Yinjiang Tujia and Hmong autonomous county in Tongren prefecture [Tong2 ren2 dì4 qū1], Guizhou
江北	[jiāng běi] 1. (N) Jiangbei (place in Sichuan) 2. Changqing's main airport
北江	[běi jiāng] Beijiang River
同江	[tóng jiāng] Tongjiang county level city in Kiamusze or Jiamusi city [Jia1 mu4 si1], Heilongjiang
韩江	[hán jiāng] the Han river in Guangdong
曲江	[qǔ jiāng] Qujiang district of Shaoguan City , Guangdong
江面	[jiāng miàn] the surface of the river
昌江	[chāng jiāng] Changjiang district of Jingdezhen city , Jiangxi
中江	[zhōng jiāng] (N) Zhongjiang (place in Sichuan)
江口	[jiāng kǒu] Jiangkou county in Tongren prefecture [Tong2 ren2 dì4 qū1], Guizhou
江山	I [jiāng shān] (N) Jiangshan (city in Zhejiang) II [jiāng shānjiāng shān] 1. rivers and mountains 2. landscape 3. country
汗	[hàn] 1. perspiration 2. sweat 3. Khan (Persian or Mongol king or emperor) 4. Khan (name)
汗珠	[hàn zhū] beads of sweat
汗毛	[hàn máo] 1. hair 2. soft hair 3. down
汗国	[hàn guó] khanate (Mongol state)
血汗	[xuè hàn] 1. blood and sweat 2. sweat and toil
可汗	[kè hàn] 1. Khan 2. Qaghan
出汗	[chū hàn] 1. to perspire 2. to sweat
汪	[wāng] 1. expanse of water 2. ooze 3. surname Wang
油	[yóu] 1. oil 2. sly
油油	[yóu yóu] oily
油汪汪	[yóu wāng wāng] dripping with oil
江油	[jiāng yóu] (N) Jiangyou (city in Sichuan)
缺油	[quē yóu] oil shortage
油耗	[yóu hào] fuel consumption
耗油量	[hào yóu liàng] fuel consumption
油箱	[yóu xiāng] oil tank
柴油	[chái yóu] diesel fuel
香油	[xiāng yóu] 1. sesame oil 2. perfumed oil
柏油	[bǎi yóu] 1. asphalt 2. tar 3. pitch
牛油果	[niú yóu guǒ] avocado (Persea americana)
抹油	[mǒ yóu] to anoint
重油	[zhòng yóu] heavy oil
油门	[yóu mén] 1. accelerator (pedal) 2. gas pedal 3. throttle
牛油	[niú yóu] butter
油画	[yóu huà] oil painting
指甲油	[zhǐ jiǎ yóu] nail polish
节油	[jié yóu] 1. saving gasoline 2. fuel economy
甘油	[gān yóu] 1. glycerine 2. glycerol
鞋油	[xié yóu] shoe polish
油鞋	[yóu xié] 1. waterproof shoes 2. oiled shoes (for wet weather)
油田	[yóu tián] oil field
中油	[zhòng yóu] CNPC, China National Petroleum Corporation (abbr.)
洁	[jié] clean
洁操	[jié cāo] 1. unimpeachable conduct 2. noble behavior 3. spotless personal integrity
高洁	[gāo jié] 1. noble and clean-living 2. lofty and unsullied

简洁	[jiǎn jié] 1. concise 2. succinct 3. pithy
洁白	[jié bái] 1. spotlessly white 2. pure white
河	[hé] river
江河	[jiāng hé] 1. the Changjiang (Yangtze) and Huanghe (Yellow river) 2. great rivers
江河日下	[jiāng hé rì xià] 1. rivers pour away by the day (saw); going from bad to worse 2. deteriorating day by day
塔河	[tǎ hé] Tahe county in Daxing'anling prefecture , Heilongjiang
塔里木河	[tǎ lì mù hé] Tarim river of Xinjiang
顿河	[dùn hé] Don River
和田河	[hé tián hé] Hotan river in Xinjiang
天河	[tiān hé] the Milky Way
大河	[dà hé] great river
河内	[hé nèi] Hanoi, capital of Vietnam
内卡河	[nèi kǎ hé] Neckar river in Germany
两河	[liǎng hé] 1. two rivers 2. Mesopotamia
人工河	[rén gōng hé] 1. canal 2. man-made waterway
先河	[xiān hé] 1. priority 2. sth advocated first 3. refers to ancient tradition: Worship the river first, then the sea.
河西	[hé xī] 1. land west of the Yellow river 2. Shaanxi, Qinghai and Gansu provinces
宁河	[níng hé] (N) Ninghe (place in Tianjin)
临河	[lín hé] (N) Linhe (city in Inner Mongolia)
白河	[bái hé] (N) Baihe (place in Shaanxi)
河间	[hé jiān] (N) Hejian (city in Hebei)
河北	[hé běi] Hebei province (Hopeh) in north China surrounding Beijing, abbr. , capital Shijiazhuang
河曲	[hé qū] (N) Hequ (place in Shanxi)
三里河	[sān lǐ hé] Sanlihe (Beijing street name)
河口	[hé kǒu] 1. estuary 2. the mouth of a river
山河	[shān hé] 1. mountains and rivers 2. the whole country
五河	[wǔ hé] 1. (N) Wuhe (place in Anhui) 2. Punjab, province of Pakistan
泪	[lèi] tears
哭天抹泪	[kū tiān mǒ lèi] 1. to wail and whine 2. piteous weeping
泪珠	[lèi zhū] a teardrop
血泪	[xuè lèi] 1. tears of blood (symbol of extreme suffering) 2. blood and tears
泄	[xiè] 1. to leak (of water or gas) 2. to drip 3. to drain 4. to discharge 5. to leak out 6. to divulge (secrets) 7. to give vent (to anger, spite etc) 8. to disperse 9. to reduce
宣泄	[xuān xiè] 1. to drain (by leading off water) 2. to unburden oneself 3. to divulge 4. to leak a secret
早泄	[zǎo xiè] premature ejaculation
排泄	I [pái xiè] 1. to excrete 2. evacuation (of bowels) 3. drainage (of factory waste etc) II [pái xièpái xiè] to drain (liquid)
汇	I [huì] 1. remit 2. to converge (of rivers) 3. to exchange II [huì] 1. class 2. collection
汇寄	[huì jì] remit
汇入	[huì rù] 1. to flow into 2. to converge (of river)
汇划	[huì huà] remittance
汇映	[huì yìng] 1. joint screening 2. consecutive screening of collection of movies
汇合	[huì hé] 1. confluence 2. to converge 3. to join 4. to fuse 5. fusion
批汇	[pī huì] to approve use of foreign currency
电汇	[diàn huì] telegraphic transfer
汇回	[huì huí] to remit home
汇出	[huì chū] 1. to remit (money) 2. to repatriate (funds) 3. to export data (e.g. from a database)
汇丰	[huì fēng] Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation (HSBC)

§533	洞 [dòng] 1. cave 2. hole 3. zero (unambiguous spoken form when spelling out numbers)
	洞头 [dòng tóu] (N) Dongtou (place in Zhejiang)
	洞天 [dòng tiān] 1. paradise 2. heavenly or beautiful place 3. fairyland
	大地洞 [dà dì dòng] cavern
	洞见 [dòng jiàn] 1. insight 2. to see clearly
	地洞 [dì dòng] 1. a dug-out 2. a burrow
	洞口 [dòng kǒu] (N) Dongkou (place in Hunan)
	山洞 [shān dòng] 1. cavern 2. cave
§534	活 [huó] 1. to live 2. alive 3. living 4. work 5. workmanship
	活活 [huó huó] while still alive
	活命 [huó mìng] 1. life 2. to survive 3. to save a life 4. to scrape a living
	寄生生活 [jì shēng shēng huó] 1. parasitism 2. parasitic life-style
	活鱼 [huó yú] 1. fresh fish 2. living fish
	品味生活 [pǐn wèi shēng huó] to appreciate life
	全活 [quán huó] 1. to save life 2. to rescue 3. the whole business with all its processes
	活人 [huó rén] living person
	活儿 [huó er] 1. work (colloq.) 2. (lots of) things to do
	重活儿 [zhòng huó er] erhua variant of , heavy job
	苦活儿 [kǔ huó er] 1. erhua variant of , bitter work 2. sweated labor
	干活儿 [gàn huó er] 1. to work 2. manual labor
	搞活 [gǎo huó] 1. to enliven 2. to invigorate 3. to revitalize
	活宝 [huó bǎo] 1. buffoon 2. clown 3. ridiculous person
	重活 [zhòng huó] heavy job
	活门 [huó mén] valve
	生活 [shēng huó] 1. life 2. activity 3. to live
	活生生 [huó shēng shēng] 1. real (people) 2. living (artist) 3. while still alive (e.g. skinned alive)
	活下 [huó xià] to survive
	苦活 [kǔ huó] 1. bitter work 2. sweated labor
	活埋 [huó mái] to bury alive
	干活 [gàn huó] 1. to work 2. to be employed 3. manual labor
§535	阔 [kuò] 1. rich 2. wide 3. broad
	宽阔 [kuān kuò] 1. expansive 2. wide 3. width 4. thickness
	阔叶 [kuò yè] broad-leaved (tree)
§536	温 [wēn] 1. warm 2. lukewarm 3. temperature 4. to warm up 5. mild 6. soft 7. tender 8. to review 9. to revise 10. epidemic 11. sur-name Wen
	温江 [wēn jiāng] (N) Wenjiang (place in Sichuan)
	温和 [wēn hé] moderate (policy etc)
	朱温 [zhū wēn] 1. Zhu Wen (852-912), military governor at the end of Tang, founder of Later Liang of the Five Dynasties (907-923)
	2. also called
	温带 [wēn dài] temperate zone
	北温带 [běi wēn dài] the north temperate zone
	高温 [gāo wēn] high temperature
	耐高温 [nài gāo wēn] heat-resistant
	等温 [děng wēn] 1. constant temperature 2. equal temperature
	重温 [chóng wēn] 1. to learn sth over again 2. to review 3. to brush up
	温血 [wēn xuè] warm blooded (animal)
	温习 [wēn xí] 1. to review 2. to revise
	土温 [tǔ wēn] temperature of the soil
§537	浩 [hào] 1. grand 2. vast (water)
	浩浩 [hào hào] 1. vast 2. expansive (universe) 3. torrential (floods)

	浩阔 [hào kuò] vast
	浩大 [hào dà] 1. vast 2. great 3. large amount
	浩特 [hào tè] 1. nomadic camp 2. town or village (Mongolian: khot)
§538	茫 [máng] 1. vague 2. vast
	茫茫 [máng máng] 1. boundless 2. vast and obscure
	白茫茫 [bái máng máng] (of mist, snow, floodwater etc) a vast expanse of whiteness
	浩茫 [hào máng] 1. boundless 2. unlimited
§539	注 I [zhù] 1. to inject 2. to pour into 3. to concentrate 4. to pay attention 5. to note 6. to comment on 7. to record 8. to register 9. to annotate II [zhù] annotate
	汇注 [huì zhù] 1. to converge 2. to flow into
	注入 [zhù rù] 1. pour in 2. empty into
	贯注 [guàn zhù] to concentrate
	注定 [zhù dìng] 1. be doomed 2. be destined (to failure etc)
	注重 [zhù zhòng] 1. pay attention to 2. emphasize
	下注 [xià zhù] 1. to pour 2. to pour down (of rain) 3. to lay a bet
	批注 [pī zhù] 1. to annotate 2. to add marginal comments on 3. criticism 4. marginalia
	注册 [zhù cè] to register
	注目 [zhù mù] 1. attention 2. to stare at 3. to fix attention on sth
§540	洗 [xǐ] 1. to wash 2. to bathe
	耐洗 [nài xǐ] wash-resistant
	血洗 [xuè xǐ] 1. blood purge 2. massacre
	洗手间 [xǐ shǒu jiān] 1. toilet 2. lavatory 3. washroom
	洗面 [xǐ miàn] facial cleansing
	干洗 [gǎn xǐ] 1. to dry clean 2. dry cleaning
§541	满 [mǎn] 1. full 2. filled 3. packed 4. fully 5. completely 6. quite 7. to reach the limit 8. to satisfy 9. satisfied 10. contented 11. to fill 12. abbr. for Manchurian
	满满 [mǎn mǎn] 1. full 2. closely packed
	满头大汗 [mǎn tóu dà hàn] 1. brow beaded with sweat 2. perspiring freely
	圆满 [yuán mǎn] satisfactory
	满员 [mǎn yuán] 1. full complement 2. at full strength 3. no vacancies
	满贯 [mǎn guàn] 1. to win every trick in a card game 2. grand slam 3. fig. total success
	大满贯 [dà mǎn guàn] grand slam
	满足 [mǎn zú] 1. to satisfy 2. to meet (the needs of)
	满城 [mǎn chéng] (N) Mancheng (place in Hebei)
	满天 [mǎn tiān] whole sky
	满人 [mǎn rén] a Manchu
	自满 [zì mǎn] 1. complacent 2. self-satisfied
	满门 [mǎn mén] the whole family
	满面 [mǎn miàn] 1. across one's whole face 2. (smiling) from ear to ear
	满目 [mǎn mù] fills the eyes (of a beautiful view, scene of desolation etc)
	里士满 I [lǐ shì mǎn] Richmond II [lǐ shì mǎnlǐ shì mǎn] Richmond (name)
	满口 [mǎn kǒu] 1. a mouthful 2. (of speech) pure: perfect accent 3. substance of speech all of a kind (e.g. all lies) 4. unreservedly (accept, agree, promise etc)
	满手 [mǎn shǒu] handful
	丰满 I [fēng mǎn] Fengman district of Jilin city , Jilin province II [fēng mǎnfēng mǎn] 1. ample 2. well developed 3. fully rounded
§542	潜 [qián] 1. hidden 2. secret 3. latent 4. to hide 5. to conceal 6. to submerge 7. to dive
	潜江 [qián jiāng] Qianjiang sub-prefecture level city in Hubei
	潜江市 [qián jiāng shì] Qianjiang sub-prefecture level city in Hubei
	潜入 [qián rù] 1. to submerge 2. to infiltrate 3. to steal into

	潜山	[qián shān] (N) Qianshan (place in Anhui)
§543	漠	[mò] 1. desert 2. unconcerned
	漠河	[mò hé] Mohe county in Daxing'anling prefecture, Heilongjiang
§544	润	[rùn] 1. smooth 2. moist
	圆润	[yuán rùn] 1. mellow and full 2. suave 3. smooth and round 4. rich (in voice)
	利润	[lì rùn] profits
	润笔	[rùn bǐ] remuneration for literary or artistic work
	丰润	[fēng rùn] (N) Fengrun (place in Hebei)
§545	水	[shuǐ] 1. water 2. river 3. surname Shui
	潜水	[qián shuǐ] dive
	潜水员	[qián shuǐ yuán] frogman
	水温	[shuǐ wēn] water temperature
	汇水	[huì shuǐ] remittance fee
	泪水	[lèi shuǐ] 1. teardrop 2. tears
	汗水	[hàn shuǐ] 1. sweat 2. perspiration
	江水	[jiāng shuǐ] river water
	缺水	[quē shuǐ] water shortage
	生理盐水	[shēng lǐ yán shuǐ] saline (medicine)
	拖人下水	[tuō rén xià shuǐ] 1. lit. to pull sb into the water 2. fig. to involve sb in a messy business 3. to get sb into trouble
	拖下水	[tuō xià shuǐ] 1. lit. to pull sb into the water 2. to involve sb in a messy business 3. to get sb into trouble
	水箱	[shuǐ xiāng] water tank
	背水一战	[bèi shuǐ yī zhàn] lit. fight with one's back to the river (saw); fig. to fight to win or die
	万水千山	[wàn shuǐ qiān shān] 1. ten thousand crags and torrents (saw); the trials and tribulations of a long journey 2. a long and difficult road
	水质	[shuǐ zhì] water quality
	贴水	[tiē shuǐ] 1. agio (charge for changing currency) 2. premium
	走水	[zǒu shuǐ] 1. to leak (of water) 2. running water
	水利	[shuǐ lì] 1. water conservancy 2. irrigation works
	水利工程	[shuǐ lì gōng chéng] hydraulic engineering
	香水	[xiāng shuǐ] 1. perfume 2. cologne
	水柱	[shuǐ zhù] column of water
	水相	[shuǐ xiāng] aqueous solution
	水果	[shuǐ guǒ] fruit
	咸水	[xián shuǐ] salt water
	水城	[shuǐ chéng] Shuicheng county in Liupanshui [Liu4 pan2 shui3], Guizhou
	水域	[shuǐ yù] (territorial) waters
	武水	[wǔ shuǐ] 1. the Wu river in Hunan and Guangdong 2. formerly Shuang river
	天水	[tiān shuǐ] Tianshui prefecture level city in Gansu
	天水市	[tiān shuǐ shì] Tianshui prefecture level city in Gansu
	大水	[dà shuǐ] flood
	水合	[shuǐ hé] hydration reaction
	合水	[hé shuǐ] (N) Heshui (place in Gansu)
	丽水市	[lí shuǐ shì] Lishui prefecture level city in Zhejiang
	响水	[xiǎng shuǐ] (N) Xiangshui (place in Jiangsu)
	水晶宫	[shuǐ jīng gōng] The Crystal Palace
	水富	[shuǐ fù] (N) Shuifu (place in Yunnan)
	水害	[shuǐ hài] flood damage
	重水	[zhòng shuǐ] heavy water (with deuterium or heavy hydrogen isotope)
	水玉	[shuǐ yù] 1. crystal 2. old word for

	耐水	[nài shuǐ] waterproof
	血水	[xuè shuǐ] 1. thin blood 2. watery blood
	白水	[bái shuǐ] (N) Baishui (place in Shaanxi)
	白水晶	[bái shuǐ jīng] rock crystal (mineral)
	水星	[shuǐ xīng] Mercury (planet)
	生水	[shēng shuǐ] unboiled water
	水牛	[shuǐ niú] water buffalo
	水下	[shuǐ xià] 1. under the water 2. submarine
	下水	I [xià shuǐ] 1. downstream 2. to put into water 3. to launch (a ship) 4. fig. to fall into bad ways 5. to lead astray 6. to go to pot II [xià shuǐxià shuǐ] 1. offal 2. viscera 3. tripe
	地下水	[dì xià shuǐ] groundwater
	水上	[shuǐ shàng] 1. on water 2. aquatic
	上水	[shàng shuǐ] Sheung Shui (area in Hong Kong)
	丽水	[lí shuǐ] Lishui prefecture level city in Zhejiang
	山水画	[shān shuǐ huà] landscape painting
	地面水	[dì miàn shuǐ] surface water
	水电	[shuǐ diàn] hydroelectric power
	习水	[xí shuǐ] Xishui county in Zun'yi [Zun1 yi4], Guizhou
	节水	[jié shuǐ] to save water
	曲水	[qū shuǐ] (N) Qushui (place in Tibet)
	苦水	[kǔ shuǐ] 1. bitter water (e.g. mineral water containing sulfates) 2. suffering 3. digestive fluids rising from stomach to the mouth 4. fig. bitter complaint
	吐苦水	[tǔ kǔ shuǐ] 1. to have bitter digestive fluids rising to the mouth 2. fig. to complain bitterly 3. to pour out one's sufferings
	水草	[shuǐ cǎo] 1. water plants 2. habitat with water source and grass
	水雷	[shuǐ léi] naval mine
	雨水	[yǔ shuǐ] Yushui or Rain Water, 2nd of the 24 solar terms 19th February-5th March
	水面	[shuǐ miàn] water surface
	水量	[shuǐ liàng] 1. volume of water 2. quantity of flow
	排水量	[pái shuǐ liàng] discharge capacity
	水晶	[shuǐ jīng] crystal
	水田	[shuǐ tián] 1. paddy field 2. rice paddy
	吉水	[jí shuǐ] Jishui county in Ji'an, Jiangxi
	口水	[kǒu shuǐ] saliva
	排水	[pái shuǐ] drain
	水手	[shuǐ shǒu] 1. mariner 2. sailor 3. seaman
	出水	[chū shuǐ] 1. to appear out of the water 2. to break the surface
	山水	[shān shuǐ] landscape
	丰水	[fēng shuǐ] 1. abundant water 2. high water level
	王水	[wáng shuǐ] Aqua regia
	水土	[shuǐ tǔ] 1. water and soil 2. surface water 3. (by extension) natural environment 4. climate
§546	益	[yì] 1. benefit 2. profit 3. advantage 4. beneficial 5. to increase 6. to add 7. all the more 8. surname Y
	益趋	[yì qū] 1. increasingly 2. more and more
	损益	[sǔn yì] 1. profit and loss 2. increase and decrease
	利益	[lì yì] 1. benefit 2. (in sb's) interest
	日益	[rì yì] 1. day by day 2. more and more 3. increasingly 4. more and more with each passing day
§547	浅	I [jiǎn] sound of moving water II [qiǎn] shallow
	浅水	[qiǎn shuǐ] shallow water
	浅见	[qiǎn jiàn] 1. shallow opinion 2. humble opinion
	浅白	[qiǎn bái] 1. simple 2. easy to understand

§548	湘 [xiāng] 1. abbr. for Hunan province in south central China 2. abbr. for Xiangjiang river in Hunan province
	湘江 [xiāng jiāng] the Xiangjiang river in Hunan province
	临湘 [lín xiāng] (N) Linxiang (city in Hunan)
§549	录 [lù] 1. diary 2. record 3. to hit 4. to copy 5. surname Lu
	日知录 [rì zhī lù] Rizhilu or Record of daily study, by early Confucian philosopher Gu Yanwu
	笔录 [bǐ lù] 1. to put down in writing 2. to take down notes 3. transcript 4. record
	目录 [mù lù] 1. catalog 2. table of contents 3. directory (on computer hard drive) 4. list 5. contents
§550	测 [cè] 1. side 2. to lean 3. to survey 4. to measure 5. conjecture
	测知 [cè zhī] 1. to detect 2. to sense
	实测 [shí cè] 1. on-the-spot survey 2. real measurement
	测天 [cè tiān] to make astronomical observation
	测定 [cè dìng] to survey and evaluate
	监测 [jiān cè] to monitor
	目测 [mù cè] 1. to estimate by eye 2. to measure with the naked eye
	测量 [cè liáng] 1. survey 2. to gauge 3. to determine
§551	酒 [jiǔ] 1. wine (esp. rice wine) 2. liquor 3. spirits 4. alcoholic beverage
	水果酒 [shuǐ guǒ jiǔ] wine
	醉酒 [zuì jiǔ] drunk
	酒醉 [jiǔ zuì] to become drunk
	雪利酒 [xuě lì jiǔ] sherry
	酒刺 [jiǔ cì] 1. acne 2. spots
	果酒 [guǒ jiǔ] cider
	酒柜 [jiǔ guì] liquor cabinet
	酒味 [jiǔ wèi] 1. smell of alcohol 2. flavoring of rum or other liquor in food 3. aroma or nose (of wine)
	酒器 [jiǔ qì] 1. drinking vessel 2. wine cup
	酒醒 [jiǔ xǐng] to sober up
	罚酒 [fá jiǔ] to drink as the result of having lost a bet
	甜酒 [tián jiǔ] rum
	白酒 [bái jiǔ] 1. spirit usually distilled from sorghum or maize 2. white spirit
	酒曲 [jiǔ qū] brewer's yeast
	酒量 [jiǔ liàng] 1. capacity for liquor 2. how much one can drink
	品酒 [pǐn jiǔ] 1. to taste wine 2. to sip wine
	打酒 [dǎ jiǔ] to have a drink
§552	池 I[chí] surname Chi II[chí] 1. pond 2. reservoir
	酒池肉林 [jiǔ chí ròu lín] 1. lakes of wine and forests of meat (saw); debauchery 2. sumptuous entertainment
	水池 [shuǐ chí] 1. pond 2. pool
	喷水池 [pēn shuǐ chí] a fountain
	河池 [hé chí] Hechi prefecture level city in Guangxi
	盐池 [yán chí] 1. Yanchi county in Ningxia 2. a saltpan
	池盐 [chí yán] lake salt
	鱼池 [yú chí] fishpond
	贵池 [guì chí] (N) Guichi (city in Anhui)
	城池 [chéng chí] city
	扣式电池 [kòu shì diàn chí] 1. button cell 2. watch battery
	天池 [tiān chí] Lake Tianchi in Xinjiang
	电池 [diàn chí] battery
	岳池 [yuè chí] (N) Yuechi (place in Sichuan)
§553	混 I[hún] 1. confused 2. dirty 3. to mix 4. muddy 5. also written II[hùn] 1. to mix 2. to mingle 3. muddled 4. to drift along 5. to muddle along 6. to pass for 7. to get along with sb 8. thoughtless 9. reckless
	混混儿 [hùn hùn r] 1. ruffian 2. hoodlum

	混水摸鱼 [hún shuǐ mō yú] 1. to fish in troubled water (saw); to take advantage of a crisis for personal gain 2. also written
	混茫 [hùn máng] 1. dim 2. obscure
	混入 [hùn rù] 1. mix with 2. adulterate with
	混和 [hùn huò] 1. mixture 2. amalgam
	混战 [hùn zhàn] 1. civil war 2. muddled warfare 3. rough and tumble 4. battle royal 5. free fight
	混血 [hùn xuè] 1. to mix 2. to blend
	混血儿 [hùn xuè ér] multiracial
	搞混 [gǎo hùn] 1. to confuse 2. to muddle 3. to mix up
	混乱 [hùn luàn] 1. confusion 2. chaos
	混血 [hùn xuè] hybrid
§554	隶 [lì] 1. attached to 2. scribe
	隶书 [lì shū] Clerical script (Chinese writing style)
	直隶 [zhí lì] Ming and Qing dynasty province directly administered by Beijing, including Beijing, Tianjin, most of Hebei and Henan and part of Shandong
§555	泉 [quán] 1. fountain 2. spring
	酒泉 [jiǔ quán] Jiuquan prefecture level city in Gansu
	酒泉市 [jiǔ quán shì] Jiuquan prefecture level city in Gansu
	泉水 [quán shuǐ] spring water
	温泉 I[wēn quán] Arishang Nahiyisi or Wenquan county in Btrala Mongol autonomous prefecture , Xinjiang II[wēn quánwēn quán] 1. hot spring 2. spa 3. Japanese: onsen
	温泉城 [wēn quán chéng] hot springs
	万泉河 [wàn quán hé] Wanquan river through Qionghai, Hainan
	喷泉 [pēn quán] fountain
	玉泉营 [yù quán yíng] Yuquanying
	临泉 [lín quán] (N) Linquan (place in Anhui)
	甘泉 [gān quán] (N) Ganquan (place in Shaanxi)
	拜泉 [bài quán] Baiquan county in Qiqihar [Qiz qiz ha1 er3], Heilongjiang
§556	津 [jīn] 1. saliva 2. sweat 3. a ferry crossing 4. a ford (river crossing) 5. abbr. for Tianjin
	津津 [jīn jīn] 1. enthusiastic 2. with gusto
	津津 [xián jīn jīn] nice and salty (taste)
	咸津津 [xián jīn jīn r] erhua variant of , nice and salty (taste)
	甜津津 [tián jīn jīn] sweet and delicious
	河津 [hé jīn] (N) Hejin (city in Shanxi)
	江津 [jiāng jīn] Jiangjin, city in Chongqing municipality , Sichuan
	盐津 [yán jīn] (N) Yanjin (place in Yunnan)
	津贴 [jīn tiē] allowance
	利津 [lì jīn] (N) Lijin (place in Shandong)
	天津 [tiān jīn] Tianjin, a municipality in northeast China, abbr.
	天津市 [tiān jīn shì] Tianjin, a municipality in northeast China, abbr.
	津市 [jīn shì] (N) Jinshi (city in Hunan)
	宁津 [níng jīn] (N) Ningjin (place in Shandong)
	牛津 [niú jīn] Oxford (city in England)
§557	求 [qiú] 1. to seek 2. to look for 3. to request 4. to demand 5. to beseech
	求知 [qiú zhī] 1. anxious to learn 2. keen for knowledge
	央求 [yāng qiú] 1. to implore 2. to plead 3. to ask earnestly
	实事求是 [shí shì qiú shì] to seek truth from facts (saw); to be practical and realistic
	企求 [qǐ qiú] 1. to seek for 2. to hope to gain 3. desirous
	寻求 [xún qiú] 1. to seek 2. to look for
	需求 [xū qiú] 1. requirement 2. demand (econ.)

§558	球 [qiú] 1. ball 2. sphere
	水球 [shuǐ qiú] water polo
	水晶球 [shuǐ jīng qiú] crystal ball (in Western magic)
	棉球 [mián qiú] 1. cotton ball 2. swab 3. tampon
	球菌 [qiú jī] coccus (spherical bacteria pathogen)
	拟球 [nǐ qiú] (math.) pseudosphere, a surface in ordinary space of constant negative curvature
	球棍 [qiú gùn] 1. (sport) club 2. bat
	曲棍球 [qū gùn qiú] hockey
	圆球 [yuán qiú] 1. ball 2. sphere 3. globe
	球员 [qiú yuán] 1. sports club member 2. footballer, golfer etc
	击球员 [jī qiú yuán] 1. lit. striking sportsman 2. striker (baseball) 3. batsman (cricket)
	足球 [zú qiú] 1. football 2. soccer
	桌球 [zhuō qiú] table tennis
	天球 [tiān qiú] celestial sphere
	全球 [quán qiú] 1. entire 2. total 3. global 4. the (whole) world 5. worldwide
	罚球 [fā qiú] 1. penalty shot 2. penalty kick (in sports)
	高球 [gāo qiú] 1. high ball 2. lob (in tennis) 3. golf (abbr. of [gao1 er3 fu1 qiuz2])
	羽毛球 [yǔ máo qiú] 1. shuttlecock 2. badminton
	血球 [xuè qiú] 1. blood corpuscle 2. hemocyte
	白血球 [bái xuè qiú] 1. white blood cell 2. leucocyte
	球拍 [qiú pāi] racket
	门球 [mén qiú] 1. croquet 2. goal ball (served by the goal keeper)
	球门 [qiú mén] goalmouth (in soccer)
	星球 [xīng qiú] 1. celestial body (e.g. planet, satellite etc) 2. heavenly body
	掉球 [diào qiú] drop shot (in volleyball, tennis etc)
	地球 [dì qiú] 1. the Earth 2. planet
	吊球 [diào qiú] drop shot (in tennis or volleyball)
	球鞋 [qiú xié] athletic shoes
	雪球 [xuě qiú] snowball
	球面 [qiú miàn] sphere
	扣球 [kòu qiú] 1. to smash a ball 2. to spike
	打球 [dǎ qiú] to play (with a) ball
	排球 [pái qiú] volleyball
	手球 [shǒu qiú] team handball
	击球 [jī qiú] 1. to bat 2. to hit a ball (sport)
§559	范 I[fàn] surname Fan II[fàn] 1. pattern 2. model 3. example
	模范 [mó fàn] 1. model 2. fine example
	规范 [guī fàn] 1. norm 2. standard 3. specification 4. regulation 5. rule 6. within the rules 7. to fix rules 8. to regulate 9. to specify
	大范围 [dà fàn wéi] large-scale
	范围 [fàn wéi] 1. range 2. scope 3. limit 4. extent
§560	永 [yǒng] 1. forever 2. always 3. perpetual
	永定河 [yǒng dìng hé] the Yongding river to the West of Beijing
	江永 [jiāng yǒng] Jiangyong county in Yongzhou [Yong3 zhou1], Hunan
	永和 [yǒng hé] 1. Yonghe in Shanxi 2. Yungho city in Taiwan 3. reign name in Eastern Han
	永城 [yǒng chéng] (N) Yongcheng (place in Henan)
	永宁 [yǒng níng] (N) Yongning (place in Ningxia)
	永定 [yǒng dìng] Yongding county level city in Longyan, Fujian
	永定门 [yǒng dìng mén] Yongdingmen
	永年 [yǒng nián] (N) Yongnian (place in Hebei)

	永生 [yǒng shēng] eternal life
	永世 [yǒng shì] 1. eternal 2. forever
	永昌 [yǒng chāng] (N) Yongchang (place in Gansu)
	永吉 [yǒng jí] Yongji county in Jilin prefecture, Jilin province
	永丰 [yǒng fēng] Yongfeng county in Ji'an, Jiangxi
§561	渔 [yú] 1. fisherman 2. to fish
	渔夫 [yú fū] fisherman
§562	污 [wū] 1. dirty 2. filthy 3. foul 4. corrupt 5. to smear 6. to defile 7. dirt 8. filth
	污水 [wū shuǐ] sewage
	油污 [yóu wū] greasy and dirty
	污损 [wū sǔn] to contaminate
	血污 [xuè wū] bloodstain
§563	黎 [lí] 1. black 2. surname Li 3. abbr. for Lebanon
	黎城 [lí chéng] (N) Licheng (place in Shanxi)
	昌黎 [chāng lí] (N) Changli (place in Hebei)
§564	滑 I[gǔ] comical II[huá] 1. comical 2. cunning 3. slippery 4. smooth 5. surname Hua
	滑水 [huá shuǐ] 1. water skiing 2. to water-ski
	润滑 [rùn huá] 1. smooth 2. oily 3. sleek 4. to lubricate
	润滑油 [rùn huá yóu] lubricating oil
	油滑 [yóu huá] 1. oily 2. greasy 3. unctuous 4. slippery (character)
	圆滑 [yuán huá] 1. smooth and evasive 2. slick and sly
	滑雪术 [huá xuě shù] skiing
	下滑 [xià huá] 1. sliding 2. slide
	地滑 [dì huá] landslide
	滑雪 [huá xuě] 1. to ski 2. skiing
	滑出 [huá chū] to slip out
§565	沓 [tà] 1. again and again 2. many 3. surname Ta
	沓沓 [tuō tà] 1. dilatory 2. procrastinating 3. obstructive
	重沓 [chóng tà] 1. redundant 2. to pile up
§566	沃 [wò] 1. fertile 2. rich 3. to irrigate 4. to wash (of river)
	沃水 [wò shuǐ] Wo river in Shanxi
	沃特森 [wò tè sēn] Watson (name)
	曲沃 [qū wò] (N) Quwo (place in Shanxi)
	沃土 [wò tǔ] fertile land
§567	溃 [kuì] 1. be dispersed 2. break down
§568	剥 [bō] 1. peel 2. to skin
	剥夺 [bō duó] 1. to deprive 2. to expropriate 3. to strip (sb of his property)
	剥掉 [bō diào] pare
§570	冲 I[chōng] 1. to rinse 2. to collide 3. to water 4. to rush 5. to dash (against) 6. to wash out 7. to charge 8. highway 9. public road II[chòng] 1. strong 2. powerful 3. forceful 4. dynamic 5. to punch III[chōng] dash against IV[chòng] 1. of great force 2. towards
	冲冲 [chōng chōng] excitedly
	冲洗 [chōng xǐ] 1. to rinse 2. to wash
	冲走 [chōng zǒu] to flush away
	冲刺 [chōng cì] 1. to sprint 2. to spurt 3. to dash 4. big effort
	林冲 [lín chōng] Lin Chong, one of the Heroes of the Marsh in Water Margin
	冲向 [chōng xiàng] to charge into
	冲掉 [chōng diào] 1. to wash out 2. to leach
	冲口而出 [chōng kǒu ér chū] to blurt out without thinking (saw)
	冲打 [chōng dǎ] 1. attack 2. charge

	冲击 [chōng jī] 1. an attack 2. under attack 3. a shock
§571	决 [jué] 1. breach (a dike) 2. to decide 3. to determine
	冲决 I [chōng jué] to burst (e.g. a dam) II [chōng juéchōng jué] to burst (e.g. a dam)
	溃决 [kuì jué] (of a dam) to collapse
	决策 [jué cè] 1. strategic decision 2. decision-making 3. policy decision 4. to determine policy
	先决问题 [xiān jué wèn tí] 1. preliminary question 2. priority problem 3. issues requiring more immediate attention
	果决 [guǒ jué] 1. firm 2. unwavering
	未决定 [wèi jué dìng] pending
	决战 [jué zhàn] decisive battle
	先决 [xiān jué] 1. prerequisite 2. precondition
	决定 [jué dìng] 1. to decide (to do something) 2. to determine 3. to resolve
	决斗 [jué dòu] duel
	可决 [kě jué] 1. to adopt 2. to pass 3. to vote approval (of a law etc)
§572	决口 [jué kǒu] 1. be breached 2. burst
	况 [kuàng] 1. moreover 2. situation
	盛况 [shèng kuàng] grand occasion
	战况 [zhàn kuàng] war situation
	实况 [shí kuàng] 1. live (e.g. broadcast or recording) 2. what is actually happening 3. scene 4. the real situation
	现况 [xiàn kuàng] the current situation
	自况 [zì kuàng] 1. to compare oneself 2. to view oneself as
	苦况 [kǔ kuàng] 1. wretched state 2. miserable plight
	况且 [kuàng qiě] 1. moreover 2. besides 3. in addition
§573	减 [jiǎn] 1. to lower 2. to decrease 3. to reduce 4. to subtract 5. to diminish
	减免 [jiǎn miǎn] 1. to lower tax 2. to reduce duties
	减损 [jiǎn sǔn] 1. to impair 2. to degrade 3. to decrease 4. to reduce 5. to weaken 6. to detract from 7. impairment (e.g. of financial assets)
	减掉 [jiǎn diào] subtract
	减弱 [jiǎn ruò] 1. to weaken 2. to fall off
	减排 [jiǎn pái] to reduce emissions
§574	次 [cì] 1. next in sequence 2. second 3. the second (day, time etc) 4. secondary 5. vice- 6. sub- 7. infra- 8. inferior quality 9. substandard 10. order 11. sequence 12. hypo- (chem., meaning extra oxygen atom) 13. classifier for enumerated events: time
	二次革命 [èr cì gé mìng] 1. second revolution 2. campaign from 1913 of the provisional revolutionary government (under Sun Yat-sen and the Guomindang) against Yuan Shikai and the Northern Warlords
	次生林 [cì shēng lín] secondary growth of forest
	二次大战 [èr cì dà zhàn] World War Two
	两次 [liǎng cì] twice
	下一个 [cì yī gè] next one (in order)
	人次 [rén cì] 1. person-times 2. visits 3. classifier for number of people participating
	四次 [sì cì] 1. fourth 2. four times 3. quartic
	高次 [gāo cì] higher degree (e.g. equation in math.)
	次等 [cì děng] 1. second class 2. second rate
	此次 [cì cǐ] this time
	次生 [cì shēng] 1. derivative 2. secondary 3. sub-
	下次 [xià cì] next time
	下一次 [xià yī cì] next
	上次 [shàng cì] last time
	再次 [zài cì] 1. one more time 2. again 3. one more 4. once again
	再一次 [zài yī cì] again
	二次曲面 [èr cì qū miàn] (geom.) quadric surface

	二次曲 [èr cì qū] 1. quadratic curve 2. conic section (geometry)
	次日 [cì rì] 1. next day 2. the morrow
	次品 [cì pǐn] 1. substandard products 2. defective 3. seconds
	三次 [sān cì] 1. third 2. three times 3. (math.) degree three, cubic (equation)
	二次 [èr cì] 1. second (i.e. number two) 2. second time 3. twice 4. (math.) quadratic (of degree two)
	一次 [yī cì] 1. first 2. first time 3. once 4. (math.) linear (of degree one)
§575	茨 [cí] 1. Tribulus terrestris 2. thatched hut
	本茨 [běn cí] 1. Benz (name) 2. Karl Benz (1844-1929), motor car pioneer
	林茨 [lín cí] Linz (city in Austria)
	茨城 [cí chéng] Ibaraki prefecture in northeast Japan
§576	资 [zī] 1. resources 2. capital 3. to provide 4. to supply 5. to support 6. money 7. expense
	酒资 [jiǔ zī] 1. wine goblet 2. small handleless cup for rice wine
	润资 [rùn zī] remuneration for literary or artistic work
	注资 [zhù zī] 1. to inject funds 2. to put money into (the market)
	耗资 [hào zī] 1. to spend 2. expenditure 3. to cost
	资质 [zī zhì] 1. aptitude 2. natural endowments
	资本 [zī běn] capital (as in capitalism)
	天资 [tiān zī] 1. innate talent 2. gift 3. flair 4. native resource 5. dowry
	合资 [hé zī] joint venture
	年资 [nián zī] 1. age and experience 2. seniority
	斥资 [chì zī] 1. to spend 2. to allocate funds
	卓资 [zhuó zī] (N) Zhuozi (place in Inner Mongolia)
	卓资 [zī zhōng] (N) Zizhong (place in Sichuan)
	出资 [chū zī] 1. to fund 2. to put money into sth 3. to invest
	巨资 [jù zī] 1. huge investment 2. vast sum
§577	工资 [gōng zī] 1. wages 2. pay
	冰 [bīng] ice
	白冰冰 [bái bīng bīng] Pai Ping-ping (well-known Taiwan performing artist)
	滑冰 [huá bīng] 1. to skate 2. skating
	冰球 [bīng qiú] 1. ice hockey 2. puck
	水冰 [shuǐ bīng] water ice
	冰水 [bīng shuǐ] iced water
	冰河 [bīng hé] 1. glacial 2. pertaining to ice age
	冰块 [bīng kuài] 1. ice cube 2. ice chunk
	冰塔 [bīng tǎ] serac
	冰箱 [bīng xiāng] 1. icebox 2. freezer cabinet 3. refrigerator
	电冰箱 [diàn bīng xiāng] refrigerator
	冰棍儿 [bīng gùn r] 1. ice lolly 2. popsicle
	冰柱 [bīng zhù] icicle
	冰柜 [bīng guì] 1. freezer 2. deep freeze 3. refrigerator
	电冰柜 [diàn bīng guì] 1. freezer 2. deep freeze 3. refrigerator
	冰天雪地 [bīng tiān xuě dì] a world of ice and snow
	冰封 [bīng fēng] icebound
	冰帽 [bīng mào] icecap
	冰鞋 [bīng xié] 1. skating boots 2. skates
	冰雪 [bīng xuě] ice and snow
	冰晶 [bīng jīng] ice crystals
	冰品 [bīng pǐn] frozen food
	冰排 [bīng pái] 1. ice raft 2. ice floe
	冰山 [bīng shān] 1. iceberg 2. CL-[zu04]

	干冰	[gān bīng] 1. dry ice 2. carbon dioxide ice
§578	净	[jìng] 1. clean 2. completely 3. only
	洗净	[xǐ jìng] to wash clean
	洁净	[jié jìng] 1. clean 2. to cleanse
	白净	[bái jìng] (of skin) fair and clear
	干净	[gān jìng] 1. clean 2. neat
	一千二净	[yī gān èr jìng] 1. thorough (saw); complete 2. one and all
	净土	[jìng tǔ] (Buddhism) Pure Land, usually refers to Amitabha Buddha's Western Pure Land of Ultimate Bliss (Sukhavati in Sanskrit)
§579	盗	[dào] 1. steal 2. rob 3. plunder 4. a thief 5. bandit 6. robber
	失盗	[shī dào] 1. to have sth stolen 2. to lose to theft 3. robbed
	盗匪	[dào fěi] bandit
§581	女	[nǚ] 1. female 2. woman 3. daughter
	次女	[cì] second daughter
	拖儿带女	[tuō ér dài] 1. supporting a wife and children 2. dragged down by having a family to feed
	女歌手	[gē shǒu] female singer
	实女	[shí] female suffering absence or atresia of vagina (as birth defect)
	女舍监	[shè jiān] matron
	女巫	[wū] witch
	女人	[rén] woman
	女主人	[zhǔ rén] 1. hostess 2. mistress
	女儿	[ér] daughter
	儿女	[ér] 1. children 2. sons and daughters
	白毛女	[bái máo] The White Haired Girl (1950), one of the first PRC films
	女书	[shū] N Shu writing, a phonetic syllabary for Yao nationality dialect designed and used by women in Jiangyong county in southern Hunan
	女皇	[huáng] empress
	女生	[shēng] female students
	女排	[pái] 1. women's volleyball 2. abbr. of
	女王	[wáng] queen
	女士	[shì] 1. lady 2. madam
	女工	[gōng] 1. working woman 2. needlework
§582	娃娃	[wá] 1. baby 2. doll
	娃娃	[wá wa] 1. baby 2. small child 3. doll
	娃娃鱼	[wá wa yú] Chinese giant salamander (Andrias davidianus)
	娃娃生	[wá wa shēng] infant's part in opera, usually played by child actor
	女娃	[wá] mythological daughter of Fiery Emperor who turned into bird Jingwei after drowning
§583	奸	I [jiān] 1. traitor 2. crafty and evil person 3. villain II [jiān] adultery
	奸污	[jiān wū] 1. to rape 2. to seduce (by deceit) 3. to deflower
	奸笑	[jiān xiào] 1. evil smile 2. sinister smile
	内奸	[nèi jiān] 1. undiscovered traitor 2. enemy within one's own ranks
	奸臣	[jiān chén] 1. a treacherous court official 2. a minister who conspires against the state
§584	妇	[fù] woman
	妇女	[fù] woman
	渔妇	[yú fù] fisherwoman
	贵妇人	[guì fù rén] dame
	妇科	[fù kē] gynecology
	夫妇	[fū fù] 1. a (married) couple 2. husband and wife
	妇人	[fù rén] married woman
	主妇	[zhǔ fù] housewife

§585	如	[rú] 1. as 2. as if 3. such as
	大雨如注	[dà yǔ rú zhù] 1. pouring with rain 2. rain bucketing down
	汗如雨下	[hàn rú yǔ xià] 1. sweating like rain (saw); to perspire profusely 2. sweating like a pig
	如果	[rú guǒ] 1. if 2. in case 3. in the event that
	莫如	[mò rú] it would be better
	因如此	[yīn rú cǐ] because of this
	如实	[rú shí] 1. as things really are 2. realistic
	如此	[rú cǐ] 1. in this way 2. so
	自如	[zì rú] 1. freedom of action 2. unobstructed 3. unconstrained 4. smoothly 5. with ease 6. freely
	正如	[zhèng rú] be just like
	如下	[rú xià] as follows
	如画	[rú huà] picturesque
	比如	[bǐ rú] 1. for example 2. for instance 3. such as
	如同	[rú tóng] 1. like 2. as
	如草	[rú cǎo] grassy
§586	姑	[gū] paternal aunt
	姑姑	[gū gu] paternal aunt
	姑夫	[gū fu] father's sister's husband; husband of paternal aunt; uncle
	大姑	[dà gū] husband's older sister; sister-in-law
	皇姑	[huáng gū] Huanggu district of Shenyang city , Liaoning
	姑且	[gū qiě] 1. temporarily 2. the time being 3. for the moment 4. provisional 5. tentatively
§587	姓	[xìng] 1. family name 2. surname 3. name
	贵姓	[guì xìng] what is your name?
	种姓	[zhǒng xìng] caste (traditional Indian social division)
	种姓制	[zhǒng xìng zhì] caste system (traditional Indian social division)
	百姓	[bǎi xìng] common people
§588	妖	[yāo] 1. goblin 2. witch 3. devil 4. bewitching 5. enchanting 6. monster 7. phantom 8. demon
	妖妇	[yāo fù] witch (esp. European)
	妖术	[yāo shù] sorcery
	妖人	[yāo rén] 1. magician 2. sorcerer
	人妖	[rén yāo] 1. freak 2. demon 3. transvestite 4. transsexual 5. lady-boy 6. written r.y. in current slang
	妖言	[yāo yán] heresy
§589	姐	[jiě] older sister
	姐姐	[jiě jie] older sister
	姐夫	[jiě fu] (informal) older sister's husband
§590	要	I [yāo] 1. demand 2. ask 3. request 4. coerce II [yào] 1. important 2. vital 3. to want 4. will 5. going to (as future auxiliary) 6. may 7. must
	次要	[cì yào] secondary
	要冲	[yào chōng] 1. road hub 2. major crossroad
	要求	[yāo qiú] 1. to request 2. to require 3. to stake a claim 4. to ask 5. to demand
	要津	[yào jīn] key post
	津要	[jīn yào] 1. a key crossing point 2. a communications hub
	要命	[yào mìng] 1. to cause sb's death 2. very 3. extremely 4. frightening 5. annoying
	重要问题	[zhòng yào wèn tí] an important issue
	要员	[yào yuán] 1. key participant 2. VIP
	大要	[dà yào] 1. abstract 2. gist 3. main points
	要人	[yào rén] important person
	高要	[gāo yào] (N) Gaoyao (city in Guangdong)
	要害	[yào hài] 1. crucial 2. key point

<p>一定要 [yí dìng yào] must</p> <p>简要 [jiǎn yào] 1. concise 2. brief</p> <p>提要 [tí yào] 1. summary 2. abstract</p> <p>重要 [zhòng yào] 1. important 2. significant 3. major</p> <p>主要 [zhǔ yào] 1. main 2. principal 3. major 4. primary</p> <p>要闻 [yào wén] 1. important news story 2. headline</p> <p>要是 [yào shì] if</p> <p>要事 [yào shì] important matter</p> <p>要旨 [yào zhǐ] 1. the gist (of a text or argument) 2. the main points</p> <p>要地 [yào dì] strategic location</p> <p>需要 [xū yào] 1. to need 2. to want 3. to demand 4. needs 5. to require</p> <p>要目 [yào mù] 1. important substance (of a document) 2. key section</p> <p>要击 [yāo jī] 1. to intercept 2. to ambush</p> <p>§591 耍 [shuǎ] 1. to play with 2. to juggle</p> <p>耍滑 [shuǎ huá] 1. to shirk 2. to get out of responsibility</p> <p>耍滑头 [shuǎ huá tóu] shirker</p> <p>玩耍 [wán shuǎ] 1. to enjoy oneself 2. an entertainment 3. to play (of children)</p> <p>§592 妹 [mèi] younger sister</p> <p>妹妹 [mèi mei] 1. younger sister 2. fig. younger woman (esp. girl friend or rival)</p> <p>姐妹 [jiě mèi] sisters</p> <p>妹夫 [mèi fu] younger sister's husband</p> <p>打工妹 [dǎ gōng mèi] junior female of the household who goes out to work</p> <p>§593 委 I[wēi] same as in winding, curved II[wěi] 1. give up 2. indeed 3. to commission</p> <p>委员 [wěi yuán] 1. committee member 2. committee 3. council</p> <p>委托人 [wěi tuō rén] trustor</p> <p>市委 [shì wěi] municipal committee</p> <p>委托 [wěi tuō] 1. entrust 2. trust</p> <p>工委 [gōng wěi] working committee</p> <p>§594 矮 [ǎi] 1. low 2. short (in length)</p> <p>矮林 [ǎi lín] 1. coppice 2. brushwood</p> <p>矮个儿 [ǎi gè er] 1. a person of short stature 2. a short person</p> <p>矮人 [ǎi rén] dwarf</p> <p>高矮 [gāo ǎi] height (i.e. whether short or tall)</p> <p>白矮星 [bái ǎi xīng] white dwarf</p> <p>矮星 [ǎi xīng] dwarf star</p> <p>§595 她 [tā] she</p> <p>§596 母 [mǔ] 1. female 2. mother</p> <p>姑母 [gū mǔ] father's sister; paternal aunt</p> <p>母女 [mǔ] mother-daughter</p> <p>母球 [mǔ qiú] cue ball (in billiards)</p> <p>益母 [yì mǔ] motherwort (Leonurus heterophyllus)</p> <p>益母草 [yì mǔ cǎo] motherwort (Leonurus heterophyllus or L. cardiaca)</p> <p>水母 [shuǐ mǔ] jellyfish</p> <p>寄母 [jì mǔ] foster-mother</p> <p>母题 [mǔ tí] 1. motif (loan word) 2. main idea 3. theme</p> <p>母质 [mǔ zhì] parent material (e.g. the eroded rock making up sediment)</p> <p>贝母 [bèi mǔ] the bulb of the fritillary (Fritillaria thunbergii)</p> <p>母犬 [mǔ quǎn] 1. female dog 2. bitch</p> <p>先大母 [xiān dà mǔ] deceased paternal grandmother</p>	<p>西王母 [xī wáng mǔ] 1. Xi Wangmu, Queen Mother of the West, keeper of the peaches of immortality 2. popularly known as</p> <p>亡母 [wáng mǔ] deceased mother</p> <p>母牛 [mǔ niú] cow</p> <p>岳母 [yuè mǔ] wife's mother, mother-in-law</p> <p>§597 舟 [zhōu] boat</p> <p>吴越同舟 [wú yuè tóng zhōu] 1. Wu and Yue in the same boat (saw); fig. cooperation between natural rivals 2. to collaborate towards a common end 3. in the same boat together</p> <p>舟山市 [zhōu shān shì] 1. Zhoushan prefecture level city in Zhejiang (consisting solely of islands) 2. formerly Dinghai</p> <p>舟曲 [zhōu qǔ] (N) Zhouqu (place in Gansu)</p> <p>舟山 [zhōu shān] 1. Zhoushan prefecture level city in Zhejiang (consisting solely of islands) 2. formerly Dinghai</p> <p>§598 姿 [zī] 1. beauty 2. disposition 3. looks 4. appearance</p> <p>丰姿 [fēng zī] charm</p> <p>§599 姆 [mǔ] governess</p> <p>哈姆雷特 [hā mǔ léi tè] 1. Hamlet (name) 2. the Tragedy of Hamlet, Prince of Denmark c. 1601 by William Shakespeare</p> <p>克里姆林宫 [kè lǐ mǔ lín gōng] the Kremlin</p> <p>§600 每 [měi] 1. each 2. every</p> <p>每每 [měi měi] often</p> <p>每次 [měi cì] every time</p> <p>每天 [měi tiān] 1. every day 2. everyday</p> <p>每个人 [měi ge rén] 1. everybody 2. everyone</p> <p>每人 [měi rén] 1. per person 2. each person</p> <p>每年 [měi nián] 1. every year 2. each year 3. yearly</p> <p>每日 [měi rì] daily</p> <p>每一 [měi yī] every</p> <p>§601 海 [hǎi] 1. ocean 2. sea</p> <p>海盗 [hǎi dào] pirate</p> <p>浅海 [qiǎn hǎi] 1. shallow sea 2. sea less than 200 meters deep</p> <p>海水 [hǎi shuǐ] seawater</p> <p>苦海茫茫 [kǔ hǎi máng máng] sea of bitterness is vast (saw)</p> <p>海河 [hǎi hé] Hai He (a system of five waterways around Tianjin, flowing into Bohai at Dagukou)</p> <p>中海油 [zhōng hǎi yóu] China National Offshore Oil Corporation</p> <p>江海 [jiāng hǎi] Jianghai district of Jiangmen city, Guangdong</p> <p>海盐 [hǎi yán] 1. (N) Haiyan (place in Zhejiang) 2. sea salt</p> <p>入海口 [rù hǎi kǒu] estuary</p> <p>海员 [hǎi yuán] 1. sailor 2. mariner</p> <p>海相 [hǎi xiāng] marine facies (geology)</p> <p>珠海 [zhū hǎi] Zhuhai prefecture level city in Guangdong</p> <p>珠海市 [zhū hǎi shì] Zhuhai prefecture level city in Guangdong</p> <p>日本海 [rì běn hǎi] Sea of Japan</p> <p>海林 [hǎi lín] Hailin county level city in Mudanjiang, Heilongjiang</p> <p>海林市 [hǎi lín shì] Hailin county level city in Mudanjiang, Heilongjiang</p> <p>咸海 [xián hǎi] Aral Sea</p> <p>海城 [hǎi chéng] (N) Haicheng (city in Liaoning)</p> <p>海城市 [hǎi chéng shì] Haicheng county level city in Anshan [Anshan], Liaoning</p> <p>海战 [hǎi zhàn] naval battle</p> <p>海域 [hǎi yù] 1. sea area 2. territorial waters 3. maritime space</p> <p>海上奇书 [hǎi shàng qí shū] literary journal published in 1892-93 by Han Bangqing featuring serialized novels in classical Chinese and Jiangsu vernacular</p> <p>大海 [dà hǎi] 1. sea 2. ocean</p>
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海内	[hǎi nèi] 1. the whole world 2. throughout the land 3. everything under the sun
人海	[rén hǎi] 1. a multitude 2. a sea of people
人山人海	[rén shān rén hǎi] 1. multitude 2. vast crowd
海西	[hǎi xī] Haixi Mongol and Tibetan autonomous prefecture in Qinghai
海带	[hǎi dài] kelp
上海市	[shàng hǎi shì] 1. Shanghai 2. a municipality in southeast China, abbr.
北海市	[běi hǎi shì] Beihai city prefecture level city and seaport in Guangxi
海口市	[hǎi kǒu shì] Haikou prefecture level city and capital of Hainan island province in south China
海宁市	[hǎi níng] (N) Haining (city in Zhejiang)
宁海	[níng hǎi] (N) Ninghai (place in Zhejiang)
定海	I [dìng hái] 1. Dinghai district in Zhejiang 2. Qing dynasty name of II [dìng háiding hǎi] Dinghai, old name for Zhoushan city in Zhejiang
临海	[lín hǎi] Linhai county in east Zhejiang
可可托海	[kě kě tuō hǎi] (N) Keketuohai (place in Xinjiang)
中国海	[zhōng guó hǎi] China Sea
海印寺	[hǎi yìn sì] Haeinsa in South Gyeongsang province of South Korea, the repository of Tripitaka Koreana [Gao1 liz da4 zang4 jing1], a World Heritage site
白海	[bái hǎi] White Sea
海门	[hǎi mén] (N) Haimen (place in Jiangsu)
海星	[hǎi xīng] 1. starfish 2. sea star
海王星	[hǎi wáng xīng] Neptune (planet)
海牛	[hǎi niú] manatee
下海	[xià hǎi] 1. to go to sea 2. fig. to leave secure job (iron rice-bowl) for sth better but more risky
上海	[hǎi shàng] maritime
上海	[shàng hǎi] 1. Shanghai 2. a municipality in southeast China, abbr.
海北	[hǎi běi] Haibei Tibetan autonomous prefecture in Qinghai
北海	[běi hǎi] 1. Beihai, park in Beijing to the Northwest the Forbidden City 2. the North Sea (Europe) 3. Beihai city prefecture level city and seaport in Guangxi 4. Bohai Sea 5. Lake Baikal
海地	[hǎi dì] Haiti, the western third of Caribbean island Hispaniola
地中海	[dì zhōng hǎi] Mediterranean sea
苦海	[kǔ hǎi] 1. lit. sea of bitterness 2. abyss of worldly suffering (Buddhist term) 3. depths of misery
海瑞	[hǎi ruì] Hai Rui (1514-1587), Ming politician, famous for honesty and integrity
海面	[hǎi miàn] sea level
海量	[hǎi liàng] huge volume
里海	[lǐ hǎi] Caspian Sea
海里	[hǎi lǐ] marine
海口	[hǎi kǒu] Haikou prefecture level city and capital of Hainan island province in south China
海丰	[hǎi fēng] Haifeng county in Shanwei, Guangdong
梅	[méi] 1. plum 2. plum flower 3. Japanese apricot (Prunus mume) 4. surname Mei
梅河口市	[méi hé kǒu shì] Meihekou county level city in Tonghua, Jilin
梅河口	[méi hé kǒu] Meihekou county level city in Tonghua, Jilin
梅江	[méi jiāng] Meijiang district of Meizhou city, Guangdong
梅林	[méi lín] Merlin
梅西叶	[méi xī yè] Charles Messier (1730-1817), French astronomer who catalogued nebulae and galaxies
梅里雪山	[méi lǐ xuě shān] Meri snow mountains in Diding Tibetan autonomous prefecture [Dì2 qing4 Zang4 zu2 zì4 zhí4 zhou1], Yunnan
梅雨	[méi yǔ] 1. Asian rainy season 2. monsoon
嫌	[xián] 1. to dislike 2. to suspect
安	[ān] 1. content 2. calm 3. still 4. quiet 5. to pacify 6. peace 7. surname An

海安	[hǎi ān] (N) Hai'an (place in Jiangsu)
永安	[yǒng ān] (N) Yong'an (city in Fujian)
江安	[jiāng ān] (N) Jiang'an (place in Sichuan)
捷安特	[jié ān tè] Giant Manufacturing
赖安	[lài ān] Ryan (name)
安顿	[ān dùn] 1. to find a place for 2. to help settle down 3. to arrange for 4. undisturbed 5. peaceful
晚安	[wǎn ān] 1. Good night! 2. Good evening!
万安	[wàn ān] Wan'an county in Ji'an, Jiangxi
安全问题	[ān quán wèn tí] 1. safety issue 2. security issue
安利	[ān lì] Amway
安闲	[ān xián] 1. at one's ease 2. carefree
成安	[chéng ān] (N) Cheng'an (place in Hebei)
武安	[wǔ ān] (N) Wu'an (city in Hebei)
安克雷奇	[ān kè léi qí] Anchorage (city in Alaska)
天安门	[tiān ān mén] Tiananmen (square)
大安	[dà ān] Da'an county level city in Baicheng, Jilin
大安市	[dà ān shì] Da'an county level city in Baicheng, Jilin
安全	[ān quán] 1. safe 2. secure 3. safety 4. security
安全带	[ān quán dài] seat belt
国土安全	[guó tǔ ān quán] homeland security
西安	[xī ān] 1. X'n prefecture level city and capital of Shnx Province in central north China 2. also Xi'an district of Liaoyuan city, Jilin 3. Xi'an district of Mudanjiang city, Heilongjiang
安西	[ān xī] (N) Anxi (place in Gansu)
西安市	[xī ān shì] X'n prefecture level city and capital of Shnx Province in central north China
安营	[ān yíng] 1. pitch a camp 2. camp
高安	[gāo ān] Gao'an county level city in Yichun, Jiangxi
高安市	[gāo ān shì] Gao'an county level city in Yichun, Jiangxi
宁安市	[níng ān shì] Ning'an county level city in Mudanjiang, Heilongjiang
北安市	[běi ān shì] Bei'an county level city in Heihe [Hei1 he2], Heilongjiang
吉安市	[jí ān shì] Ji'an prefecture level city in Jiangxi
宁安	[níng ān] Ning'an county level city in Mudanjiang, Heilongjiang
安宁	[ān níng] 1. peaceful 2. tranquil 3. calm 4. composed 5. free from worry
宝安	[bǎo ān] Bao'an district of Shenzhen City, Guangdong
定安	[dìng ān] (N) Ding'an (place in Hainan)
安定	[ān dìng] 1. stable 2. quiet 3. settled 4. stabilize 5. maintain 6. stabilized 7. calm and orderly
安定门	[ān dìng mén] Andingmen neighborhood of Beijing
临安	[lín ān] Lin'an county in Zhejiang, west of Hangzhou
安国	[ān guó] (N) Anguo (city in Hebei)
问安	[wèn ān] 1. to pay one's respects 2. to give regards to
安生	[ān shēng] 1. peaceful 2. restful 3. quiet 4. still
正安	[zhēng ān] Zheng'an county in Zun'yì [Zun1 yì4], Guizhou
北安	[běi ān] Bei'an county level city in Heihe [Hei1 he2], Heilongjiang
同安	[tóng ān] (N) Tong'an (place in Fujian)
安丘	[ān qiū] (N) Anqiu (city in Shandong)
安岳	[ān yuè] (N) Anyue (place in Sichuan)
安置	[ān zhì] 1. find a place for 2. help settle down 3. arrange for
瑞安	[ruì ān] (N) Rui'an (city in Zhejiang)
早安	[zǎo ān] Good morning!
安可	[ān kě] encore (follow up music performance)
安吉	[ān jí] (N) Anji (place in Zhejiang)

§605	吉安	[jí ān] 1. Ji'an prefecture level city in Jiangxi 2. also Ji'an county
	安排	[ān pái] 1. to arrange 2. to plan 3. to set up
	安于	[ān yú] to feel contented with
	案	[àn] 1. (legal) case 2. incident 3. record 4. file 5. table
	命案	[mìng àn] a fatal case (legal, criminal, medical etc)
	答案	[dá àn] 1. answer 2. solution
	香案	[xiāng àn] incense burner table
	桌案	[zhuō àn] table
	案头	[àn tóu] on one's desk
	个案	[gè àn] 1. a case 2. an individual case 3. case-by-case
§606	提案人	[tí àn rén] proposer
	定案	[dìng àn] 1. to reach a verdict 2. to conclude a judgement
	提案	[tí àn] 1. proposal 2. draft resolution 3. motion (to be debated) 4. to propose a bill 5. to make a proposal
	血案	[xuè àn] murder case
	拍案	[pāi àn] 1. lit. to slap the table (in amazement, praise, anger, resentment etc) 2. fig. astonishing!, wonderful!, dreadful! etc
	罪案	[zuì àn] a criminal case
	草案	[cǎo àn] draft (legislation, proposal etc)
	旧案	[jiù àn] 1. old court case 2. long-standing legal dispute
	案由	[àn yóu] 1. main points of a case 2. brief 3. summary
	按	[àn] 1. to press (with the hand) 2. to push 3. to control 4. to restrain 5. to check 6. pressing down (brush movement in painting) 7. according to 8. in the light of
§607	按规定	[àn guī dìng] according to regulation
	按时	[àn shí] 1. on time 2. before deadline 3. on schedule
	按下	[àn xià] 1. to press down 2. to press a button
	按需	[àn xū] 1. on demand 2. according to demand
	按理	[àn lǐ] 1. according to reason 2. in the ordinary course of events 3. normally
	威	[wēi] 1. power 2. might 3. prestige
	威海	[wēi hǎi] Weihai prefecture level city in Shandong
	威海市	[wēi hǎi shì] Weihai prefecture level city in Shandong
	威海卫	[wēi hǎi wèi] Weihaiwei, late Qing naval port in Weihai, Shandong
	威利	[wēi lì] 1. Wylie (name) 2. Turrell Wylie, originator of the Wylie transcription of Tibetan script
§608	科威特	[kē wēi tè] Kuwait
	杜威	[dù wēi] 1. Du Wei (1982-), Shanghai soccer star 2. Dewey (name)
	武威	[wú wēi] Wuwei prefecture level city in Gansu
	威武	[wēi wǔ] 1. might 2. formidable
	武威市	[wú wēi shì] Wuwei prefecture level city in Gansu
	威奇托	[wēi qí tuō] Wichita (city in Kansas)
	宣威	[xuān wēi] (N) Xuanwei (city in Yunnan)
	威重	[wēi zhòng] 1. august 2. majestic
	国威	[guó wēi] national prestige
	百威	[bǎi wēi] Budweiser (beer)
§608	威吓	[wēi hè] to threaten
	威士	[wēi shì] VISA (credit card)
	舰	[jiàn] warship
	潜舰	[qián jiàn] a submarine
	战舰	[zhàn jiàn] 1. battleship 2. warship
	战斗舰	[zhàn dòu jiàn] battleship
	斗舰	[dòu jiàn] fighting ship
	卫舰	[wèi jiàn] a frigate (warship)
	扫雷舰	[sǎo léi jiàn] minesweeper

§609	毒	[dú] 1. poison 2. narcotics
	梅毒	[méi dú] 1. syphilis 2. pox
	毒刺	[dú cì] venomous sting
	肉中毒	[ròu zhōng dú] botulism
	毒害	[dú hài] 1. poisoning 2. bane 3. to poison (people's minds)
	括毒	[kuò dú] 1. venomous 2. fig. cruel
	血中毒	[xuè zhōng dú] blood poisoning
	中毒	[zhòng dú] 1. to be poisoned 2. poisoning
	毒品	[dú pǐn] 1. drugs 2. narcotics 3. poison
	毒打	[dú dǎ] beat up
§610	盘	[pán] 1. dish 2. tray 3. to build 4. to check 5. to examine 6. to transfer 7. classifier for food: dish, helping 8. to coil 9. classifier for coils of wire 10. tectonic plate
	盘盘	[pán pán] twisting and turning
	盘剥	[pán bō] 1. to exploit 2. to practice usury
	满盘	[mǎn pán] 1. a plateful 2. comprehensive 3. the full works (e.g. a banquet) 4. the full price
	圆盘	[yuán pán] disk
	盘程	[pán chéng] 1. travel expenses 2. fare 3. traveling allowance
	和盘托出	[hé pán tuō chū] 1. lit. to put everything out including the tray 2. to reveal everything 3. to make a clean breast of it all
	盘查	[pán chá] 1. to interrogate 2. to question (at a roadblock)
	盘头	[pán tóu] 1. coiled hair 2. bun (hairstyle) 3. to interrogate
	全盘	[quán pán] 1. overall 2. comprehensive
§611	营盘	[yíng pán] 1. Yingpan, common place name ("army camp") 2. place near Jintian village in Guangxi where the Taiping Tianguo rebels took their oaths in 1851 3. place in Xinfeng county [Xin1 feng1 xian4] traditional camping place of brigands 4. Yingpan township, place name 5. Yingpan in Shangluo prefecture, Shaanxi 6. Yingpan township in Yunnan 7. (many others)
	向盘	[xiàng pán] compass
	定盘星	[dìng pán xīng] 1. the zero point indicator marked on a steelyard 2. fixed opinion 3. solid idea 4. decisive plan
	盘问	[pán wèn] 1. to interrogate 2. to cross-examine 3. to inquire
	地盘	[dì pán] 1. domain 2. territory under one's control 3. foundation of a building 4. base of operations 5. crust of earth
	电唱盘	[diàn chàng pán] 1. gramophone 2. record player
	盘曲	[pán qū] 1. coiled 2. entwined 3. tortuous
	唱盘	[chàng pán] turntable
	盘古	[pán gǔ] Pangu (creator of the universe in Chinese mythology)
	中盘	[zhōng pán] 1. circling in midstream 2. in the middle of a tray 3. middle game (in go or chess)
§613	盘山	I [pán shān] Panshan county in Panjin, Liaoning II [pán shān-pán shān] going around a mountain
	媒	[méi] 1. medium 2. intermediary 3. matchmaker 4. go-between
	媒质	[méi zhì] medium
	媒人	[méi rén] 1. go-between 2. matchmaker
	日媒	[rì méi] Japanese news media
	妻	I [qī] wife II [qì] to marry off (a daughter)
	丧妻	[sàng qī] deceased wife
	夫妻	[fū qī] man and wife
	一妻制	[yī qī zhì] monogamy
	凄	[qī] 1. intense cold 2. frigid 3. dismal 4. grim 5. lamentable 6. mournful
§616	凄凄	[qī qī] cold and dismal
	凄楚	[qī chǔ] 1. sad 2. wretched 3. miserable
	凄苦	[qī kǔ] 1. bleak 2. miserable
	计	[jì] 1. to calculate 2. to compute 3. to count 4. reckon 5. ruse 6. to plan 7. surname Ji
	资本计	[zī běn jì] capital requirement

计时工资	[jì shí gōng zī] 1. time rate wage 2. remuneration based on one's time and skill 3. opposite: piece rate wage [ji4 jian4 gong1 zi1]
减计	[jiǎn jì] to write down (i.e. to decrease the expected value of a loan)
活计	[huó jì] 1. handicraft 2. needlework 3. work
计策	[jì cè] stratagem
审计员	[shěn jì yuán] 1. accountant 2. auditor
里程计	[lǐ chéng jì] speedometer (of a vehicle)
计划	[jì huà] 1. plan 2. project 3. program 4. to plan 5. to map out
五年计划	[wǔ nián jì huà] Five-Year Plan
计时器	[jì shí qì] 1. timer 2. chronograph 3. timepiece 4. clock 5. time measuring device (sundial, water clock)
大计	[dà jì] 1. large scale program of lasting importance 2. project of paramount importance 3. to think big 4. annual national audit
百年大计	[bǎi nián dà jì] a project of vital and lasting importance
合计	[hé jì] 1. to add up the total 2. to figure what sth amounts to 3. to consider
苦肉计	[kǔ ròu jì] ruse of self-injury (to have oneself beaten or tortured as a deception to win the confidence of the enemy)
言听计从	[yán tīng jì cóng] 1. to see, hear and obey (saw); to take advice 2. to take sb at his word
审计	[shěn jì] 1. to audit 2. to examine finances
计提	[jì tí] 1. to set aside 2. to make provision for (capital requirements)
主计	[zhǔ jì] 1. chief accounting officer 2. controller 3. comptroller 4. paymaster 5. treasurer (Han dynasty)
计时	[jì shí] 1. to measure time 2. to time 3. to reckon by time
计生	[jì shēng] 1. abbr. for 2. planned childbirth 3. the one child policy
生计	[shēng jì] livelihood
计量制	[jì liàng zhì] system of weights and measures
计画	[jì huà] plan
雷电计	[léi diàn jì] 1. brontometer 2. apparatus to measure thunder and lightning
量计	[liáng jì] gauge
计量	[jì liàng] 1. measurement 2. calculate
中计	[zhòng jì] 1. to fall into a trap 2. taken in by a stratagem 3. cheated 4. ripped off
订	[dìng] 1. to agree 2. to conclude 3. to draw up 4. to subscribe to (a newspaper etc) 5. to order
拟订	[nǐ dìng] to draw up (a plan)
合订本	[hé dìng běn] 1. bound volume 2. one-volume edition
审订	[shěn dìng] 1. to revise 2. to examine and revise
订定	[dìng dìng] 1. to set 2. to designate 3. to stipulate 4. to provide 5. to draw up 6. to formulate (rules etc) 7. stipulation
订制	[dìng zhì] 1. custom made 2. made to order 3. to have something custom made 4. also written
制订	[zhì dìng] 1. work out 2. formulate
订正	[dìng zhèng] 1. make corrections 2. errata (to a publication)
订出	[dìng chū] 1. to map out 2. to sketch out 3. to draw up (a plan) 4. booked out (i.e. already fully booked)
语	I[yǔ] 1. dialect 2. language 3. speech II[yù] to tell to
按语	[àn yǔ] 1. note 2. comment
母语	[mǔ yǔ] 1. native language 2. mother language
语录	[yǔ lù] quotation
满语	[mǎn yǔ] Manchurian language
语汇	[yǔ huì] vocabulary
捷语	[jié yǔ] Chek language
捷克语	[jié kè yǔ] Czech (language)
笑语	[xiào yǔ] 1. talking and laughing 2. cheerful talk
千言万语	[qiān yán wàn yǔ] 1. thousands of words (saw); having a lot of things to say 2. talking nonstop
语失	[yǔ shī] 1. indiscreet remark 2. indiscretion 3. slip of the tongue

失语	[shī yǔ] 1. loss of speech (e.g. as a result of brain damage) 2. aphasia
程式语言	[chéng shì yǔ yán] programming language
语种	[yǔ zhǒng] language type (in a classification)
术语	[shù yǔ] 1. term 2. terminology
未可同日而语	[wèi kě tóng rì ér yǔ] 1. lit. mustn't speak of two things on the same day (saw); not to be mentioned in the same breath 2. incomparable
成语	[chéng yǔ] 1. saw: set expression of written Chinese, invariably made up of 4 characters (or two couplets of 4 characters), often alluding to a story or historical quotation, sometimes clichéd, trite or old-fashioned (specialized Chinese saw dictionaries list many thousands) 2. also translated as proverb, idiom, saying, adage, set expression etc
英语	[yīng yǔ] English (language)
吴语	[wú yǔ] southern Chinese dialects
闪语	[shǎn yǔ] Semitic language
三言两语	[sān yán liǎng yǔ] in a few words (saw); expressed succinctly
语言	[yǔ yán] (spoken) language
言语	[yán yǔ] 1. speech 2. talk
自言自语	[zì yán zì yǔ] 1. talk to oneself 2. think aloud 3. soliloquize
定语	[dìng yǔ] attributive (modifier)
书面语	[shū miàn yǔ] written language
国语	[guó yǔ] 1. Chinese language (Mandarin), emphasizing its national nature 2. Chinese as a primary or secondary school subject 3. Chinese in the context of the Nationalist Government 4. Guoyu, book of historical narrative c. 10th-5th century BC
韩国语	[hán guó yǔ] Korean language
主语	[zhǔ yǔ] subject (in grammar)
印地语	[yìn dì yǔ] Hindi (language)
语画	[yǔ huà] picture in words
批语	[pī yǔ] 1. criticism 2. commentary
同日而语	[tóng rì ér yǔ] lit. to speak of two things on the same day (saw); to mention things on equal terms (often with negatives: you can't mention X at the same time as Y)
韩语	[hán yǔ] Korean language (esp. in context of South Korea)
耳语	[ěr yǔ] whisper
目语	[mù yǔ] to speak with the eyes
日语	[rì yǔ] Japanese language
古语	[gǔ yǔ] 1. ancient language 2. old expression
口语	[kǒu yǔ] 1. colloquial speech 2. spoken language 3. vernacular language 4. slander 5. gossip
手语	[shǒu yǔ] sign language
词	[cí] 1. works 2. phrases 3. classical Chinese poem 4. word 5. diction
语词	[yǔ cí] 1. word 2. significative 3. predicate
词语	[cí yǔ] 1. word (general term including monosyllables through to short phrases) 2. term (e.g. technical term) 3. expression
词语汇	[cí yǔ huì] vocabulary
生词语	[shēng cí yǔ] 1. new word (in textbook) 2. word that is unfamiliar or not yet studied
词汇	[cí huì] 1. vocabulary 2. list of words (e.g. for language teaching purposes)
答词	[dá cí] 1. reply 2. thank-you speech
歌词	[gē cí] 1. song lyric 2. lyrics
挽词	[wǎn cí] 1. an elegy 2. elegiac words
题词	[tí cí] 1. inscription 2. dedication
词翰	[cí hàn] 1. book 2. written composition 3. (lit.) penned words
生词本	[shēng cí běn] vocabulary notebook
合成词	[hé chéng cí] compound word
实词	[shí cí] content word
词头	[cí tóu] prefix

众口一词	[zhòng kǒu yī cí] 1. all of one voice 2. unanimous
冠词	[guān cí] article (in grammar)
定冠词	[dìng guān cí] definite article (e.g. English the)
詈词	[lì cí] 1. insult 2. curse
誓词	[shì cí] 1. oath 2. pledge
言词	[yán cí] 1. words 2. expression
提词	[tí cí] 1. to prompt 2. a cue
托词	[tuō cí] 1. pretext 2. excuse 3. also written
主词	[zhǔ cí] subject
生词	[shēng cí] 1. new word (in textbook) 2. word that is unfamiliar or not yet studied
生词卡	[shēng cí kǎ] vocabulary flashcard
副词	[fù cí] adverb
词目	[cí mù] dictionary entry
量词	[liàng cí] 1. classifier (in Chinese grammar) 2. measure word
词干	[cí gàn] word stem (in linguistics)
让	[ràng] 1. to yield 2. to permit 3. to let sb do sth 4. to have sb do sth
让球	[ràng qiú] to concede points (in a game)
租让	[zū ràng] 1. to lease out 2. to rent (one's property out to sb else)
让坐	[ràng zuò] 1. to give up one's seat 2. to be seated
出让	[chū ràng] to transfer (one's property or rights to sb else)
诉	[sù] 1. complain 2. sue 3. tell
诉求	[sù qiú] 1. to appeal 2. to demand (an answer) 3. requirement 4. demand 5. claim 6. appeal 7. (marketing) message
哭诉	[kū sù] 1. to lament 2. to complain tearfully 3. to wail accusingly
告诉	[gào su] 1. to tell 2. to inform 3. to let know
上诉	[shàng sù] appeal (a judicial case)
诉苦	[sù kǔ] 1. to grumble 2. to complain 3. grievance
吐诉	[tǔ sù] to pour forth (one's opinions)
申诉	[shēn sù] to appeal (to sb)
证	[zhèng] 1. certificate 2. proof 3. to prove 4. to demonstrate 5. to confirm
证词	[zhèng cí] testimony
求证	[qiú zhèng] 1. seek proof 2. seek confirmation
查证	[chá zhèng] 1. investigate 2. check out (a story)
证实	[zhèng shí] 1. to confirm (sth to be true) 2. to verify
实证	[shí zhèng] 1. actual proof 2. concrete evidence 3. empirical
证人	[zhèng rén] witness
见证人	[jiàn zhèng rén] witness
见证	[jiàn zhèng] 1. witness 2. testimony
宣誓证言	[xuān shì zhèng yán] sworn testimony
证言	[zhèng yán] testimony
证书	[zhèng shū] 1. credentials 2. certificate
书证	[shū zhèng] written evidence
血证	[xuè zhèng] 1. evidence of murder 2. bloodstain evidence
出生证	[chū shēng zhèng] 1. birth certificate 2. CL:[zhang1]
事证	[shì zhèng] evidence
印证	[yìn zhèng] seal
许	I[xǔ] surname Xu II[xǔ] 1. to allow 2. to permit 3. to praise 4. somewhat 5. perhaps
许可证	[xǔ kě zhèng] 1. license 2. authorization 3. permit
赞许	[zàn xǔ] praise
许和	[xǔ hé] 1. to allow 2. permit
或许	[huò xǔ] 1. perhaps 2. maybe

许昌市	[xǔ chāng shì] Xuchang prefecture level city in north Henan, on the Beijing-Guangzhou railway line
些许	[xiǎo xǔ] trifling
书面许可	[shū miàn xǔ kě] 1. written permission 2. written authorization
特许	[tè xǔ] special permission
许地山	[xǔ dì shān] Xu Dishan (1893-1941), journalist, publisher and novelist
也许	[yě xǔ] 1. perhaps 2. maybe
许昌	[xǔ chāng] Xuchang prefecture level city in north Henan, on the Beijing-Guangzhou railway line
许可	[xǔ kě] 1. to allow 2. to permit
讨	[tǎo] 1. to demand 2. to ask for 3. to send punitive expedition against 4. to marry (of man) 5. to provoke 6. to attract attention 7. to discuss
讨嫌	[tǎo xián] 1. disagreeable 2. hateful 3. a pain in the neck
讨人嫌	[tǎo rén xián] 1. unpleasant 2. disagreeable
讨生活	[tǎo shēng huó] 1. to eke out a living 2. to live from hand to mouth 3. to drift aimlessly
讨人	[tǎo rén] 1. to demand (attention) 2. to attract 3. attention-seeking 4. girl trafficked into a brothel to work as prostitute
申讨	[shēn tǎo] to denounce
诗	[shī] 1. poem 2. CL: [shou3] 3. poetry 4. verse 5. abbr. for Book of Songs [shī jing1]
诗词	[shī cí] verse
如诗如画	[rú shī rú huà] poetic and picturesque
山水诗	[shān shuǐ shī] landscape poetry
诗歌	[shī gē] poem
诗稿	[shī gǎo] verse manuscript
诗人	[shī rén] 1. bard 2. poet
诗书	[shī shū] 1. the Book of Songs and the Book of History 2. books or literature in general
一节诗	[yī jié shī] stanza
旧诗	[jiù shī] 1. old verse 2. poetry in the old style
古诗	[gǔ shī] 1. old verse 2. classical Chinese poem
话	[huà] 1. dialect 2. language 3. spoken words 4. speech 5. talk 6. words 7. conversation 8. what sb said
白话诗	[bái huà shī] free verse in the vernacular
话语	[huà yǔ] 1. words 2. speech 3. utterance 4. discourse
上海话	[shàng hǎi huà] 1. Shanghainese 2. Shanghai dialect
搭话	[dā huà] 1. to talk 2. to get into conversation with 3. to send word
答话	[dá huà] 1. to reply 2. to answer
笑话	[xiào huà] 1. joke 2. jest
闹笑话	[nào xiào huà] 1. made to look a fool 2. a laughingstock
话题	[huà tí] 1. subject (of a talk or conversation) 2. topic
闲话	[xián huà] 1. digression 2. gossip 3. complaint 4. scandal 5. CL:[duan4]
刺儿话	[cì r huà] 1. biting words 2. stinging words
话本	[huà běn] Song and Yuan literary form based on vernacular folk stories
实话	[shí huà] truth
话头	[huà tóu] 1. subject (under discussion) 2. thread (of an argument)
玩话	[wán huà] 1. playful talk 2. joking
电话亭	[diàn huà tíng] telephone booth
重话	[zhòng huà] 1. embarrassing remark 2. serious faux pas
中国话	[zhōng guó huà] (spoken) Chinese language
白话	[bái huà] 1. spoken language 2. vernacular
问话	[wèn huà] 1. questioning (a suspect) 2. interrogation
话卡	[huà kǎ] calling card (telephone)
电话卡	[diàn huà kǎ] telephone card
电话	[diàn huà] 1. telephone 2. phone call

	打电话 [dǎ diàn huà] to make a telephone call
	听话 [tīng huà] 1. to do what one is told 2. obedient
	丑话 [chǒu huà] 1. ugly talk 2. vulgarity 3. obscenity
	直话 [zhí huà] 1. straight talk 2. straightforward words
	土话 [tǔ huà] 1. vernacular 2. slang 3. dialect 4. patois
	二话 [èr huà] 1. to demur 2. to object 3. objection 4. differing opinion
§627	认 [rèn] 1. to recognize 2. to know 3. to admit
	认证 [rèn zhèng] 1. to authenticate 2. to approve
	认命 [rèn mìng] 1. to accept misfortunes as decreed by fate 2. resigned to sth
	认知 [rèn zhī] 1. cognition 2. to acknowledge
	认头 [rèn tóu] 1. to accept defeat 2. to recognize losing
	认人 [rèn rén] 1. to recognize people (of babies) 2. to be able to tell people apart
	认人儿 [rèn rén r] 1. erhua variant of , to recognize people (of babies) 2. to be able to tell people apart
	认罚 [rèn fá] to accept punishment
	宣认 [xuān rèn] public declaration
	认定 [rèn dìng] 1. to maintain (that sth is true) 2. to determine (a fact) 3. determination (of an amount) 4. of the firm opinion 5. to believe firmly 6. to set one's mind on 7. to identify with
	自认 [zì rèn] to resign oneself to
	认生 [rèn shēng] shy with strangers
	认同 [rèn tóng] 1. identify 2. approve 3. acknowledge
	认罪 [rèn zuì] 1. to admit guilt 2. to plead guilty
	认可 [rèn kě] 1. to approve 2. approval 3. acknowledgment 4. OK
	认出 [rèn chū] 1. recognition 2. to recognize
§628	误 [wù] 1. mistake 2. error 3. to miss 4. to harm 5. to delay 6. to neglect
	失误 [shī wù] 1. lapse 2. mistake 3. to make a mistake 4. fault 5. service fault (in volleyball, tennis etc)
	笔误 [bǐ wù] a slip of a pen
	正误 [zhèng wù] 1. true or false? 2. correct or incorrect 3. to correct errors (in a document)
	误工 [wù gōng] lost labor
§629	试 [shì] 1. to test 2. to try 3. experiment 4. examination 5. test
	试一试 [shì yī shì] to have a try
	测试 [cè shì] 1. measure and test 2. trial 3. beta (software) 4. test performance of
	测试器 [cè shì qì] 1. testing apparatus 2. monitoring device 3. checker 4. meter
	策试 [cè shì] imperial exam involving writing essay on policy [ce4 lun4]
	试题 [shì tí] 1. exam question 2. test topic
	试种 [shì zhòng] 1. test planting 2. crop grown on a trial basis
	试映 [shì yìng] 1. preview (of a movie) 2. trial screening
	试手儿 [shì shǒu r] erhua variant of , worker on probation
	笔试 [bǐ shì] written examination
	试制 [shì zhì] 1. to try out a new product (or manufacturing process) 2. prototype 3. trial product
	比试 [bǐ shì] 1. have a competition 2. measure with one's hand or arm 3. make a gesture of measuring
	面试 [miàn shì] 1. to interview 2. to audition 3. interview 4. audition
	口试 [kǒu shì] 1. oral examination 2. oral test
	试手 [shì shǒu] 1. to work for a trial period 2. worker on probation
	试工 [shì gōng] 1. to work for a trial period 2. worker on probation
§630	诚 [chéng] 1. honest 2. sincere 3. true
	坦诚相见 [tǎn chéng xiāng jiàn] 1. to trust one another fully 2. to treat sb with sincerity
	诚实 [chéng shí] 1. honest 2. honesty 3. honorable 4. truthful
	坦诚 [tǎn chéng] 1. candid 2. frank 3. plain dealing
§631	谓 [wèi] speak of

	谓词 [wèi cí] predicate (in logic and grammar)
	谓语 [wèi yǔ] (grammatical) predicate
	可谓 [kě wèi] it could even be said
§632	论 I [lún] the Analects (of Confucius) II [lùn] 1. by the 2. per 3. discuss 4. theory 5. to talk (about) 6. to discuss
	讨论 [tǎo lùn] 1. to discuss 2. to talk over
	论证 [lùn zhèng] 1. to prove a point 2. proof 3. to expound on 4. demonstrate or prove (through argument)
	论语 [lún yǔ] the Analects of Confucius
	资本论 [zī běn lùn] Das Kapital (1867) by Karl Marx [Ka3 er3Ma3 ke4 si1]
	决定论 [jué dìng lùn] determinism
	规范理论 [guī fàn lǐ lùn] Standard Model (of particle physics)
	策论 [cè lùn] essay on policy (presented to the court)
	论题 [lùn tí] topic
	论争 [lùn zhēng] controversy
	争论 [zhēng lùn] 1. to argue 2. to debate 3. to contend 4. argument 5. contention 6. controversy 7. debate
	可知论 [kě zhī lùn] gnosticism, the philosophical doctrine that everything about the universe is knowable
	品头论足 [pǐn tóu lùn zú] 1. lit. to assess the head and discuss the feet (saw); minute criticism of a woman's appearance 2. fig. to find fault in minor details 3. nit-picking 4. over-critical
	宇宙生成论 [yǔ zhòu shēng chéng lùn] cosmology
	论战 [lùn zhàn] 1. to debate 2. to contend 3. polemics
	二元论 [èr yuán lùn] dualism, belief that the universe is made of two different substance (e.g. mind and matter or good and evil)
	一元论 [yī yuán lùn] monism, belief that the universe is made of a single substance
	高论 [gāo lùn] 1. enlightening remarks (honorific) 2. brilliant views
	言论 [yán lùn] expression of (political) opinion
	言论自由 [yán lùn zì yóu] freedom of speech
	国富论 [guó fù lùn] The Wealth of Nations (1776) by Adam Smith
	定论 [dìng lùn] 1. final conclusion 2. accepted argument
	理论上 [lǐ lùn shàng] 1. in theory 2. theoretically
	曲面论 [qū miàn lùn] the theory of surfaces
	理论 [lǐ lùn] theory
	申论 [shēn lùn] 1. to give a detailed exposition 2. to state in detail
§633	读 I [dù] 1. comma 2. phrase marked by pause II [dú] 1. to read 2. to study 3. reading of word (i.e. pronunciation), similar to [pín yīn]
	试读 [shì dú] 1. trial study 2. probationary period at school
	误读 [wù dú] 1. erroneous reading (of character) 2. mistaken interpretation (of data)
	读本 [dú běn] 1. reader 2. an instructional book
	读卡器 [dú kǎ qì] card reader
	读头 [dú tóu] reading head (e.g. in tape deck)
	读书人 [dú shū rén] 1. scholar 2. intellectual
	宣读 [xuān dú] 1. to read out loud to an audience 2. a prepared speech (e.g. to a party conference)
	审读 [shěn dú] 1. to read (a draft) 2. to review
	重读 [zhòng dú] stress (on a syllable)
	读书 [dú shū] 1. study 2. read
	折节读书 [zhé jié dú shū] to start reading furiously, contrary to previous habit (saw)
	再读 [zài dú] 1. to read again 2. to revise
§634	谋 [móu] 1. to plan 2. seek 3. scheme
	谋计 [móu jì] 1. stratagem 2. scheme
	计谋 [jì móu] 1. to plan 2. to scheme
	谋臣如雨 [móu chén rú yǔ] strategic experts as thick as rain (saw); no shortage of advisers on strategy

§635	谋求	[móu qiú] 1. to seek 2. to strive for
	谋策	[cè móu] 1. stratagem (political or military) 2. trick
	出谋划策	[chū móu huà cè] 1. (saw) to give advice 2. to put forward plans and ideas (also derog.)
	谋智	[móu zhì] 1. Mozilla Corporation 2. intelligence and wisdom 3. resourceful 4. same as
	智谋	[zhì móu] 1. resourceful 2. intelligent
	谋划	[móu huà] 1. to scheme 2. to plot 3. conspiracy
	合谋	[hé móu] 1. to conspire 2. to plot together
	元谋	[yuán móu] (N) Yuanmou (place in Yunnan)
	谋害	[móu hài] 1. to conspire to murder 2. to plot against sb's life
	谋生	[móu shēng] 1. to seek one's livelihood 2. to work to support oneself 3. to earn a living
	谋事	[móu shì] 1. to plan matters 2. to look for a job
	同谋	[tóng móu] 1. to conspire with sb 2. to plot 3. a conspirator 4. a partner in crime 5. an accomplice
	谋面	[móu miàn] to meet
	谋臣	[móu chén] 1. imperial strategic adviser 2. expert on strategy
	谋士	[móu shì] 1. skilled manipulator 2. sb who can engineer and see through a project 3. adviser
	课	[kè] 1. subject 2. course 3. class 4. lesson 5. CL:[tang2]
	入门课程	[rù mén kè chéng] 1. introductory course 2. primer
	课题	[kè tí] 1. task 2. problem 3. issue
	课程	[kè chéng] 1. course 2. class
	课桌	[kè zhuō] school desk
	操课	[cāo kè] military drill
	课本	[kè běn] textbook
	课时	[kè shí] 1. class 2. period
	课间	[kè jiān] interval between lessons
	下课	[xià kè] class is over
	上课	[shàng kè] to attend class
	卜课	[bǔ kè] 1. divination 2. fortune telling
	听课	[tīng kè] 1. to attend a class 2. to go to a lecture
	早课	[zǎo kè] 1. matins 2. morning service (in Catholic church) 3. morning chorus (of birds)
	匀	[yún] 1. even 2. evenly (divided) 3. uniform
§637	匀净	[yún jìng] 1. even 2. uniform
	匀实	[yún shí] 1. even 2. uniform
§638	均	[j] 1. equal 2. even 3. all 4. uniform
	均匀	[j yún] 1. even 2. well-distributed 3. homogeneous
	均质	[j zhì] 1. homogenous 2. uniform 3. homogenized
	非均质	[fēi j zhì] inhomogeneous
	人均	[rén j] per capita
	均等	[j děng] 1. equal 2. impartial 3. fair
	年均	[nián j] annual average (rate)
	均田制	[j tián zhì] equal-field system of Wei of the Northern dynasties and Tang dynasties
	均可	[j kě] 1. all are OK 2. both are OK 3. all can 4. both can 5. also can
	均一	[j yī] 1. even 2. uniform 3. homogeneous
§639	句	[jù] 1. sentence 2. clause 3. phrase 4. classifier for phrases or lines of verse
	句读	[jù dòu] 1. punctuation of a sentence (in former times, before punctuation marks were used) 2. period and comma 3. sentences and phrases
	主谓句	[zhǔ wèi jù] 1. subject-predicate sentence 2. subject-predicate clause
	一句话	[yī jù huà] 1. in a word 2. in short
	诗句	[shī jù] verse
	词句	[cí jù] words and sentences

§640	语句	[yǔ jù] sentence
	句式	[jù shì] 1. sentence pattern 2. sentence structure 3. syntax
	两句	[liǎng jù] (Just let me say) a few words
	三言两句	[sān yán liǎng jù] in a few words (saw); expressed succinctly
	从句	[cóng jù] clause
	高句丽	[gāo jù lì] Koguryo (57BC-668AD), one of the Korean Three Kingdoms
	一句	[yī jù] 1. a line of verse 2. a sentence
	旬	[xún] 1. ten days 2. ten years 3. full period
	旬课	[xún kè] 1. test every ten day 2. periodic deadline
	四旬节	[sì xún jié] First sunday of Lent
	旬时	[xún shí] ten days
	旬年	[xún nián] 1. full year 2. ten years
	下旬	[xià xún] last third of the month
	上旬	[shàng xún] first third of a month
	五旬节	[wǔ xún jié] Pentecost
	旬日	[xún rì] 1. ten days 2. short period 3. within a few days
§641	中旬	[zhōng xún] middle third of a month
	询问	[xún] inquire
	质询	[zhì xún] 1. to question 2. to enquire 3. interrogatory
	查询	[chá xún] 1. to inquire 2. inquiry
	询问	[xún wèn] to inquire
	勺	[sháo] spoon
§642	的	I [de] 1. of 2. structural particle: used before a noun, linking it to preceding possessive or descriptive attributive II [dì] really and truly III [dì] 1. aim 2. clear
	重要的是	[zhòng yào de shì] 1. It is important (that) ... 2. The (important) point is ...
	主要目的	[zhǔ yào mù dì] 1. main aim 2. principal goal
	我的	[wǒ de] 1. my 2. mine
	自我的人	[zì wǒ de rén] 1. (my, your) own person 2. (to assert) one's own personality
	内生的	[nèi shēng de] endogenous
	的士高	[dí shì gāo] 1. disco 2. also written
	寻的	[xún dì] 1. homing 2. target-seeking (military)
	是的	[shì de] yes
	目的地	[mù dì dì] destination (location)
	目的	[mù dì] 1. purpose 2. aim 3. goal 4. target 5. objective
	中的	[zhòng dì] to hit a target
	打的	[dǎ dī] 1. (slang) to take a taxi 2. to go by taxi
	的士	[dí shì] 1. taxi (loanword, originally Hong Kong usage) 2. also called or
§644	丐	[gài] 1. beg for alms 2. beggar
	与	I [yǔ] (same as , final particle expression doubt or surprise, similar to or) II [yǔ] 1. and 2. to give 3. together with III [yǔ] take part in
§645	罪与罚	[zuì yǔ fá] Crime and Punishment by Dostoevsky
	与此同时	[yǔ cǐ tóng shí] 1. at the same time 2. meanwhile
§646	写	[xiě] to write
	读写	[dú xiě] fill out or in (information on a form)
	书写语言	[shū xiě yǔ yán] written language
	写成	[xiě chéng] to compile (fashion through writing)
	大写	[dà xiě] 1. capital letters 2. block letters 3. banker's anti-fraud numerals , , , , , , , , , ,
	写完	[xiě wán] to finish writing
	简写	[jiǎn xiě] 1. to write characters in simplified form 2. to simplify a book
	临写	[lín xiě] to copy (a model of calligraphy or painting)
	乱写	[luàn xiě] to write without basis

	书写	[shū xiě] to write
	特写	[tè xiě] feature article
	写下	[xiě xià] to write down
	听写	[tīng xiě] 1. dictate 2. dictation
	描写	[miáo xiě] 1. to describe 2. to depict 3. to portray
	手写	[shǒu xiě] handwriting
	写手	[xiě shǒu] 1. person who writes articles - newspapers, magazines, blogs (informal) 2. scribe 3. copyist 4. a talented writer of articles or of calligraphy
§647	曷	[hé] 1. why 2. how 3. when 4. what 5. where
§648	揭	[jiē] 1. lift off (a cover) 2. divulge
	按揭	[àn jiē] 1. a mortgage 2. to buy property on a mortgage
	揭晓	[jiē xiǎo] 1. to announce publicly 2. to publish 3. to make known 4. to disclose
	揭幕	[jiē mù] 1. opening 2. unveiling
	揭幕式	[jiē mù shì] 1. opening ceremony 2. unveiling
	揭西	[jiē xī] Jiexi county in Jieyang, Guangdong
	揭批	[jiē pī] to expose and criticize
§649	喝	I [hē] 1. to drink 2. (interj.) My goodness! II [hè] shout applause
	喝酒	[hē jiǔ] to drink (alcohol)
	喝醉	[hē zuì] to get drunk
	喝掉	[hē diào] 1. to drink up 2. to finish (a drink)
	呵喝	[hē hè] 1. to shout loudly 2. to bellow 3. to berate
§650	葛	I [gě] surname Ge II [gé] 1. hemp cloth 2. Pueraria lobata (lobed kudzu vine (a legume with starchy roots used in traditional Chinese medicine))
	葛巾	[gé jīn] hemp headcloth
§651	渴	[kě] thirsty
	口渴	[kǒu kě] thirst
	干渴	[gān kě] 1. parched 2. dry mouth
§652	歇	[xiē] to rest
	安歇	[ān xiē] 1. go to bed 2. retire for the night
	间歇	[jiàn xiē] 1. to stop in the middle of sth 2. intermittent 3. intermittence
§653	苟	[gǒu] 1. surname Gou 2. if indeed 3. thoughtless
	苟合	[gǒu hé] illicit sexual relations
	苟且	[gǒu qiě] 1. perfunctory 2. careless 3. drifting along 4. resigned to one's fate 5. improper (relations) 6. illicit (sex)
§655	夕	I [xī] evening II [xi] dusk
	七夕	[qī xī] 1. double seven festival, evening of seventh of lunar seventh month 2. girls' festival 3. Chinese Valentine's day, when Cowherd and Weaving maid are allowed their annual meeting
	七夕节	[qī xī jié] 1. double seven festival, evening of seventh of lunar seventh month 2. girls' festival 3. Chinese Valentine's day, when Cowherd and Weaving maid are allowed their annual meeting
§656	多	[duō] 1. many 2. much 3. a lot of 4. numerous 5. multi-
	足智多谋	[zú zhì duō móu] 1. resourceful 2. full of stratagems
	多元论	[duō yuán lùn] pluralism, philosophical doctrine that the universe consists of different substances
	许多	[xǔ duō] 1. many 2. a lot of 3. much
	多种语言	[duō zhǒng yǔ yán] multilingual
	多语言	[duō yǔ yán] 1. polyglot 2. many language
	多妻制	[duō qī zhì] polygamy
	安多	[ān duō] (N) Anduo (place in Tibet)
	多姿	[duō zī] many postures
	多次	[duō cì] 1. many times 2. repeatedly
	二次多项式	[èr cì duō xiàng shì] quadratic polynomial
	多模块	[duō mó kuài] 1. many modules 2. multiblock
	多哈	[duō hā] Doha, capital of Qatar

	多哈回合	[duō hā huí hé] Dohar round (from 2001 meeting of WTO in Doha, Qatar)
	多宝鱼	[duō bǎo yú] 1. turbot 2. European imported turbot 3. same as
	多早晚	[duō zǎo wǎn] when?
	顶多	[dǐng duō] 1. at most 2. at best
	多项式	[duō xiàng shì] 1. polynomial (math.) 2. multinomial
	贝多	[bèi duō] patra palm tree (loan from Sanskrit, Corypha umbraculifera), whose leaves were used as paper substitute for Buddhist sutras
	多利	[duō lì] Dolly the sheep
	多种	[duō zhǒng] 1. many kinds of 2. multiple 3. diverse 4. multi-
	多香果	[duō xiāng guǒ] 1. all-spice (Pimenta dioica) 2. Jamaican pepper
	多模	[duō mó] multimode
	多束	[duō shù] multibeam (e.g. laser)
	哥林多	[gē lín duō] Corinth
	多工器	[duō gōng qì] multiplexer
	多头	[duō tóu] long (finance)
	太多	[tài duō] too much
	大多	[dà duō] 1. for the most part 2. many 3. most 4. the greater part 5. mostly
	多大	[duō dà] 1. how big 2. how much 3. how old etc
	众多	[zhòng duō] numerous
	多个	[duō ge] 1. many 2. multiple 3. multi- (faceted, ethnic etc)
	多元	[duō yuán] 1. poly- 2. multi- 3. multielement 4. multivariant 5. multivariate (math.)
	多元宇宙	[duō yuán yǔ zhòu] multi-verse (many parallel universes, in science fiction)
	四十多	[sì shí duō] more than 40
	多言	[duō yán] wordy
	提多	[tí duō] Titus
	提多书	[tí duō shū] Epistle of St Paul to Titus
	多咱	[duō zán] 1. when? 2. what time? 3. whenever
	一百五十多年	[yī bǎi wǔ shí duō nián] more than 150 years
	闻一多	[wén yī duō] Wen Yiduo (1899-1946), poet and patriotic fighter, executed by Guomindang in Kunming in 1946
	多星	[duō xīng] starry
	多年	[duō nián] many years
	多年生	[duō nián shēng] perennial (of plants)
	一年多	[yī nián duō] more than a year
	多事	[duō shì] 1. meddlesome 2. eventful
	多面手	[duō miàn shǒu] 1. all-rounder 2. many-talented person
	多哥	[duō gē] Togo, West Africa
	多叶	[duō yè] leafy
	多于	[duō yú] 1. more than 2. greater than
	多山	[duō shān] mountainous
	多工	[duō gōng] 1. to multiplex 2. multiple 3. multi-
	二十多	[èr shí duō] over 20
§657	歹	[dǎi] 1. bad 2. wicked 3. evil
	歹毒	[dǎi dú] 1. vicious 2. ruthless 3. malevolent
§658	殖	[zhí] 1. to grow 2. to reproduce
	骨殖	[gǔ zhí] bones of the dead
	殖殖器	[shēng zhí qì] 1. reproductive organ 2. genitals
	生殖	[shēng zhí] 1. to reproduce 2. to flourish
§659	列	[liè] 1. to arrange 2. to line up 3. row 4. file 5. series
	战列舰	[zhàn liè jiàn] battleship
	列缺	[liè quē] lightning (archaic word)

门捷列夫	[mén jié liè fū] Dmitri Ivanovich Mendeleev (1834-1907), Russian chemist who introduced the periodic table
列克星顿	[liè kè xīng dùn] Lexington, Massachusetts
列入	[liè rù] 1. included (on a roster) 2. incorporated (into the agenda)
列宁	[liè níng] Vladimir Ilyich Lenin (1870-1924), Russian revolutionary leader
提列	[tí liè] 1. to make provision (against a loss) 2. a bookkeeping entry
列国	[liè guó] various countries
列星	[liè xīng] star alignment (in astrology)
下列	[xià liè] following
列印	[liè yìn] 1. to print 2. to typeset and print 3. to print from a webpage
吉列	[jí liè] cutlet
排列	[pái liè] 1. array 2. arrangement 3. permutation (i.e. ordered choice of n elements out of m)
列出	[liè chū] 1. to list 2. to make a list
出列	[chū liè] 1. to step out of the ranks 2. Soldier X, step forward!
歼	[jiān] 1. to annihilate 2. abbr. for , fighter plane 3. Jianji, PRC fighter plane based on Soviet MiG 4. usually 8 8
全歼	[quán jiān] 1. to annihilate 2. to wipe out completely 3. to exterminate
歼击	[jiān jī] 1. to annihilate 2. to attack and destroy 3. Jianji, PRC fighter plane based on Soviet MiG 4. usually 8 8
名	[míng] 1. name 2. noun (part of speech) 3. place (e.g. among winners) 4. famous 5. classifier for people
以人名命名	[yǐ rén míng míng míng] 1. to name sth after a person 2. named after 3. eponymous
名列	[míng liè] 1. famous 2. among the most famous
排列名次	[pái liè míng cì] 1. league table 2. ordered list
名句	[míng jù] 1. famous saying 2. celebrated phrase
名词	[míng cí] noun
名量词	[míng liàng cí] 1. nominal classifier (in Chinese grammar) 2. measure word applying mainly to nouns
毒草名	[dú cǎo míng] hemlock
威名	[wēi míng] 1. fame for fighting prowess 2. military glory
姓名	[xìng míng] name and surname
同名同姓	[tóng míng tóng xìng] having same given name and family name
名次	[míng cì] position in a ranking of names
混名	[hùn míng] nickname
混名儿	[hùn míng r] erhua variant of , nickname
名酒	[míng jiǔ] a famous wine
名录	[míng lù] directory
名人录	[míng rén lù] 1. record of famous men 2. anthology of biographies
名满天下	[míng mǎn tiān xià] world famous
域名注册	[yù míng zhù cè] domain name registration
命名	[míng míng] 1. to give a name to 2. to dub 3. to christen 4. to designate 5. named after 6. naming
未命名	[wèi míng míng] 1. untitled 2. unnamed 3. no name 4. nameless 5. unknown name
寄名	[jì míng] 1. adopted name 2. to take a name (of one's adoptive family)
万名	[wàn míng] all names
题名	[tí míng] 1. autograph 2. to sign one's name
争名夺利	[zhēng míng duó lì] 1. to fight for fame, grab profit (saw); scrambling for fame and wealth 2. only interested in personal gain
冒名顶替	[mào míng dǐng tì] 1. to assume sb's name and take his place (saw); to impersonate 2. to pose under a false name
名贵	[míng guì] 1. famous and valuable 2. rare 3. precious
知名	[zhī míng] 1. well known 2. famous
知名人士	[zhī míng rén shì] 1. public figure 2. celebrity

名利	[míng lì] fame and profit
名刺	[míng cì] 1. visiting card 2. name card
未名	[wèi míng] 1. untitled 2. unnamed 3. no name 4. nameless 5. unknown name 6. unknown (attributively)
以本人名	[yǐ běn rén míng] 1. under one's own name 2. named after oneself
盛名	[shèng míng] famous reputation
名城	[míng chéng] famous city
成名	[chéng míng] 1. to make one's name 2. to become famous
域名	[yù míng] domain name
莫名	[mò míng] 1. indescribable 2. ineffable
名实	[míng shí] 1. name and reality 2. whether reality lives up to its reputation
头名	[tóu míng] 1. first place 2. leader (of a race)
名医	[míng yī] famous doctor
大名	[dà míng] 1. Daming county in Hebei 2. Daimyo (Japanese feudal lord)
五大名山	[wǔ dà míng shān] Five Sacred Mountains of the Daoists, namely: Mt Tai in Shandong, Mt Hua in Shaanxi, Mt Heng in Hunan, Mt Heng in Shanxi, Mt Song in Henan
名从主人	[míng cóng zhǔ rén] named after (the original owner)
名人	[míng rén] 1. personage 2. celebrity
人名	[rén míng] personal name
高名	[gāo míng] 1. renown 2. fame
名言	[míng yán] saying
笔名	[bǐ míng] 1. pen name 2. pseudonym
提名	[tí míng] nominate
重名	[zhòng míng] 1. renowned 2. a great name
书名	[shū míng] 1. name of a book 2. reputation as calligrapher
国名	[guó míng] name of country
闻名	[wén míng] 1. well-known 2. famous 3. renowned 4. eminent
中间名	[zhōng jiān míng] 1. middle name 2. second given name
名门	[míng mén] 1. famous family 2. prestigious house
星名	[xīng míng] star name
正名	[zhèng míng] 1. official name 2. proper title 3. to attain a formal title
名下	[míng xià] under sb's name
名画	[míng huà] famous painting
地名	[dì míng] place name
名册	[míng cè] 1. roll (of names) 2. register
罪名	[zuì míng] 1. criminal charge 2. accusation
名曲	[míng qǔ] 1. famous song 2. well-known piece of music
名叫	[míng jiào] 1. called 2. named
冒名	[mào míng] 1. an impostor 2. to impersonate
名目	[míng mù] 1. name of an item 2. fame
唱名	[chàng míng] solfege
埋名	[mái míng] 1. to conceal one's identity 2. to live incognito
品名	[pǐn míng] 1. name of product 2. brand name
排名	[pái míng] 1. ranking 2. ordered list 3. to rank nth out of 100 4. to be placed 5. roll of honor
名手	[míng shǒu] 1. master 2. famous artist or sportsman
出名	[chū míng] 1. well-known for sth 2. to become well known 3. to make one's mark
名山	[míng shān] 1. famous mountain 2. (N) Mingshan (place in Sichuan)
名士	[míng shì] 1. famous scholar 2. worthy 3. celebrity, esp. distinguished literary person having no official post
岁	[suì] 1. year 2. years old 3. classifier for years old
旬岁	[xún suì] 1. full year 2. first birthday

岁入	[suì rù] 1. revenue 2. annual income
万岁	[wàn suì] 1. live long 2. wish a long life
足岁	[zú suì] 1. age in years from birth, as opposed to a Chinese tradition counting from 1 year old at birth, (see also: 2. xuī suì)
守岁	[shǒu suì] to see in the New Year
岁时	[suì shí] 1. season 2. time of the year
年岁	[nián suì] 1. years of age 2. age
早岁	[zǎo suì] 1. early years 2. adolescence
罗	I [luō] 1. fussy 2. talkative II [luō] subordinate in a gang of bandits III [luō] 1. gauze 2. to collect 3. to gather 4. to catch 5. to shift 6. surname Luo
哩哩罗罗	[lǐ lǐ luō luō] 1. onomat. endless mumbling 2. verbose and incomprehensible 3. talking endlessly
罗列	[luó liè] to spread out
罗语	[luó yǔ] Romanian language
罗盘	[luó pán] compass
罗姆酒	[luō mǔ jiǔ] rum
天妇罗	[tiān fū luō] 1. tempura 2. deep-fried cooking
歌罗西	[gē luó xī] Colossia
歌罗西书	[gē luó xī shū] Epistle of St Paul to the Colossians
克仑特罗	[kè lún tè luō] clenbuterol
罗贯中	[luó guàn zhōng] Luo Guanzhong (c. 1330-c. 1400), author of the Romance of the Three Kingdoms and other works
森罗	[sēn luó] 1. many things arranged together, or connected together 2. to go on limitlessly
罗城	[luó chéng] a second wall built around a city wall
内罗毕	[nèi luó bì] Nairobi, capital of Kenya
罗定	[luó dìng] (N) Luoding (city in Guangdong)
门罗	[mén luó] Monroe
罗世昌	[luó shì chāng] Luo Shichang, Qing dynasty painter
罗田	[luó tián] (N) Luotian (place in Hubei)
罗口	[luó kǒu] 1. rib collar 2. rib top of socks
扫罗	[sǎo luó] 1. Saul (name) 2. biblical king around 1000 BC
罗拜	[luó bài] to line up to pay homage
罗山	[luó shān] Luoshan county in Xinyang, Henan
外	[wài] 1. outside 2. in addition 3. foreign 4. external
里里外外	[lǐ lǐ wài wài] inside and out
课外	[kè wài] extracurricular
外国话	[wài guó huà] foreign languages
外语	[wài yǔ] foreign language
外国语	[wài guó yǔ] a foreign language
外媒	[wài méi] 1. foreign news media 2. abbr. of
海外	[hǎi wài] 1. overseas 2. abroad
委外	[wěi wài] to outsource
女生外向	[shēng wài xiàng] 1. woman's duty to get married (in former times) 2. woman's orientation to her husband's family (traditional Confucian assumption)
外资	[wài zī] foreign investment
外国资本	[wài guó zī běn] foreign capital
外汇	[wài huì] foreign (currency) exchange
外星生命	[wài xīng shēng mìng] extraterrestrial life
外贾	[wài jiǎ] take-away food
外科	[wài kē] 1. surgery 2. "external" medicine, i.e. surgical intervention, as opposed to [nei4 ke1] "internal" treatment by administering drugs 3. surgical department
外科手术	[wài kē shǒu shù] surgery

外科医生	[wài kē yī shēng] 1. surgeon 2. as opposed to physician [nei4 ke1 yi1 sheng1], who works primarily by administering drugs
外相	[wài xiàng] Foreign Minister
城外	[chéng wài] outside of a city
外卖	[wài mài] 1. to go 2. take out (relates to food bought at a restaurant)
外头	[wài tóu] 1. outside 2. out
外企	[wài qī] 1. foreign enterprise 2. company established in mainland China with direct investment from foreign entities or from investors in Taiwan, Macao or Hong Kong 3. abbr. for
以外	[yǐ wài] 1. apart from 2. other than 3. except for 4. external 5. outside of
内外	[nèi wài] 1. inside and outside 2. domestic and foreign 3. approximately 4. about
国内外	[guó nèi wài] 1. domestic and international 2. at home and abroad
外人	[wài rén] foreigner
外国人	[wài guó rén] foreigner
外星人	[wài xīng rén] 1. space alien 2. extra-terrestrial
外地人	[wài dì rén] stranger, outsider
外带	[wài dài] 1. take-way (fast food) 2. (outer part of) tire 3. as well 4. besides 5. into the bargain 6. outer zone
外向	[wài xiàng] 1. outward-looking 2. extrovert 3. extroverted (personality) 4. export-oriented (economy)
向外	[xiàng wài] 1. out 2. outward
此外	[cǐ wài] 1. besides 2. in addition 3. moreover 4. furthermore
外币	[wài bì] foreign currency
外国	[wài guó] foreign (country)
国外	[guó wài] 1. abroad 2. external (affairs) 3. overseas 4. foreign
门外	[mén wài] outside the door
外事	[wài shì] foreign affairs
外地	[wài dì] 1. parts of the country other than where one is 2. foreign lands
外电	[wài diàn] reports from foreign (non-Chinese) news agencies
外围	[wài wéi] surrounding
外面	[wài mian] outside
外耳	[wài ěr] outer ear
里外	[lǐ wài] 1. inside and out 2. or so
中外	[zhōng wài] 1. Sino-foreign 2. Chinese-foreign 3. home and abroad
排外	[pái wài] 1. xenophobic 2. anti-foreigner
外出	[wài chū] 1. to go out 2. to go away from one's present position
出外	[chū wài] 1. to go out 2. to leave for another place
够	[gòu] 1. to reach 2. to be enough
足够	[zú gòu] 1. enough 2. sufficient
残	[cán] 1. to destroy 2. to spoil 3. to ruin 4. to injure 5. cruel 6. oppressive 7. savage 8. brutal 9. incomplete 10. disabled 11. to remain 12. to survive 13. remnant 14. surplus
残毒	[cán dú] cruelty
残缺	[cán quē] 1. badly damaged 2. shattered
骨肉相残	[gǔ ròu xiāng cán] close kindred slaughter one another (saw); internecine strife
残香	[cán xiāng] lingering fragrance
残酷	[cán kù] 1. cruel 2. cruelty
残害	[cán hài] 1. to injure 2. to devastate 3. to slaughter
死	[sǐ] 1. to die 2. impassable 3. uncrossable 4. inflexible 5. rigid 6. extremely
死死	[sǐ sǐ] 1. rigid 2. unwavering 3. unbendable 4. firm (hold on sth) 5. tenacious
认死理儿	[rèn sǐ lǐ r] erhua variant of, stubborn
认死扣儿	[rèn sǐ kòu r] stubborn
认死理	[rèn sǐ lǐ] stubborn

死海	[sǐ hǎi] Dead Sea (Palestine)
要死	[yào sǐ] 1. extremely important 2. deadly urgent 3. matter of life and death
要死要活	[yào sǐ yào huó] 1. desperate 2. matter of life or death
死中求生	[sǐ zhōng qiú shēng] to seek life in death (saw); to fight for one's life
死于非命	[sǐ yú fēi mìng] 1. violent death (saw); to die in a disaster 2. an unnatural death
出生入死	[chū shēng rù sǐ] 1. from the cradle to the grave (saw); to go through fire and water 2. brave 3. willing to risk life and limb
垂死挣扎	[chuí sǐ zhēng zhá] dying struggle
刺死	[cì sǐ] 1. to murder 2. to assassinate
死战	[sǐ zhàn] 1. fight to the death 2. desperate struggle
找死	[zhǎo sǐ] 1. to court death 2. taking risks
死因	[sǐ yīn] cause of death
死人	[sǐ rén] dead person
人死	[rén sǐ] a person's death
垂死	[chuí sǐ] dying
誓死	[shì sǐ] to pledge one's life
死亡	[sǐ wáng] 1. death 2. deadly
死守	[sǐ shǒu] 1. to defend one's property to the death 2. to cling obstinately to old habits 3. die-hard
害死	[hài sǐ] 1. to kill 2. to cause death 3. to do sb to death
临死	[lín sǐ] 1. facing death 2. at death's door
生死	[shēng sǐ] life or death
死生	[sǐ shēng] 1. life or death 2. critical (event)
吊死	[diào sǐ] 1. death by hanging 2. to hang oneself
死罪	[sǐ zuì] 1. mortal crime 2. capital offence
早死	[zǎo sǐ] 1. early demise 2. untimely death
打死	[dǎ sǐ] 1. to kill 2. to beat to death
§668 梦	[mèng] to dream
醉生梦死	[zuì shēng mèng sǐ] 1. as if drunk or entranced (saw); leading a befuddled existence 2. in a drunken stupor
梦罗园	[mèng luó yuán] Menlo Park, New Jersey, the home of Thomas Edison's research laboratory
梦话	[mèng huà] 1. to talk in one's sleep 2. fig. speech bearing no relation to reality 3. delusions
人生如梦	[rén shēng rú mèng] life is but a dream (saw)
重温旧梦	[chóng wēn jiù mèng] to revive old dreams (saw); to relive past experiences
圆梦	[yuán mèng] 1. to interpret a dream 2. to realize one's dream
梦见	[mèng jiàn] 1. to dream 2. to see in a dream
旧梦	[jiù mèng] old dreams
梦中	[mèng zhōng] in a dream
§669 移	[yí] 1. to move 2. to shift 3. to change 4. to alter 5. to remove
移植	[yí zhí] to transplant
滑移	[huá yí] 1. to slip 2. to drift
潜移	[qián yí] 1. intangible changes 2. unnoticed transformation 3. changes behind the scenes
移植手术	[yí zhí shǒu shù] (organ) transplant operation
移植	[yí zhí] to transplant
可移植	[kě yí zhí] portable (programming language)
蓝移	[lán yí] blue shift (in the Doppler effect)
§670 殊	[shū] unique
殊死	[shū sǐ] 1. to behead 2. desperate struggle
殊姿	[shū zī] 1. differing attitude 2. different posture
殊荣	[shū róng] 1. special glory 2. distinction 3. rare honor 4. one's laurels 5. it's a privilege (to meet you)

特殊	[tè shū] 1. special 2. particular 3. unusual 4. extraordinary
§672 厂	[chǎng] 1. cliff 2. slope 3. factory 4. yard 5. depot 6. work-house 7. works 8. (industrial) plant
酒厂	[jiǔ chǎng] 1. wine factory 2. distillery
厂规	[chǎng guī] factory regulations
厂址	[chǎng zhǐ] 1. factory site 2. location
厂主	[chǎng zhǔ] factory owner
电厂	[diàn chǎng] electric power plant
出厂	[chū chǎng] to leave the factory (of finished goods)
厂工	[chǎng gōng] 1. factory 2. factory worker
工厂	[gōng chǎng] factory
§673 厅	[tīng] 1. (reception) hall 2. office
歌厅	[gē tīng] disco
大厅	[dà tīng] 1. hall 2. lounge
主厅	[zhǔ tīng] main lobby
白厅	[bái tīng] Whitehall
门厅	[mén tīng] 1. entrance hall 2. vestibule
§674 压	I [yā] 1. to press 2. to push down 3. to keep under (control) 4. pressure II [yà] 1. in the first place 2. to crush
血压计	[xuè yā jì] 1. blood pressure meter 2. sphygmometer
电压计	[diàn yā jì] voltmeter
按压	[àn yā] 1. to press 2. to push (a button)
减压	[jiǎn yā] 1. to reduce pressure 2. to relax
水压	[shuǐ yā] water pressure
温压	[wēn yā] temperature and pressure
负压	[fù yā] 1. suction 2. negative pressure
高压	[gāo yā] 1. high pressure 2. high-handed
高血压	[gāo xuè yā] 1. high blood pressure 2. hypertension
高压电	[gāo yā diàn] high voltage
等压	[děng yā] 1. constant pressure 2. equal pressure
重压	[zhòng yā] 1. high pressure 2. bearing a heavy weight
血压	[xuè yā] blood pressure
压制	[yā zhì] 1. to suppress 2. to inhibit 3. to stifle
压抑	[yā yì] 1. repression 2. to constrain or repress emotions
电压	[diàn yā] voltage
压埋	[yā mái] to crush and bury
扣压	[kòu yā] 1. to withhold 2. to hold sth back (and prevent it being known)
§675 厌	[yàn] to loathe
讨厌	[tǎo yàn] 1. disgusting 2. troublesome 3. nuisance 4. nasty 5. to hate doing sth
讨人厌	[tǎo rén yàn] horrid
生厌	[shēng yàn] 1. to disgust 2. to pall 3. fed up 4. tedious 5. cloying 6. boring 7. irritating
厌世	[yàn shì] 1. world-weary 2. pessimistic
§676 原	[yuán] 1. former 2. original 3. primary 4. raw 5. level 6. cause 7. source
原名	[yuán míng] original name
海原	[hǎi yuán] (N) Haiyuan (place in Ningxia)
原委	[yuán wěi] the whole story
主要原因	[zhǔ yào yuán yīn] 1. main reason 2. primary cause
原油	[yuán yóu] crude oil
原生质	[yuán shēng zhì] protoplasm
原则	[yuán zé] 1. principle 2. doctrine
一中原则	[yī zhōng yuán zé] One-China principle, the official doctrine that Taiwan is a province of China
原稿	[yuán gǎo] 1. manuscript 2. original copy

原 本	[yuán běn] 1. originally 2. original 3. abbr. for Euclid's elements
原 木	[yuán mù] logs
原 因	[yuán yīn] 1. cause 2. origin 3. root cause 4. reason
原 因 是	[yuán yīn shì] the reason is ...
太 原	[tài yuán] Tiayun prefecture level city and capital of Shnx province in central north China
太 原 市	[tài yuán shì] Tiayun prefecture level city and capital of Shnx province in central north China
大 草 原	[dà cǎo yuán] 1. prairie 2. savanna
原 先	[yuán xiān] 1. former 2. original
高 原	[gāo yuán] plateau
固 原 市	[gù yuán shì] Guyuan city in Ningxia
原 定	[yuán dìng] 1. originally planned 2. originally determined
原 址	[yuán zhǐ] original location
原 生	[yuán shēng] 1. way of life 2. ecology 3. primary
可 再 生 原	[kě zài shēng yuán] renewable resource
原 告	[yuán gào] 1. complainant 2. plaintiff
原 地	[yuán dì] 1. former place 2. indigenous 3. local
原 罪	[yuán zuì] original sin
草 原	[cǎo yuán] 1. grassland 2. prairie
原 理	[yuán lǐ] 1. principle 2. theory
固 原	[gù yuán] Guyuan city and prefecture in Ningxia
中 原	[zhōng yuán] 1. the central plains of China 2. the middle and lower regions of the Yellow river, including Henan, western Shandong, southern Shanxi and Hebei 3. a plain
五 原	[wǔ yuán] (N) Wuyuan (place in Inner Mongolia)
丰 原	[fēng yuán] (N) Fengyuan (city in Taiwan)
源 [yuán]	1. root 2. source 3. origin
外 源	[wài yuán] exogenous
罗 源	[luó yuán] (N) Luoyuan (place in Fujian)
名 源	[míng yuán] 1. origin of names 2. etymology
词 源	[cí yuán] 1. etymology 2. root of a word
同 源 词	[tóng yuán cí] 1. cognate 2. words having a common origin
语 源	[yǔ yuán] etymology
安 源	[ān yuán] Anyuan district of Pingxiang city, Jiangxi
资 源	[zī yuán] 1. natural resource (such as water or minerals) 2. resource (such as manpower or tourism)
水 资 源	[shuǐ zī yuán] 1. water resources 2. drinking water
源 泉	[yuán quán] 1. fountainhead 2. well-spring 3. water source 4. fig. origin
泉 源	[quán yuán] 1. (water) spring 2. source
水 源	[shuǐ yuán] 1. water source 2. water supply 3. headwaters of a river
河 源	[hé yuán] Heyuan prefecture level city in Guangdong
河 源 市	[hé yuán shì] Heyuan prefecture level city in Guangdong province
江 源	[jiāng yuán] Jiangyuan district in Baishan city, Jilin
盐 源	[yán yuán] (N) Yanyuan (place in Sichuan)
策 源 地	[cè yuán dì] 1. the source 2. the origin
万 源	[wàn yuán] (N) Wanyuan (city in Sichuan)
本 源	[běn yuán] 1. origin 2. source
源 头	[yuán tóu] source
内 源	[nèi yuán] source
富 源	[fù yuán] (N) Fuyuan (place in Yunnan)
电 源	[diàn yuán] electric power source
同 源	[tóng yuán] 1. homology (biology) 2. a common origin
厉 [lì]	1. severe 2. surname Li

凄 厉	[qī lì] sad and shrill
威 厉	[wēi lì] 1. awe-inspiring 2. majestic
厉 害	[lì hai] 1. difficult to deal with 2. difficult to endure 3. ferocious 4. radical 5. serious 6. terrible 7. tremendous 8. violent
岸 [àn]	1. bank 2. shore 3. beach 4. coast
海 岸	[hǎi àn] 1. coastal 2. seacoast
河 岸	[hé àn] 1. riverside 2. river bank
两 岸	[liǎng àn] 1. bilateral 2. both shores 3. both sides 4. both coasts 5. Taiwan and mainland
西 岸	[xī àn] 1. the west bank 2. West Bank of Jordan River
高 岸	[gāo àn] 1. in grand style 2. high bank
拍 岸	[pāi àn] to beat the short (of waves)
岸 上	[àn shàng] ashore
上 岸	[shàng àn] 1. to land 2. to disembark 3. to abandon a boat and go ashore; fig. to give up evil ways and return to virtue
北 岸	[běi àn] the north bank
口 岸	[kǒu àn] 1. a port for external trade 2. a trading or transit post on border between countries
扩 [kuò]	enlarge
扩 大	[kuò dà] 1. to expand 2. to enlarge 3. to broaden one's scope
扩 印	[kuò yìn] 1. to enlarge (a photo) 2. to print larger
庙 [miào]	1. temple 2. monastery
庙 塔	[miào tǎ] temples and pagodas
寺 庙	[sì miào] 1. temple 2. monastery 3. shrine
店 [diàn]	1. inn 2. shop 3. store
夫 妻 店	[fū qī diàn] family-run shop
盘 店	[pán diàn] to transfer a shop and all its contents to new owner
女 店 员	[diàn yuán] 1. salesgirl 2. female shop assistant
酒 店	[jiǔ diàn] 1. wine shop 2. pub (public house) 3. hotel 4. restaurant
大 酒 店	[dà jiǔ diàn] grand hotel
店 员	[diàn yuán] 1. shop assistant 2. salesclerk 3. salesperson
书 店	[shū diàn] bookstore
店 主	[diàn zhǔ] shop owner
店 面	[diàn miàn] shop front
庆 [qìng]	celebrate
庆 安	[qìng ān] Qìng'an county in Suihua, Heilongjiang
安 庆	[ān qìng] Anqing prefecture level city in Anhui
安 庆 市	[ān qìng shì] Anqing prefecture level city in Anhui
贾 庆 林	[jiǎ qìng lín] Jia Qinglin (member of PRC Politburo)
大 庆	[dà qìng] Daqing prefecture level city in Heilongjiang province [Hei1 long2 jiang1] in northeast China
大 庆 市	[dà qìng shì] Daqing prefecture level city in Heilongjiang province [Hei1 long2 jiang1] in northeast China
庆 元	[qìng yuán] (N) Qingyuan (place in Zhejiang)
重 庆 市	[chóng qìng shì] Chongqing city, formerly in Sichuan province, a municipality since 1997, abbr.
重 庆	[chóng qìng] Chongqing city, formerly in Sichuan province, a municipality since 1997, abbr.
国 庆	[guó qìng] national celebration
国 庆 节	[guó qìng jié] National Day
国 庆 日	[guó qìng rì] 1. national day of many countries 2. PRC National Day on Oct 1st 3. Taiwan National Day on Oct 10
节 庆	[jié qìng] festival
广 [guǎng]	1. wide 2. numerous 3. to spread 4. surname Guang
广 安	[guǎng ān] Guang'an prefecture level city in Sichuan
广 安 市	[guǎng ān shì] Guang'an prefecture level city in Sichuan
广 安 门	[guǎng ān mén] Guanganmen in Xuanwu district of southwest Beijing

广水	[guǎng shuǐ] (N) Guangshui (city in Hubei)
广阔	[guǎng kuò] 1. wide 2. vast
广河	[guǎng hé] (N) Guanghe (place in Gansu)
广大	[guǎng dà] 1. vast 2. extensive
两广	[liǎng guǎng] the two provinces of Guangdong and Guangxi (in Qing times)
宽广	[kuān guǎng] 1. wide 2. broad 3. extensive 4. vast
广元	[guǎng yuán] Guangyuan prefecture level city in Sichuan
广元市	[guǎng yuán shì] Guangyuan prefecture level city in Sichuan
广西	[guǎng xī] 1. Guangxi province in south China 2. since 1959, Guangxi Zhuang autonomous region, location of the Zhuang minority peoples, abbr., capital Nanning
广宁	[guǎng níng] (N) Guangning (place in Guangdong)
广告	[guǎng gào] 1. to advertise 2. a commercial 3. advertisement 4. CL:[xiang4]
广电	[guǎng diàn] 1. state committee on films and broadcast media 2. PRC film censorship bureau 3. abbr. for
广昌	[guǎng chāng] Guangchang county in Fuzhou, Jiangxi
广丰	[guǎng fēng] Guangfeng county in Shangrao, Jiangxi
§687 庄	[zhuāng] 1. farm 2. village 3. manor
罗庄	[luó zhuāng] Luo Zhuang district of Linyi city [Lin2 yiz shi4], Shandong
庄河	[zhuāng hé] (N) Zhuanghe (city in Liaoning)
庄河市	[zhuāng hé shì] Zhuanghe county level city in Dalian [Da4 lian2], Liaoning
楚庄王	[chǔ zhuāng wáng] King Zhuang of Chu (reigned 613-591 BC), one of the Five Hegemons
村庄	[cūn zhuāng] 1. village 2. hamlet
庄园	[zhuāng yuán] 1. a manor 2. feudal land 3. a villa and park
庄重	[zhuāng zhòng] 1. grave 2. solemn 3. dignified
山庄	[shān zhuāng] 1. manor house 2. villa 3. (used in hotel names)
§688 座	[zuò] 1. seat 2. base 3. stand 4. (classifier for buildings, mountains, large solid things etc)
罗盘座	[luó pán zuò] Pyxis (constellation)
让座	[ràng zuò] to give up one's seat for sb
山案座	[shān àn zuò] Mensa (constellation)
天舟座	[tiān zhōu zuò] Argo (constellation, now divided into Carina and Puppis)
球座	[qiú zuò] tee (golf)
满座	[mǎn zuò] 1. fully booked 2. every seat taken
入座	[rù zuò] 1. to seat (sb in a restaurant etc) 2. to take one's seat
天兔座	[tiān tù zuò] Lepus (constellation)
圆规座	[yuán guī zuò] Circinus (constellation)
座椅	[zuò yǐ] seat
末座	[mò zuò] 1. end seat 2. final place (for less senior person)
头座	[tóu zuò] 1. headstock 2. turning head of a screw, drill, lathe etc
玉夫座	[yù fū zuò] Sculptor (constellation)
大犬座	[dà quǎn zuò] Canis Major (constellation)
座儿	[zuò r] 1. rickshaw seat (Beijing dialect) 2. patron (of teahouse, cinema) 3. passenger (in taxi, rickshaw etc)
宝座	[bǎo zuò] throne
星座	[xīng zuò] constellation
十二星座	[shí èr xīng zuò] 1. the twelve constellations on the ecliptic plane 2. the signs of the zodiac
王座	[wáng zuò] throne
§689 庚	[gēng] 1. age 2. seventh of 10 heavenly trunks 3. seventh in order 4. letter "G" or roman "VII" in list "A, B, C", or "I, II, III" etc 5. hepta
庚午	[gēng wǔ] seventh year G7 of the 60 year cycle, e.g. 1990 or 2050
庚申	[gēng shēn] fifty seventh year G9 of the 60 year cycle, e.g. 1980 or 2040

§690 唐	[táng] 1. Tang dynasty (618-907) 2. surname Tang
唐诗	[táng shī] 1. Tang poetry 2. a Tang poem
唐海	[táng hǎi] (N) Tanghai (place in Hebei)
唐河	[táng hé] Tanghe county in Nanyang [Nan2 yang2], Henan
唐宋	[táng sòng] the Tang (618-907) and Song (960-1279) dynasties
唐末	[táng mò] 1. late Tang 2. the last years of the Tang dynasty 3. around 900
唐尧	[táng yáo] Yao or Tang Yao (c. 2200 BC), one of Five legendary Emperors, second son of Di Ku
大唐	[dà táng] the Tang dynasty (618-907)
唐人街	[táng rén jiē] Chinatown
高唐	[gāo táng] (N) Gaotang (place in Shandong)
唐山市	[táng shān shì] Tangshan prefecture level city in Hebei
唐宁街	[táng níng jiē] Downing Street (London)
唐书	[táng shū] same as , History of the Early Tang Dynasty, sixteenth of the 24 dynastic histories, compiled under Liu Xu in 945 during Later Jin of the Five Dynasties, 200 scrolls
旧唐书	[jiù táng shū] History of the Early Tang Dynasty, sixteenth of the 24 dynastic histories, compiled under Liu Xu in 945 during Later Jin of the Five Dynasties, 200 scrolls
唐卡	[táng kǎ] thangka (Buddhist banner)
唐山	[táng shān] Tang Shan prefecture level city in Hebei
§691 廉	[lián] 1. incorrupt 2. inexpensive 3. surname Lian
威廉	[wēi lián] William or Wilhelm (name)
廉洁	[lián jié] 1. honest 2. not coercive 3. honesty 4. integrity 5. incorruptible
廉江	[lián jiāng] (N) Lianjiang (city in Guangdong)
廉直	[lián zhí] 1. upright and honest 2. incorruptible 3. squeaky clean
§692 康	[kāng] 1. healthy 2. peaceful 3. abundant 4. surname Kang 5. see also
安康	I [ān kāng] nkg prefecture level city in Shnx II [ān kāngān kāng] good health
安康市	[ān kāng shì] nkg prefecture level city in Shnx
海康	[hǎi kāng] (N) Haikang (place in Guangdong)
永康	[yǒng kāng] 1. (N) Yongkang (city in Zhejiang) 2. (N) Yungkang (city in Taiwan)
杜康	[dù kāng] Du Kang, legendary inventor of wine
太康	[tài kāng] (N) Taikang (place in Henan)
芒康	[máng kāng] (N) Mangkang (place in Tibet)
康定	[kāng dìng] (N) Dartsendo, Dardo, Chinese Kangding (town in Kham prov. of Tibet, pres. Sichuan)
康生	[kāng shēng] Kang Sheng (1896-1975), Chinese communist leader, a politburo member during the Cultural Revolution and posthumously blamed for some of its excesses
§693 床	[chuáng] 1. bed 2. couch 3. classifier for beds
温床	[wēn chuáng] 1. hotbed 2. breeding ground 3. fig. breeding ground for crimes or sedition
河床	[hé chuáng] riverbed
床头	[chuáng tóu] 1. bedhead 2. bedside 3. headboard
临床	[lín chuáng] clinical
卧床	[wò chuáng] a bed
上床	[shàng chuáng] go to bed
吊床	[diào chuáng] hammock
苗床	[miáo chuáng] seed bed
叫床	[jiào chuáng] 1. to moan (in bed) 2. cries of pleasure during love-making
§694 麻	[má] 1. (to have) pins and needles 2. tingling 3. hemp 4. sesame 5. numb 6. to bother 7. surname Ma
麻油	[má yóu] sesame oil
麻江	[má jiāng] Majiang county in Qiandongnan Miao and Dong autonomous prefecture [Qian2 dong1 nan2 zhou1], Guizhou
麻醉	[má zuì] 1. anesthesia 2. fig. to poison (sb's mind)
种麻	[zhǒng má] distinctively female hemp plant (Cannabis sativa)

麻木	[má mù] numb
麻城	[má chéng] (N) Macheng (place in Hubei)
大麻	[dà má] 1. hemp (Cannabis sativa) 2. cannabis 3. marijuana
全麻	[quán má] 1. general anesthetic 2. abbr. for
肉麻	[ròu má] 1. corny 2. nauseating 3. disgusting 4. ugly
乱麻	[luàn má] 1. lit. tangled skein 2. in a tremendous muddle 3. confused
麻山	[má shān] Mashan district of Jixi city [jī xī xī], Heilongjiang
摩	[mó] rub
摩罗	[kē mó luó] Union of Comoros
按摩	[àn mó] massage
摩城	[mó chéng] Mo i Rana (city in Nordland, Norway)
摩天	[mó tiān] 1. skyscraping 2. towering into the sky
提摩太	[tí mó tài] Timothy
摩西	[mó xī] Moses
摩托	[mó tuō] 1. motor (transliteration) 2. motorbike
摩卡	[mó kā] mocha
毕摩	[bì mó] a shaman among the Yi nationality
嘛	[ma] (a modal particle)
癌	[ái] 1. cancer 2. carcinoma
胃癌	[wèi ái] stomach cancer
血癌	[xuè ái] leukemia
症	[zhèng] 1. disease 2. illness
癌症	[ái zhèng] cancer
减压症	[jiǎn yā zhèng] decompression sickness (diving)
死症	[sǐ zhèng] 1. incurable disease 2. terminal illness
失读症	[shī dú zhèng] alexia
混合失语症	[hùn hé shī yǔ zhèng] mixed aphasia
失语症	[shī yǔ zhèng] aphasia or aphemia (loss of language)
潜水夫症	[qián shuǐ fū zhèng] bends
顽症	[wán zhèng] 1. stubborn illness 2. disease that is difficult to treat
手足口症	[shǒu zú kǒu zhèng] human hand foot and mouth disease, a viral infection
重症	[zhòng zhèng] 1. acute (of medical condition) 2. grave
疾	[jí] 1. sickness 2. disease 3. hate 4. envy 5. swift
吊死问疾	[diào sǐ wèn jí] 1. to grieve for the sick and the dying 2. to show great concern for people's suffering
残疾	[cán jí] 1. disabled 2. handicapped 3. deformity on a person or animal
残疾人	[cán jí rén] disabled person
残疾儿	[cán jí ér] 1. a child with a birth defect 2. a deformed child
奋笔疾书	[fèn bǐ jí shū] to write at a tremendous speed
疾走	[jí zǒu] 1. scamper 2. scurry
疾书	[jí shū] scribble rapidly
疾苦	[jí kǔ] 1. pain and difficulties 2. suffering (of the people)
旧疾	[jiù jí] 1. old illness 2. former affliction
病	[bìng] 1. ailment 2. sickness 3. illness 4. disease 5. fall ill 6. sick 7. defect
疾病	[jí bìng] 1. disease 2. sickness 3. ailment
病症	[bìng zhèng] 1. disease 2. illness
病毒血症	[bìng dú xuè zhèng] viremia
病床	[bìng chuáng] 1. hospital bed 2. sickbed
病源	[bìng yuán] cause of disease
病原	[bìng yuán] 1. cause of disease 2. pathogen
病原菌	[bìng yuán jūn] 1. a pathogen 2. a bacterial pathogen

病死	[bìng sǐ] 1. to fall ill and die 2. to die of illness
语病	[yǔ bìng] 1. grammatical or logical error 2. incoherent wording
病毒	[bìng dú] virus
病毒科	[bìng dú kē] virus family
病况	[bìng kuàng] 1. state of an illness 2. patient's condition
潜水夫病	[qián shuǐ fū bìng] bends
病菌	[bìng jūn] 1. harmful bacteria 2. pathogenic bacteria 3. germs
病从口入	[bìng cóng kǒu rù] 1. Illness enters by the mouth (saw). Mind what you eat! 2. fig. A loose tongue may cause a lot of trouble.
胃病	[wèi bìng] 1. stomach trouble 2. stomach illness
病员	[bìng yuán] 1. sick personnel 2. person on the sick list 3. patient
手足口病	[shǒu zú kǒu bìng] hand-foot-mouth disease
病程	[bìng chéng] course of disease
病因	[bìng yīn] 1. cause of disease 2. pathogen
病夫	[bìng fū] sick man
病人	[bìng rén] 1. sick person 2. [medical] patient 3. invalid
带病	[dài bìng] 1. to carry a disease 2. carrier 3. vector
病害	[bìng hài] plant disease
害病	[hài bìng] 1. to fall sick 2. to contract an illness
蓝舌病	[lán shé bìng] blue-tongue (viral disease of livestock)
蓝耳病	[lán ěr bìng] 1. porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome (PRRS) 2. blue-ear swine fever
毛病	[máo bìng] 1. fault 2. defect 3. shortcomings
出毛病	[chū máo bìng] 1. a problem appears 2. to break down
重病	[zhòng bìng] serious illness
白血病	[bái xuè bìng] leukemia
百病	[bǎi bìng] every illness
生病	[shēng bìng] 1. ill 2. sick
卧病	[wò bìng] 1. ill in bed 2. bed-ridden
病理	[bìng lǐ] pathology
旧病	[jiù bìng] 1. old illness 2. former affliction
尸	I [shī] corpse II [shǐ] corpse
死尸	[sǐ shǐ] 1. a corpse 2. a dead body
奸尸	[jiān shǐ] Necrophilia
尺	[chǐ] 1. a Chinese foot 2. one-third of a meter 3. a ruler 4. a tape-measure 5. a musical note on the traditional Chinese scale 6. one of the three acupoints for measuring pulse in Chinese medicine
尺骨	[chǐ gǔ] 1. ulna (anat.) 2. bone of the forearm
英尺	[yīng chǐ] foot (unit of length equal to 0.3048 m.)
尺规	[chǐ guī] ruler and compass (in geometric constructions)
尺寸	[chǐ cùn] 1. size 2. dimension 3. measurement
量尺寸	[liáng chǐ cùn] to measure sb's height
卡尺	[kǎ chǐ] calipers
折尺	[zhé chǐ] a folding ruler
曲尺	[qū chǐ] set square (tool to measure right angles)
直尺	[zhí chǐ] straight ruler
局	I [jú] narrow II [jú] 1. office 2. situation 3. classifier for games: match, set, round etc
残局	[cán jú] 1. endgame (in chess) 2. desperate situation 3. aftermath (of a failure)
安全局	[ān quán jú] security authorities
中国海事局	[zhōng guó hǎi shì jú] PRC Maritime Safety Agency
海事局	[hǎi shì jú] PRC Maritime Safety Agency
全局模块	[quán jú mó kuài] global module

	和局	[hé jú] 1. draw 2. tied game
	规划局	[guī huà jú] planning department
	大局	[dà jú] 1. general situation 2. present conditions
	全局	[quán jú] overall situation
	局中人	[jú zhōng rén] 1. participant 2. protagonist 3. a player (in this affair)
	定局	[dìng jú] foregone
	书局	[shū jú] 1. book store 2. publishing house
	局地	[jú dì] local area
	世局	[shì jú] 1. the situation (e.g. political) 2. the state of the world
	局面	[jú miàn] 1. aspect 2. phase 3. situation
	中局	[zhōng jú] middle game (in go or chess)
	出局	[chū jú] 1. to send off (player for a foul) 2. to knock out (i.e. to beat in a knock-out tournament) 3. to eliminate 4. to call out 5. to kill off 6. to pull out of (a competition) 7. to retire (a runner in baseball) 8. out (i.e. man out in baseball)
	一局	[yí jú] inning
§706	届	[jiè] 1. to arrive at (place or time) 2. period 3. to become due 4. classifier for events, meetings, elections, sporting fixtures etc
	届满	[jiè mǎn] 1. the end of fixed period in office 2. expiration of a term
	本届	[běn jiè] 1. current 2. this year
	届时	[jiè shí] 1. when the time comes 2. at the scheduled time
	下届	[xià jiè] 1. next office holder 2. next to serve
§707	居	[jū] reside
	移居	[yí jū] to move home
	居多	[jū duō] in the majority
	温居	[wēn jū] 1. to celebrate sb's new house 2. to visit for house-warming 3. congratulations on new residence
	寄居	[jì jū] to live away from home
	居奇	[jū qí] 1. to hoard 2. to speculate 3. profiteering
	居里夫人	[jū lǐ fū ren] Maria Skodowska-Curie or Marie Curie (1867-1934), double Nobel prize-winner in Physics 1903 and Chemistry 1911
	居人	[jū rén] inhabitant
	居高临下	[jū gāo lín xià] 1. to live high and look down (saw); occupying the high ground 2. fig. arrogance based on one's social position
	定居	[dìng jū] 1. to settle 2. to fix a place to live
	居间	[jū jiān] 1. positioned between (two parties) 2. to mediate between
	卜居	[bǔ jū] to choose a home
	同居	[tóng jū] to live together
	居里	[jū lǐ] curie (Ci)
	旧居	[jiù jū] 1. old residence 2. former home
	居中	[jū zhōng] 1. positioned between (two parties) 2. to mediate between
§708	据	I[jū] 1. see or , hard pressed for cash 2. in financial difficulties II[jù] 1. according to 2. to act in accordance with 3. to depend on 4. to seize 5. to occupy
	论据	[lùn jù] 1. grounds (for an argument) 2. a contention 3. a thesis
	证据	[zhèng jù] 1. evidence 2. proof 3. testimony
	据实	[jù shí] according to the facts
	据守	[jù shǒu] 1. to guard 2. to hold a fortified position 3. entrenched
	据此	[jù cǐ] 1. according to this 2. on the ground of the above 3. (formally introduces reported speech in writing)
	据闻	[jù wén] 1. accounts 2. one's understanding
	占据	[zhàn jù] 1. to occupy 2. to hold
	据理	[jù lǐ] 1. according to reason 2. in principle
§709	剧	[jù] 1. drama 2. play 3. show 4. severe
	多幕剧	[duō mù jù] 1. play in several acts 2. full-length drama

	话剧	[huà jù] 1. stage play 2. modern drama
	剧毒	[jù dú] acute poison
	湘剧	[xiāng jù] Hunan opera
	歌剧	[gē jù] western opera
	越剧	[yuè jù] Shaoxing opera
	剧本	[jù běn] 1. script for play, opera, movie etc 2. screenplay
	闹剧	[nào jù] farce
	昆剧	[kūn jù] Kunqu opera, influential musical theater originating in Kunshan, Jiangsu province in Yuan times
	丑剧	[chǒu jù] 1. absurd drama 2. farce 3. disgraceful show
§710	屈	[qū] 1. bent 2. feel wronged 3. surname Qu
	屈原	[qū yuán] Qu yuan (340-278 BC), famous Warring States statesman and poet, author of Sorrow at Parting Lisao in Songs of Chu
	屈折语	[qū zhé yǔ] 1. to inflect (in grammar) 2. to decline 3. to conjugate
	委屈	[wēi qū] 1. to feel wronged 2. to nurse a grievance 3. to cause sb to feel wronged
	屈指	[qū zhǐ] to count on one's fingers
	屈曲	[qū qū] crooked
§711	刷	I[shuā] 1. to brush 2. to paint 3. to daub 4. to paste up 5. to skip class (of students) 6. to fire from a job II[shuà] to select
	印刷厂	[yìn shuā chǎng] 1. printing house 2. print shop
	洗刷	[xǐ shuā] 1. wash 2. brush 3. scrub
	印刷术	[yìn shuā shù] 1. printing 2. printing technology
	毛刷	[máo shuā] brush
	刷卡	[shuā kǎ] to use a credit card
	印刷	[yìn shuā] print
	印刷品	[yìn shuā pǐn] printed products
§712	卢	[lú] 1. surname Lu 2. abbr. for Luxembourg
	卢卡申科	[lú kǎ shēn kē] Aleksandr Grigoryevich Lukachenko, president of Belarus from 1994
	卢因	[lú yīn] 1. Lewin (name) 2. Kurt Lewing (1890-1944), German American psychologist of the Gestalt school, the author of Field Theory
	高卢	[gāo lú] Gaul
	卢卡	[lú kǎ] Lucca (city in Tuscany)
	卢比	[lú bǐ] rupee
§713	尿	I[niào] 1. to urinate 2. urine II[suǐ] 1. (less common reading) to urinate 2. urine
	尿床	[niào chuáng] bed-wetting
	利尿	[lì niào] diuresis
	血尿	[xuè niào] hematuria
	排尿	[pái niào] to urinate
§714	民	[mín] 1. the people 2. nationality 3. citizen
	居民	[jū mín] 1. resident 2. inhabitant
	移民局	[yí mín jú] immigration office
	病民害国	[bìng mín hài guó] to damage the people and harm the country (saw)
	移民	[yí mín] 1. to immigrate 2. to migrate
	移民工	[yí mín gōng] migrant worker
	殖民	[zhí mín] 1. colony 2. colonial
	殖民地	[zhí mín dì] colony
	奸民	[jiān mín] 1. a scoundrel 2. a villain
	渔民	[yú mín] 1. fisherman 2. fisher folk
	王永民	[wáng yǒng mín] Wang Yongmin (1943-), inventor of the five stroke input method [wu3 b3 shu1 ru4 fa3]
	益民	[yì mín] 1. good citizens 2. the right side in a civil war
	人民利益	[rén mín lì yì] interests of the people

<p>民主革命 [mín zhǔ gé mìng] 1. democratic revolution 2. bourgeois revolution (in Marx-Leninist theory, a prelude to the proletarian revolution)</p> <p>民歌 [mín gē] folk song</p> <p>民歌手 [mín gē shǒu] folk singer</p> <p>万民 [wàn mín] all the people</p> <p>民和 [mín hé] Minhe Huizu Tuzu autonomous county in Qinghai</p> <p>村民 [cūn mín] villager</p> <p>大韩民国 [dà hán mín guó] Republic of Korea (South Korea)</p> <p>全民 [quán mín] entire population (of a country)</p> <p>民众 [mín zhòng] 1. populace 2. masses 3. the people</p> <p>人民 [rén mín] the people</p> <p>人民币元 [rén mín bì yuán] Renminbi Yuan (RMB), PRC currency unit</p> <p>人民币 [rén mín bì] 1. Renminbi (RMB), PRC currency 2. The unit is RMB Yuan or simply .</p> <p>中国人民 [zhōng guó rén mín] the Chinese people</p> <p>民营 [mín yíng] privately run (i.e. by a company, not the state)</p> <p>市民 [shì mín] city resident</p> <p>民宅 [mín zhái] 1. house 2. people's homes</p> <p>富民 [fù mín] Fumin county, to the northwest of Kunming in Yunnan</p> <p>乱民 [luàn mín] rebels</p> <p>民国 [mín guó] 1. Republic of China (1912-1949) 2. used instead of reign name by the nationalist government, then by Taiwan 3. used in PRC as reign name of a former dynasty</p> <p>国民 [guó mín] national</p> <p>民主 [mín zhǔ] democracy</p> <p>民间 [mín jiān] 1. among the people 2. popular 3. folk 4. non-governmental 5. involving people rather than governments</p> <p>民生 [mín shēng] 1. people's livelihood 2. people's welfare</p> <p>民事 [mín shì] 1. civil case 2. agricultural affairs 3. civil</p> <p>臣民 [chén mín] 1. subjects of a kingdom 2. subjects of a feudal ruler</p> <p>民丰 [mín fēng] (N) Minfeng (place in Xinjiang)</p> <p>民工 [mín gōng] workers (esp. on public project)</p> <p>眠 [mián] sleep</p> <p>安眠 [ān mián] sleep peacefully</p> <p>永眠 [yǒng mián] eternal rest (i.e. death)</p> <p>入眠 [rù mián] to fall asleep</p> <p>失眠 [shī mián] (suffer from) insomnia</p> <p>睡眠 [shuì mián] 1. sleeping 2. slumber</p> <p>尾 [wěi] tail</p> <p>词尾 [cí wěi] suffix</p> <p>尾水 [wěi shuǐ] 1. tailwater 2. outflow (from mill or power plant)</p> <p>尾骨 [wěi gǔ] 1. coccyx 2. tailbone</p> <p>鱼尾 [yú wěi] fishtail</p> <p>尾欠 [wěi qiàn] 1. balance due 2. small balance still to pay 3. final remaining debt</p> <p>尾页 [wěi yè] last page</p> <p>吴头楚尾 [wú tóu chǔ wěi] 1. lit. head in Wu and tail in Chu (saw); fig. close together 2. head-to-tail 3. one thing starts where the other leaves off</p> <p>末尾 [mò wěi] 1. tip 2. extremity</p> <p>年尾 [nián wěi] end of the year</p> <p>尾羽 [wěi yǔ] tail feathers</p> <p>尾击 [wěi jī] attack from the rear</p> <p>尼 [ní] 1. Buddhist nun 2. (often used in phonetic spellings)</p> <p>摩尼 [mó ní] Manes (3rd century AD), Persian prophet and founder of Manichaeism</p>	<p>尼罗 [ní luó] the Nile</p> <p>尼罗河 [ní luó hé] Nile (river)</p> <p>莫罗尼 [mò luó ní] Moroni, capital of Comoros</p> <p>盘尼西林 [pán ní xī lín] penicillin</p> <p>尼姆 [ní mù] Nmes (city in France)</p> <p>尼姑 [ní gū] Buddhist nun</p> <p>尼克森 [ní kè sēn] 1. Nixon (name) 2. Richard M Nixon (1913-1994), US president 1969-1974</p> <p>尼木 [ní mù] (N) Nimu (place in Tibet)</p> <p>尼克 [ní kè] Nick (name)</p> <p>卡西尼 [kǎ xī ní] Cassini (proper name)</p> <p>哥白尼 [gē bái ní] Mikolaj Kopernik or Nicolaus Copernicus (1473-1543), Polish astronomer, mathematician and polymath</p> <p>卓尼 [zhuó ní] (N) Zhuoni (place in Gansu)</p> <p>印尼 [yìn ní] Indonesia (abbr. for)</p> <p>比丘尼 [bī qiū ní] Buddhist nun (loan from Sanskrit bhiksuni)</p> <p>尼古丁 [ní gǔ dīng] nicotine</p> <p>呢 I [ne] (question particle for subjects already mentioned) II [ní] woolen material</p> <p>尽 I [jìn] to the utmost II [jìn] 1. to use up 2. to exhaust 3. to end 4. to finish 5. to the utmost 6. exhausted 7. finished 8. to the limit (of sth)</p> <p>净尽 [jìng jìn] 1. to eliminate 2. to purge</p> <p>丧尽 [sàng jìn] completely lose</p> <p>尽责 [jìn zé] 1. to do one's duty 2. to do one's bit conscientiously</p> <p>尽人皆知 [jìn rén jiē zhī] 1. known by everyone (saw); well known 2. a household name</p> <p>尽头 [jìn tóu] the very end</p> <p>尽先 [jìn xiān] 1. in the first instance 2. as a first priority</p> <p>尽言 [jìn yán] 1. saying everything 2. to speak out fully</p> <p>自尽 [zì jìn] 1. to kill oneself 2. suicide</p> <p>尽自 [jìn zì] 1. always 2. always regardless (of anything)</p> <p>尽量 [jìn liàng] 1. as much as possible 2. to the greatest extent</p> <p>尽早 [jìn zǎo] as early as possible</p> <p>泥 I [ní] 1. mud 2. paste 3. pulp II [nì] restrained</p> <p>泥牛入海 [ní niú rù hǎi] lit. a clay ox enters the sea (saw); fig. to disappear with no hope of returning</p> <p>水泥 [shuǐ ní] cement</p> <p>拖泥带水 [tuō ní dài shuǐ] 1. lit. wading in mud and water 2. a slovenly job 3. sloppy</p> <p>白水泥 [bái shuǐ ní] white cement</p> <p>泥水匠 [ní shuǐ jiàng] mason</p> <p>泥质 [ní zhì] muddy</p> <p>泥守 [ní shǒu] stubborn and conservative</p> <p>泥封 [ní fēng] 1. to seal jars etc with mud, clay or lute 2. lute 3. luting</p> <p>封泥 [fēng ní] 1. sealing clay 2. lute</p> <p>泥古 [ní gǔ] 1. stick-in-the-mud 2. to stick to old ways 3. stubbornly conservative</p> <p>泥土 [ní tǔ] 1. earth 2. soil 3. clay</p> <p>声 [shēng] 1. sound 2. voice 3. tone 4. noise 5. classifier for sounds</p> <p>口口声声 [kǒu kǒu shēng shēng] to keep on saying (saw); to repeat over and over again</p> <p>尾声 [wěi shēng] 1. coda 2. epilogue 3. end</p> <p>叫床声 [jiào chuáng shēng] 1. to moan (in bed) 2. cries of pleasure during love-making</p> <p>厉声 [lì shēng] stern voice</p> <p>名声 [míng shēng] reputation of a person or thing</p> <p>语声 [yǔ shēng] 1. spoken language 2. sound of speaking</p> <p>声母 [shēng mǔ] 1. consonant 2. the initial consonant (of a Chinese syllable)</p> <p>歌声 [gē shēng] 1. singing voice 2. fig. original voice of a poet</p>
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入声	[rù shēng] entering tone (the fourth tone of classical Chinese)
笑声	[xiào shēng] laughter
吞声	[tūn shēng] to swallow one's cries
和声	[hé shēng] harmony
相声	[xiàng shēng] 1. comic dialog 2. sketch 3. cross talk
大声喊叫	[dà shēng hǎn jiào] to shout loudly
哭声	[kū shēng] sound of weeping
大声	[dà shēng] 1. loudly 2. loud
四声	[sì shēng] 1. the four tones of classical Chinese phonetics, namely: level or even tone, third tone, fourth tone, entering tone 2. the four tones of modern standard Chinese pronunciation, namely: First or high level tone, Second or rising tone, Third or low-falling-raising tone, Fourth or falling tone
声带	[shēng dài] vocal cords
高声	[gāo shēng] 1. aloud 2. loud 3. loudly
声言	[shēng yán] 1. profess 2. pronouncement 3. declare 4. declaration
响声	[xiǎng shēng] noise
声响	[shēng xiǎng] 1. sound 2. noise
吓声	[hè shēng] ho
声卡	[shēng kǎ] sound card
上声	[shàng shēng] falling and rising tone, the third tone of putonghua
叫声	[jiào shēng] 1. yelling (sound made by person) 2. barking 3. braying 4. roaring (sound made by animals)
雷声	[léi shēng] thunder
回声	[huí shēng] echo
出声	[chū shēng] 1. to utter 2. to give voice
二声	[èr shēng] second tone
一声	[yī shēng] 1. sound 2. first tone of putonghua (high level tone)
眉	[méi] 1. eyebrow 2. upper margin
眉头	[méi tóu] brows
眉山市	[méi shān shì] Meishan prefecture level city in Sichuan
眉毛	[méi mao] eyebrow
书眉	[shū méi] 1. header 2. top margin on a page
眉间	[méi jiān] 1. the flat area of forehead between the eyebrows 2. glabella
眉批	[méi pī] 1. headnotes 2. comments or footnotes at top of the page
眉目	I[méi mù] 1. general facial appearance 2. features 3. arrangement 4. sequence of ideas 5. logic (of writing) 6. rough sketch or general idea of things II[méi mùméi mù] 1. progress 2. prospect of solution 3. sign of positive outcome
眉山	[méi shān] Meishan prefecture level city in Sichuan
户	[hù] 1. a household 2. door 3. family
户外	[hù wài] outdoor
户均	[hù jūn] household average
订户	[dìng hù] subscriber (to a newspaper or periodical)
江户	[jiāng hù] Edo (old name of Tokyo)
户晓	[hù gào rén xiǎo] 1. to make known to every household (saw); to disseminate widely 2. to shout from the rooftops
万户	I[wàn hù] 1. ducal title meaning lord of 10,000 households 2. also translated as Marquis II[wàn hùwàn hù] ten thousand houses or households
万元户	[wàn yuán hù] household with savings or annual income of 10,000 yuan or more (considered a large amount in the 1970s, when the term became established)
租户	[zū hù] 1. tenant 2. person who leases
户头	[hù tóu] bank account
大户	[dà hù] 1. great family 2. rich family 3. large landlord 4. conspicuous spender or consumer
富户	[fù hù] 1. rich family 2. large landlord

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户主	[hù zhǔ] head of the household
门户	[mén hù] 1. door 2. strategic gateway 3. portal 4. faction 5. sect 6. family status 7. family 8. web portal
户口制	[hù kǒu zhì] PRC system of compulsory registration
户口	[hù kǒu] 1. population (counted as number of households for census or taxation) 2. registered residence
护	[hù] protect
重病特护	[zhòng bìng tè hù] intensive care
特殊护理	[tè shū hù lǐ] 1. special care 2. intensive nursing
护手盘	[hù shǒu pán] hand guard (e.g. on saber)
护卫舰	[hù wèi jiàn] corvette
护城河	[hù chéng hé] moat
护国战争	[hù guó zhàn zhēng] National protection war or Campaign to defend the republic (1915), a rebellion against the installation of Yuan Shikai as emperor
护国争	[hù guó zhàn] National protection war or Campaign to defend the republic (1915), a rebellion against the installation of Yuan Shikai as emperor
掩护	[yǎn hù] 1. screen 2. shield 3. cover
医护人员	[yī hù rén yuán] 1. medical personnel 2. doctors and nurses
医护	[yī hù] 1. doctors and nurses 2. medic 3. medical (personnel)
监护人	[jiān hù rén] guardian
守护	[shǒu hù] 1. to stand guard 2. on watch
监护	[jiān hù] to act as a guardian
特护	[tè hù] 1. special nursing 2. intensive care 3. abbr. of
护卫	[hù wèi] 1. an escort 2. a guard 3. to convoy
卫护	[wèi hù] 1. to guard 2. to protect
护理	[hù lǐ] 1. to nurse 2. to tend and protect
呵护	[hē hù] 1. to bless 2. to cherish 3. to take good care of 4. to conserve
护士	[hù shì] nurse
启	[qǐ] 1. to open 2. to start 3. Qi son of Yu the Great, reported founder of the Xia dynasty (c. 2070-c. 1600 BC)
启程	[qǐ chéng] set out on a journey
启事	[qǐ shì] 1. announcement (written, on billboard, letter, newspaper or website) 2. to post information 3. a notice
扇	I[shān] to fan II[shàn] 1. fan 2. panel of door or screen 3. wing of screen 4. classifier for panels, fans, doors, windows etc
走扇	[zǒu shàn] not closing properly (of door, window etc)
门扇	[mén shàn] 1. door 2. the opening panel of a door
电扇	[diàn shàn] electric fan
吊扇	[diào shàn] 1. a ceiling fan 2. a punka
扁	I[biǎn] 1. flat 2. (old form of character, horizontal tablet with inscription) II[piǎn] 1. surname Pian 2. small boat III[piǎn] Polygonum aviculare (knot weed)
压扁	[yā biǎn] 1. squash 2. squeeze
扁骨	[biǎn gǔ] flat bone
扁圆	[biǎn yuán] oblate
扁担	[biǎn dan] 1. carrying pole 2. shoulder pole
篇	[piān] 1. sheet 2. piece of writing 3. classifier for written items: chapter, article
名篇	[míng piān] famous piece of writing
诗篇	[shī piān] 1. a poem 2. a composition in verse 3. fig. epic (compared with historical epic) 4. the biblical Book of Psalms
末篇	[mò piān] 1. final instalment 2. last phase 3. end
篇幅	[piān fu] 1. (take up or devote) space 2. ink 3. time (in a printed page or news story) 4. length (of a piece of writing)
篇目	[piān mù] table of contents
一篇	[yī piān] one-sided
后	I[hòu] 1. empress 2. queen 3. surname Hou II[hòu] 1. back 2. behind 3. rear 4. afterwards 5. after 6. later

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提摩太后书	[tí mó tài hòu shū] Second epistle of St Paul to Timothy
后唐	[hòu táng] Later Tang of the Five Dynasties (923-936)
死后	[sǐ hòu] 1. after death 2. posthumous
域多利皇后	[yù duō lì huáng hòu] Queen Victoria (1819-1901), reigned 1837-1901
哥林多后书	[gē lín duō hòu shū] Second epistle of St Paul to the Corinthians
歇后语	[xiē hòu yǔ] stable figure of speech contrasting two incompatible parts, such as English "snowball's chances in hell" or Chinese stringing beancurd on horsetail
后话	[hòu huà] something to be taken up later in speech or writing
后母	[hòu mǔ] stepmother
酒后	[jiǔ hòu] 1. after wine 2. after drinking
背后	[bèi hòu] 1. behind 2. at the back 3. in the rear 4. behind sb's back
幕后	[mù hòu] behind the scenes
走后门	[zǒu hòu mén] 1. lit. to enter by the back door 2. fig. to gain influence by pull or unofficial channels 3. back door or under the counter connections
后果	[hòu guǒ] 1. consequences 2. aftermath
末后	[mò hòu] finally
战后	[zhàn hòu] 1. after the war 2. post-war
后头	[hòu tóu] 1. behind 2. in the back 3. the rear side 4. later 5. in future
后天	[hòu tiān] 1. day after tomorrow 2. post-natal
天后	[tiān hòu] 1. Tin Hau (another name for the goddess Matsu) 2. (a number of) days later
大后天	[dà hòu tiān] 1. three days from now 2. day after day after tomorrow
皇天后土	[huáng tiān hòu tǔ] heaven and earth
太后	[tài hòu] Empress Dowager
皇太后	[huáng tài hòu] Empress Dowager
王太后	[wáng tài hòu] 1. Queen Dowager (in Europe) 2. widowed queen 3. Queen mother
大后年	[dà hòu nián] 1. three years from now 2. year after year after next year
以后	[yǐ hòu] 1. after 2. later 3. afterwards 4. following 5. later on 6. in the future
后人	[hòu rén] later generation
先后	[xiān hòu] 1. early or late 2. priority 3. in succession 4. one after another
向后	[xiàng hòu] backward
此后	[cǐ hòu] 1. after this 2. afterwards 3. hereafter
皇后	[huáng hòu] an empress
后门	[hòu mén] 1. the back door 2. fig. under the counter (indirect way for influence or pressure) 3. anus
后年	[hòu nián] the year after next
午后	[wǔ hòu] afternoon
后事	[hòu shì] 1. future events 2. and what happened next... (in fiction) 3. funeral arrangements
事后	[shì hòu] 1. after the event 2. in hindsight 3. in retrospect
后卫	[hòu wèi] 1. rear guard 2. backfield 3. fullback
后世	[hòu shì] later generations
后面	[hòu mian] 1. rear 2. back 3. behind 4. later 5. afterwards
而后	[ér hòu] 1. after that 2. then
日后	[rì hòu] 1. sometime 2. someday (in the future)
后排	[hòu pái] the back row
王后	[wáng hòu] queen
盾	[dùn] shield
后盾	[hòu dùn] support
印尼盾	[yìn ní dùn] Indonesian rupiah
所	[suǒ] 1. actually 2. place 3. classifier for houses, small buildings, institutions etc 4. that which 5. particle introducing a relative clause or passive

所见所闻	[suǒ jiàn suǒ wén] what one hears and sees (saw)
印刷所	[yìn shuā suǒ] 1. printing press 2. printing office 3. printer
居所	[jū suǒ] residence
所罗门	[suǒ luó mén] Solomon (name)
所多	[suǒ duō] Soto
所谓	[suǒ wèi] so-called
答非所问	[dá fēi suǒ wèn] 1. to answer beside the point 2. irrelevant answer
所知	[suǒ zhī] 1. known 2. what one knows
闻所未闻	[wén suǒ wèi wén] 1. unheard of 2. an extremely rare and unprecedented event
所以	[suǒ yǐ] 1. therefore 2. as a result 3. so
所见	[suǒ jiàn] 1. seen 2. what one sees
托儿所	[tuō er suǒ] nursery
所闻	[suǒ wén] 1. heard 2. what one hears
所指	[suǒ zhǐ] 1. the objects indicated 2. as pointed out
所需	[suǒ xū] 1. necessary (for) 2. required
阳	[yáng] 1. positive (electric.) 2. sun 3. male principle (Taoism) 4. Yang, opposite: [yīn]
阳阳	[yáng yáng] Yangyang (child name)
麻阳	[má yáng] Mayang Miaozi autonomous county in Hunan
庆阳	[qīng yáng] Qingyang prefecture level city in Gansu
庆阳市	[qīng yáng shì] Qingyang prefecture level city in Gansu
阳原	[yáng yuán] (N) Yangyuan (place in Hebei)
原阳	[yuán yáng] (N) Yuanyang (place in Henan)
夕阳	[xī yáng] 1. sunset 2. the setting sun
揭阳	[jiē yáng] Jieyang prefecture level city in Guangdong
揭阳市	[jiē yáng shì] Jieyang prefecture level city in Guangdong province
旬阳	[xún yáng] (N) Xunyang (place in Shaanxi)
安阳	[ān yáng] Anyang prefecture level city in Henan
安阳市	[ān yáng shì] Anyang prefecture level city in Henan
海阳	[hǎi yáng] Haiyang county level city in Yantai, Shandong
海阳市	[hǎi yáng shì] Haiyang county level city in Yantai, Shandong
资阳	[zī yáng] Ziyang shi prefecture level city in Sichuan
资阳市	[zī yáng shì] Ziyang shi prefecture level city in Sichuan
渔阳	[yú yáng] old place name (in Yan of Warring states, in modern Beijing city)
阳泉	[yáng quán] Yngqun prefecture level city in Shnx
阳泉市	[yáng quán shì] Yngqun prefecture level city in Shnx
益阳	[yì yáng] Yiyang prefecture level city in Hunan
益阳市	[yì yáng shì] Yiyang prefecture level city in Hunan
阳江	[yáng jiāng] Yangjiang prefecture level city in Guangdong
阳江市	[yáng jiāng shì] Yangjiang prefecture level city in Guangdong
贵阳	[guì yáng] Guiyang prefecture level city and capital of Guizhou province [Gui4 zhou1]
贵阳市	[guì yáng shì] Guiyang prefecture level city and capital of Guizhou province [Gui4 zhou1]
桂阳	[guì yáng] (N) Guiyang (place in Hunan)
咸阳	[xián yáng] Xinyng prefecture level city in Shnx
咸阳市	[xián yáng shì] Xinyng prefecture level city in Shnx
阳城	[yáng chéng] (N) Yangcheng (place in Shanxi)
城阳	[chéng yáng] Chengyang district of Qingdao city, Shandong
弋阳	[yì yáng] Yiyang county in Shangrao, Jiangxi
太阳	[tài yáng] sun
太阳日	[tài yáng rì] solar day

合阳	[hé yáng] (N) Heyang (place in Shaanxi)
酉阳	[yǒu yáng] Youyang Tujiazuo-Miaozu autonomous county in Sichuan
元阳	[yuán yáng] (N) Yuanyang (place in Yunnan)
阳西	[yáng xī] (N) Yangxi (place in Guangdong)
高阳	I [gāo yáng] common name, e.g. Gao Yang (19261992), Taiwanese historical novelist II [gāo yánggāo yáng] (N) Gaoyang (place in Hebei)
阳高	[yáng gāo] (N) Yanggao (place in Shanxi)
岳阳市	[yuè yáng shì] Yueyang prefecture level city in Hunan
向阳	[xiàng yáng] 1. Xiangyang district of Kiamusze or Jiamusi city [Jia1 mu4 si1], Heilongjiang 2. Xiangyang district of Hegang city [He4 gang3], Heilongjiang
宜阳	[yí yáng] Yiyang county in Luoyang , Henan
宁阳	[níng yáng] (N) Ningyang (place in Shandong)
富阳	[fù yáng] (N) Fuyang (city in Zhejiang)
简阳	[jiǎn yáng] (N) Jianyang (city in Sichuan)
重阳	[chóng yáng] Yang Festival, 9th day of 9th month; (yang from the yingyang sign, which looks like a 9)
重阳节	[chóng yáng jié] Yang Festival, 9th day of 9th month; (yang from the yingyang sign, which looks like a 9)
千阳	[qiān yáng] (N) Qianyang (place in Shaanxi)
正阳	[zhèng yáng] (N) Zhengyang (place in Henan)
昆阳	[kūn yáng] Kunyang town and former county in Yunnan
岳阳	[yuè yáng] Yueyang prefecture level city in Hunan
阳曲	[yáng qǔ] (N) Yangqu (place in Shanxi)
曲阳	[qǔ yáng] (N) Quyang (place in Hebei)
田阳	[tián yáng] (N) Tianyang (place in Guangxi)
固阳	[gù yáng] (N) Guyang (place in Inner Mongolia)
中阳	[zhōng yáng] (N) Zhongyang (place in Shanxi)
阳山	[yáng shān] Yangshan county in Qingyuan , Guangdong
山阳	[shān yáng] (N) Shanyang (place in Shaanxi)
队	[duì] 1. squadron 2. team 3. group
海岸护卫队	[hǎi àn hù wèi duì] coast guard
队列	[duì liè] formation
舰队	[jiàn duì] fleet
北海舰队	[běi hǎi jiàn duì] North Sea Fleet
球队	[qiú duì] soccer team (or rugby, basketball etc)
足球队	[zú qiú duì] soccer team
革命卫队	[gé míng wèi duì] revolutionary guard
队员	[duì yuán] team member
大队	[dà duì] 1. group 2. a large body of 3. production brigade
国家队	[guó duì] national team
中国队	[zhōng guó duì] Chinese team
主队	[zhǔ duì] 1. host team (at sports event) 2. host side
自卫队	[zì wèi duì] 1. self-defense force 2. the Japanese armed forces
掉队	[diào duì] 1. to fall behind 2. to drop out
同队	[tóng duì] team mate
卫队	[wèi duì] guard (i.e. group of soldiers)
排队	[pái duì] to line up
阻	[zǔ] 1. to hinder 2. to block 3. to obstruct
阻尼	[zǔ ní] damping
电阻器	[diàn zǔ qì] resistor
阻止	[zǔ zhǐ] 1. to prevent 2. to block
电阻	[diàn zǔ] electrical impedance (formerly resistance)
阻雨	[zǔ yǔ] immobilized by rain

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阻击	[zǔ jī] 1. to check 2. to stop
阿	I [ā] 1. initial particle 2. familiar prefix to name such as for Chen Shui-Bian [Chen2 Shui3 bian3] or Dad [a1 die1] 3. used as phonetic A in transliteration 4. abbr. for Afghanistan II [ǎ] (phonetic character) III [a] 1. (final particle expressing approval or doubt) 2. (interjection equivalent to punctuating sentence with "you see") IV [ē] flat-ter
阿摩司书	[ā mó sī shū] Book of Amos, one of the books of the Nevi'im and of the Christian Old Testament
阿列夫	[ā liè fū] aleph (first letter of Hebrew alphabet)
阿比让	[ā bǐ ràng] Abidjan (city in Ivory Coast)
阿姆河	[ā mǔ hé] 1. Amu Darya, the biggest river of Central Asia, from Pamir to Aral sea, forming the boundary between Afghanistan and Tajikistan then flowing through Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan 2. formerly called Oxus by Greek and Western writers, and Gihon by medieval Islamic writers
阿妹	[ā mèi] younger sister
阿富汗	[ā fù hàn] 1. Afghanistan 2. Afghan
阿森	[ā sēn] Assen, city in the Netherlands
阿木林	[ā mù lín] 1. dullard 2. stupid person
阿莫西林	[ā mò xī lín] amoxicillin
阿司匹林	[ā sī pǐ lín] aspirin
阿城	[ā chéng] Acheng district of Harbin [Ha1 er3 bin1] in Heilongjiang
阿合奇	[ā hé qí] Aqchi Nahiyisi or Aheqi county in Kizilsu Kirghiz autonomous prefecture , Xinjiang
阿兄	[ā xiōng] elder brother
阿卡提	[ā kǎ dī] Arcadia (Greek prefecture on the Peloponnese)
阿托品	[ā tuō pǐn] atropine C17H23NO3, alkaloid drug derived from deadly nightshade (Atropa belladonna)
阿斗	[ā dòu] 1. A-dou, nickname of Liu Chan (207-271), son of Liu Bei, reigned as Shu Han emperor 233-263 2. fig. weak and inept person
阿门	[ā mén] amen
阿卡	[ā kǎ] Acre, city in Israel, also known as Akko
阿比	[ā bǐ] Abby or Abi (name, sometimes short for Abigail)
阿里	[ā lǐ] 1. Ali (proper name) 2. Imam Ali ibn Abu Talib (c. 600-661), cousin, aid and son-in-law of the Prophet Mohammed , the fourth caliph of Islam, reigned 656-661, and the first Imam of Shia Islam
阿里山	[ā lǐ shān] Alishan, mountain in Taiwan
阿哥	[ā gē] (familiar) elder brother
啊	I [ā] 1. interjection of surprise 2. Ah! 3. Oh! II [ǎ] 1. interjection expressing doubt or requiring answer 2. Eh? 3. what? 4. to show realization 5. to stress III [ā] 1. interjection of surprise or doubt 2. Eh? 3. My! 4. what's up? IV [ǎ] 1. interjection or grunt of agreement 2. uhm 3. Ah, OK 4. expression of recognition 5. Oh, it's you! V [a] modal particle ending sentence, showing affirmation, approval, or consent
陆	I [liù] six (banker's anti-fraud numeral) II [lù] 1. surname Lu 2. shore 3. land 4. continent
大陆话	[dà lù huà] Mainland Chinese (language)
安陆	[ān lù] (N) Anlu (city in Hubei)
海陆	[hǎi lù] 1. sea and land 2. ocean and continent 3. army and navy
次大陆	[cì dà lù] subcontinent (e.g. the Indian subcontinent)
水陆	[shuǐ lù] 1. water and land 2. by water and land (transport)
陆河	[lù hé] Luhe county in Shanwei , Guangdong
内陆河	[nèi lù hé] 1. inland river 2. river draining to inland sea
大陆块	[dà lù kuài] continental plates (geol.)
大陆	[dà lù] 1. continent 2. mainland (esp. of China) 3. mainland China 4. refers to People's Republic of China
中国大陆	[zhōng guó dà lù] Chinese mainland
旧大陆	[jiù dà lù] 1. the Old World 2. Eurasia as opposed to the New World [xin1 da4 lu4] or the Americas)
内陆	[nèi lù] 1. inland 2. interior
内陆国	[nèi lù guó] landlocked country

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陆西星	[lù xī xīng] Lu Xixing (1520-c.1601), Ming Daoist author, to whom the fantasy novel Investiture of the Gods is attributed, together with Xu Zhonglin
陆丰市	[lù fēng shì] Lufeng county level city in Shanwei, Guangdong
陆生	[lù shēng] terrestrial (animal, species)
陆上	[lù shàng] 1. land based 2. on land
陆地	[lù dì] dry land (as opposed to the sea)
陆丰	[lù fēng] Lufeng county level city in Shanwei, Guangdong
院	[yuàn] 1. courtyard 2. institution
剧院	[jù yuàn] theater
上海大剧	[shàng hǎi dà jù yuàn] Shanghai Grand Theater
歌剧院	[gē jù yuàn] opera house
病院	[bìng yuàn] a specialized hospital
外院	[wài yuàn] outer courtyard
入院	[rù yuàn] 1. to enter hospital 2. to be hospitalized
翰林院	[hàn lín yuàn] Imperial Hanlin Academy, lasting from Tang dynasty until 1911
中国工程院	[zhōng guó gōng chéng yuàn] Chinese Academy of Engineering
中科院	[zhōng kē yuàn] abbr. for Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS)
医院	[yī yuàn] hospital
大院	[dà yuàn] 1. courtyard (surrounded by many buildings) 2. compound 3. great institution
大寺院	[dà sì yuàn] 1. abbey 2. large monastery
四合院	[sì hé yuàn] courtyard house (type of Chinese residence)
高院	[gāo yuàn] high court
宅院	[zhái yuàn] 1. house 2. house with a courtyard
书院	[shū yuàn] academies
寺院	[sì yuàn] 1. cloister 2. temple 3. monastery
下院	[xià yuàn] lower house (of parliament)
出院	[chū yuàn] to leave hospital
院士	[yuàn shì] 1. a scholar 2. an academician 3. a fellow (of an academy)
陶	[táo] 1. pottery 2. pleased 3. surname Tao
阿克陶	[ā kè táo] Aketedu county in Xinjiang (on the border with Kyrgyzstan)
陶潜	[táo qián] Tao Qian or Tao Yuanming (c. 365-427), Jin dynasty writer and poet
陶醉	[táo zuì] 1. to be infatuated with 2. to be drunk with
陶器	[táo qì] pottery
制陶工人	[zhì táo gōng rén] potter
定陶	[dìng táo] (N) Dingtao (place in Shandong)
白陶	[bái táo] white pottery (of Shang Dynasty 16-11th century BC)
陶土	[táo tǔ] 1. potter's clay 2. kaolin
隔	[gé] 1. to separate 2. to stand or lie between 3. to divide 4. to cut off
阻隔	[zǔ gé] 1. to separate 2. to cut off
每隔	[měi gé] 1. at intervals of 2. every (so often)
相隔	[xiāng gé] separated by (distance or time etc)
间隔	[jiàn gé] 1. compartment 2. gap 3. interval
隔山	[gé shān] 1. half-sibling relationship 2. brothers with different mother 3. step-
邦	[bāng] 1. a state 2. country or nation
韩邦庆	[hán bāng qīng] Han Bangqing (1856-1894), writer and publisher of experimental literary journal in classical Chinese and Jiangsu vernacular, author of novel
外邦人	[wài bāng rén] gentile
万邦	[wàn bāng] all nations
杜邦	[dù bāng] DuPont

城邦	[chéng bāng] a city state (Greek polis)
中央邦	[zhōng yāng bāng] 1. Central State 2. Uttar Pradesh, central India state
吴邦国	[wú bāng guó] Wu Bangguo
邦国	[bāng guó] 1. country 2. state
土邦	[tǔ bāng] native state (term used by British Colonial power to refer to independent states of India or Africa)
帮	[bāng] 1. to help 2. to assist 3. to support 4. for sb (i.e. as a help) 5. hired (as worker) 6. side (of pail, boat etc) 7. outer layer 8. group 9. gang 10. clique 11. party 12. secret society
丐帮	[gài bāng] 1. beggars' union 2. a group of beggars
搭帮	[dā bāng] 1. to travel together 2. thanks to
帮闲	[bāng xián] to hang on to and serve the rich and powerful by literary hack work etc
相帮	[xiāng bāng] 1. to help one another 2. to aid
四人帮	[sì rén bāng] Gang of Four: Jiang Qing, Zhang Chunqiao, Yao Wenyuan, Wang Hongwen, who served as scapegoats for the excesses of the cultural revolution
匪帮	[fěi bāng] 1. gang of bandits 2. criminal gang (formerly often used of political opponents)
鞋帮	[xié bāng] uppers of a shoe
帮手	[bāng shǒu] 1. helper 2. assistant
帮工	[bāng gōng] 1. help with farm work 2. helper
邮	[yóu] 1. post (office) 2. mail
邮局	[yóu jú] post office
邮寄	[yóu jì] 1. mail 2. to send by post
邮箱	[yóu xiāng] mailbox
高邮	[gāo yóu] (N) Gaoyou (city in Jiangsu)
电邮地址	[diàn yóu dì zhǐ] email address
电邮	[diàn yóu] email
邮电	[yóu diàn] post and telecommunications
耶	[yē] (phonetic ye)
克耶邦	[kè yē bāng] Kaya state of Myanmar
梅西耶	[méi xī yē] Charles Messier (1730-1817), French astronomer who catalogued nebulae and galaxies
耶鲁	[yē lǔ] Yale
耶西	[yē xī] Jesse (son of Obed)
云	I [yún] (classical) to say II [yún] 1. cloud 2. abbr. for Yunnan province in southwest China 3. surname Yun
云阳	[yún yáng] (N) Yunyang (place in Sichuan)
庆云	[qīng yún] (N) Qingyun (place in Shandong)
云贵高原	[yún guì gāo yuán] Yunnan and Guizhou plateau in southwest China, covering east Yunnan, whole of Guizhou, west of Guangxi and southern margins of Sichuan, Hubei and Hunan
云梦	[yún mèng] (N) Yunmeng (place in Hubei)
语云	[yǔ yún] as the saying goes...
云母	[yún mǔ] mica
白云母	[bái yún mǔ] 1. muscovite 2. white mica
高耸入云	[gāo sǒng rù yún] tall and erect, reaching through the clouds (saw); used to describe tall mountain or skyscraper
高唱入云	[gāo chàng rù yún] loud songs reaches the clouds (saw); fig. to praise to the skies
云和	[yún hé] (N) Yunhe (place in Zhejiang)
高云	[gāo yún] Gao Yun (died 409) emperor of Northern or Later Yan dynasty
白云	I [bái yún] Baiyun district of Guiyang city [Gui4 yang2 shì], Guizhou II [bái yún bái yún] white cloud
星云	[xīng yún] nebula
三叶星云	[sān yè xīng yún] Trifid Nebula M20
丁云	[dīng yún] Ding Yun (a personal name)
坛	[tán] altar

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剧坛	[jù tán] 1. the world of Chinese opera 2. theatrical circles
天坛座	[tiān tán zuò] Ara (constellation)
论坛	[lùn tán] forum (for discussion)
诗坛	[shī tán] 1. poetry circles 2. poetry world
歌坛	[gē tán] 1. singing stage 2. music business (esp. pop music)
足坛	[zú tán] 1. soccer circles 2. soccer world
武坛	[wǔ tán] martial arts circles
天坛	[tiān tán] Temple of Heaven (in Beijing)
书坛	[shū tán] the calligraphic community
画坛	[huà tán] 1. painting world 2. painting circles
地坛	[dì tán] Temple of Earth (in Beijing)
会 I	[huì] 1. can 2. be possible 3. be able to 4. will 5. to assemble 6. to meet 7. to gather 8. to see 9. union 10. group 11. association II
会 II	[kuài] 1. to balance an account 2. accounting
帮会	[bāng huì] 1. secret society 2. underworld gang
陆委会	[lù wěi huì] Taiwan mainland committee
会厌	[huì yàn] epiglottis
会死	[huì sǐ] mortal
与会	[yù huì] to participate in a meeting
讨论会	[tǎo lùn huì] 1. symposium 2. discussion forum
会试	[huì shì] imperial civil service examination
面试会	[miàn shì huì] interview meeting
误会	[wù huì] 1. to misunderstand 2. to mistake 3. misunderstanding
会话	[huì huà] conversation
证监会	[zhèng jiàn huì] 1. China securities regulatory commission CSRC 2. abbr. for
中国证监会	[zhōng guó zhèng jiàn huì] 1. China securities regulatory commission CSRC 2. abbr. for
听证会	[tīng zhèng huì] (legislative) hearing
会计	[kuài jì] 1. accountant 2. accounting
会计科目	[kuài jì kē mù] account
会安	[huì ān] Hoi An (in Vietnam)
安全理事会	[ān quán lǐ shì huì] UN security Council
安理会	[ān lǐ huì] UN Security Council
委员会	[wěi yuán huì] committee
中央委员会	[zhōng yāng wěi yuán huì] Central Committee
酒会	[jiǔ huì] 1. drinking party 2. wine reception
晚会	[wǎn huì] evening party
会幕	[huì mù] tabernacle (biblical word for a meeting hall or tent)
会员	[huì yuán] member
会员国	[huì yuán guó] member nation
香会	[xiāng huì] a company of pilgrims
和会	[hé huì] peace conference
相会	[xiāng huì] to meet together
盛会	[shèng huì] 1. pageant 2. distinguished meeting
会战	[huì zhàn] 1. battle 2. decisive engagement between opposing armed forces 3. fig. campaign
英国国会	[yīng guó guó huì] parliament of the United Kingdom
中央全会	[zhōng yāng quán huì] plenary session of the Central Committee
拍卖会	[pāi mài huì] auction
天地会	[tiān dì huì] Tiandihui (Chinese fraternal organization)
大会	[dà huì] 1. general assembly 2. general meeting 3. convention
全会	[quán huì] plenary session (at a conference)
会合	[huì hé] 1. meet 2. have a meeting

三合会	[sān hé huì] 1. Triads, organized crime society 2. Triad Society (early Qing anti-Manchu secret society)
两会	[liǎng huì] National People's Congress and Chinese People's Political Consultative Congress
会众	[huì zhòng] 1. audience 2. participants 3. congregation (of religious sect)
会见	[huì jiàn] to meet with (sb who is paying a visit)
四会	[sì huì] (N) Sihui (city in Guangdong)
等一会儿	[děng yí huì r] 1. erhua variant of , Wait a moment! 2. after a while
一会儿	[yí huì r] a while
会宁	[huì níng] (N) Huining (place in Gansu)
会审	[huì shěn] 1. joint hearing 2. to review jointly (i.e. with other checkers)
听审会	[tīng shěn huì] (legal) hearing
等一会儿	[děng yí huì] 1. Wait a moment! 2. after a while
董事会	[dǒng shì huì] board of directors
国会	[guó huì] 1. parliament 2. Congress 3. diet
国会山	[guó huì shān] Capitol Hill, Washington, D.C.
年会	[nián huì] annual meeting
理事会	[lǐ shì huì] council
会同	[huì tóng] to handle sth jointly
再会	[zài huì] 1. to meet again 2. until we meet again 3. goodbye
听会	[tīng huì] to attend a meeting (and hear what is discussed)
会面	[huì miàn] 1. meet with 2. have a meeting
理会	[lǐ huì] 1. pay attention to 2. take notice of
会昌	[huì chāng] Huichang county in Ganzhou , Jiangxi
拜会	[bài huì] 1. pay an official call 2. call on 3. visit in an official capacity
会士	[huì shì] 1. member of religious order 2. penitent 3. frater 4. translation of French agreg (holder of teaching certificate)
工会	[gōng huì] 1. labor union 2. trade union
一会	[yí huì] a moment, a while
去	[qù] 1. to go 2. to leave 3. to remove 4. fourth tone of putonghua
去声	[qù shēng] falling tone, the fourth tone of putonghua
移去	[yí qù] to move away
死去	[sǐ qù] to die
去国外	[qù guó wài] to go abroad
减去	[jiǎn qù] 1. minus 2. subtract
失去	[shī qù] to lose
走去	[zǒu qù] to walk over (to)
抹去	[mǒ qù] to erase
从去年	[cóng qù nián] since last year
带去	[dài qù] bring away
去向	[qù xiàng] 1. the position of sth 2. whereabouts
去年	[qù nián] last year
去掉	[qù diào] 1. to get rid of 2. to exclude 3. to eliminate 4. to remove 5. to delete 6. to strip out 7. to extract
下去	[xià qù] 1. to go down 2. to descend 3. to go on 4. to continue
上去	[shàng qù] to go up
去世	[qù shì] 1. to pass away 2. to die
回去	[huí qù] 1. return 2. go back
出去	[chū qù] to go out
至	[zhì] 1. arrive 2. most 3. to 4. until
至多	[zhì duō] 1. up to the maximum 2. upper limit 3. at most
至诚	[zhì chéng] sincere
以至	[yǐ zhì] 1. down to 2. up to

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以	[yǐ]	1. down to 2. up to 3. to the extent that...
至高	[zhì gāo]	1. paramount 2. supremacy
至此	[zhì cǐ]	1. up until now 2. so far
牛至	[niú zhì]	1. oregano (<i>Origanum vulgare</i>) 2. marjoram
下至上	[xià zhì shàng]	bottom to top
至上	[zhì shàng]	1. supreme 2. paramount 3. above all else
日至	[rì zhì]	1. solstice 2. the winter solstice and summer solstice
至于	[zhì yú]	1. as for 2. as to 3. to go so far as to
直至	[zhí zhì]	1. lasting until 2. up till (the present)
到	[dào]	1. to (a place) 2. until (a time) 3. up to 4. to go 5. to arrive
从头到尾	[cóng tóu dào wěi]	1. from head to tail 2. the whole (thing)
一天到晚	[yī tiān dào wǎn]	1. all day long 2. the whole day
未找到	[wèi zhǎo dào]	1. could not find 2. search for ... produced no results
找到	[zhǎo dào]	1. find (what one was searching for) 2. succeeded in finding
买到	[mǎi dào]	bought
事到临头	[shì dào lín tóu]	things come to a head (saw)
见到	[jiàn dào]	to see
带到	[dài dào]	to bring to
等到	[děng dào]	1. wait until 2. by the time when (sth is ready etc)
临到	[lín dào]	to befall
提到	[tí dào]	1. to mention 2. to raise (a subject) 3. to refer to
到此	[dào cǐ]	1. hereto 2. hereunto
到时	[dào shí]	at that (future) time
闻到	[wén dào]	1. to smell 2. to sniff sth out 3. to perceive by smelling
门到门	[mén dào mén]	door to door
听到	[tīng dào]	to hear
回到	[huí dào]	return to
直到	[zhí dào]	until
室	[shì]	room
云室	[yún shì]	cloud chamber (phys.)
居室	[jū shì]	1. room 2. apartment
室女座	[shì zuò]	Virgo (constellation and sign of the zodiac)
室外	[shì wài]	outdoor
主计室	[zhǔ jì shì]	1. auditing department 2. accounting department 3. comptroller office
室女	[shì]	1. unmarried lady 2. virgin
浩室	[hào shì]	House (music genre)
温室	[wēn shì]	greenhouse
室温	[shì wēn]	room temperature
同室操戈	[tóng shì cāo gē]	wielding the halberd within the household (saw); internecine strife
室内	[shì nèi]	indoor
皇室	[huáng shì]	1. royal family 2. imperial household 3. member of the royal family
卧室	[wò shì]	bedroom
地下室	[dì xià shì]	1. basement 2. cellar
画室	[huà shì]	1. artist's studio 2. atelier
王室	[wáng shì]	1. Royal family 2. Royal household 3. the Throne 4. the King
罢	I [bà]	1. to stop 2. cease 3. dismiss 4. suspend 5. to quit 6. to finish II
罢	[ba]	(final particle, same as)
罢课	[bà kè]	student's strike
罢论	[bà lùn]	abandoned idea
罢免	[bà miǎn]	recall

罢市	[bà shì]	shopkeeper's strike
罢手	[bà shǒu]	give up
罢工	[bà gōng]	1. a strike 2. to go on strike
摆	[bǎi]	1. to arrange 2. to exhibit 3. to move to and fro 4. a pendulum
摆满	[bǎi mǎn]	to spread over an area
摆阔	[bǎi kuò]	1. parade one's wealth 2. be ostentatious and extravagant
摆门面	[bǎi mén miàn]	keep up appearances
扭摆	[niǔ bǎi]	to swing
摆手	[bǎi shǒu]	to wave one's hands
摆出	[bǎi chū]	1. to assume 2. to adopt (a look, pose, manner etc) 3. to bring out for display
却	[què]	1. but 2. yet 3. however 4. while 5. to go back 6. to decline 7. to retreat 8. nevertheless
却病	[què bìng]	to prevent or treat a disease
丢	[diū]	1. to lose 2. to put aside 3. to throw
丢命	[diū mìng]	to die
丢失	[diū shī]	1. to lose 2. lost
丢人	[diū rén]	to lose face
丢掉	[diū diào]	throw
丢下	[diū xià]	to abandon
丢丑	[diū chǒu]	lose face
法	[fǎ]	1. law 2. method 3. way 4. Buddhist teaching 5. Legalist 6. abbr. for France
宪法法院	[xiàn fǎ fǎ yuàn]	Constitutional Court
法会	[fǎ huì]	(Buddhist) religious assembly
法院	[fǎ yuàn]	1. court of law 2. court
人民法院	[rén mín fǎ yuàn]	1. people's court (of law) 2. people's tribunal
上诉法院	[shàng sù fǎ yuàn]	appeal
护法战争	[hù fǎ zhàn zhēng]	National protection war or Campaign to defend the republic (1915), a rebellion against the installation of Yuan Shikai as emperor
民法	[mín fǎ]	civil law
法源	[fǎ yuán]	1. Origin of Dharma (in Buddhism) 2. source of the law
法源寺	[fǎ yuán sì]	Fayuan or Source of the Law temple in Beijing
法外	[fǎ wài]	1. outside the law 2. beyond the law 3. extra-judicial
法名	[fǎ míng]	1. name in religion (of Buddhist or Daoist within monastery) 2. same as [fǎ3 hao4]
命名法	[míng míng fǎ]	nomenclature
写法	[xiě fǎ]	1. method of writing 2. spelling
句法	[jù fǎ]	syntax
读法	[dú fǎ]	1. reading 2. pronunciation (of a Chinese character)
论法	[lùn fǎ]	argumentation
语法	[yǔ fǎ]	grammar
法语	[fǎ yǔ]	French (language)
语法术语	[yǔ fǎ shù yǔ]	grammatical term
语法书	[yǔ fǎ shū]	grammar book
计时法	[jì shí fǎ]	time reckoning
法案	[fǎ àn]	1. bill 2. proposed law
海法	[hǎi fǎ]	Haifa (city in Israel)
法海	[fǎ hǎi]	Fahai, name of the evil Buddhist monk in Tale of the White Snake
减法	[jiǎn fǎ]	subtraction
法国大革命	[fǎ guó dà gé mìng]	French revolution (1789-1799)
法国革命	[fǎ guó gé mìng]	the French revolution (1789)
骨法	[gǔ fǎ]	bone (property of a brush stroke)

法鲁克	[fǎ lǔ kè] Farouk of Egypt
中法战争	[zhōng fǎ zhàn zhēng] Sino-French War (1883-1885) (concerning French seizure of Vietnam)
司法人员	[sī fǎ rén yuán] law-enforcers
法则	[fǎ zé] 1. law 2. rule 3. code
法术	[fǎ shù] magic
操法	[cāo fǎ] drill rules
合成法	[hé chéng fǎ] (chemical) synthesis
战法	[zhàn fǎ] military strategy
法式	[fǎ shì] French style
英法	[yīng fǎ] Anglo-French
法规	[fǎ guī] 1. legislation 2. statute
法医	[fǎ yī] 1. forensic investigator 2. forensic detective
合法	[hé fǎ] 1. lawful 2. legitimate 3. legal
合同法	[hé tóng fǎ] contract law
法人	[fǎ rén] 1. legal person (legal), i.e. entity as opposed to legal individual 2. lawyer 3. sb in the legal profession
法国人	[fǎ guó rén] 1. Frenchman 2. French person
宪法	[xiàn fǎ] constitution (of a country)
主法向量	[zhǔ fǎ xiàng liàng] principal normal vector (to a space curve)
副法向量	[fù fǎ xiàng liàng] binormal vector (to a space curve)
法向量	[fǎ xiàng liàng] normal vector
法宝	[fǎ bǎo] 1. Buddha's teaching 2. Buddhist monk's apparel, staff etc 3. magic weapon (in Daoism) 4. talisman 5. fig. specially effective device 6. magic wand
守法	[shǒu fǎ] to abide by the law
法定	[fǎ dìng] 1. legal 2. statutory 3. rightful
非法定	[fēi fǎ dìng] 1. non-statutory 2. non-governmental
笔法	[bǐ fǎ] 1. technique of writing 2. calligraphy 3. or drawing
提法	[tí fǎ] 1. wording (of a proposal) 2. formulation 3. a technique of Chinese bone setting
书法	[shū fǎ] 1. calligraphy 2. penmanship
中国书法	[zhōng guó shū fǎ] Chinese calligraphy
法国	[fǎ guó] 1. France 2. French
法国法	[guó fǎ] national law
法制	I [fǎ zhì] legal system and institutions II [fǎ zhìfǎ zhì] made in France
正法	[zhèng fǎ] 1. to execute 2. the law
指法	[zhǐ fǎ] finger method (in painting)
司法	[sī fǎ] 1. judicial 2. (administration of) justice
三法司	[sān fǎ sī] Three judicial chief ministries in imperial China
唱法	[chàng fǎ] 1. singing style 2. singing method
法理	[fǎ lǐ] 1. legal principle 2. jurisprudence
中法	[zhōng fǎ] 1. China-France (cooperation) 2. Sino-French
打法	[dǎ fǎ] 1. to play (a card) 2. to make a move in a game
手法	[shǒu fǎ] 1. technique 2. trick 3. skill
非法	[fēi fǎ] illegal
王法	[wáng fǎ] 1. the law 2. the law of the land 3. the law of a state (in former times) 4. criterion
法王	[fǎ wáng] King of France
予	I [yǔ] I II [yǔ] to give
赋予	[fù yǔ] 1. to assign 2. to entrust (a task) 3. to give 4. to bestow
寄予	[jì yǔ] 1. to express 2. to show 3. to place (importance) 4. to have high hopes
予以	[yǔ yǐ] 1. to give 2. to pay out
野	[yě] 1. field 2. plain 3. open space 4. limit 5. boundary 6. rude 7. wild

原野	[yuán yě] 1. field 2. plain 3. open country
野外	[yě wài] 1. countryside 2. areas outside the city
沃野	[wò yě] fertile land
野兔	[yě tù] hare
越野	[yuè yě] cross country
野战	[yě zhàn] battlefield operation
野人	[yě rén] savage people
野营	[yě yíng] 1. to camp 2. field lodgings
野甘蓝	[yě gān lán] European wild cabbage (Brassica oleracea)
野生	[yě shēng] 1. wild 2. undomesticated
野牛	[yě niú] bison
下野	[xià yě] 1. to step down from office 2. to go into opposition
上野	[shàng yě] Ueno, Tokyo
野草	[yě cǎo] weeds
田野	[tián yě] 1. field 2. open land
吉野	[jí yě] Yoshino (name)
山野	[shān yě] mountain and fields
巨野	[jù yě] (N) Juye (place in Shandong)
舒	[shū] 1. to relax 2. surname Shu
舒城	[shū chéng] (N) Shucheng (place in Anhui)
宽舒	[kuān shū] 1. happy 2. carefree
舒坦	[shū tan] 1. comfortable 2. at ease
阿合奇县	[ā hé qí xiàn] Aqchi Nahiyisi or Aheqi county in Kizilsu Kirghiz autonomous prefecture, Xinjiang
陆河县	[lù hé xiàn] Luhe county in Shanwei, Guangdong
阿克陶县	[ā kè táo xiàn] Aketedu county in Xinjiang (on the border with Kyrgyzstan)
云县	[yún xiàn] Yun county in Yunnan
会昌县	[huì chāng xiàn] Huichang county in Ganzhou, Jiangxi
会里县	[huì lǐ xiàn] Huili county in Sichuan
会理县	[huì lǐ xiàn] Huili county in Liangshan Yi autonomous prefecture [Liang2 shan1 Yiz zu2 zia zhi4 zhou1], south Sichuan
县	[xiàn] county, PRC administrative division below prefecture [di4 qu4]
弋阳县	[yì yáng xiàn] Yiyang county in Shangrao, Jiangxi
唐河县	[táng hé xiàn] Tanghe county in Nanyang [Nan2 yang2], Henan
广昌县	[guǎng chāng xiàn] Guangchang county in Fuzhou, Jiangxi
广丰县	[guǎng fēng xiàn] Guangfeng county in Shangrao, Jiangxi
庆安县	[qīng ān xiàn] Qing'an county in Suihua, Heilongjiang
盐源县	[yán yuán xiàn] Yanyuan county in Liangshan Yi autonomous prefecture [Liang2 shan1 Yiz zu2 zia zhi4 zhou1], south Sichuan
三原县	[sān yuán xiàn] Sanyuan county in Shaanxi
罗山县	[luó shān xiàn] Luoshan county in Xinyang, Henan
揭西县	[jiē xī xiàn] Jiexi county in Jieyang, Guangdong
盘县	[pán xiàn] Pan county in Liupanshui [Liu4 pan2 shui3], Guizhou
盘山县	[pán shān xiàn] Panshan county in Panjin, Liaoning
宜阳县	[yí yáng xiàn] Yiyang county in Luoyang, Henan
威县	[wēi xiàn] (N) Wei county (county in Hebei)
威宁县	[wēi níng xiàn] Weining Yi, Hui and Miao autonomous county in Bijie prefecture [Bi4 jie2 di4 qu1], Guizhou
安县	[ān xiàn] (N) An county (county in Sichuan)
万安县	[wàn ān xiàn] Wan'an county in Ji'an, Jiangxi
临安县	[lín ān xiàn] Lin'an county in Zhejiang, west of Hangzhou
正安县	[zhēng ān xiàn] Zheng'an county in Zun'yi [Zun1 yi4], Guizhou

吉安	[jí ān xiàn] Ji'an county in Ji'an , Jiangxi
固安	[gù ān xiàn] Guan county in Beijing
梅县	[méi xiàn] Meixian county in Meizhou , Guangdong
临海	[lín hǎi xiàn] Linhai county in east Zhejiang
阳山	[yáng shān xiàn] Yangshan county in Qingyuan , Guangdong
海丰	[hǎi fēng xiàn] Haifeng county in Shanwei , Guangdong
茨城	[cí chéng xiàn] Ibaraki prefecture in northeast Japan
滑县	[huá xiàn] Hua county in Henan
江永	[jiāng yǒng xiàn] Jiangyong county in Yongzhou [Yong3 zhou1], Hunan
永定	[yǒng dìng xiàn] Yongding county in Longyan , Fujian
永吉	[yǒng jí xiàn] Yongji county in Jilin prefecture , Jilin province
永丰	[yǒng fēng xiàn] Yongfeng county in Ji'an , Jiangxi
范县	[fàn xiàn] Fan county in Henan
温泉	[wēn quán xiàn] Arishang Nahiyisi or Wenquan county in Brtala Mongol autonomous prefecture , Xinjiang
拜泉	[bài quán xiàn] Baiquan county in Qiqihar [Qiz qiz ha1 er3], Heilongjiang
户县	[hù xiàn] Hu county in Shaanxi
盐池	[yán chí xiàn] Yanchi county in Ningxia
水城	[shuǐ chéng xiàn] Shuicheng county in Liupanshui [Liua pan2 shui3], Guizhou
习水	[xí shuǐ xiàn] Xishui county in Zun'yi [Zun1 yi4], Guizhou
吉水	[jí shuǐ xiàn] Jishui county in Ji'an , Jiangxi
三水	[sān shuǐ xiàn] Sanshui county in Guangdong
漠河	[mò hé xiàn] Mohe county in Daxing'anling prefecture , Heilongjiang
温县	[wēn xiàn] Wen county in Henan
塔河	[tǎ hé xiàn] Tahe county in Daxing'anling prefecture , Heilongjiang
香河	[xiāng hé xiàn] Xianghe county in Tianjin
三河	[sān hé xiàn] Sanhe county in Beijing
眉县	[méi xiàn] Mei county in Shaanxi
从江	[cóng jiāng xiàn] Congjiang county in Qiongnan Miao and Dong autonomous prefecture [Qian2 dong1 nan2 zhou1], Guizhou
印江	[yìn jiāng xiàn] Yinjiang Tujia and Hmong autonomous county in Tongren prefecture [Tong2 ren2 di4 qu1], Guizhou
江口	[jiāng kǒu xiàn] Jiangkou county in Tongren prefecture [Tong2 ren2 di4 qu1], Guizhou
贡山	[gòng shān xiàn] Gongshan Derung and Nu autonomous county in Nujiang Lisu autonomous prefecture [Nu4 jiāng1 Li4 su4 zu2 zia zhou1] in northwest Yunnan
越西	[yuè xī xiàn] Yuexi county in Liangshan Yi autonomous prefecture [Liang2 shan1 Yi2 zu2 zia zhi4 zhou1], south Sichuan
万县	[wàn xiàn] Wanxian County in Sichuan Province
万年	[wàn nián xiàn] Wannian county in Shangrao , Jiangxi
贵定	[guì dìng xiàn] Guiding county in Qiannan Buyei and Miao Autonomous Prefecture [Qian2 nan2 zhou1], Guizhou
赞皇	[zàn huáng xiàn] Zanzhuang county in Shijiazhuang, Hebei
和县	[hé xiàn] He county in Anhui
富民	[fù mín xiàn] Fumin county, to the northwest of Kunming in Yunnan
天柱	[tiān zhù xiàn] Tianzhu county in Qiongnan Miao and Dong autonomous prefecture [Qian2 dong1 nan2 zhou1], Guizhou
荣县	[róng xiàn] Rong county in Sichuan
且末	[qiě mò xiàn] Cherchen nahiyisi or Qiemo county in Bayin'guoleng Mongol autonomous prefecture, Xinjiang
林县	[lín xiàn] Lin county in Henan
林西	[lín xī xiàn] Lingxi county of Chifeng , Inner Mongolia

林口	[lín kǒu xiàn] Linkou county in Mudanjiang , Heilongjiang
县城	[xiàn chéng] 1. county seat 2. county town
大城	[dà chéng xiàn] (N) Dacheng county (county in Tianjin)
宁城	[níng chéng xiàn] Ningcheng county of Chifeng , Inner Mongolia
宫城	[gōng chéng xiàn] Miyagi prefecture in north of Honsh island, Japan
麻江	[má jiāng xiàn] Majiang county in Qiongnan Miao and Dong autonomous prefecture [Qian2 dong1 nan2 zhou1], Guizhou
韩城	[hán chéng xiàn] Hancheng county in Shaanxi
拜城	[bài chéng xiàn] Bay nahiyisi of Baicheng county in Aksu prefecture, Xinjiang
成县	[chéng xiàn] Cheng county in Gansu
武宁	[wǔ níng xiàn] Wuning county in Jiujiang , Jiangxi
吴县	[wú xiàn] Wu county in Jiangsu
克山	[kè shān xiàn] Keshan county in Qiqihar [Qiz qiz ha1 er3], Heilongjiang
冠县	[guān xiàn] Guan county in Shandong
完县	[wán xiàn] (N) Wan county (county in Hebei)
西丰	[xī fēng xiàn] Xifeng county in Tieling , Liaoning
高县	[gāo xiàn] Gao county in Sichuan
康县	[kāng xiàn] Kang county in Gansu
上高	[shàng gāo xiàn] Shanggao county in Yichun , Jiangxi
宜昌	[yí chāng xiàn] Yichang county in Hubei
宜丰	[yí fēng xiàn] Yifeng county in Yichun , Jiangxi
宁县	[níng xiàn] Ning county in Gansu
丰宁	[fēng níng xiàn] Fengning Manchurian autonomous county in Hebei
富县	[fù xiàn] Fu county in Shaanxi
蓝山	[lán shān xiàn] Lanshan county in Yongzhou [Yong3 zhou1], Hunan
临县	[lín xiàn] Lin county in Shanxi
千叶	[qiān yè xiàn] Chiba prefecture, Japan
玉山	[yù shān xiàn] Yushan county in Shangrao , Jiangxi
武康	[wǔ kāng xiàn] Wukang county, Zhejiang
电白	[diàn bái xiàn] Dianbai county in Maoming , Guangdong
三门	[sān mén xiàn] Sanmen County in Zhejiang
丘县	[qiū xiàn] Qiu county in Hebei
曹县	[cáo xiàn] Cao county in Shandong
雷山	[léi shān xiàn] Leishan county in Qiongnan Miao and Dong autonomous prefecture [Qian2 dong1 nan2 zhou1], Guizhou
理县	[lǐ xiàn] Li county in Sichuan
吉县	[jí xiàn] Ji county in Shanxi
叶县	[yè xiàn] Ye county in Henan
古县	[gǔ xiàn] Gu county in Shanxi
丰县	[fēng xiàn] Feng county in Jiangsu
唐县	[táng xiàn] Tang county in Hebei
台	I [tái] 1. surname Tai 2. (classical) you (in letters) 3. platform 4. Taiwan (abbr.) II [tái] 1. desk 2. platform III [tái] 1. platform 2. stage 3. terrace 4. stand 5. support 6. desk 7. station 8. broadcasting station 9. classifier for vehicles or machines 10. Taiwan (abbr.) IV [tái] typhoon
台安	[tái ān xiàn] Tai'an county in Anshan [An1 shan1], Liaoning
台江	[tái jiāng xiàn] Taijiang county in Qiongnan Miao and Dong autonomous prefecture [Qian2 dong1 nan2 zhou1], Guizhou
鱼台	[yú tái xiàn] Yutai county in Ji'ning , Shandong
天台	[tiān tái xiàn] Tiantai County in Zhejiang
五台	[wǔ tái xiàn] Wutai county in Shanxi

三台县	[sān tái xiàn] Santai county in Sichuan
去台	[qù tái] 1. to go to Taiwan 2. refers to those who left China for Taiwan before the founding of PRC in 1949
去台人员	[qù tái rén yuán] those who left China for Taiwan before the founding of PRC in 1949
阳台	[yáng tái] 1. balcony 2. porch
后台	[hòu tái] 1. backstage 2. the area behind a theatrical stage 3. backstage supporter
台面呢	[tái miàn nǐ] 1. baize 2. felt (esp. billiards table cover)
台座	[tái zuò] pedestal
台儿庄	[tái ér zhuāng] Tai'ershuzhuang district of Zaozhuang city [Zao3 zhuang1 shi4], Shandong
台词	I [tái cí] 1. an actor's lines 2. script II [tái cí tái cí] 1. an actor's lines 2. script
潜台词	I [qián tái cí] unspoken words in a play (i.e. unambiguously hinted at, but not spoken) II [qián tái cí qián tái cí] unspoken words in a play (i.e. unambiguously hinted at, but not spoken)
台媒	[tái méi] Taiwan media
台安	[tái ān] (N) Tai'an (place in Liaoning)
台海	[tái hǎi] abbr. for , Taiwan strait
台资	[tái zī] Taiwan-investment
台球	[qiú tái] table (for games using balls)
台球	[tái qiú] billiards
台球桌	[tái qiú zhuō] billiards table
七台河市	[qī tái hé shì] Qitaihe prefecture level city in Heilongjiang province [Hei1 long2 jiang1] in northeast China
七台河	[qī tái hé] Qitaihe prefecture level city in Heilongjiang province [Hei1 long2 jiang1] in northeast China
台江	[tái jiāng] Taijiang county in Qiandongnan Miao and Dong autonomous prefecture [Qian2 dong1 nan2 zhou1], Guizhou
塔台	[tǎ tái] control tower
鱼台	[yú tái] Yutai county in Ji'ning , Shandong
赴台	[fù tái] to visit Taiwan
柜台	[guì tái] 1. sales counter 2. front desk 3. bar
本台	[běn tái] this radio station
奇台	[qí tái] (N) Qitai (place in Xinjiang)
天台	[tiān tái] 1. Mt Tiantai near Shaoxing in Zhejiang, the center of Tiantai Buddhism 2. Tiantai County in Zhejiang
司天台	[sī tiān tái] Observatory or Bureau of Astronomy (official title) from the Tang dynasty onwards
天台山	[tiān tái shān] Mt Tiantai near Shaoxing in Zhejiang, the center of Tiantai Buddhism
台大	[tái dà] University of Taiwan, Taipei (abbr. for)
高台	[gāo tái] (N) Gaotai (place in Gansu)
台北市	I [tái běi shì] Taipei or Taipei, capital of Taiwan II [tái běi shì tái běi shì] Taipei or Taipei, capital of Taiwan
台山市	[tái shān shì] Taishan county level city in Jiangmen , Guangdong
五台市	[wǔ tái shì] Wutai city in Shanxi
台币	[tái bì] New Taiwan dollar
下台	I [xià tái] 1. to go off the stage 2. to fall from position of prestige 3. to step down (from office etc) II [xià tái xià tái] 1. to go off the stage 2. to fall from position of prestige 3. to step down (from office etc)
上台	[tái shàng] on stage
上台	[shàng tái] 1. to rise to power (in politics) 2. to go on stage (in the theater)
印台	[yìn tái] 1. ink pad 2. stamp pad
台北	I [tái běi] Taipei or Taipei, capital of Taiwan II [tái běi tái běi] Taipei or Taipei, capital of Taiwan
地台	[dì tái] 1. floor 2. platform
台地	[tái dì] 1. tableland 2. mesa
电台	[diàn tái] 1. transmitter-receiver 2. broadcasting station 3. radio station
台面	[tái miàn] billiards table
台中	[tái zhōng] Taichung (city in central Taiwan)

中台	[zhōng tái] China and Taiwan
一中一台	[yī zhōng yī tái] "one China, one Taiwan"(policy)
出台	[chū tái] to lay out (e.g. a plan)
台山	[tái shān] Taishan county level city in Jiangmen , Guangdong
五台山	[wǔ tái shān] Mt Wutai in Shanxi, one of the Four Sacred Mountains and Bodhimanda of Manjushri
五台	[wǔ tái] Wutai city and county in Shanxi
抬	[tái] 1. to lift 2. to raise 3. (of two or more persons) to carry
高抬贵手	[gāo tái guì shǒu] 1. lit. please raise your hand (saw); fig. to ask for higher pay 2. Please forgive the inadequacies of my humble service and pay me a little more.
抬头	[tái tóu] 1. to raise one's head 2. to gain ground
高抬	[gāo tái] to speak highly of sb
抬高	[tái gāo] to raise (price etc)
治	[zhì] 1. to rule 2. to govern 3. to manage 4. to control 5. to harness (a river) 6. cure 7. treatment 8. to heal
自治县	[zì zhì xiàn] autonomous county
法治	[fǎ zhì] rule by law
治病	[zhì bìng] treat an illness
治死	[zhì sǐ] punish to death
治多	[zhì duō] (N) Zhiduo (place in Qinghai)
治安	[zhì ān] 1. law and order 2. public security
治本	[zhì běn] 1. to take radical measures 2. to get to the root (of a problem etc)
医治	[yī zhì] 1. to treat (an illness) 2. to cure 3. to heal
自治市	[zì zhì shì] 1. municipality 2. autonomous city 3. also called directly administered city
治国	[zhì guó] to rule a country
自治	[zì zhì] autonomy
治下	[zhì xià] under the jurisdiction of
同治	[tóng zhì] reign name of Qing emperor (1861-1875)
治理	[zhì lǐ] 1. to govern 2. to administer 3. to manage 4. to control
胎	[tāi] 1. fetus 2. litter 3. tire (of a wheel); abbr. of
胎压	[tāi yā] tire pressure
胎盘	[tāi pán] placenta
胎儿	[tāi ér] 1. the unborn child 2. fetus 3. embryo
一胎制	[yī tāi zhì] the one-child policy
胎面	[tāi miàn] 1. surface of tire 2. tread (of tire)
二胎	[èr tāi] a second pregnancy
允	[yǔn] 1. just 2. fair 3. to permit 4. to allow
允许	[yǔn xǔ] 1. to permit 2. to allow
允宜	[yǔn yí] 1. appropriate 2. apt
充	[chōng] 1. fill 2. satisfy 3. fulfill 4. to act in place of 5. substitute 6. sufficient 7. full
扩充	[kuò chōng] to expand
充满	[chōng mǎn] 1. full of 2. brimming with 3. very full 4. permeated
间充质	[jiān chōng zhì] mesenchyme (loosely organized embryonic connective tissue)
充足	[chōng zú] 1. adequate 2. sufficient 3. abundant
充电器	[chōng diàn qì] battery charger
充实	[chōng shí] 1. rich 2. substantial 3. enrich 4. substantiate
西充	[xī chōng] (N) Xichong (place in Sichuan)
充血	[chōng xuè] 1. hyperemia (increase in blood flow) 2. blood congestion
间充	[jiān chōng] mesenchymal (tissue, in cell biology)
充斥	[chōng chì] to be full of
充电	[chōng diàn] 1. to recharge batteries 2. fig. to rest and recuperate

	王世充	[wáng shì chōng] Wang Shichong (-621), general of late Sui and opponent of early Tang
	冒充	[mào chōng] 1. to feign 2. pretend to be 3. pass oneself off as
	王充	[wáng chōng] Wang Chong (27-97), rationalist and critical philosopher
§773	勾	I [gōu] 1. to cancel 2. to delineate 3. hook II [gòu] 1. affair 2. to reach for (with hand)
	勾划	[gōu huà] 1. to sketch 2. to delineate
	勾画	[gōu huà] blueprinted
	勾手	[gōu shǒu] hook shot
§774	沟	[gōu] 1. ditch 2. gutter 3. groove 4. gully 5. ravine
	海沟	[hǎi gōu] marine trench
	大海沟	[dà hǎi gōu] marine trench
	排水沟	[pái shuǐ gōu] gutter
	扶沟	[fú gōu] (N) Fugou (place in Henan)
	山沟	[shān gōu] 1. valley 2. gully 3. mountain region
§775	么	[yǎo] 1. youngest 2. most junior 3. tiny 4. one (unambiguous spoken form when spelling out numbers, esp. on telephone or in military) 5. one or ace on dice or dominoes 6. variant of , to shout
	么二	[yǎo èr] 1. one-two or ace-deuce (smallest throw at dice) 2. a prostitute
§776	玄	[xuán] 1. black 2. mysterious
	玄武	[xuán wǔ] 1. the Black Tortoise (the seven mansions of north sky) 2. (in Daoism) God of the north sky
	玄理	[xuán lǐ] 1. profound theory 2. philosophical theory of Wei and Jin sect
§777	畜	I [chù] 1. livestock 2. domesticated animal 3. domestic animal II [xù] to raise (animals)
	种畜	[zhǒng chù] 1. breeding stock (of animal species) 2. stud
	畜牲	[chù shēng] 1. livestock, or specifically the six farm animals cow, horse, sheep, cock, dog, pig 2. an insult, You animal!
	牲畜	[shēng chù] 1. domesticated animals 2. livestock
	畜生	[chù sheng] domestic animal
§778	蓄	[xù] to store
	蓄水池	[xù shuǐ chí] water reservoir
	蓄电池	[xù diàn chí] 1. accumulator 2. battery
	蓄水	[xù shuǐ] water storage
§779	兹	[zī] herewith
	利兹	[lì zī] Leeds
	毕兹	[bì zī] QNB (quinuclidinyl benzilate)
§780	滋	[zī] 1. excite 2. nourish 3. this
	滋润	[zī rùn] 1. moist 2. humid 3. to moisten 4. to provide moisture 5. comfortably off
	滋味	[zī wèi] taste
	滋生	[zī shēng] 1. to breed 2. to flourish 3. to cause 4. to provoke 5. to create
	滋事	[zī shì] 1. to cause trouble 2. to provoke a dispute
§781	瓜	[guā] 1. melon 2. claw 3. gourd 4. squash
	麻瓜	[má guā] 1. muggles 2. people who don't believe in magic (Harry Potter)
	瓜葛	[guā gé] 1. intertwined (as melon and vine plants) 2. interconnected 3. association (of two things)
	香瓜	[xiāng guā] cantaloupe melon
	木瓜	[mù guā] papaya
	西瓜	[xī guā] watermelon
	苦瓜	[kǔ guā] bitter melon (bitter gourd, balsam pear, balsam apple, leprosy gourd, bitter cucumber)
§782	始	[shǐ] begin
	固始县	[gù shǐ xiàn] Gushi county in Xinyang, Henan
	原始	[yuán shǐ] 1. first 2. original 3. primitive 4. original (document etc)
	原始林	[yuán shǐ lín] 1. primitive forest 2. original forest cover
	旬始	[xún shǐ] 1. comet from Saturn, traditionally described as yellow 2. evil omen

	始末	[shǐ mò] 1. whole story 2. the ins and outs
	未始	[wèi shǐ] 1. not necessarily 2. may not turn out to be 3. maybe not
	固始	[gù shǐ] Gushi county in Xinyang, Henan
§783	屋	[wū] 1. house 2. room
	屋外	[wū wài] outside the room
	名古屋	[míng gǔ wū] Nagoya, city in Japan
	屋顶	[wū dǐng] roof
	圆屋顶	[yuán wū dǐng] dome
	重屋	[chóng wū] 1. lit. multiple roof 2. building of several stories
	同屋	[tóng wū] roommate
	排屋	[pái wū] terraced house
§784	握	[wò] 1. shake hands 2. to hold 3. to grasp
	握手	[wò shǒu] to shake hands
§785	承	[chéng] 1. to bear 2. to carry 3. to hold 4. to continue 5. to undertake 6. to take charge 7. owing to 8. due to 9. to receive
	承认	[chéng rèn] 1. to admit 2. to concede 3. to recognize 4. recognition (diplomatic, artistic etc) 5. to acknowledge
	相承	[xiāng chéng] to complement one another
	承头	[chéng tóu] to take responsibility
	承重	[chéng zhòng] 1. to sustain 2. to bear the weight (of the upper storeys in architecture) 3. load-bearing
	承担	[chéng dān] 1. to undertake 2. to assume (responsibility etc)
	坦承	[tǎn chéng] 1. to confess 2. to admit 3. to come clean 4. calmly
§786	预	[yù] 1. to advance 2. in advance 3. beforehand 4. to prepare
	预后	[yù hòu] prognosis (esp. medical)
	预谋	[yù móu] 1. premeditated 2. to plan sth in advance (esp. a crime)
	非预谋	[fēi yù móu] unpremeditated
	预试	[yù shì] pre-test
	预订	[yù dìng] 1. to place an order 2. to book ahead
	预计	[yù jì] 1. to forecast 2. predict 3. to estimate
	预案	[yù àn] Contingency plan
	预测	[yù cè] 1. forecast 2. predict
	预知	[yù zhī] 1. anticipate 2. foresee
	预科	[yù kē] preparatory course (in college)
	预览	[yù lǎn] preview
	预见	[yù jiàn] 1. to foresee 2. to predict 3. to forecast 4. to envision 5. foresight 6. intuition 7. vision
	预先	[yù xiān] 1. beforehand 2. prior
	预言	[yù yán] 1. to predict 2. prophecy
	预定	[yù dìng] schedule in advance
	预提	[yù tí] 1. to withhold (tax) 2. withholding
	预告	[yù gào] 1. advance notice 2. herald
	预卜	[yù bǔ] 1. foretell 2. predict
	预习	[yù xí] to prepare a lesson
	预扣	[yù kòu] to withhold
	干预	[gān yù] 1. to meddle 2. to intervene 3. intervention
§787	层	[céng] 1. layer 2. stratum 3. laminated 4. floor (of a building) 5. storey 6. classifier for layers 7. repeated 8. sheaf (math.)
	层层	[céng céng] layer upon layer
	云层	[yún céng] cloud layers
	层云	[céng yún] stratus (cloud)
	高层云	[gāo céng yún] 1. altostratus 2. high stratus cloud
	雨层云	[yǔ céng yún] 1. nimbostratus 2. stratus rain cloud
	层压	[céng yā] lamination
	外层	[wài céng] 1. outer layer 2. outer shell

层次	[céng cì] 1. arrangement of ideas 2. administrative level 3. level 4. stage 5. phase
顶层	[dīng céng] 1. top floor 2. the top of a building
成层	[chéng céng] 1. layered 2. stratified
内层	[nèi céng] internal layer
高层	[gāo céng] 1. high level 2. high class
千层面	[qiān céng miàn] lasagna
中层	[zhōng jiān céng] mesosphere
下层	[xià céng] 1. underlayer 2. lower class 3. lower strata 4. substrate
上层	[shàng céng] upper layer
地层	[dì céng] stratum (geology)
层面	[céng miàn] 1. plane 2. level
层理	[céng lǐ] stratification
中层	[zhōng céng] middle-ranking
土层	[tù céng] 1. layer of soil 2. ground level
一层	[yī céng] layer
§788 构	[gòu] 1. Broussonetia papyrifera 2. to construct 3. to form 4. to make up 5. to compose
构成	[gòu chéng] 1. to constitute 2. to form 3. to compose 4. to make up
§789 序	[xù] 1. order 2. sequence 3. preface
岁序	[suì xù] succession of seasons
序列	[xù liè] sequence
排列次序	[pái liè cì xù] 1. ranking 2. ordering in list
时间序列	[shí jiān xù liè] time series (stats.)
词序	[cí xù] word order
语序	[yǔ xù] word order
次序	[cì xù] 1. sequence 2. order
秩序	[zhì xù] 1. order (orderly) 2. order (sequence) 3. social order 4. the state (of society)
序幕	[xù mù] prologue
程序员	[chéng xù yuán] programmer
程序	[chéng xù] 1. procedures 2. sequence 3. order
序言	[xù yán] 1. preface 2. introductory remarks 3. preamble 4. prelude
主序星	[zhǔ xù xīng] star in the main sequence (astron.)
时序	[shí xù] time course
自序	[zì xù] 1. author's preface 2. autobiographical notes as introduction to a book
序曲	[xù qǔ] overture
叶序	[yè xù] 1. leaf arrangement 2. phyllotaxy (botany)
工序	[gōng xù] 1. working procedure 2. process
§790 私	[sī] 1. personal 2. private 3. selfish
私法	[sī fǎ] private law
私语	[sī yǔ] murmur
走私	[zōu sī] 1. to smuggle 2. to have an illicit affair
走私品	[zōu sī pǐn] 1. smuggled product 2. contraband 3. pirate product
私利	[sī lì] 1. personal gain 2. (one's own) selfish interest
自私自利	[zì sī zì lì] 1. everything for self and selfish profit (saw); with no regard for others 2. selfish 3. mercenary
私人	[sī rén] 1. private (citizen) 2. private
私营	[sī yíng] 1. privately-owned 2. private
营私	[yíng sī] 1. to gain from corrupt dealing 2. to engage in graft 3. to feather one's nest
自私	[zì sī] 1. selfish 2. selfishness
私自	[sī zì] 1. private 2. personal 3. secretly 4. without explicit approval

私下	[sī xià] in private
私事	[sī shì] personal matters
§791 购	[gòu] 1. to buy 2. to purchase
预购	[yù gòu] advance purchase
邮购	[yóu gòu] 1. mail order 2. to purchase by mail
认购	[rèn gòu] 1. to undertake to purchase sth 2. to subscribe (to share issue)
订购	[dìng gòu] 1. to order 2. to subscribe 3. subscriber
争购	[zhēng gòu] 1. to compete 2. to fight for 3. to rush to purchase
购买	[gòu mǎi] purchase
定购	[dìng gòu] 1. to order goods 2. to place an order
购置	[gòu zhì] to purchase
申购	[shēn gòu] 1. to ask to buy 2. to bid for purchase
§792 矣	[yǐ] (arch. final particle, analogous to)
§793 埃	[āi] 1. dust 2. dirt 3. Angstrom or ngstrm, unit of length equal to 10 ⁻¹⁰ meters 4. phonetic ai or e 5. abbr. for Egypt [Ai1 jì2]
埃居	[āi jū] cu (French coin from 13th century)
埃里温	[āi lǐ wēn] Yerevan, capital of Armenia [Ya4 mei3 niz ya4] in the Caucasus
埃塔	[āi tà] ETA (Euskadi Ta Askatasuna or Basque homeland and freedom), Basque armed separatist group
埃森	[āi sēn] Essen, main city of the Ruhr , Germany
以埃	[yǐ āi] Israel-Egypt
埃克托	[āi kè tuō] Hector (name)
山埃	[shān āi] 1. cyanide (loanword) 2. same as
§794 幻	[huàn] fantasy
梦幻	[mèng huàn] illusion
科幻	[kē huàn] science fiction
奇幻	[qí huàn] fantasy (fiction)
§795 幽	[yōu] 1. quiet 2. secluded 3. Hades
§797 点	[diǎn] 1. point 2. dot 3. speck 4. drop 5. decimal point 6. point of a scale 7. point in a theory or argument 8. downwards-right convex character stroke 9. a little (usually) 10. a jot 11. beat (of percussion instrument) 12. to draw a dot 13. to touch slightly 14. to drip 15. classifier for items 16. classifier for small indeterminate quantities 17. to nod 18. to select item from a list 19. to order (food in a restaurant) 20. to count 21. o'clock 22. one fifth of a two hour watch (old) 23. hour 24. point of time 25. iron bell (used to mark time) 26. pastry 27. dim-sum
点点	[diǎn diǎn] 1. point 2. speck
一点点	[yī diǎn diǎn] a little bit
一点一点	[yī diǎn yī diǎn] 1. little by little 2. bit by bit 3. gradually
始点	[shǐ diǎn] 1. starting point 2. initial point
居民点	[jū mín diǎn] residential area
据点	[jù diǎn] 1. stronghold 2. defended military base 3. base for operations 4. strategic point 5. foothold 6. (market) presence
定居点	[dìng jū diǎn] settlement
源点	[yuán diǎn] source
源点地址	[yuán diǎn dì zhǐ] source address
原点	[yuán diǎn] 1. origin (math.) 2. origin of coordinates
点名	[diǎn míng] 1. roll call 2. to mention sb by name 3. (to call or praise or criticize sb) by name
点名册	[diǎn míng cè] 1. register of names 2. attendance roll book
论点	[lùn diǎn] 1. argument 2. line of reasoning 3. thesis 4. point (of discussion)
争论点	[zhēng lùn diǎn] contention
试点	[shì diǎn] 1. test point 2. to carry out trial 3. pilot scheme
盘点	[pán diǎn] 1. to make an inventory 2. to take stock
要点	[yào diǎn] 1. main point 2. essential
冰点	[bīng diǎn] freezing point

污点	[wū diǎn] 1. stain 2. taint
点球	[diǎn qiú] penalty kick
点水	[diǎn shuǐ] 1. to skim 2. lightly touching the water (as the dragonfly in the saw) 3. skin deep
三点水	[sān diǎn shuǐ] three-stroke abbr. of water radical, the right component of characters such as ,
满点	[mǎn diǎn] 1. full working hours 2. to reach full time
汇点	[huì diǎn] 1. confluence 2. a meeting point
缺点	[quē diǎn] 1. weak point 2. fault 3. shortcoming
晚点	[wǎn diǎn] 1. late 2. delayed 3. a little later 4. behind schedule
点题	[diǎn tí] 1. to bring out the main theme 2. to make the point 3. to bring out the substance concisely
顶点	[dǐng diǎn] 1. summit 2. peak
圆点	[yuán diǎn] dot
质点	[zhì diǎn] 1. point mass 2. particle
卖点	[mài diǎn] selling point
点头	[diǎn tóu] to nod
闪光点	[shǎn diǎn] flash point
点见	[diǎn jiàn] to check an amount
西点	[xī diǎn] West Point
点儿	[diǎn r] 1. erhua variant of , point 2. dot 3. speck 4. drop 5. little bit
掉点儿	[diào diǎn r] drip of rain
一点儿	[yī diǎn r] 1. erhua variant of , a bit 2. a little
定点	[dìng diǎn] 1. fixed point or location 2. point of reference 3. (math.) fixed point 4. to determine a location
固定点	[gù dìng diǎn] 1. fixed point 2. calibration point
重点	I [chóng diǎn] to recount (e.g. results of election) II [chóng diǎnzhòng diǎn] 1. emphasis 2. focal point
甜点	[tián diǎn] dessert
特点	[tè diǎn] 1. characteristic (feature) 2. trait 3. feature
出生地点	[chū shēng dì diǎn] place of birth
正点	[zhèng diǎn] 1. on time 2. punctual (of train etc)
点画	[diǎn huà] strokes of a Chinese character
指点	[zhǐ diǎn] give directions
地点	[dì diǎn] 1. place 2. site 3. location 4. venue
七点五	[qī diǎn wǔ] 7.5
七点二	[qī diǎn èr] 7.2
弱点	[ruò diǎn] 1. weak point 2. failing
节点	[jié diǎn] node
雨点	[yǔ diǎn] raindrop
早点	[zǎo diǎn] light breakfast
中点	[zhōng diǎn] 1. midpoint 2. half-way point
打点	[dǎ diǎn] run batted in
丁点	[dīng diǎn] tiny bit
点击	[diǎn jī] 1. to hit 2. to press 3. to strike (on the keyboard) 4. to click (a web page button)
一点	[yī diǎn] 1. a bit 2. a little 3. one dot 4. one point
然	[rán] 1. correct 2. right 3. so 4. thus 5. like this 6. -ly
自然而然	[zì rán ér rán] 1. involuntary 2. automatically
然后	[rán hòu] 1. after 2. then (afterwards) 3. after that 4. afterwards
居然	[jū rán] 1. unexpectedly 2. to one's surprise 3. go so far as to
岸然	[àn rán] 1. solemn 2. serious
资源	[zì rán zī yuán] natural resource
诚然	[chéng rán] 1. indeed 2. true! (I agree with you)
自然语言	[zì rán yǔ yán] natural language
凄然	[qī rán] distressing

安然	[ān rán] 1. safely 2. peacefully 3. at a rest
漠然	[mò rán] 1. indifferent 2. apathetic 3. cold
茫然	[máng rán] 1. ignorant 2. to have no knowledge of sth
浩然	I [hào rán] Ho Rn (1932-2008), journalist and proletarian novelist II [hào ránhào rán] 1. vast 2. expansive 3. overwhelming
油然而生	[yóu rán ér shēng] 1. arising involuntarily (saw); spontaneous 2. to spring up unbidden (of emotion)
然则	[rán zé] 1. that being the case 2. then 3. in that case
果然	[guǒ rán] 1. really 2. sure enough 3. as expected
天然本地	[tiān rán běn dì] natural background
森然	[sēn rán] 1. (of tall trees) dense, thick 2. awe-inspiring
天然	[tiān rán] natural
大自然	[dà zì rán] nature (as in Mother Nature)
全然	[quán rán] completely
自然人	[zì rán rén] natural person (legal), i.e. individual in law, as opposed to legal entity
自然	[zì rán] 1. nature 2. natural 3. naturally
非自然	[fēi zì rán] 1. unnatural 2. occult
昂然	[áng rán] upright and unafraid
然而	[rán ér] 1. however 2. yet 3. but
坦然	[tǎn rán] 1. calm 2. undisturbed
固然	[gù rán] admittedly (it's true that...)
烈	[liè] 1. ardent 2. intense 3. fierce 4. stern 5. upright 6. to give one's life for a noble cause 7. exploits 8. achievements
耶烈万	[yē liè wàn] 1. Yerevan, capital of Armenia 2. also written [Aī lǐ wàn]
剧烈	[jù liè] 1. violent 2. acute 3. severe 4. fierce
威烈	[wēi liè] 1. fierce 2. formidable
叶永烈	[yè yǒng liè] Ye Yonglie (1940-), popular science writer
烈酒	[liè jiǔ] strong alcoholic drink
革命先烈	[gé mìng xiān liè] martyr to the revolution
革命烈士	[gé mìng liè shì] martyr of the revolution
先烈	[xiān liè] martyr
烈日	[liè rì] Liege, town in Belgium
烈士	[liè shì] martyr
庶	[shù] ordinary
庶室	[shù shì] concubine
庶民	[shù mín] 1. the multitude of common people (in highbrow literature) 2. plebeian
席	I [xí] 1. banquet 2. woven mat 3. seat 4. place in a democratic assembly 5. surname Xi II [xí] 1. woven mat 2. surname Xi
主席台	[zhǔ xí tái] 1. rostrum 2. platform
座席	[zuò xí] 1. seat (at banquet) 2. by ext. guest of honor
列席	[liè xí] to attend a meeting as a nonvoting delegate
一席话	[yī xí huà] 1. what is said during a conversation 2. an utterance
酒席	[jiǔ xí] 1. feast 2. banquet
缺席	[quē xí] 1. absence 2. absent
越席	[yuè xí] to leave one's seat
末席	[mò xí] 1. end seat 2. place for less senior person
毛主席	[máo zhǔ xí] 1. Chairman Mao 2. Mao Zedong (1893-1976), Chinese communist leader
主席国	[zhǔ xí guó] 1. chair country 2. country holding revolving presidency
主席	[zhǔ xí] 1. chairperson 2. premier 3. chairman
副主席	[fù zhǔ xí] vice-chairperson
出席	[chū xí] 1. to attend 2. to participate 3. present

§802	燕 I [yān] 1. Yan, a vassal state of Zhou in modern Hebei and Liaoning 2. north Hebei 3. the four Yan kingdoms of the Sixteen Kingdoms, namely: Former Yan (337-370), Later Yan (384-409), Southern Yan (398-410), Northern Yan (409-436) 4. surname Yan II [yàn] swallow (a type of bird)
	后燕 [hòu yàn] Later Yan of the Sixteen Kingdoms (384-409)
	天燕座 [tiān yàn zuò] Apus (constellation)
	白晓燕 [bái xiǎo yàn] Pai Hsiao-yen (daughter of Pai Ping-ping)
	燕科 [yàn kē] Hirundinidae (the family of swallows and martins)
	北燕 [běi yān] Northern Yan of the Sixteen Kingdoms (409-436)
	雨燕 [yǔ yàn] 1. swift 2. Apodidae (the swift family)
	燕山 [yān shān] Yan mountain range across north Hebei
§803	黑 [hēi] 1. black 2. dark 3. abbr. for Heilongjiang province in northeast China
	黑山县 [hēi shān xiàn] Heishan county in Jinzhou, Liaoning
	黑帮 [hēi bāng] 1. bunch of gangsters 2. criminal gang 3. organized crime syndicate
	黑尿症 [hēi niào zhèng] alkaptonuria
	黑店 [hēi diàn] 1. lit. inn that kills and robs guests (esp. in traditional fiction); fig. a scam 2. protection racket 3. daylight robbery
	黑话 [hēi huà] 1. argot 2. bandits' secret jargon 3. malicious words
	黑海 [hēi hǎi] Black Sea
	矮黑人 [ǎi hēi rén] black dwarf (pejorative term for non-Han people)
	黑矮星 [hēi ǎi xīng] black dwarf star
	黑水 [hēi shuǐ] (N) Heishui (place in Sichuan)
	黑洞 [hēi dòng] (astronomy) black hole
	黑河 [hēi hé] Heihe prefecture level city in Heilongjiang province [Hei1 long2 jiāng1] in northeast China
	黑河市 [hēi hé shì] Heihe prefecture level city in Heilongjiang province [Hei1 long2 jiāng1] in northeast China
	油黑 [yóu hēi] glossy black
	黑盒 [hēi hé] 1. black box 2. fig. system whose internal structure is unknown
	黑鱼 [hēi yú] blackfish
	抹黑 [mò hēi] 1. to discredit 2. to defame 3. to smear sb's name 4. to bring shame upon (oneself or one's family etc) 5. to blacken (e.g. commando's face for camouflage) 6. to black out or obliterate (e.g. censored words)
	黑森森 [hēi sēn sēn] 1. dark and gloomy forest 2. dismal and frightening 3. dense and dark
	黑森林 [hēi sēn lín] 1. Black Forest 2. Schwarzwald
	黑木耳 [hēi mù ěr] Auricularia auricula-judae
	摸黑 [mō hēi] to grope about in the dark
	黑人 [hēi rén] black person
	黑市 [hēi shì] black market
	黑白 [hēi bái] 1. black and white 2. right and wrong 3. monochrome
	黑山 I [hēi shān] 1. Montenegro, former Yugoslavia 2. Heishan county in Jinzhou, Liaoning II [hēi shānhēi shān] black mountain
§804	默 [mò] 1. silent 2. write from memory
	默默 [mò mò] 1. in silence 2. not speaking
	幽默 [yōu mò] 1. humor 2. humorous
	默多克 [mò duō kè] 1. Murdoch (name) 2. Rupert Murdoch (1931-), media magnate
	默写 [mò xiě] to write from memory
	默读 [mò dú] to read in silence
	默认 [mò rèn] 1. to agree tacitly 2. tacit approval 3. default (setting)
	默许 [mò xǔ] to consent tacitly
	默西河 [mò xī hé] Mersey, river through Liverpool
	默坐 [mò zuò] sitting silently
	默书 [mò shū] to write from memory

§805	墨 [mò] 1. ink stick 2. China ink 3. corporal punishment consisting of carving and inking characters on the victim's forehead 4. abbr. for Mexico
	水墨 [shuǐ mò] ink (used in painting)
	墨水 [mò shuǐ] ink
	墨水儿 [mò shuǐ r] erhua variant of , ink
	水墨画 [shuǐ mò huà] ink and wash painting
	墨西拿 [mò xī nà] Messina, Sicilian city
	墨鱼 [mò yú] 1. squid 2. ink fish 3. cuttlefish
	喷墨 [pēn mò] ink jet
	墨丘利 [mò qiū lì] Mercury (Greek god)
	墨西哥城 [mò xī gē chéng] Mexico City, capital of Mexico
	墨守成规 [mò shǒu chéng guī] hidebound by convention (saw)
	墨西哥人 [mò xī gē rén] Mexican
	墨西哥 [mò xī gē] Mexico
	笔墨 [bǐ mò] 1. pen and ink 2. words 3. writing
	墨笔 [mò bǐ] writing brush
	墨玉 [mò yù] (N) Moyu (place in Xinjiang)
	墨斗 [mò dòu] carpenter's straight line marker (an inked cord stretched tight then lowered onto timber)
	墨竹工卡 [mò zhú gōng kǎ] (N) Mozhugongka (place in Tibet)
§806	杰 [jié] 1. hero 2. heroic
	罗杰 [luó jié] Roger
	杰里科 [jié lì kē] Jericho (town in West Bank)
	杰克森 [jié kè sēn] Jackson (name)
	杰夫 [jié fū] Jeff or Geoff (name)
	人杰 [rén jié] 1. outstanding talent 2. wise and able person 3. illustrious individual
	杰出 [jié chū] illustrious
§808	乡 [xiāng] 1. country 2. village
	头屋乡 [tóu wū xiāng] (N) Touwu (village in Taiwan)
	台西乡 [tái xī xiāng] (N) Taihsi (village in Taiwan)
	内乡县 [nèi xiāng xiàn] Neixiang county in Nanyang [Nanz yang2], Henan
	阿里山乡 [ā lǐ shān xiāng] (N) Alishan (village in Taiwan)
	后里乡 [hòu lǐ xiāng] (N) Houli (village in Taiwan)
	田尾乡 [tián wěi xiāng] (N) Tienwei (village in Taiwan)
	乡民 [xiāng mín] village people
	三民乡 [sān mín xiāng] (N) Sanmin (village in Taiwan)
	太麻里乡 [tài má lǐ xiāng] (N) Taimali (village in Taiwan)
	梦乡 [mèng xiāng] 1. the land of dreams 2. slumberland
	名间乡 [míng jiān xiāng] (N) Mingchien (village in Taiwan)
	乡试 [xiāng shì] the triennial provincial imperial exam during the Ming and Qing
	安乡 [ān xiāng] (N) Anxiang (place in Hunan)
	永安乡 [yǒng ān xiāng] (N) Yungan (village in Taiwan)
	大安乡 [dà ān xiāng] (N) Taan (village in Taiwan)
	安定乡 [ān dìng xiāng] (N) Anting (village in Taiwan)
	吉安乡 [jǐ ān xiāng] (N) Chian (village in Taiwan)
	梅山乡 [méi shān xiāng] (N) Meishan (village in Taiwan)
	国姓乡 [guó xìng xiāng] (N) Kuohsing (village in Taiwan)
	鱼池乡 [yú chí xiāng] (N) Yuchih (village in Taiwan)
	池上乡 [chí shàng xiāng] (N) Chihshang (village in Taiwan)
	湘乡 [xiāng xiāng] (N) Xiangxiang (city in Hunan)
	水林乡 [shuǐ lín xiāng] (N) Shuilin (village in Taiwan)

水上乡	[shuǐ shàng xiāng] (N) Shuishang (village in Taiwan)
水里乡	[shuǐ lǐ xiāng] (N) Shuili (village in Taiwan)
二水乡	[èr shuǐ xiāng] (N) Ershui (village in Taiwan)
仑背乡	[lún bèi xiāng] (N) Lunpei (village in Taiwan)
万荣乡	[wàn róng xiāng] (N) Wanjung (village in Taiwan)
万里乡	[wàn lǐ xiāng] (N) Wanli (village in Taiwan)
二仑乡	[èr lún xiāng] (N) Erhulun (village in Taiwan)
员山乡	[yuán shān xiāng] (N) Yuanshan (village in Taiwan)
乡村	[xiāng cūn] 1. rustic 2. village 3. countryside
大村乡	[dà cūn xiāng] (N) Tatsun (village in Taiwan)
柏乡	[bái xiāng] (N) Baixiang (place in Hebei)
本乡	[běn xiāng] 1. home village 2. one's native place
林内乡	[lín nèi xiāng] (N) Linnei (village in Taiwan)
林园乡	[lín yuán xiāng] (N) Linyuan (village in Taiwan)
林口乡	[lín kǒu xiāng] (N) Linkou (village in Taiwan)
乡城	[xiāng chéng] (N) Xiangcheng (place in Sichuan)
城乡	[chéng xiāng] city and countryside
大城乡	[dà chéng xiāng] (N) Tacheng (village in Taiwan)
武乡	[wǔ xiāng] (N) Wuxiang (place in Shanxi)
大武乡	[dà wǔ xiāng] (N) Tawu (village in Taiwan)
大内乡	[dà nèi xiāng] (N) Tanei (village in Taiwan)
大园乡	[dà yuán xiāng] (N) Tayuan (village in Taiwan)
大同乡	[dà tóng xiāng] (N) Tatung (village in Taiwan)
内乡	[nèi xiāng] Neixiang county in Nanyang [Nan2 yang2], Henan
内门乡	[nèi mén xiāng] (N) Neimen (village in Taiwan)
乡人	[xiāng rén] 1. a villager 2. a fellow villager
西乡	[xī xiāng] (N) Xixiang (place in Shaanxi)
下营乡	[xià yíng xiāng] (N) Hsiaying (village in Taiwan)
乡宁	[xiāng níng] (N) Xiangning (place in Shanxi)
宁乡	[níng xiāng] (N) Ningxiang (place in Hunan)
宝山乡	[bǎo shān xiāng] (N) Paoshan (village in Taiwan)
富里乡	[fù lǐ xiāng] (N) Fuli (village in Taiwan)
北门乡	[běi mén xiāng] (N) Peimen (village in Taiwan)
三地门乡	[sān dì mén xiāng] (N) Santimen (village in Taiwan)
竹田乡	[zhú tián xiāng] (N) Chutien (village in Taiwan)
三星乡	[sān xīng xiāng] (N) Sanhsing (village in Taiwan)
乡下	[xiāng xià] 1. country (as opposed to town or city) 2. rural
下乡	[xià xiāng] to go to the countryside
上山下乡	[shàng shān xià xiāng] 1. to work in the fields (esp. young school-leavers) 2. forced agricultural experience for city intellectuals
山上乡	[shān shàng xiāng] (N) Shanshang (village in Taiwan)
乡曲	[xiāng qū] a poor and remote village
乡里	[xiāng lǐ] one's home town or village
乡土	[xiāng tǔ] 1. native soil 2. one's native land 3. one's hometown 4. local (to an area)
丝	[sī] 1. silk 2. thread 3. trace
咸丝丝	[xián sī sī] slightly salty
咸丝丝儿	[xián sī sī r] erhua variant of , slightly salty
丝瓜	[sī guā] luffa (loofah)
厂丝	[chǎng sī] filature silk
鱼香肉丝	[yú xiāng ròu sī] 1. sweet and spicy shredded pork 2. shredded pork with fish barbecue sauce
喷丝头	[pēn sī tóu] 1. spinneret 2. extrusion nozzle

§809

丝柏	[sī bó] cypress
肉丝	[ròu sī] 1. shredded meat 2. shredded pork (on menus)
丝带	[sī dài] ribbon
丝巾	[sī jīn] 1. headscarf 2. kerchief 3. silk neckband
雨丝	[yǔ sī] 1. drizzle 2. fine rain
丝雨	[sī yǔ] 1. drizzle 2. fine rain
抽丝	[chōu sī] to spin silk
§810 红	[hóng] 1. bonus 2. popular 3. red 4. revolutionary
红墨水	[hóng mò shuǐ] red ink
红原	[hóng yuán] (N) Hongyuan (place in Sichuan)
红移	[hóng yí] red shift (astronomy)
红外	[hóng wài] infrared (ray)
红安	[hóng ān] (N) Hong'an (place in Hubei)
红海	[hóng hǎi] Red Sea
红矮星	[hóng ǎi xīng] red dwarf star
女红	[nǚ hóng] needlework
红血球	[hóng xuè qiú] 1. erythrocyte 2. red blood cell
满江红	[mǎn jiāng hóng] Man Jiang Hong (Chinese poems)
红河	[hóng hé] (N) Honghe (place in Yunnan)
走红	[zǒu hóng] to become popular
红利	[hóng lì] 1. bonus 2. dividend
朱红	[zhū hóng] vermilion
红笔	[hóng bǐ] red pen
红星	I [hóng xīng] Hongxing district of Yichun city [Yī1 chūn1 shì4], Heilongjiang II [hóng xīnghóng xīng] 1. red star 2. five pointed star as symbol of communism or proletariat 3. hot film star
红巨星	[hóng jù xīng] red giant (star)
红曲	[hóng qū] red food dye made from yeast
描红	[miáo hóng] to trace over red characters (as a method of learning to write)
红叶	[hóng yè] red autumnal leaves
品红	[pǐn hóng] 1. pink 2. light red
口红	[kǒu hóng] lipstick
§811 纽	[niǔ] 1. to turn 2. to wrench 3. button 4. nu (Greek letter)
因纽特人	[yīn niǔ tè rén] Inuit
因纽特	[yīn niǔ tè] Inuit (politically correct term for Eskimo)
纽带	[niǔ dài] 1. tie 2. link 3. bond
纽扣	[niǔ kǒu] button
§812 组	[zǔ] 1. to form 2. compose 3. make up 4. group 5. to organize 6. cord
组屋	[zǔ wū] state apartment (esp. Singapore and Malaysia)
组合论	[zǔ hé lùn] combinatorics
词组	[cí zǔ] phrase (grammar)
组委	[zǔ wěi] 1. organizational committee 2. abbr. for
组块	[zǔ kuài] chunk
组成	[zǔ chéng] 1. component 2. part 3. element 4. constitute 5. make up
成组	[chéng zǔ] to make up (out of components)
组合	[zǔ hé] 1. to assemble 2. combination 3. combinatorial
重组	[chóng zǔ] 1. to reorganize 2. to recombine 3. recombination
组曲	[zǔ qǔ] suite (music)
§813 结	I [jié] 1. to bear fruit 2. to produce 3. firm 4. solid II [jié] 1. knot 2. sturdy 3. bond 4. to tie 5. to bind 6. to check out (of a hotel)
五结乡	[wǔ jié xiāng] (N) Wuchieh (village in Taiwan)
结点	[jié diǎn] node

结构	[jié gòu] 1. structure 2. composition 3. makeup 4. architecture
结构理论	[jié gòu lǐ lùn] a structure theory
主谓结构	[zhǔ wèi jié gòu] subject-predicate construction
结构式	[jié gòu shì] structural formula (organic chem.)
勾结	[gōu jié] 1. to collude with 2. to collaborate with 3. to gang up with
结尾	[jié wěi] 1. ending 2. wind up 3. coda
结局	[jié jú] 1. conclusion 2. ending
症结	I [zhèng jié] 1. sticking point 2. deadlock in negotiations II [zhèng jiézhēng jié] 1. hard lump in the abdomen (in Chinese medicine) 2. the crux 3. the main point in an argument
死结	[sǐ jié] 1. tight knot 2. intractable problem
结论	[jié lùn] 1. (reach a) conclusion 2. verdict
结语	[jié yǔ] concluding remarks
结束语	[jié shù yǔ] concluding remarks
结案	[jié àn] 1. to conclude a case 2. to wind up
结冰	[jié bīng] to freeze
结球甘蓝	[jié qiú gān lán] cabbage
结晶水	[jié jīng shuǐ] water of crystallization
活结	[huó jié] 1. a slip-knot 2. a noose
结幕	[jié mù] 1. final scene (of a play) 2. by ext. the climax and conclusion of a story
结束	[jié shù] 1. termination 2. to finish 3. to end 4. to conclude 5. to close
结果	I [jié guǒ] to bear fruit II [jié guǒjié guǒ] 1. outcome 2. result 3. conclusion 4. in the end 5. as a result 6. to kill 7. to dispatch
结末	[jié mò] 1. ending 2. finally
结成	[jié chéng] 1. to form 2. to forge (alliances etc)
结实	I [jié shí] to bear fruit II [jié shíjiē shí] 1. rugged 2. sturdy
结合	[jié hé] 1. to combine 2. to link 3. to integrate 4. binding
以西结书	[yǐ xī jié shū] Book of Ezekiel
完结	[wán jié] 1. to finish 2. to conclude 3. completed
审结	[shěn jié] 1. to adjudicate 2. to finish a trial 3. to try and pass verdict
定结	[dìng jié] (N) Dingjie (place in Tibet)
重结晶	[chóng jié jīng] to recrystallize
结舌	[jié shé] 1. tongue-tied 2. unable to speak (out of surprise, embarrassment etc)
结节	[jié jié] 1. nodule 2. tubercle
结草	[jié cǎo] deep gratitude up to death
结晶	[jié jīng] 1. a crystal 2. to crystallize
打结	[dǎ jié] 1. tie a knot 2. tie
结出	[jié chū] bear (fruit)
细	[xì] 1. fine 2. minutely 3. thin 4. slender 5. abbr. for , cell
细细品味	[xì xì pǐn wèi] 1. delicate flavor 2. fine taste
细菌病毒	[xì jī bīng dú] 1. bacteriophage 2. virus that infects bacteria
奸细	[jiān xì] 1. a spy 2. a crafty person
细河	[xì hé] 1. Xihe river in Fuxin 2. Xihe district of Fuxin city , Liaoning
细菌	[xì jī] 1. bacterial 2. virus 3. germ
细菌战	[xì jūn zhàn] 1. biological warfare 2. germ warfare
细菌武器	[xì jī wǔ qì] biological weapon (using germs)
蓝细菌	[lán xì jī] Cyanobacteria (blue-green algae)
毛细	[máo xì] capillary
细听	[xì tīng] to listen carefully (for tiny sounds)
细节	[xì jié] 1. details 2. particulars
细雨	[xì yǔ] 1. fine rain 2. drizzle 3. poem by Tang poet Li Shangyin

§814

巨细	[jù xì] big and small
纠	[jiū] 1. gather together 2. to investigate 3. to entangle 4. correct
纠	[jiū jié] to work together
纠	[jiū jiē diǎn] 1. a knot 2. fig. meeting of many strands
纠葛	[jiū gé] 1. entanglement 2. dispute
纠合	[jiū hé] 1. gathering 2. a get-together
纠众	[jiū zhòng] 1. to muster 2. to gather a crowd
纠正	[jiū zhèng] 1. to correct 2. to make right
绳	[shéng] rope
绳墨	[shéng mò] 1. lit. carpenter's straight line marker 2. same as 3. fig. rules 4. rules and regulations
冲绳县	[chōng shéng xiàn] Okinawa prefecture, Japan
冲绳	[chōng shéng] Okinawa
走绳	[zǒu shéng] tightrope walking
牵绳	[qiān shéng] tow rope
吊绳	[diào shéng] sling
纵	[zòng] 1. warp (the vertical threads in weaving) 2. vertical 3. longitudinal 4. north-south (lines of longitude) 5. lengthwise 6. to release 7. to indulge 8. even if
纵然	[zòng rán] 1. even if 2. even though
纵隔	[zòng gé] mediastinum (organs and tissues in the thorax between the lungs)
纵队	[zòng duì] 1. column 2. file
纵声	[zòng shēng] 1. loudly 2. in a loud voice
纵论	[zòng lùn] to talk freely
操纵自如	[cāo zòng zì rú] 1. ease of operation 2. to control smoothly
纵酒	[zòng jiǔ] to drink excessively
纵贯	[zòng guàn] 1. lit. warp string in weaving; fig. vertical or north-south lines 2. to pass through 3. to cross lengthwise 4. to pierce (esp. north-south or top-to-bottom)
失纵	[shī zòng] disappear
操纵	[cāo zòng] 1. to operate 2. to control
纵览	[zòng lǎn] 1. panoramic view 2. wide survey
纵言	[zòng yán] to theorize generally
纵向	[zòng xiàng] longitudinal
纵目	[zòng mù] as far as the eye can see
纳	I [nà] surname Na II [nà] 1. to receive 2. to accept 3. to enjoy 4. to bring into 5. to pay (tax etc) 6. to reinforce sole of shoes or stockings by close sewing
结纳	[jié nà] 1. to make friends 2. to form friendship
纳杰夫	[nà jié fū] Najaf (city in Iraq, a Shia holy city)
声纳	[shēng nà] sonar (sound navigation and ranging)
摩纳哥	[mó nà gē] Monaco
唐纳	[táng nà] Tanner (name)
罗纳	[luó nà] Rhone, river of Switzerland and France
罗纳河	[luó nà hé] Rhone, river of Switzerland and France
印地安纳	[yìn dì ān nà] Indiana, US state
纳贡	[nà gòng] to pay tribute
纳入	[nà rù] 1. to bring sth into line 2. to channel sth 3. to foist (onto sb)
里贾纳	[lǐ jiǎ nà] Regina city, capital of Saskatchewan province, Canada
出纳员	[chū nà yuán] 1. cashier 2. teller 3. treasurer
科纳克里	I [kē nà kè lì] Conakry, capital of Guinea II [kē nà kè lì kē nà kè lì] Conakry, capital of Guinea
昂纳克	[áng nà kè] 1. Honecker (name) 2. Erich Honecker (1912-1994), East German communist politician, party general Secretary 1971-1989, tried for treason after German unification
田纳西	[tián nà xī] Tennessee
富纳富提	[fù nà fù tí] Funafuti, capital of Tuvalu

纳星	[nà xīng] nanosatellite
纳卫星	[nà wèi xīng] nanosatellite
纳指	[nà zhǐ] 1. NASDAQ 2. National Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotations, a computerized data system to provide brokers with price quotations for securities traded over the counter
雷日纳	[léi rì nà] 1. Regina (name) 2. Regina, city in Brazil
出纳	[chū nà] 1. cashier 2. to receive and hand over payment 3. to lend and borrow books
§819 给	I[gěi] 1. to 2. for 3. for the benefit of 4. to give 5. to allow 6. to do sth (for sb) 7. (passive particle) II[jǐ] 1. to supply 2. provide
给予	[jǐ yǔ] 1. to accord 2. to give 3. to show (respect)
写给	[xiě gěi] write to sb
寄给	[jì gěi] to send to
自给自足	[zì jǐ zì zú] 1. self-sufficiency 2. autarchy
给以	[gěi yǐ] 1. give 2. grant
带给	[dài gěi] to carry to
给定	[gěi dìng] 1. given 2. stated in advanced 3. an assumption
自给	[zì jǐ] self-reliant
§820 约	I[yāo] weigh II[yuē] 1. appointment 2. agreement 3. to arrange 4. to restrict 5. approximately
约纳	[yuē nà] Jonah
纽约	[niǔ yuē] New York
纽约人	[niǔ yuē rén] New Yorker
纽约市	[niǔ yuē shì] New York City
预约	[yù yuē] 1. reservation 2. reserve
约法	[yuē fǎ] 1. temporary law 2. provisional constitution
约会	[yuē huì] 1. appointment 2. engagement 3. date
阿罗约	[ā luó yuē] surname Arroyo
语言誓约	[yǔ yán shì yuē] language pledge (to speak only the target language in a language school)
约计	[yuē jì] 1. approximate estimate 2. a rough count
约旦河	[yuē dàn hé] Jordan River
约拿书	[yuē ná shū] Book of Jonah
约塔	[yāo tǎ] iota (Greek letter)
背约	[bèi yuē] 1. to break an agreement 2. to go back on one's word 3. to fail to keep one's promise
约翰	[yuē hàn] 1. John (name) 2. Johan (name) 3. Johann (name)
约翰三书	[yuē hàn sān shū] Third epistle of St John
约翰二书	[yuē hàn èr shū] Second epistle of St John
约翰一书	[yuē hàn yī shū] First epistle of St John
失约	[shī yuē] to miss an appointment
租约	[zū yuē] lease
和约	[hé yuē] peace treaty
大卫营和约	[dà wèi yíng hé yuē] the Camp David agreement of 1978 brokered by President Jimmy Carter between Israel and Egypt
约束	[yuē shù] 1. to restrict 2. to limit to 3. to constrain 4. restriction 5. constraint
相约	[xiāng yuē] 1. to agree (on a meeting place, date etc) 2. to reach agreement 3. to make an appointment
约柜	[yuē guì] Ark of the Covenant
约摸	[yuē mo] 1. about 2. around 3. approximately 4. also written
约莫	[yuē mo] 1. about 2. around 3. approximately
规约	[guī yuē] terms (of an agreement)
大约	[dà yuē] 1. approximately 2. about
旧约全书	[jiù yuē quán shū] Old Testament
约合	[yuē hé] 1. approximately 2. about (some numerical value)
合约	[hé yuē] 1. treaty 2. contract

约见	[yuē jiàn] 1. to arrange an interview 2. an appointment (with the foreign ambassador)
约克	[yuē kè] York
誓约	[shì yuē] 1. honor-bound 2. bound by an oath
约言	[yuē yán] 1. promise 2. one's word 3. pledge 4. abbreviation
守约	[shǒu yuē] to keep an appointment
约定	[yuē dìng] 1. to agree on sth (after discussion) 2. to conclude a bargain 3. to arrange 4. to promise 5. to stipulate 6. to make an appointment 7. stipulated (time, amount, quality etc) 8. an arrangement 9. a deal 10. appointment 11. undertaking 12. commitment 13. understanding 14. engagement 15. stipulation
定约	[dìng yuē] 1. to conclude a treaty 2. an agreement
简约	[jiǎn yuē] 1. sketchy 2. concise 3. abbreviated
约等于	[yuē děng yú] approximately equal to
书约	[shū yuē] book contract
特约	[tè yuē] 1. specially engaged 2. employed or commissioned for a special task
约制	[yuē zhì] to bind (restrict)
制约	[zhì yuē] 1. to restrict 2. condition
北约	[běi yuē] 1. NATO 2. abbr. for [Beiz Da4 xi1 yang2 gong1 yue1 zu3 zhi1], North Atlantic Treaty Organization
约同	[yuē tóng] 1. to promise to accompany 2. an appointment (to go together with sb)
节约	[jié yuē] 1. frugal 2. save
旧约	[jiù yuē] 1. former agreement 2. former contract 3. Old testament
约坦	[yuē tǎn] Jotham (son of Uziah)
约旦	[yuē dàn] Jordan
§821 药	[yào] 1. medicine 2. drug 3. cure
安眠药	[ān mián yào] sleeping pill
局麻药	[jú má yào] local anesthetic
药监局	[yào jiān jú] 1. PRC State food and drug administration 2. abbr. for
麻药	[má yào] anesthetic
麻醉药	[má zuì yào] 1. anesthetic 2. narcotic 3. chloroform
麻醉药品	[má zuì yào pǐn] narcotic
药店	[yào diàn] pharmacy
制药厂	[zhì yào chǎng] 1. pharmaceutical company 2. drugs manufacturing factory
毒药	[dú yào] poison
酒药	[jiǔ yào] 1. brewer's yeast 2. yeast for fermenting rice wine
药水	I[yào shuǐ] Yaksu in North Korea, near the border with Liaoning and Jiling province II[yào shuǐ yào shuǐ] 1. medicine in liquid form 2. bottled medicine 3. lotion
药水儿	[yào shuǐ r] 1. erhua variant of , medicine in liquid form 2. bottled medicine 3. lotion
药棉	[yào qiān] medical swab
入药	[rù yào] to use in medicine
末药	[mò yào] 1. myrrh (Commiphora myrrha) 2. also written
成药	[chéng yào] 1. patent medicine 2. medicine already made up
医药	[yī yào] medicine
坐药	[zuò yào] suppository
制药	[zhì yào] manufacture medicine
药苗	[yào miáo] immunization
草药	[cǎo yào] herbal medicine
中草药	[zhōng cǎo yào] Chinese herbal medicine
中药	[zhōng yào] (traditional) Chinese medicine
药品	[yào pǐn] 1. medicaments 2. medicine 3. drug
山药	[shān yao] 1. Dioscorea opposita 2. yam
§822 绕	[rào] 1. to wind 2. to coil (thread) 3. to rotate around 4. to spiral 5. to move around 6. to go round (an obstacle) 7. to by-pass 8. to make a detour 9. to confuse 10. to perplex

绕绕	[rào rào] 1. twisting and turning 2. involved and tricky
绕组	[rào zǔ] coil (in electric motor or transformer)
盘绕	[pán rào] 1. to coil (around sth) 2. to twine 3. to weave (basket-work)
绕地	[rào dì] to orbit the earth
围绕	[wéi rào] 1. to revolve around 2. to center on (an issue)
回绕	[huí rào] winding
绕手	[rào shǒu] 1. thorny issue 2. tricky case
§823 绘	[huì] 1. to draw 2. to paint
测绘	[cè huì] 1. to survey and draw 2. to map
绘制	[huì zhì] 1. to draw 2. to draft
绘画	[huì huà] 1. drawing 2. painting
描绘	[miáo huì] 1. to describe 2. to portray
§824 统	[tǒng] 1. to gather 2. to unite 3. to unify 4. whole
统统	[tǒng tǒng] totally
统计结果	[tǒng jì jié guǒ] statistical results
统购	[tǒng gòu] state purchasing monopoly
统治	[tǒng zhì] 1. to rule (a country) 2. to govern 3. rule 4. regime
据统计	[jù tǒng jì] according to statistics
统一资源	[tǒng yī zī yuán] unified resource
血统论	[xuè tǒng lùn] class division into proletariat and bourgeoisie class enemy, in use esp. during the cultural revolution
统计	[tǒng jì] statistics
统计员	[tǒng jì yuán] 1. a person employed to collect statistics 2. a statistician
统战	[tǒng zhàn] 1. united front (abbr. for) 2. consolidation
统一规划	[tǒng yī guī huà] integrated program
大一统	[dà yī tǒng] 1. unification (of the nation) 2. large scale unification
宣统	[xuān tǒng] reign name (1909-1911) of the last Qing emperor Pu Yi
血统	[xuè tǒng] 1. lineage 2. parentage 3. of (Chinese etc) extraction
统制	[tǒng zhì] to control
正统	[zhèng tǒng] orthodox
弱电统一	[ruò diàn tǒng yī] electro-weak interaction in fermion particle physics
统一	[tǒng yī] 1. to unify 2. to unite 3. to integrate
§825 绿	[lǜ] green
水绿	[shuǐ lǜ] light green
绿油油	[lǜ yóu yóu] 1. lush green 2. verdant
蓝绿菌	[lán lǜ] Cyanobacteria (blue-green algae)
绿林	[lǜ lín] 1. green wood 2. place name in Hubei, the starting point for a major rebellion at the end of Western Han
绿头巾	[lǜ tóu jīn] 1. green headband (to visit a Yuan dynasty brothel) 2. cuckold
绿园	[lǜ yuán] Lyuan district of Changchun city , Jilin
绿营	[lǜ yíng] Green Standard Army
绿卡	[lǜ kǎ] 1. United States permanent resident card 2. green card
绿地	[lǜ dì] green area (e.g. urban park or garden)
绿草	[lǜ cǎo] green grass
绿叶	[lǜ yè] green leaf
品绿	[pǐn lǜ] light green
§826 经	[jīng] 1. classics 2. sacred book 3. scripture 4. to pass through 5. to undergo 6. warp 7. longitude 8. abbr. for economics 9. surname Jing
居经	[jū jīng] 1. menstruation 2. regular periods
摩西五经	[mó xī wǔ jīng] 1. the Pentateuch 2. the five books of Moses in the Old Testament

摩门经	[mó mén jīng] Book of Mormon
罗经	[luó jīng] 1. compass 2. same as
读经	[dú jīng] 1. to study the Confucian classics 2. to read scriptures or canonical texts
诗经	[shī jīng] Shi Jing (Book of Songs, early collection of Chinese poems)
特许经营	[tè xǔ jīng yíng] 1. franchised operation 2. franchising
未经证实	[wèi jīng zhèng shí] unconfirmed
山海经	[shān hǎi jīng] Classic of Mountain and Sea, probably compiled c. 500 BC-200 BC, contains wide range of geography, mythology, witchcraft, popular customs etc
次经	[cì jīng] 1. non-canonical text 2. dubious classic text 3. Apocrypha
贝叶经	[bèi yè jīng] sutra written on leaves of pattra palm tree
未经	[wèi jīng] not (yet)
一本正经	[yī běn zhèng jīng] 1. in deadly earnest 2. deadpan
经合	[jīng hé] 1. OECD (Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development) OECD 2. abbr. for
内经	[nèi jīng] same as [Huang2 di4 nei4 jing1], Yellow Emperor's internal canon, medical text c. 300 BC
西经	[xī jīng] longitude west
经营	[jīng yíng] 1. to engage in (business etc) 2. to run 3. to operate
经书	[jīng shū] 1. classic books in Confucianism 2. scriptures 3. sutras
书经	[shū jīng] 1. Book of History 2. a compendium of documents in various styles, making up the oldest extant texts of Chinese history, from legendary times down to the times of Confucius 3. also called or or
正经	[zhèng jīng] 1. decent 2. honorable 3. proper 4. serious 5. according to standards
副经理	[fù jīng lǐ] 1. deputy director 2. assistant manager
经理	[jīng lǐ] 1. manager 2. director
日经	[rì jīng] 1. Nikkei, abbr. for Nikkei Shimbun [Ri4 ben3 Jing1 ji4 Xin1 wen2] 2. abbr. for Nikkei 225 index [Ri4 jing1 zhi3 shu4]
经由	[jīng yóu] via
五经	[wǔ jīng] the Five Classics of Confucianism, namely: the Book of Songs, the Book of History, the Classic of Rites, the Book of Changes, and the Spring and Autumn annals
十三经	[shí sān jīng] the Thirteen Confucian Classics, namely: Book of Songs, Book of History, Rites of Zhou, Rites and Ceremonies, Classic of Rites, Book of Changes, Mr Zuo's Annals, Mr Gongyang's Annals, Mr Gu Liang's Annals, The Analects, Erya, Classic of Filial Piety, Mencius
十二经	[shí èr jīng] twelve channels of traditional Chinese medicine
§827 纯	[chún] 1. pure 2. simple 3. unmixed 4. genuine
纯净	[chún jìng] 1. pure 2. clean 3. unmixed
纯洁	[chún jié] 1. pure 2. clean and honest
纯利	[chún lì] net profit
纯种	[chún zhǒng] purebred
提纯	[tí chún] to purify
纯白	[chún bái] pure white
纯正	[chún zhèng] genuine
纯品	[chún pǐn] sterling
§828 素	[sù] 1. plain 2. element
叶绿素	[yè lǜ sù] chlorophyll
词素结构	[cí sù jié gòu] morphological structure
纽卡素	[niǔ kǎ sù] Newcastle
红血球生成素	[hóng xuè qiú shēng chéng sù] erythropoietin (EPO)
血红素	[xuè hóng sù] hemoglobin
黑素	[hēi sù] 1. melanin 2. black pigment
天然毒素	[tiān rán dú sù] natural toxin
尿素	[niào sù] 1. carbamide 2. urea (NH ₂) ₂ CO

罗素	[luó sù] 1. Russell (name) 2. Bertrand Arthur William, 3rd Earl Russell (1872-1970), British logician, rationalist philosopher and pacifist
词素	[cí sù] morpheme
语素	[yǔ sù] 1. language component 2. morpheme 3. individual characters (making up an expression)
毒素	[dú sù] poison
肉毒素	[ròu dú sù] 1. botulin 2. botulinal toxin 3. XR (Botulinum toxin)
要素	[yào sù] 1. essential factor 2. key constituent
主要因素	[zhǔ yào yīn sù] 1. main factor 2. principal cause
生活素质	[shēng huó sù zhì] quality of life
生命素质	[shēng mìng sù zhì] quality of life
质素	[zhì sù] (high) quality
素质	[sù zhì] 1. inner quality 2. basic essence 3. change over time
木质素	[mù zhì sù] lignin
因素	[yīn sù] 1. element 2. factor
元素	[yuán sù] 1. element 2. element of a set 3. chemical element
重元素	[zhòng yuán sù] heavy element (such as uranium)
血蓝素	[xuè lán sù] hemocyanin (protein in the blood of molluscs etc with a respiratory function similar to hemoglobin)
抑素	[yì sù] chalone (protein inhibiting cell proliferation)
素描	[sù miáo] sketch
互素	[hù sù] 1. coprime (math.) 2. relatively prime (having no common factor)
§829 系	I [xì] 1. be 2. connection 3. relation 4. tie up 5. bind II [xì] 1. be 2. system 3. to tie 4. department 5. faculty III [xì] 1. connect 2. to tie
系统	[xì tǒng] system
命名系统	[mìng míng xì tǒng] system of nomenclature
生殖系统	[shēng zhí xì tǒng] reproductive system
排泄系统	[pái xiè xì tǒng] 1. drainage system 2. excretory system
桌面系统	[zhuō miàn xì tǒng] desktop system
武器系统	[wǔ qì xì tǒng] weapon system
自主系统	[zì zhǔ xì tǒng] autonomous system
太阳系	[tài yáng xì] solar system
河外星系	[hé wài xīng xì] galaxy
系列	[xì liè] series
一系列	[yī xì liè] 1. a series of 2. a string of
语系	[yǔ xì] language system
母系	[mǔ xì] 1. maternal 2. matriarchal
水系	[shuǐ xì] drainage system
种系	[zhǒng xì] 1. evolutionary line 2. line of descent
科系	[kē xì] department
星系	[xīng xì] galaxy
系上	[xì shàng] 1. to buckle up 2. to fasten
日系	[rì xì] 1. Japanese section (of school) 2. Japanese-related (business)
品系	[pǐn xì] strain (of a species)
直系	[zhí xì] directly related
干系	[gān xì] responsibility
§830 线	[xiàn] 1. thread 2. string 3. wire 4. line
经线	[jīng xiàn] 1. warp 2. line of longitude 3. meridian (geography)
统一战线	[tǒng yī zhàn xiàn] united front
纵线	[zòng xiàn] 1. vertical line 2. vertical coordinate line
绳线	[xiàn shéng] 1. string 2. cotton rope
细线	[xì xiàn] 1. string 2. thread
红线	[hóng xiàn] red line

红外线	[hóng wài xiàn] infrared ray
丝线	[sī xiàn] 1. thread 2. silk yarn
线西乡	[xiàn xī xiāng] (N) Hsienhsi (village in Taiwan)
墨线	[mò xiàn] 1. inked line 2. carpenter's straight line marker (an inked cord stretched tight then lowered onto timber)
法线	[fǎ xiàn] normal line to a surface
摆线	[bǎi xiàn] cycloid
海岸线	[hǎi àn xiàn] 1. coastline 2. seaboard 3. shoreline
压线	[yā xiàn] 1. pressure crease 2. fig. to toil for sb else's benefit 3. line ball (i.e. on the line)
高压线	[gāo yā xiàn] high tension power line
等压线	[děng yā xiàn] isobar (line of equal pressure)
线上查询	[xiàn shàng chá xún] online search
均线	[j xiàn] graph of average values
曲线论	[qū xiàn lùn] the theory of curves
电话线	[diàn huà xiàn] 1. telephone line 2. telephone wire
母线	[mǔ xiàn] 1. generating line 2. generatrix (in geometry) 3. bus (in electronics) 4. bus bar
三次曲线	[sān cì qū xiàn] (geom.) cubic curve
二次曲线	[èr cì qū xiàn] 1. (geom.) quadratic curve 2. (geom.) conic
测地线	[cè dì xiàn] 1. geodesic 2. a geodesic (curve)
生命线	[shēng mìng xiàn] lifeline
棉线	[mián xiàn] 1. cotton thread 2. yarn cotton
曲线拟合	[qū xiàn nǐ hé] curve fitting
司线员	[sī xiàn yuán] line judge (tennis etc)
走内线	[zǒu nèi xiàn] 1. insider contacts 2. via private channels 3. to seek influence with sb via family members (possibly dishonest or underhand)
战线	[zhàn xiàn] 1. battle line 2. battlefront 3. front
划线	[huà xiàn] 1. to delineate 2. to draw a line 3. to underline
牵线	[qiān xiàn] 1. to pull strings 2. to manipulate (a puppet) 3. to control from behind the scene 4. to mediate
牵线人	[qiān xiàn rén] a controller
天线	[tiān xiàn] 1. antenna 2. mast
大地线	[dà dì xiàn] a geodesic (curve)
全线	[quán xiàn] 1. the whole front (in a war) 2. the whole length (of a road or railway line)
国内线	[guó nèi xiàn] 1. domestic flight 2. internal line (air, train, ferry etc)
线人	[xiàn rén] 1. spy 2. informer
垂直线	[chuí zhí xiàn] vertical line
割线	[gē xiàn] 1. line interval 2. secant
宇宙线	[yǔ zhòu xiàn] cosmic ray
定直线	[dìng zhí xiàn] directrix of a parabola
毛线	[máo xiàn] 1. knitting wool 2. wool yarn
括线	[kuò xiàn] small angle brackets
主干线	[zhǔ gàn xiàn] backbone (cable)
时间线	[shí jiān xiàn] timeline
白线	[bái xiàn] white line (road markings)
下线	[xià xiàn] to go offline
下画线	[xià huà xiàn] underline
线上	[xiàn shàng] online
上线	[shàng xiàn] 1. to go online 2. to put sth online
占线	[zhàn xiàn] busy (telephone)
地线	[dì xiàn] 1. earth (wire) 2. ground
电线	[diàn xiàn] wire
吊线	[diào xiàn] plumbline

折线	[zhé xiàn] 1. broken line (continuous figure made up of straight line segments) 2. polygonal line 3. dog leg
曲线	[qū xiàn] 1. curve 2. curved line 3. indirect 4. in a roundabout way
雪线	[xuě xiàn] snow line
埋线	[mái xiàn] sunken cord (used in bookbinding)
中线	[zhōng xiàn] 1. half-way line 2. median line
出线	[chū xiàn] 1. out of bounds 2. over the line 3. beyond the pale
直线	[zhí xiàn] straight line
干线	[gàn xiàn] 1. main line 2. road or rail axis or artery
一线	[yī xiàn] frontline
§831 续	[xù] 1. continue 2. replenish
续续	[xù xù] 1. continuous 2. on and on 3. running
陆续	[lù xù] 1. in succession 2. one after another 3. continuously
陆续	[lù xù] 1. in turn 2. successively 3. one after the other 4. bit by bit
续篇	[xù piān] 1. sequel 2. continuation (of a story)
续订	[xù dìng] renew
续书	[xù shū] 1. sequel 2. continuation of a book
持续	[chí xù] 1. to continue 2. to persist 3. sustainable 4. preservation
§832 手续	[shǒu xù] formalities
率	I[lǜ] 1. rate 2. frequency II[shuài] 1. to lead 2. to command 3. rash 4. hasty 5. frank 6. straightforward 7. generally 8. usually
测地线曲率	[cè dì xiàn qū lǜ] geodesic curvature
统率	[tǒng shuài] 1. to command 2. to direct
率然	[shuài rán] 1. hastily 2. rashly 3. suddenly
定座率	[dìng zuò lǜ] occupancy (i.e. proportion of seats occupied)
死亡率	[sǐ wáng lǜ] mortality rate
可决率	[kě jué lǜ] proportion needed to approve a decision
测地曲率	[cè dì qū lǜ] geodesic curvature
利润率	[lì rùn lǜ] profit margin
汇率	[huì lǜ] exchange rate
命中率	[mìng zhòng lǜ] 1. hit rate 2. scoring rate
贴现率	[tiē xiàn lǜ] discount rate
利率	[lì lǜ] interest rates
规率	[guī lǜ] 1. law 2. pattern
折现率	[zhé xiàn lǜ] discount rate
率先	[shuài xiān] 1. to take the lead 2. to show initiative
市场占有率	[shì zhàn lǜ] 1. market share 2. abbr. for
曲率向量	[qū lǜ xiàng liàng] curvature vector
出生率	[chū shēng lǜ] birthrate
比率	[bǐ lǜ] 1. ratio 2. rate 3. percentage
曲率	[qū lǜ] curvature
草率	[cǎo shuài] 1. careless 2. negligent 3. sloppy 4. not serious
坦率	[tǎn shuài] 1. frank (discussion) 2. blunt 3. open
直率	[zhí shuài] 1. candid 2. frank
率直	[shuài zhí] 1. frank 2. straightforward 3. blunt
§833 索	I[suǒ] surname Suo II[suǒ] 1. to search 2. to demand 3. to ask 4. to exact 5. large rope 6. isolated
线索	[xiàn suǒ] 1. trail 2. clues 3. thread (of a story)
索杰纳	[suǒ jié nà] Sojourner (Martian land rover)
绳索	[shéng suǒ] rope
索然	[suǒ rán] 1. dull 2. dry
索县	[suǒ xiàn] Suo county in Tibet

索尼	[suǒ ní] Sony
罗索	[luó suǒ] Roseau, capital of Dominica
索罗门	[suǒ luó mén] 1. Solomon (name) 2. Solomon (Islands)
科索沃	[kē suǒ wò] Kosovo
求索	[qiú suǒ] 1. to search for sth 2. to seek 3. to quest 4. to explore
走索	[zǒu suǒ] tightrope walking
摸索	[mō suǒ] grope
玩索	[wán suǒ] 1. to search for subtle traces 2. to ponder
索国	[suǒ guó] Solomon Islands
比索	[bǐ suǒ] Peso (currency in Lat. Amer.)
吊索	[diào suǒ] 1. rope tackle hanging from a mast 2. crow foot (system of ropes through tackle to hold up an awning)
§834 编	[biān] 1. weave 2. plait 3. organize 4. group 5. arrange 6. edit 7. compile 8. write 9. compose 10. fabricate
续编	[xù biān] 1. sequel 2. continuation (of a serial publication)
编结	[biān jié] 1. to weave 2. to plait
编组	[biān zǔ] 1. organize into groups 2. marshalling
邮编	[yóu biān] 1. postal code 2. zip code
编队	[biān duì] 1. form into columns 2. organize into teams 3. formation (of ships or aircraft)
编剧	[biān jù] 1. to write a play 2. scenario 3. dramatist 4. screen-writer
扩编	[kuò biān] 1. to expand (esp. by new recruitment) 2. to increase the army 3. to augment
编写	[biān xiě] compile
汇编语言	[huì biān yǔ yán] assembly language
编次	[biān cì] order of arrangement
混编	[hùn biān] mixed
编录	[biān lù] 1. to select and edit 2. to edit extracts
汇编	I[huì biān] 1. collection 2. compilation 3. compile 4. also written II[huì biānhuì biān] 1. collection 2. compilation 3. compile
编程	[biān chéng] to program
可编程	[kě biān chéng] programmable
合编	[hé biān] 1. to compile in collaboration with 2. to merge and reorganize (army units etc)
编审	[biān shěn] 1. read and edit 2. copy editor
定编	[dìng biān] fixed allocation
主编	[zhǔ biān] editor
编制	[biān zhì] 1. weave 2. plait 3. braid 4. work out 5. draw up 6. authorized strength 7. establishment
编印	[biān yìn] 1. compile and print 2. publish
编曲	[biān qǔ] 1. to compose (music) 2. arrangement
编目	[biān mù] 1. make a catalogue 2. catalogue 3. list
编排	[biān pái] 1. to arrange 2. to lay out
§835 紫	[zǐ] 1. purple 2. violet 3. amethyst 4. Lithospermum erythrorhizon (flowering plant whose root provides red purple dye) 5. Japanese: murasaki
紫外线	[zǐ wài xiàn] ultraviolet ray
万紫千红	[wàn zǐ qiān hóng] 1. thousands of purples and reds (saw); a blaze of color 2. fig. a profusion of flourishing trades
紫云	[zǐ yún] Ziyun Hmong and Buyei autonomous county in Anshun [An1 shun4], Guizhou
紫阳	[zǐ yáng] (N) Ziyang (place in Shaanxi)
紫外	[zǐ wài] ultraviolet (ray)
紫水晶	[zǐ shuǐ jīng] amethyst
紫草科	[zǐ cǎo kē] Boraginaceae (family of flowers and bushes)
紫丁香	[zǐ dīng xiāng] lilac
紫竹	[zǐ zhú] black bamboo (Phyllostachys nigra)
紫草	[zǐ cǎo] 1. red root gromwell (Lithospermum erythrorhizon) 2. flowering plant whose roots provide purple dye 3. arnebia (plant genus in family Boraginaceae)

紫晶	[zǐ jīng] amethyst (purple crystalline silicon dioxide)
§836 累累	I [lěi] accumulate II [lèi] 1. implicate 2. tired III [léi] cumbersome
累累	I [léi léi] 1. clusters of 2. piles of 3. heaps of II [léi léilèi lèi] 1. again and again 2. innumerable 3. repeated 4. riddled with 5. accumulated 6. countless III [léi léilèi lèilèi lèi] 1. tired 2. exhausted 3. wretched 4. dejected 5. disappointed
果实累累	[guǒ shí lěi lèi] 1. prodigious abundance of fruit (saw); fruit hangs heavy on the bow 2. fertile
墨累	[mò lèi] Murray (name)
累计	[lěi jì] accumulate
拖累	[tuō lèi] 1. to encumber 2. to be a burden on 3. to implicate
成千累万	[chéng qiān lěi wàn] 1. lit. by the thousands and tens of thousands (saw); untold numbers 2. innumerable 3. thousands upon thousands
牵累	[qiān lèi] 1. to weigh down 2. tied down (by affairs)
§837 绩	[jì] 1. merit 2. accomplishment 3. grade 4. Taiwan pr. jì
成绩	[chéng jì] 1. achievement 2. performance records 3. grades
§839 衣	I [yī] clothes II [yì] 1. to dress 2. to wear 3. to put on (clothes)
麻衣	[má yī] hemp garment
洗衣店	[xǐ yī diàn] laundry-shop
衣原菌	[yī yuán jūn] Chlamydia
外衣	[wài yī] 1. outer clothing 2. semblance 3. appearance
试衣	[shì yī] 1. to try on (clothes) 2. fitting
潜水衣	[qián shuǐ yī] diving suit
洗衣	[xǐ yī] laundry
棉衣	[mián yī] cotton-padded clothes
衣冠楚楚	[yī guān chǔ chǔ] 1. immaculately dressed 2. well-groomed 3. dapper
衣柜	[yī guì] 1. wardrobe 2. armoire
成衣	[chéng yī] ready-made clothes
白衣战士	[bái yī zhàn shì] 1. warrior in white 2. medical worker
大衣	[dà yī] 1. overcoat 2. topcoat 3. cloak
内衣	[nèi yī] 1. undergarment 2. underwear
宽衣	[kuān yī] Please take off your coat (honorific)
睡衣	[shuì yī] 1. night clothes 2. pajamas
毛衣	[máo yī] (wool) sweater
血衣	[xuè yī] bloody garment
衣帽间	[yī mào jiān] cloakroom
上衣	[shàng yī] 1. jacket 2. upper outer garment
地衣	[dì yī] lichen
雨衣	[yǔ yī] raincoat
干衣	[gān yī] drysuit (diving)
§840 袖	[xiù] sleeve
衣袖	[yī xiù] the sleeve of a garment
袖口	[xiù kǒu] cuff
§841 表	I [biǎo] 1. exterior surface 2. family relationship via females 3. to show (one's opinion) 4. a model 5. a table (listing information) 6. a form 7. a meter (measuring sth) II [biǎo] a wrist watch or pocket watch
表率	[biǎo shuài] 1. example 2. model
统计表	[tǒng jì biǎo] statistical table, chart
表层	[biǎo céng] surface layer
星云表	[xīng yún biǎo] catalog of stars and nebulae
梅西耶星表	[méi xī yē xīng biǎo] Messier catalog of nebulae and clusters (1784)
表尺	[biǎo chǐ] rear sight (of a gun)
外表	[wài biǎo] 1. external 2. outside 3. outward appearance
名表	[míng biǎo] famous watch (i.e. expensive brand of wristwatch)

排名表	[pái míng biǎo] 1. league table 2. roll of honor
列表	[liè biǎo] list
表面的	[biǎo miàn de] 1. superficial 2. just for show
课表	[kè biǎo] school timetable
课程表	[kè chéng biǎo] class timetable
试表	[shì biǎo] to take temperature
表证	[biǎo zhèng] 1. superficial syndrome 2. illness that has not attacked the vital organs of the human body
表语	[biǎo yǔ] predicative
表盘	[biǎo pán] 1. meter dial 2. watch 3. watch face
梅西叶星表	[méi xī yè xīng biǎo] Messier catalog of nebulae and clusters (1784)
表妹	[biǎo mèi] younger female cousin via female line
表姐妹	[biǎo jiě mèi] female cousins via female line
表姐	[biǎo jiě] older female cousin via female line
表姑	[biǎo gū] second cousin
表里如一	[biǎo lǐ rú yī] 1. external appearance and inner thoughts coincide (saw); to say what one means 2. to think and act as one
表决	[biǎo jué] 1. decide by vote 2. vote
水表	[shuǐ biǎo] 1. water meter 2. indicator of water level
地表水	[dì biǎo shuǐ] surface water
注册表	[zhù cè biǎo] Windows registry
表温	[biǎo wēn] surface temperature
地质年表	[dì zhì nián biǎo] geological time scale
日程表	[rì chéng biǎo] daily schedule
表现	[biǎo xiàn] 1. to show 2. to show off 3. to display 4. to manifest 5. expression 6. manifestation 7. show 8. display 9. performance (at work etc)
表兄	[biǎo xiōng] older male cousin via female line
时间表	[shí jiàn biǎo] 1. schedule 2. timetable
表白	[biǎo bái] vindicate
星表	[xīng biǎo] star catalog
年表	[nián biǎo] 1. timeline 2. chronology 3. annals 4. financial year 5. year
地表	[dì biǎo] the surface (of the earth)
电表	[diàn biǎo] 1. power meter 2. ammeter 3. amperemeter 4. wattmeter 5. kilowatt-hour meter
电量表	[diàn liàng biǎo] 1. voltmeter 2. ammeter
表册	[biǎo cè] 1. statistical form 2. book of tables or forms
表面	[biǎo miàn] 1. surface 2. face 3. outside 4. appearance
表里	[biǎo lǐ] 1. the outside and the inside 2. one's outward show and inner thoughts 3. exterior and interior
表哥	[biǎo gē] older male cousin via female line
手表	[shǒu biǎo] wrist watch
表土	[biǎo tǔ] 1. surface soil 2. topsoil
§842 展	[zhǎn] 1. to use 2. to spread out 3. to postpone 4. to unfold
展台	[zhǎn tái] 1. exhibition case 2. display case
舒展	[shū zhǎn] 1. to roll out 2. to extend 3. to smooth out 4. to unfold
展室	[zhǎn shì] exhibition room
展览会	[zhǎn lǎn huì] 1. exhibition 2. show
扩展	[kuò zhǎn] 1. extend 2. expand
个展	[gè zhǎn] a one-person exhibition
宽展	[kuān zhǎn] happy
展览	[zhǎn lǎn] 1. to put on display 2. to exhibit 3. exhibition 4. show
展现	[zhǎn xiàn] 1. to come out 2. to emerge
画展	[huà zhǎn] art exhibition

	可展曲面 [kě zhǎn qū miàn] (math.) a developable surface
	展出 [zhǎn chū] 1. to put on display 2. to be on show 3. to exhibit
§843	农业 [nóng] agriculture
	农药 [nóng yào] 1. agricultural chemical 2. farm chemical
	帕台农 [pà tái nóng] Parthenon (Temple on the Acropolis, Athens)
	农安县 [nóng ān xiàn] Nong'an county in Changchun, Jilin
	农会 [nóng huì] 1. farmer's cooperative 2. abbr. for
	农户 [nóng hù] peasant household
	农民 [nóng mín] peasant
	农民工 [nóng mín gōng] migrant workers
	农庄 [nóng zhuāng] 1. farm 2. ranch
	农安 [nóng ān] Nong'an county in Changchun, Jilin
	农妇 [nóng fù] 1. peasant woman (in former times) 2. female farm worker
	农活 [nóng huó] farm work
	农村 [nóng cūn] 1. rural area 2. village
	果农 [guǒ nóng] fruit farmer
	农夫 [nóng fū] 1. peasant 2. farmer
	农舍 [nóng shè] farmhouse
	农人 [nóng rén] farmer
	农园 [nóng yuán] plantation
	富农 [fù nóng] 1. rich peasant 2. social class of people farming their own land, intermediate between land-owner class [di4 zhu3]
	and poor peasant [pin2 nong2]
	重农 [zhòng nóng] to stress the importance of agriculture (in ancient philosophy)
	上农 [shàng nóng] 1. a rich farmer 2. to stress the importance of agriculture (in ancient philosophy)
	农事 [nóng shì] farming task
	农地 [nóng dì] farmland
	农田 [nóng tián] 1. farmland 2. cultivated land
	中农 [zhōng nóng] Chinese agriculture
	农工 [nóng gōng] 1. agricultural worker 2. abbr. for 3. peasant and worker (in Marxism)
	工农 [gōng nóng] Gongnong district of Hegang city [He4 gang3], Heilongjiang II [gōng nónggōng nóng] workers and peasants
§844	浓 [nóng] 1. concentrated 2. dense
	浓烈 [nóng liè] strong (taste, flavor, smell)
	血浓于水 [xuè nóng yú shuǐ] 1. blood is thicker than water 2. fig. family ties are closer than social relations
	浓香 [nóng xiāng] 1. a strong fragrance 2. pungent
	浓重 [nóng zhòng] dense
§845	补 [bǔ] 1. to repair 2. to patch 3. to mend 4. to make up for 5. to fill (a vacancy) 6. to supplement
	补药 [bǔ yào] tonic
	补给 [bǔ jǐ] supply
	补给品 [bǔ jǐ pǐn] 1. supplies 2. stores
	点补 [diǎn bǔ] 1. to have a snack 2. to have a bite
	滋补 [zī bǔ] 1. nourishing 2. nutritious
	补充 [bǔ chōng] 1. to replenish 2. to supplement 3. to complement 4. additional 5. supplementary
	补充量 [bǔ chōng liàng] 1. complement 2. complementary quantity
	补充品 [bǔ chōng pǐn] complementary item
	补胎 [bǔ tāi] to repair a tire
	补法 [bǔ fǎ] 1. treatment involving the use of tonics to restore the patient's health 2. reinforcing method (in acupuncture)
	补课 [bǔ kè] 1. to make up missed lesson 2. to reschedule a class
	补语 [bǔ yǔ] complement
	补益 [bǔ yì] 1. benefit 2. help

	补缺 [bǔ quē] 1. to fill a vacancy 2. to make up for a shortage 3. to supply a deficiency
	搭补 [dā bǔ] 1. to subsidize 2. to make up (deficit)
	补贴 [bǔ tiē] 1. subsidy 2. allowance
	补足 [bǔ zú] 1. bring up to full strength 2. make up a deficiency 3. fill (a vacancy, gap etc)
	补种 [bǔ zhòng] 1. reseed 2. resow 3. replant
	替补 [tì bǔ] 1. to substitute for sb 2. reserve player
	补血 [bǔ xuè] enrich the blood
	补白 [bǔ bái] filler (in a newspaper or magazine)
	补习 [bǔ xí] 1. take lessons after school or work 2. extra tuition 3. to cram (for exams)
	补苗 [bǔ miáo] to fill gaps with seedlings
	补品 [bǔ pǐn] tonic
	补丁 [bǔ dīng] patch
	互补 [hù bǔ] 1. complement 2. complementary
§846	裁 [cái] 1. cut out (as a dress) 2. cut 3. trim 4. reduce 5. diminish 6. decision 7. judgment
	法院裁决 [fǎ yuàn cái jué] court ruling
	裁减 [cái jiǎn] 1. to reduce 2. to lessen 3. to cut down
	裁决 [cái jué] 1. ruling 2. adjudication
	裁员 [cái yuán] 1. to cut staff 2. to lay off employees
	裁定 [cái duó] consider and decide
	裁定 [cái dìng] ruling
	制裁 [zhì cái] 1. to punish 2. punishment 3. sanctions (incl. economic)
§847	裂 [liè] 1. to split 2. to crack 3. to break open 4. to rend
	纵裂 [zòng liè] 1. lobe 2. longitudinal slit 3. vertical fracture
	裂殖 [liè zhí] schizo-
	裂殖菌 [liè zhí jūn] Schizomycetes (taxonomic class of fungi)
	决裂 [jué liè] 1. to rupture 2. to burst open 3. to break 4. to break off relations with 5. a rupture
	扯裂 [chè liè] rip
	羽裂 [yǔ liè] pinnation (splitting of leaves into lobes)
	裂口 [liè kǒu] 1. breach 2. split 3. rift 4. vent (volcanic crater)
§848	哀 [cuī] mourning garments II [shuāi] 1. weak 2. feeble 3. decline 4. wane
	衰减 [shuāi jiǎn] 1. to weaken 2. to attenuate
	盛衰 [shèng shuāi] 1. to flourish then decline 2. rise and fall
	衰亡 [shuāi wáng] 1. to decline 2. to die out 3. decline and fall
	衰弱 [shuāi ruò] 1. weak 2. feeble
	早衰 [zǎo shuāi] premature senility
§849	哀 [āi] 1. sorrow 2. grief 3. pity 4. to grieve for 5. to pity 6. to lament 7. to condole
	默哀 [mò āi] observe a moment of silence in tribute
	哀启 [āi qǐ] obituary (archaic term)
	凄哀 [qī āi] 1. desolate 2. mournful
	哀求 [āi qiú] 1. to entreat 2. to implore 3. to plead
	苦苦哀求 [kǔ kǔ āi qiú] 1. to entreat piteously 2. to implore
	哀歌 [āi gē] 1. mournful song 2. dirge 3. elegy
	哀荣 [āi róng] funeral pomp
	哀哭 [āi kū] to weep in sorrow
	哀告 [āi gào] 1. to beg piteously 2. to supplicate
	可哀 [kě āi] miserably
§850	袁 [yuán] 1. surname Yuan 2. often refers to Yuan Shikai
§852	己 [jǐ] 1. self 2. oneself 3. sixth of 10 heavenly trunks 4. sixth in order 5. letter "F" or roman "VI" in list "A, B, C", or "I, II, III" etc 6. hexa
	表现自己 [biǎo xiàn zì jǐ] 1. to express oneself 2. to give an account of oneself 3. to project oneself 4. to show off

<p>已经 [jǐ jīng] common erroneous form of already</p> <p>她自己 [tā zì jǐ] herself</p> <p>损人利己 [sǔn rén lì jǐ] harming others for one's personal benefit (saw); personal gain to the detriment of others</p> <p>知己 [zhī jǐ] 1. to know oneself 2. to be intimate or close 3. intimate friend</p> <p>己未 [jǐ wèi] fifty sixth year F8 of the 60 year cycle, e.g. 1979 or 2039</p> <p>我自己 [wǒ zì jǐ] 1. myself 2. my own</p> <p>舍己 [shě jǐ] 1. selfless 2. self-sacrifice (to help others) 3. self-renunciation 4. altruism</p> <p>自己人 [zì jǐ rén] 1. those on our side 2. ourselves 3. one's own people 4. one of us</p> <p>己酉 [jǐ yǒu] forty sixth year F10 of the 60 year cycle, e.g. 1969 or 2029</p> <p>己见 [jǐ jiàn] one's own viewpoint</p> <p>克己 [kè jǐ] 1. self-restraint 2. discipline 3. selflessness</p> <p>自己 [zì jǐ] 1. self 2. (reflexive pronoun) 3. own</p> <p>己丑 [jǐ chǒu] twenty sixth year F2 of the 60 year cycle, e.g. 2009 or 2069</p> <p>§853 己 [yǐ] 1. already 2. to stop 3. then 4. afterwards</p> <p>已经 [yǐ jīng] already</p> <p>死而后已 [sǐ ér hòu yǐ] 1. until death puts an end (saw); one's whole life 2. unto one's dying day</p> <p>已知 [yǐ zhī] known (to science)</p> <p>而已 [ér yǐ] 1. that's all 2. nothing more</p> <p>早已 [zǎo yǐ] 1. long ago 2. for a long time</p> <p>§854 岂 [qǐ] 1. how can it be that? 2. (rhetorical adverb)</p> <p>§855 记 [jì] 1. to remember 2. to note 3. mark 4. sign 5. to record</p> <p>表记 [biǎo jì] 1. sth given as a token 2. souvenir</p> <p>结记 [jié jì] 1. to remember 2. to concern oneself with</p> <p>默记 [mò jì] 1. to learn by heart 2. to commit to memory 3. to remember 4. to memorize in silence</p> <p>后记 [hòu jì] 1. an epilogue 2. afterword</p> <p>大唐西域记 [dà táng xī yù jì] 1. Report of the regions west of Great Tang 2. travel record of Xuan Zang</p> <p>死记 [sǐ jì] 1. cram 2. rote learning</p> <p>死亡笔记 [sǐ wáng bǐ jì] Death note (Japanese: 死ノ笔记), translation of cult manga series by author OHBA Tsugumi (pen-name) and illustrator OBATA Takeshi</p> <p>列王记下 [liè wáng jì xià] Second book of Kings</p> <p>列王记上 [liè wáng jì shàng] First book of Kings</p> <p>记录 [jì lù] record</p> <p>记录员 [jì lù yuán] recorder</p> <p>记录器 [jì lù qì] recorder</p> <p>申命记 [shēn mìng jì] 1. Deuteronomy 2. the fifth book of Moses</p> <p>利未记 [lì wèi jì] 1. Leviticus 2. the third book of Moses</p> <p>笔记本 [bǐ jì běn] notebook</p> <p>记事本 [jì shì běn] 1. notebook 2. paper notepad 3. laptop computer</p> <p>日记本 [rì jì běn] diary (book)</p> <p>西域记 [xī yù jì] 1. Report of the regions west of Great Tang 2. travel record of Xuan Zang on his travels to Central Asia and India</p> <p>牵记 [qiān jì] 1. to feel anxious about sth 2. unable to stop thinking about sth 3. to miss</p> <p>牢记 [láo jì] to remember sth clearly</p> <p>笔记 [bǐ jì] 1. take down (in writing) 2. notes 3. a type of literature consisting mainly of short sketches</p> <p>书记 [shū jì] 1. secretary 2. clerk</p> <p>副书记 [fù shū jì] deputy secretary</p> <p>记事 [jì shì] 1. to keep a record of events 2. a record</p> <p>记事册 [jì shì cè] notebook containing a record</p>	<p>印记 [yìn jì] imprint</p> <p>日记 [rì jì] diary</p> <p>§856 纪 [jì] 1. discipline 2. age 3. era 4. period 5. order 6. record 7. surname Ji</p> <p>经纪 [jīng jì] 1. to manage (a business) 2. manager 3. broker</p> <p>经纪人 [jīng jì rén] 1. broker 2. middleman 3. agent 4. manager</p> <p>法纪 [fǎ jì] 1. law and order 2. rules and discipline</p> <p>列王纪下 [liè wáng jì xià] Second book of Kings</p> <p>列王纪上 [liè wáng jì shàng] First book of Kings</p> <p>中纪委 [zhōng jì wěi] 1. disciplinary committee of the Chinese communist party 2. abbr. for</p> <p>纪要 [jì yào] 1. minutes 2. written summary of a meeting</p> <p>纪录 [jì lù] record</p> <p>世纪末年 [shì jì mò nián] final years of the century</p> <p>世纪末 [shì jì mò] end of the century</p> <p>纪实 [jì shí] 1. actual record of events 2. eye witness account</p> <p>大纪元 [dà jì yuán] Epoch Times, US newspaper</p> <p>纪元 [jì yuán] beginning of an era</p> <p>乱纪 [luàn jì] 1. to break the rules 2. to break discipline</p> <p>竹书纪年 [zhú shū jì nián] historical record on bamboo slips</p> <p>纪年 [jì nián] calendar era</p> <p>年纪 [nián jì] age</p> <p>上世纪 [shàng shì jì] last century</p> <p>世纪 [shì jì] century</p> <p>中世纪 [zhōng shì jì] 1. medieval 2. Middle Ages</p> <p>二十世纪 [èr shí shì jì] 20th century</p> <p>二十一世纪 [èr shí yī shì jì] 21st century</p> <p>§857 包 [bāo] 1. to cover 2. to wrap 3. to hold 4. to include 5. to take charge of 6. package 7. wrapper 8. container 9. bag 10. to hold or embrace 11. bundle 12. packet 13. to contract (to or for) 14. surname Bao</p> <p>包衣 [bāo yī] 1. capsule (containing medicine) 2. husk (of corn)</p> <p>包承租 [bāo chéng zǔ] (responsible) crew</p> <p>红包 [hóng bāo] 1. lit. money wrapped in red as a gift 2. a bonus payment 3. a kickback 4. a bribe</p> <p>包层 [bāo céng] 1. cladding 2. covering (on a fiber)</p> <p>承包 [chéng bāo] contract</p> <p>承包人 [chéng bāo rén] contractor</p> <p>包承租 [bāo chéng zhì] responsible crew system</p> <p>包治百病 [bāo zhì bǎi bìng] guarantee to cure all diseases</p> <p>邮包 [yóu bāo] 1. postal parcel 2. parcel</p> <p>病包儿 [bìng bāo er] 1. a person who is always falling ill 2. chronic invalid</p> <p>外包 [wài bāo] outsourcing</p> <p>包罗 [bāo luó] 1. include 2. cover 3. embrace</p> <p>背包 [bēi bāo] 1. knapsack 2. rucksack 3. infantry pack 4. field pack 5. blanket roll</p> <p>包换 [bāo huàn] 1. to guarantee replacement (of faulty goods) 2. warranty</p> <p>包圆儿 [bāo yuán r] 1. to buy the whole lot 2. to take everything remaining</p> <p>包租 [bāo zū] 1. to rent 2. to charter 3. to rent land or a house for subletting 4. fixed rent for farmland</p> <p>香包 [xiāng bāo] a small bag full of fragrance used on Dragonboat Festival</p> <p>包头 I [bāo tóu] Baotou prefecture level city in inner Mongolia II [bāo tóu bāo tóu] 1. turban 2. headband</p> <p>包头市 [bāo tóu shì] Baotou prefecture level city in inner Mongolia</p> <p>包工头 [bāo gōng tóu] chief labor contractor</p> <p>包打天下 [bāo dǎ tiān xià] 1. to run everything (saw); to monopolize the whole business 2. not allow anyone else to have a look in</p>
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包园儿	[bāo yuán r] 1. buy the whole lot 2. finish up or off
包干儿	[bāo gān er] 1. an allocated task 2. a contractual responsibility 3. work that one is responsible for completing
提包	[tí bāo] 1. handbag 2. bag 3. valise
手提包	[shǒu tí bāo] 1. (hand)bag 2. hold-all
包括	[bāo kuò] 1. to comprise 2. to include 3. to involve 4. to incorporate 5. to consist of
书包	[shū bāo] 1. schoolbag 2. satchel
包封	[bāo fēng] 1. to seal 2. to close up a package with a seal
包间	[bāo jiān] compartment (of train, ship etc)
包干制	[bāo gān zhì] a system of payment partly in kind and partly in cash
掉包	[diào bāo] 1. to substitute in secret (a fake for the genuine item) 2. to palm off
包扎	I [bāo zā] 1. wrap up 2. bind up 3. pack II [bāo zābāo zā] 1. to bind 2. to wrap up 3. to bind up 4. to pack
包巾	[bāo jīn] 1. headscarf 2. turban
包围	[bāo wéi] 1. to surround 2. to encircle 3. to hem in
草包	[cǎo bāo] 1. idiot 2. straw bag
面包	[miàn bāo] bread
打包	[dǎ bāo] 1. (H.K. term) doggie bag 2. take-home bag from a restaurant
手包	[shǒu bāo] handbag
包干	[bāo gān] 1. an allocated task 2. a contractual responsibility 3. work that one is responsible for completing
包工	[bāo gōng] 1. undertake to perform work within a time limit and according to specifications 2. contract for a job 3. contractor
泡	I [pāo] 1. puffed 2. swollen 3. spongy 4. small lake (esp. in place names) 5. classifier for urine or feces II [pào] 1. bubble 2. foam 3. blister (i.e. skin bubble) 4. to soak 5. to steep 6. to infuse 7. to dawdle 8. to shilly-shally 9. to hang about 10. to pick up (a girl) 11. to get off with (a sexual partner)
一点水一个泡	[yī diǎn shuǐ yī gè pào] one drop one bubble
水泡	[shuǐ pào] 1. bubble 2. blister
泡罩塔	[pào zhào tǎ] 1. distillation tower 2. bubble tower 3. plate column
泡面	[pāo miàn] instant noodles
弓	[gōng] 1. a bow (weapon) 2. surname Gong
起	[qǐ] 1. to rise 2. to raise 3. to get up 4. to set out 5. to start 6. to appear 7. to launch 8. to initiate (action) 9. to draft 10. to establish 11. to get (from a depot or counter) 12. verb suffix, to start 13. (before place or time) starting from 14. classifier for occurrences or unpredictable events: case, instance 15. classifier for groups: batch, group
记起	[jì qǐ] recall
起点线	[qǐ diǎn xiàn] starting line
起点	[qǐ diǎn] starting point
起始	[qǐ shǐ] originate
抬起	[tái qǐ] to lift up
起居室	[qǐ jū shì] living room
起居	[qǐ jū] 1. everyday life 2. regular pattern of life
起床	[qǐ chuáng] to get up
起源	[qǐ yuán] 1. origin 2. to originate 3. to come from
起死回生	[qǐ sǐ huí shēng] to rise from the dead (saw); fig. an unexpected recovery
起名	[qǐ míng] 1. to name 2. to christen 3. to take a name
起名儿	[qǐ míng r] 1. erhua variant of , to name 2. to christen 3. to take a name
起课	[qǐ kè] to divine
起诉	[qǐ sù] 1. to sue 2. to bring a lawsuit against
起诉员	[qǐ sù yuán] prosecutor
拍案而起	[pāi àn ér qǐ] 1. lit. to slap the table and stand up (saw); fig. at the end of one's tether 2. unable to take it any more
起模范	[qǐ mó fàn] to set an example

拿起	[ná qǐ] pick up
唤起	[huàn qǐ] 1. to waken (to action) 2. to rouse (the masses) 3. to evoke (attention, recollection etc)
奋起	[fèn qǐ] 1. to rise vigorously 2. a spirited start
起因	[qǐ yīn] 1. cause 2. a factor (leading to an effect)
起先	[qǐ xiān] 1. at first 2. in the beginning
四起	[sì qǐ] 1. to spring up everywhere 2. from all around
高起	[gāo qǐ] 1. to rise high 2. to spring up
起誓	[qǐ shì] 1. to vow 2. to swear an oath
提起	[tí qǐ] 1. to mention 2. to speak of 3. to lift 4. to pick up 5. to arouse 6. to raise (a topic, a heavy weight, one's fist, one's spirits etc)
起毛	[qǐ máo] 1. fluff 2. lint 3. to feel nervous
特起	[tè qǐ] 1. to appear on the scene 2. to arise suddenly
白起	[bái qǐ] 1. Bai Qi (-258 BC), famous general of Qin , the victor at in 260 BC 2. same as
起扑	[qǐ pū] chip shot (golf)
比起	[bǐ qǐ] compared with
吊起	[diào qǐ] to hoist
起草	[qǐ cǎo] 1. draft (a bill) 2. draw up (plans)
早起	[zǎo qǐ] to get up early
起士	[qǐ shì] cheese (loan word used in Taiwan)
一起	[yī qǐ] together
配	[pèi] 1. to join 2. to fit 3. to mate 4. to mix 5. to match 6. to deserve 7. to make up (a prescription)
包括内置配重	[bāo kuò nèi zhì pèi zhòng] integrated weights (diving)
统配	[tóng pèi] 1. a unified distribution 2. a unified allocation
配药	[pèi yào] 1. to dispense (drugs) 2. to prescribe
同配生殖	[tóng pèi shēng zhí] isogamy
许配	[xǔ pèi] to betroth a girl (in arranged marriages)
搭配	[dā pèi] 1. to pair up 2. to match 3. to arrange in pairs 4. to add sth into a group
配种	[pèi zhǒng] 1. to breed 2. mating
相配	[xiāng pèi] 1. to match 2. well-suited
相配人	[xiāng pèi rén] 1. match (couple) 2. persons well suited for each other
配合	[pèi hé] 1. matching 2. fitting in with 3. compatible with 4. to correspond 5. to fit 6. to conform to 7. rapport 8. to coordinate with 9. to act in concert with 10. to cooperate 11. to become man and wife 12. to combine parts of machine
匹配	[pǐ pèi] to match
配置	[pèi zhì] to deploy
危	[wēi] 1. danger 2. to endanger 3. surname Wei 4. Taiwan pr. weiz
危局	[wēi jú] perilous situation
病危	[bìng wēi] 1. be critically ill 2. be terminally ill
危重病人	[wēi zhòng bìng rén] critically ill patient
安危	[ān wēi] 1. safety and danger 2. safety
危言耸听	[wēi yán sǒng tīng] 1. frightening words to scare people (saw); alarmist talk 2. reds under the beds
垂危	[chuí wēi] 1. close to death 2. life-threatening (illness)
危亡	[wēi wáng] 1. at stake 2. in peril
危害	[wēi hài] 1. to jeopardize 2. to harm 3. to endanger
临危	[lín wēi] 1. dying (from illness) 2. facing death 3. on one's deathbed
脆	[cuì] 1. brittle 2. fragile 3. crisp 4. crunchy 5. clear and loud voice 6. neat
脆脆	[cuì cuì] crispy
脆弱	[cuì ruò] 1. weak 2. frail
干脆	[gān cuì] 1. straightforward 2. clear-cut 3. blunt (e.g. statement) 4. you might as well 5. simply
宛	[wǎn] 1. similar 2. winding 3. surname Wan

	宛如	[wǎn rú] just like
	宛城	[wǎn chéng] Wancheng district of Nanyang city [Nan2 yang2], Henan
§865	仓	[cāng] 1. barn 2. granary 3. storehouse 4. cabin 5. hold (in ship)
	正仓院	[zhēng cāng yuàn] Shs-in, treasure house belonging to Tdai-ji, Nara, Japan, an extensive repository of imperial treasures from Tang times; described as the east-most end of the Silk road
	仓卒	[cāng cù] 1. variant of, unexpected 2. hurriedly
	太仓	[tài cāng] (N) Taicang (city in Jiangsu)
	仓皇	[cāng huáng] 1. in a panic 2. flurried
§866	苍	[cāng] 1. dark blue 2. deep green 3. housefly (Musca domestica) 4. surname Cang
	苍苍	[cāng cāng] 1. ash gray 2. vast and hazy 3. flourishing
	苍山县	[cāng shān xiàn] Cangshan county in Linyi [Lin2 yi2], Shandong
	苍茫	[cāng máng] 1. boundless 2. vast 3. hazy (distant horizon)
	苍天	[cāng tiān] firmament
	苍白	[cāng bái] 1. pale 2. wan
	苍生	[cāng shēng] 1. (area where) vegetation grows 2. the common people
	苍山	[cāng shān] Cangshan county in Linyi [Lin2 yi2], Shandong
§867	舱	[cāng] 1. cabin 2. the hold of a ship or airplane
	统舱	[tǒng cāng] 1. common passenger accommodation in the hold of a ship 2. steerage
	鱼舱	[yú cāng] the fish hold (of a fishing vessel)
	头等舱	[tóu děng cāng] Business class or first class seat on airplane or ship
	二等舱	[èr děng cāng] second class cabin
§868	抢	I [qiǎng] see contrary wind II [qiǎng] 1. fight over 2. to rush 3. to scramble 4. to grab 5. to rob 6. to snatch
	抢购	[qiǎng gòu] 1. panic buying 2. rushing to buy
	抢夺	[qiǎng duó] 1. plunder 2. pillage
	抢先	[qiǎng xiān] 1. to rush (to do sth urgent) 2. to try to be the first 3. to forestall
	抢占	[qiǎng zhàn] to seize (the strategic high ground)
	抢手	[qiǎng shǒu] 1. a best-seller 2. a rush to buy
§869	创	I [chuāng] 1. a wound 2. cut 3. injury 4. trauma II [chuàng] 1. to begin 2. to initiate 3. to inaugurate 4. to start 5. to create
	创纪录	[chuàng jì lù] record-breaking
	创世纪	[chuàng shì jì] 1. Genesis 2. the first book of Moses
	创记录	[chuàng jì lù] to set a record
	创世记	[chuàng shì jì] the book of Genesis
	创始	[chuàng shǐ] 1. to initiate 2. to found
	创始人	[chuàng shǐ rén] 1. the creator 2. the founder 3. the initiator
	原创	[yuán chuàng] 1. originality 2. creativity 3. innovation
	创世论	[chuàng shì lùn] creationism (relig.)
	创汇	[chuàng huì] to make a profit on the currency market
	创可贴	[chuāng kě tiē] 1. band-aid 2. sticking plaster
	创利	[chuàng lì] to make a profit
	创见	[chuàng jiàn] an original idea
	重创	[zhòng chuāng] to inflict heavy losses
	创制	[chuàng zhì] 1. to create 2. to inaugurate 3. to contrive 4. to build (a mechanism)
	创刊	[chuàng kān] 1. to start publishing 2. to found a journal
	创世	[chuàng shì] 1. the creation (myth.) 2. the first foundational steps
	创口	[chuāng kǒu] 1. a wound 2. a cut
§870	枪	[qiāng] 1. gun 2. firearm 3. rifle 4. spear
	枪衣	[qiāng yī] gun cover
	枪法	[qiāng fǎ] marksmanship
	枪声	[qiāng shēng] 1. crack 2. shooting sound 3. gunshot

	枪击案	[qiāng jī àn] a shooting
	枪决	[qiāng jué] 1. to execute by firing squad 2. same as
	水枪	[suǐ qiāng] 1. water pistol (toy) 2. water gun 3. sprinkler 4. water cannon
	枪术	[qiāng shù] qiang (spear)
	枪刺	[qiāng cì] bayonet
	枪战	[qiāng zhàn] 1. gun battle 2. firefight
	枪替	[qiāng tì] 1. substitute gun 2. person fraudulently taking exam for sb else
	枪托	[qiāng tuō] 1. butt of a gun 2. stock
	枪匪	[qiāng fēi] 1. bandits with guns 2. an armed criminal 3. a gunman
	中枪	[zhòng qiāng] 1. to be hit by a gun 2. shot
	枪口	[qiāng kǒu] 1. muzzle of a gun 2. at gunpoint
	枪手	[qiāng shǒu] 1. gunman 2. sharpshooter 3. sb who takes an exam for sb else 4. sb who produces a piece of work for sb else to pass off as their own
	手枪	[shǒu qiāng] pistol
	枪击	[qiāng jī] to shoot
§871	导	[dǎo] 1. to transmit 2. to lead 3. to guide 4. to conduct 5. to direct
	编导	[biān dǎo] 1. to write and direct (a play, film etc) 2. playwright-director 3. choreographer-director 4. scenarist-director
	电导率	[diàn dǎo lǜ] electrical conductivity
	导线	[dǎo xiàn] electrical lead
	导购	[dǎo gòu] 1. shopper's guide 2. shop assistant 3. sales staff
	导尿	[dǎo niào] urinary catheterization
	指导课	[zhǐ dǎo kè] 1. tutorial 2. period of tuition for one or two students
	导论	[dǎo lùn] introduction
	误导	[wù dǎo] 1. to mislead 2. misleading
	导入	[dǎo rù] 1. to introduce into 2. to channel 3. to lead 4. to guide into
	指导员	[zhǐ dǎo yuán] 1. instructor 2. coach 3. political instructor (in the PLA)
	先导	[xiān dǎo] 1. guide 2. forerunner 3. pioneer
	导言	[dǎo yán] 1. introduction 2. preamble
	向导	[xiàng dǎo] guide
	主导	[zhǔ dǎo] 1. to lead 2. to manage
	自导	[zì dǎo] 1. self-guided 2. autonomous
	制导	[zhì dǎo] 1. to control (the course of sth) 2. to guide (a missile)
	指导	[zhǐ dǎo] 1. to guide 2. to give directions 3. to direct 4. to coach 5. guidance 6. tuition
	电导	[diàn dǎo] electrical conductance
	导电	[dǎo diàn] to conduct electricity
	可导	[kě dǎo] differentiable (calculus)
	导出	[dǎo chū] 1. to derive 2. to get out a conclusion 3. to deduce 4. to export (computer data)
	王导	[wáng dǎo] Wang Dao (276-339), powerful official of Jin dynasty and brother of general Wang Dun, regent of Jin from
§872	引	[yǐn] 1. to draw (a bow) 2. to pull 3. to stretch sth 4. to extend 5. to lengthen 6. to involve in 7. to attract 8. to lead 9. to guide 10. to divert (water) 11. unit of distance equal to 10 [zhang]1, now one-thirtieth km or 33.33 meters
	引导	[yǐn dǎo] 1. to guide 2. to lead 3. to conduct 4. introduction
	导引	[dǎo yǐn] introduction
	引起	[yǐn qǐ] 1. to give rise to 2. to lead to 3. to cause 4. to arouse
	索引	[suǒ yǐn] index
	引线	[yǐn xiàn] 1. a fuse 2. an electrical lead 3. a leading-line 4. a pull-through
	勾引	[gōu yǐn] 1. to seduce 2. to tempt
	引证	[yǐn zhèng] 1. to cite 2. to quote 3. to cite as evidence
	引语	[yǐn yǔ] quotation

引嫌	[yǐn xián] to avoid arousing suspicions
引水	[yǐn shuǐ] 1. to pilot a ship 2. to channel water 3. to draw water (for irrigation)
引水工程	[yǐn shuǐ gōng chéng] water-induction engineering
引人注目	[yǐn rén zhù mù] 1. to attract attention 2. eye-catching 3. conspicuous
引河	[yǐn hé] irrigation channel
引入	[yǐn rù] 1. to draw into 2. to pull into
引柴	[yǐn chái] kindling (to light a fire)
牵引	[qiān yǐn] 1. to pull 2. to draw (a cart) 3. to tow
市引	[shì yǐn] unit of distance equal to one-thirtieth km or 33.33 meters
引言	[yǐn yán] 1. foreword 2. introduction
引向	[yǐn xiàng] to lead to
指引	[zhǐ yǐn] 1. guide 2. show
引申	[yǐn shēn] 1. extended meaning (of a word) 2. to mean by extension
引出	[yǐn chū] 1. to extract 2. to draw out
§873 厄	[è] distressed
§874 顾	[gù] 1. to look after 2. to take into consideration 3. to attend to 4. surname Gu
顾全大局	[gù quán dà jú] to take the big picture into consideration (saw); to work for the benefits of all
兼顾	[jiān gù] 1. to attend simultaneously to two or more things
四顾	[sì gù] 2. to balance (career and family, family and education etc)
主顾	[zhǔ gù] 1. client 2. customer
顾问	[gù wèn] 1. adviser 2. consultant
回顾	[huí gù] 1. to look back 2. to review
§875 袍	[páo] gown (lined)
紫袍	[zǐ páo] purple qipao gown, the sign of an official position
外袍	[wài páo] robe
§876 抱	[bào] 1. to hold 2. to carry (in one's arms) 3. to hug or embrace 4. surround 5. cherish
抱抱	[bào bào] 1. to hug 2. to embrace
抱屈	[bào qū] feel wronged
抱病	[bào bìng] 1. be ill 2. be in bad health
抱残守缺	[bào cán shǒu quē] 1. to cherish the outmoded and preserve the outworn (saw); conservative 2. stickler for tradition
抱负	[bào fù] 1. aspiration 2. ambition
合抱	[hé bào] to wrap one's arm around (used to describe the girth of a tree trunk)
抱定	[bào dìng] 1. to hold on firmly 2. to cling (to a belief) 3. stubbornly
§878 马	I[mǎ] 1. surname Ma 2. abbr. for Malaysia II[mǎ] 1. horse 2. horse or cavalry piece in Chinese chess 3. knight in Western chess
马纳马	[mǎ nà mǎ] Manama, capital of Bahrain
索马里	[suǒ mǎ lǐ] Somalia
马经	[mǎ jīng] form (horse racing)
红马甲	[hóng mǎ jiǎ] 1. lit. red waistcoat 2. floor trader in stock market 3. stockbroker
黑马	[hēi mǎ] 1. dark horse 2. fig. unexpected winner
野马	[yě mǎ] wild horse
罗马法	[luó mǎ fǎ] Roman law
司马法	[sī mǎ fǎ] 1. The Sima method by Sm Rngj of Q 2. also called Sm Rngj's Art of war
马头星云	[mǎ tóu xīng yún] the Horse's Head nebula
马提尼克	[mǎ tí ní kè] Martinique (French Caribbean island)
马可尼	[mǎ kě ní] Marconi, UK electronics company
马尾	[mǎ wěi] 1. horse's tail 2. slender fibers like horse's tail (applies to various plants)
马尾水	[mǎ wěi shuǐ] Mawei river through Fuzhou city

木马病毒	[mù mǎ bìng dú] Trojan horse (type of computer virus)
康马	[kāng mǎ] (N) Kangma (place in Tibet)
人马座	[rén mǎ zuò] Sagittarius (constellation and sign of the zodiac)
罗马	[luó mǎ] Rome, capital of Italy
罗马书	[luó mǎ shū] Epistle of St Paul to the Romans
古罗马	[gǔ luó mǎ] ancient Rome
马列	[mǎ liè] Marx and Lenin
马勺	[mǎ sháo] wooden ladle
木马计	[mù mǎ jì] wooden horse stratagem (cf Trojan horse)
海马	[hǎi mǎ] sea horse
母马	[mǔ mǎ] mare
马球	[mǎ qiú] polo
河马	[hé mǎ] hippopotamus
马大哈	[mǎ dà hǎ] 1. a careless person 2. scatterbrain 3. frivolous and forgetful
扎马鲁丁	[zā mǎ lǔ dīng] Jamal al-Din ibn Muhammad al-Najjari (13th century), famous Persian astronomer and scholar who served Kublai Khan from c. 1260
马背	[mǎ bèi] horseback
策马	[cè mǎ] 1. to urge on a horse (with whip or spur) 2. to ride a horse and urge it on
走马	[zǒu mǎ] 1. to ride (a horse) 2. to go on horseback
利马	[lì mǎ] Lima, capital of Peru
以马内利	[yǐ mǎ nèi lì] Emanuel
种马	[zhǒng mǎ] 1. stallion 2. stud horse
马科	[mǎ kē] 1. Equidae 2. horse family
马术	[mǎ shù] 1. equestrianism 2. horsemanship
马荣	[mǎ róng] Mayon (volcano in Philippines)
马刺	[mǎ cì] spur (on riding boots)
木马	[mù mǎ] 1. wooden horse 2. rocking horse 3. vaulting horse (gymnastics)
土牛木马	[tǔ niú mù mǎ] 1. clay ox, wooden horse (saw); shape without substance 2. worthless object
战马	[zhàn mǎ] war-horse
马上比武	[mǎ shàng bǐ wǔ] 1. tournament (contest in western chivalry) 2. jousting
马头	[mǎ tóu] 1. horse's head 2. same as
马夫	[mǎ fū] 1. groom 2. stable lad 3. horsekeeper 4. pimp 5. procurer
马太	[mǎ tài] Matthew (name)
马大	[mǎ dà] Martha (biblical name)
大马	[dà mǎ] 1. abbr. for , Malaysia 2. big horse
人高马大	[rén gāo mǎ dà] tall and strong
大马士革	[dà mǎ shì gé] Damascus, capital of Syria
马齿苋	[mǎ chí xiàn] Portulaca oleracea (common purslane)
人马	[rén mǎ] 1. men and horses (e.g. on parade) 2. centaur
马克	[mǎ kè] Mark (name)
马克笔	[mǎ kè bǐ] 1. marker (loan) 2. felt marker
马匹	[mǎ pǐ] horses
宝马	I[bǎo mǎ] BMW (car company) II[bǎo mǎbǎo mǎ] precious horse
害马	[hài mǎ] 1. lit. the black horse of the herd 2. fig. trouble-maker 3. the black sheep of the family
千里马	[qiān lǐ mǎ] 1. lit. ten thousand mile horse 2. fine steed
马国	[mǎ guó] abbr. for , Malaysia
白马寺	[bái mǎ sì] the Baima or White horse temple in Luoyang, one of the earliest Buddhist temples in China
皇马	[huáng mǎ] 1. Real Madrid soccer team 2. abbr. for
拍马	[pāi mǎ] 1. to urge on a horse by patting its bottom 2. fig. to encourage 3. same as , to flatter or toady

马年	[mǎ nián] Year of the Horse (e.g. 2002)
午马	[wǔ mǎ] Year 7, year of the Horse (e.g. 2002)
牛马	[niú mǎ] 1. oxen and horses 2. beasts of burden
下马	[xià mǎ] dismount a horse
马上	[mǎ shàng] 1. at once 2. right away 3. immediately 4. lit. on horseback 5. mounted
上马	[shàng mǎ] 1. to get on a horse 2. to mount
司马	[sī mǎ] 1. official post of minister of war in pre-han Chinese states 2. two-character surname Sima
马里	[mǎ lì] Mali, West Africa
马甲	[mǎ jiǎ] corset
马丁	[mǎ dīng] Martin (name)
出马	[chū mǎ] 1. to set out (on a campaign) 2. to stand for election 3. to throw one's cap in the ring
马山	[mǎ shān] (N) Mashan (place in Guangxi)
玛瑙	[mǎ] 1. agate 2. cornelian
索多玛	[suǒ duō mǎ] Sodom
所多玛	[suǒ duō mǎ] Sodom and Gomorrah
玛尼	[mǎ ní] Mani (god)
尼玛	[ní mǎ] (N) Nima (place in Tibet)
玛多	[mǎ duō] (N) Maduo (place in Qinghai)
她玛	[tā mǎ] Tamir (mother of Perez and Zerah)
玛拿西	[mǎ ná xī] Manasseh (son of Hezekiah)
玛丽	[mǎ lì] 1. Mary 2. Mali (a person's name)
玛曲	[mǎ qǔ] (N) Maqu (place in Gansu)
骂	[mà] 1. to scold 2. abuse
责骂	[zé mǎ] scold
骂人	[mà rén] to swear or curse (at people)
斥骂	[chì mǎ] to scold
吗	I [mǎ] see , morphine II [ma] (question tag)
干吗	[gàn má] 1. to what end? 2. whatever for? 3. why on earth? 4. do what?
驻	[zhù] 1. resident in 2. stationed in 3. located at 4. to station (troops)
驻马店	[zhù mǎ diàn] Zhumadian prefecture level city in Henan
驻马店市	[zhù mǎ diàn shì] Zhumadian prefecture level city in Henan
驻点	[zhù diǎn] stationary point
驻大陆	[zhù dà lù] stationed on the continent (i.e. PRC)
驻足	[zhù zú] 1. to stop (walking) 2. to halt
驻守	[zhù shǒu] (man a post and) defend
驻地	[zhù dì] 1. station 2. encampment
驻扎	[zhù zhā] 1. to station 2. to garrison (troops)
骑	[qí] 1. to ride (an animal or bike) 2. to sit astride
骑马	[qí mǎ] ride on horseback
骑术	[qí shù] 1. equestrianism 2. horsemanship
骑士	[qí tǔ] 1. knight 2. chevalier 3. chivalrous
骑士	[qí shì] 1. horseman 2. cavalryman 3. knight (i.e. European nobility)
冯	[féng] surname Feng
鸟	[niǎo] bird
鸟枪	[niǎo qiāng] fowling piece (archaic gun)
枪打出头鸟	[qiāng dǎ chū tóu niǎo] 1. the shot hits the bird that pokes its head out (saw) 2. nonconformity gets punished
鸟屋	[niǎo wū] birdhouse
画眉鸟	[huà méi niǎo] thrush
古盗鸟	[gǔ dào niǎo] Archaeoraptor (bird-like dinosaur)

益鸟	[yì niǎo] beneficial bird
水鸟	[shuǐ niǎo] a water bird
潜鸟	[qián niǎo] a diving bird
出头鸟	[chū tóu niǎo] 1. to stand out (among a group) 2. distinguished
鸟儿	[niǎo r] bird
鸟羽	[niǎo yǔ] pinion
雷鸟	[léi niǎo] 1. capercaillie (Lagopus, several species) 2. thunderbird (in native American mythology)
打鸟	[dǎ niǎo] to play badminton
乌鸦	[wū] 1. a crow 2. black 3. surname Wu
乌马河	[wū mǎ hé] Wumahe district of Yichun city [Yī chūn shì], Heilongjiang
乌丘乡	[wū qiū xiāng] (N) Wuchiu (village in Taiwan)
乌日乡	[wū rì xiāng] Wujih village in Taiwan
乌黑	[wū hēi] 1. jet-black 2. dark
寻鸟县	[xún wū xiàn] Xunwu county in Ganzhou , Jiangxi
乌云	[wū yún] black cloud
乌托邦	[wū tuō bāng] utopia
鸟语	[wū yǔ] Uzbek language
乌海	[wū hǎi] Wuhait or Wuhai prefecture level city in Inner Mongolia
乌海市	[wū hǎi shì] Wuhait or Wuhai prefecture level city in Inner Mongolia
乌木	[wū mù] ebony
乌克丽丽	[wū kè lì lì] 1. ukulele 2. simplified form also written
乌蓝	[wū lán] dark blue
寻鸟	[xún wū] Xunwu county in Ganzhou , Jiangxi
鸣	[míng] to cry (of birds)
鸣鸟	[míng niǎo] a songbird
鸣枪	[míng qiāng] to fire warning shots
哀鸣	[āi míng] 1. plaintive whine 2. wail
武鸣	[wǔ míng] (N) Wuming (place in Guangxi)
鸣叫	[míng jiào] 1. hoot 2. animal call
雷鸣	[léi míng] 1. thunder 2. very loud sounds
耳鸣	[ěr míng] tinnitus
岛	[dǎo] island
千岛列岛	[qiān dǎo liè dǎo] 1. Kuril Islands (chain between Kamchatka and Hokkaido) 2. same as
绿岛乡	[lǜ dǎo xiāng] (N) Lutao, Green Island (village in Taiwan)
冲绳岛	[chōng shéng dǎo] Okinawa (island)
安提瓜岛	[ān tí guā dǎo] Antigua
广岛县	[guǎng dǎo xiàn] Hiroshima prefecture, Japan
广岛	[guǎng dǎo] Hiroshima
列岛	[liè dǎo] 1. archipelago 2. chain of islands
海岛	[hǎi dǎo] island
冰岛	[bīng dǎo] Iceland
本岛	[běn dǎo] main island
人工岛	[rén gōng dǎo] artificial island
克里特岛	[kè lì tè dǎo] Crete
西西里岛	[xī xī lì dǎo] Sicily
岛国	[dǎo guó] island nation
竹岛	[zhú dǎo] Takeshima (Korean Dokdo), disputed islands in Sea of Japan
星岛	[xīng dǎo] SingTao, Hong Kong media group and publisher of SingTao daily
北岛	[běi dǎo] Bei Dao (Chinese poet)

§889	中岛	[zhōng dǎo] 1. Nakajima (name) 2. Nakashima (name)
	鸿	[hóng] 1. eastern bean goose 2. great 3. large
§890	纳鸿	[nà hóng] Nahum
	鸿沟	[hóng gōu] 1. wide gap 2. gulf 3. chasm 4. lit. name of old canal in Henan that formed the border between enemies Chu and Han
§890	虫	I[chóng] 1. insect 2. worm II[chóng] 1. an animal 2. an invertebrate 3. a worm 4. an insect
	虫鸟叫声	[chóng niǎo jiào shēng] chirp
§890	鸟虫书	[niǎo chóng shū] bird writing, a calligraphic style based on seal script, but with characters decorated as birds and insects
	病虫害	[bìng chóng wēi hài] insect or disease damage to crop
§890	线虫	[xiàn chóng] nematode worm (Caenorhabditis elegans)
	扁虫	[biǎn chóng] flatworm
§890	睡眠虫	[shuì mián chóng] trypanosome
	虫媒病毒	[chóng méi bìng dú] arbovirus
§890	病虫害	[bìng chóng hài] plant diseases and insect pests
	益虫	[yì chóng] beneficial insect
§890	虫洞	[chóng dòng] worm-hole (in cosmology and science fiction)
	寄生虫	[jì shēng chóng] 1. parasite 2. drone
§890	千足虫	[qiān zú chóng] millipede
	成虫	[chéng chóng] imago (adult, sexually mature insect, the final stage of its development)
§890	大虫	[dà chóng] tiger
	害虫	[hài rén chóng] 1. pest 2. evil-doer
§890	虫害	[chóng hài] 1. insect pest 2. insect-borne blight 3. damage from locusts
	害虫	[hài chóng] 1. injurious insect 2. pest
§890	毛虫	[máo chóng] caterpillar
	毛毛虫	[máo mao chóng] caterpillar
§890	昆虫	[kūn chóng] insect
	虫草	[chóng cǎo] Chinese caterpillar fungus (Cordyceps sinensis)
§890	三叶虫	[sān yè chóng] trilobite
	甲虫	[jiǎ chóng] beetle
§890	打虫	[dǎ chóng] 1. to swat an insect 2. to get rid of intestinal parasite with drugs
	虽	[suī] 1. although 2. even though
§890	虽然	[suī rán] 1. although 2. even though 3. even if
	虽则	[suī zé] 1. nevertheless 2. although
§892	强	I[jiàng] 1. stubborn 2. unyielding II[qiáng] 1. strong 2. powerful 3. better 4. slightly more than 5. vigorous 6. violent 7. sur-
	强买强卖	[qiáng mǎi qiáng mài] 1. to force sb to buy or sell 2. to trade using coercion
§892	强烈	[qiáng liè] 1. intense 2. (violently) strong
	强队	[qiáng duì] a powerful team (sports)
§892	康强	[kāng qiáng] 1. strong and healthy 2. fit
	压强	[yā qiáng] pressure
§892	列强	[liè qiáng] the Great Powers (hist.)
	强词夺理	[qiǎng cí duó lǐ] 1. powerful words devoid of sense (saw); sophistry 2. loud rhetoric making up for fallacious argument 3. shoving false arguments down people's throats 4. to argue illogically
§892	要强	[yào qiáng] 1. eager to excel 2. wishing to outdo others
	强奸	[qiáng jiān] rape
§892	强奸罪	[qiáng jiān zuì] rape
	女强人	[qiáng rén] 1. successful career woman 2. able woman
§892	强盗	[qiáng dào] 1. to rob (with force) 2. bandit 3. robber
	强求	[qiǎng qiú] 1. to force sb to do sth 2. to importune 3. to demand insistently 4. insistence

§893	顽强	[wán qiáng] 1. tenacious 2. hard to defeat
	强盛	[qiáng shèng] rich and powerful
§893	武强	[wǔ qiáng] (N) Wuqiang (place in Hebei)
	扶弱抑强	[fú ruò yì qiáng] to support the weak and restrain the strong (saw); robbing the rich to help the poor
§893	牵强	[qiān qiǎng] 1. far-fetched 2. implausible (chain of reasoning)
	强大	[qiáng dà] 1. large 2. formidable 3. powerful 4. strong
§893	四强	[sì qiáng] semifinals
	高强	[gāo qiáng] superior
§893	宁强	[níng qiáng] (N) Ningqiang (place in Shaanxi)
	富强	[fù qiáng] rich and powerful
§893	强国	[qiáng guó] 1. powerful country 2. great power
	自强	[zì qiáng] strive to become stronger
§893	强制	[qiáng zhì] 1. to enforce 2. enforcement 3. forcibly
	强占	[qiáng zhàn] to occupy by force
§893	强弱	[qiáng ruò] 1. strong or weak 2. intensity 3. amount of force or pressure
	强打	[qiáng dǎ] 1. promotion (for a product) 2. advertisement
§893	妈	[mā] 1. ma 2. mamma
	妈妈	[mā ma] 1. mama 2. mommy 3. mother
§893	阿妈	[ā mā] 1. mother 2. nurse 3. amah 4. serving woman
	后妈	[hòu mā] (coll.) stepmother
§893	姑妈	[gū mā] 1. (coll.) father's married sister 2. paternal aunt
	大妈	[dà mā] 1. father's elder brother's wife 2. aunt (affectionate term for an elderly woman)
§894	干妈	[gān mā] godmother
	骗	[piàn] 1. to cheat 2. to swindle 3. to deceive 4. to fool 5. to hoodwink 6. to trick
§894	骗局	[piàn jú] 1. a swindle 2. a trap 3. a racket 4. a scam
	骗术	[piàn shù] 1. trick 2. deceit
§895	骗人	[piàn rén] 1. to cheat sb 2. a scam
	融	[róng] 1. harmonious 2. melt 3. mild
§895	融融	[róng róng] 1. in harmony 2. happy 3. warm relations
	融融然	[róng rán] 1. in harmony 2. happy together
§895	融会	[róng huì] 1. to blend 2. to integrate 3. to amalgamate 4. to fuse
	融安	[róng ān] (N) Rong'an (place in Guangxi)
§895	融冰	[róng bīng] ice melting
	融资	[róng zī] financing
§895	再融资	[zài róng zī] 1. refinancing 2. restructuring (a loan)
	融汇	[róng huì] 1. fusion 2. to combine as one
§895	融入	[róng rù] to assimilate (a minority)
	融和	[róng hé] 1. warm 2. agreeable
§895	融合	[róng hé] 1. a mixture 2. an amalgam 3. fusion 4. welding together 5. be in harmony with (nature) 6. harmonize with 7. fit in
	融雪	[róng xuě] 1. melting snow 2. a thaw
§896	蛋	[dàn] 1. egg 2. oval shaped
	蛋白素	[dàn bái sù] albumin
§896	血红蛋白	[xuè hóng dàn bái] hemoglobin
	冰蛋	[bīng dàn] frozen eggs
§896	球蛋白	[qiú dàn bái] globulin
	混蛋	[hún dàn] 1. scoundrel (term of abuse for bad person) 2. bastard 3. hoodlum 4. wretch
§896	蛋白质	[dàn bái zhì] protein
	种蛋	[zhǒng dàn] breeding egg
§896	完蛋	[wán dàn] 1. fallen from power 2. destroyed 3. finished 4. all over for (him) 5. gone to the dogs

§897	蛋白	[dàn bái] 1. egg white 2. protein 3. albumen
	白蛋白	[bái dàn bái] albumin
	蛋品	[dàn pǐn] 1. egg products 2. egg based products
	蛇	[shé] 1. snake 2. serpent 3. CL:[tiaoz]
	蛇岛	[shé dǎo] Shedao or Snake island in Bohai sea off Lshun on the tip of the Liaoning peninsula, small rocky island famous for snakes
	蛇毒素	[shé dú sù] snake toxin
	巨蛇尾	[jù shé wěi] serpens cauda
	蛇麻草	[shé má cǎo] hop (Humulus lupulus), climbing plant whose flower cones are used in brewing beer
	水蛇座	[shuǐ shé zuò] Hydrus (constellation)
	蛇夫座	[shé fū zuò] Ophiuchus (constellation)
§899	巨蛇座	[jù shé zuò] Serpens (constellation)
	毒蛇	[dú shé] viper
	蛇足	[shé zú] 1. lit. legs on a snake 2. sth superfluous
	地头蛇	[dì tóu shé] 1. local bully 2. tyrant 3. regional mafia boss
	蛇年	[shé nián] Year of the Snake (e.g. 2001)
	狱	[yù] prison
	入狱	[rù yù] 1. go to jail 2. get sent to prison
	越狱	[yuè yù] to break out of prison
	大狱	[dà yù] 1. jail 2. prison
	人间地狱	[rén jiān dì yù] 1. hell on earth (saw); suffering the torments of Buddhist hell while still alive 2. fig. having an uncomfortable time
§900	牢狱	[láo yù] prison
	监狱	[jiān yù] prison
	下狱	[xià yù] imprison
	地狱	[dì yù] 1. hell 2. infernal 3. underworld
	出狱	[chū yù] leave prison
	独	[dú] 1. alone 2. independent 3. single 4. sole 5. only
	独独	[dú dú] alone
	独岛	[dú dǎo] Dokdo (Japanese Takeshima), disputed islands in Sea of Japan
	独创	[dú chuàng] 1. original 2. creativity 3. original creation
	独裁	[dú cái] dictatorship
	统独	[tǒng dú] unification and independence
	台独	[tái dú] Taiwan independence (movement)
	独山县	[dú shān xiàn] Dushan county in Qiannan Buyei and Miao Autonomous Prefecture [Qian2 nan2 zhou1], Guizhou
	独到	[dú dào] original
	独院	[dú yuàn] one family courtyard
	独院儿	[dú yuàn r] erhua variant of , one family courtyard
	独语句	[dú yǔ jù] one-word sentence
	独语	[dú yǔ] 1. solo part (in opera) 2. soliloquy
	独木舟	[dú mù zhōu] canoe
	独生女	[dú shēng] an only daughter
	独资	[dú zī] 1. wholly-owned (often by foreign company) 2. exclusive investment
	独吞	[dú tūn] 1. to hog 2. to keep everything for oneself
	独夫	[dú fū] 1. sole ruler 2. dictator
	独特	[dú tè] 1. unique 2. distinct 3. having special characteristics
	独出一时	[dú chū yī shí] 1. incomparable 2. head and shoulders above the competition
	独自	[dú zì] alone
	独白	[dú bái] stage monologue
	独生	[dú shēng] 1. a single birth 2. one child (policy)

§901	独占	[dú zhàn] to monopolize
	独唱	[dú chàng] 1. (in singing) solo 2. to solo
	独山	[dú shān] Dushan county in Qiannan Buyei and Miao Autonomous Prefecture [Qian2 nan2 zhou1], Guizhou
	犯	[fàn] 1. to violate 2. to offend 3. to assault 4. criminal 5. crime 6. to make a mistake 7. recurrence (of mistake or sth bad)
	累犯	[lěi fàn] 1. repeated offender 2. habitual criminal 3. recidivist
	犯法	[fàn fǎ] to break the law
	知法犯法	[zhī fǎ fàn fǎ] to know the law and break it (saw); consciously going against the rules
	犯病	[fàn bìng] to fall ill
	犯毒	[fàn dú] 1. illegal drug 2. narcotic
	同案犯	[tóng àn fàn] accomplice
§902	嫌犯	[xián fàn] a suspect
	要犯	[yào fàn] major criminal
	战犯	[zhàn fàn] war criminal
	犯规	[fàn guī] 1. to break the rules 2. an illegality 3. a foul
	从犯	[cóng fàn] 1. accessory to a crime 2. accomplice
	犯人	[fàn rén] 1. convict 2. prisoner 3. criminal
	重犯	[zhòng fàn] 1. serious criminal 2. felon
	主犯	[zhǔ fàn] culprits
	罪犯	[zuì fàn] criminal
	犯罪	[fàn zuì] 1. to commit a crime 2. crime 3. offense
§903	冒犯	[mào fàn] to offend
	狂	[kuáng] 1. conceited 2. mad
	狂人日记	[kuáng rén rì jì] Diary of a madman by Lu Xun
	狂野	[kuáng yě] coarse and wild
	狂犬病	[kuáng quǎn bìng] rabies
	狂牛病	[kuáng niú bìng] 1. mad cow disease 2. bovine spongiform encephalopathy, BSE
	狂笑	[kuáng xiào] 1. to laugh wildly 2. laughing to one's heart's content
	自大狂	[zì dài kuáng] 1. megalomania 2. egomania 3. delusions of grandeur
	狂人	[kuáng rén] madman
	狂言	[kuáng yán] 1. raving 2. wild language 3. idiocy 4. gaffe
§904	狂乱	[kuáng luàn] hysterical
	狗	[gǒu] dog
	狗屋	[gǒu wū] kennel
	海狗	[hǎi gǒu] fur seal
	母狗	[mǔ gǒu] bitch
	走狗	[zǒu gǒu] 1. lit. running dog; lackey (i.e. translation of "lackey of the ruling class" in revolutionary writing) 2. a person who helps sb harm people
	狗肉	[gǒu ròu] dog meat
	狗年	[gǒu nián] Year of the Dog (e.g. 2006)
	打狗	[dǎ gǒu] 1. to beat a dog 2. old name for Kaohsiung in southern Taiwan
	土狗	[tǔ gǒu] 1. mole cricket 2. slang word for agricultural pest Gryllotalpa
§904	貌	[mào] appearance
	原貌	[yuán mào] the original form
	外貌	[wài mào] 1. profile 2. appearance
	貌相	[mào xiāng] 1. appearance (esp. superficial) 2. looks 3. to judge a person by appearances
	相貌	[xiàng mào] appearance
	全貌	[quán mào] 1. complete picture 2. full view
	地貌	[dì mào] 1. relief 2. landform (geol.)
	面貌	[miàn mào] 1. appearance 2. face 3. features

§905

旧貌	[jiù mào] 1. old look 2. former appearance
品貌	[pǐn mào] behavior and appearance
猫	[māo] cat
阿猫阿狗	[ā māo ā gǒu] 1. any Tom, Dick or Harry 2. anyone (contemptuous)
野猫	[yě māo] wildcat
野生猫	[yě shēng māo] wild cat
猫叫声	[māo jiào shēng] mew
天猫座	[tiān māo zuò] Lynx (constellation)
猫科	[māo kē] Felidae (the cat family)
大山猫	[dà shān māo] Lynx rufus
猫儿	[māo ér] kitten
猫儿山	[māo ér shān] Kitten mountain, Guanxi, tourist destination near Guilin
猫王	[māo wáng] 1. King of Cats 2. Elvis Presley (1935-1977), US pop singer and film star 3. transliterated as
心包	[xīn bāo] pericardium
面包心	[miàn bāo xīn] breadcrumbs
哀莫大于心死	[āi mò dà yú xīn sǐ] 1. nothing sadder than a withered heart 2. (saying attributed to Confucius by Zhuangzi) 3. other possible translations: no greater sorrow than a heart that never rejoices 4. The worst sorrow is not as bad as an uncaring heart. 5. Nothing is more wretched than apathy.
心率	[xīn lǜ] 1. pulse 2. rate of heartbeat
心理素质	[xīn lǐ sù zhì] psychological quality (in ideological education)
心经	[xīn jīng] the Heart Sutra
苦心经营	[kǔ xīn jīng yíng] to build up an enterprise through painstaking efforts
细心	[xì xīn] 1. careful 2. attentive
心细	[xīn xì] 1. careful 2. scrupulous
黑心	[hēi xīn] 1. black heart 2. vicious mind full of hatred and jealousy 3. black core (flaw in pottery)
点心	[diǎn xīn] 1. light refreshments 2. pastry 3. dimsum (in Cantonese cooking) 4. dessert
中心点	[zhōng xīn diǎn] 1. center 2. central point 3. focus
舒心	[shū xīn] 1. comfortable 2. happy
野心	[yě xīn] 1. wild schemes 2. wild ambitions 3. careerism
心室	[xīn shì] ventricle (heart)
心声	[xīn shēng] 1. thoughts 2. feelings 3. aspirations 4. heartfelt wishes 5. inner voice
尽心	[jìn xīn] with all of one's heart
居心	[jū xīn] 1. to harbor (evil) intentions 2. to be bent on 3. a tranquil heart or mind
心病	[xīn bìng] secret worry
冠心病	[guān xīn bìng] coronary heart disease
心乱如麻	[xīn luàn rú má] 1. one's thoughts in a whirl (saw); confused 2. disconcerted 3. upset
死心	[sǐ xīn] 1. to give up 2. to admit failure 3. to drop the matter 4. to reconcile oneself to loss 5. to have no more illusions about
外心	[wài xīn] 1. bad faith (in a marriage) 2. unfaithful intentions
多心	[duō xīn] 1. oversensitive 2. suspicious
读心术	[dú xīn shù] mind reading (in psychology or Western magic)
诚心	[chéng xīn] sincerity
心里话	[xīn lǐ huà] 1. one's innermost thoughts and feelings 2. what is on one's mind
心许	[xīn xǔ] 1. to consent tacitly 2. unspoken approval
中心语	[zhōng xīn yǔ] qualified word
心毒	[xīn dú] 1. cruel 2. vicious
安心	[ān xīn] 1. at ease 2. to feel relieved 3. to set one's mind at rest 4. to keep one's mind on sth
心口如一	[xīn kǒu rú yī] 1. lit. heart and mouth as one (saw); to say what you think 2. honest and straightforward

冰心	[bīng xīn] Bing Xin (1900-1999), female poet and children's writer
决心	[jué xīn] 1. determination 2. resolution 3. determined 4. firm and resolute 5. to make up one's mind
下决心	[xià jué xīn] 1. determine 2. resolve
潜心	[qián xīn] 1. to concentrate fully on sth 2. single-minded
满心	[mǎn xīn] 1. one's whole heart 2. from the bottom of one's heart
革面洗心	[gé miàn xǐ xīn] 1. lit. to renew one's face and wash one's heart (saw); to repent sincerely and mend one's mistaken ways 2. to turn over a new leaf
洗心革面	[xǐ xīn gé miàn] 1. lit. to wash one's heart and renew one's face (saw); to repent sincerely and mend one's mistaken ways 2. to turn over a new leaf
背心	[bèi xīn] a sleeveless garment
负心	[fù xīn] 1. ungrateful 2. heartless 3. to fail to be loyal to one's love
万众一心	[wàn zhòng yī xīn] millions of people all of one mind (saw); the people united
醉心	[zuì xīn] 1. enthralled 2. fascinated
心醉	[xīn zuì] 1. enchanted 2. fascinated 3. charmed
页心	[yè xīn] type page
圆心	[yuán xīn] center of circle
质心	[zhì xīn] 1. center of gravity 2. barycenter
贴心	[tiē xīn] 1. intimate 2. close
心智	[xīn zhì] wisdom
知心	[zhī xīn] 1. caring 2. intimate
走心	[zǒu xīn] 1. to take care 2. to be mindful
操心	[cāo xīn] to worry about
成心	[chéng xīn] 1. intentional 2. deliberate 3. on purpose
心理战	[xīn lǐ zhàn] psychological warfare
牵心	[qiān xīn] 1. to worry 2. concerned
心头	[xīn tóu] 1. heart 2. thoughts 3. mind
心头肉	[xīn tóu ròu] favorite
天心	[tiān xīn] 1. center of the sky 2. will of heaven 3. will of the Gods 4. the monarch's will
全心	[quán xīn] with heart and soul
合心	[hé xīn] 1. acting together 2. to one's liking 3. it suits me
心	[xīn] 1. heart 2. mind
内心	[nèi xīn] 1. heart 2. innermost being
人心	[rén xīn] 1. popular feeling 2. the will of the people
宽心	[kuān xīn] 1. relieved 2. comforted 3. to relieve anxieties 4. at ease 5. relaxed 6. reassuring 7. happy
市中心	[shì zhōng xīn] 1. city center 2. downtown
笔心	[bǐ xīn] 1. pencil lead 2. refill (for a ball-point pen)
提心	[tí xīn] worry
重心	[zhòng xīn] 1. center of gravity 2. central core 3. main part
心重	[xīn zhòng] 1. over-anxious 2. neurotic
甜心	[tián xīn] 1. delighted to oblige 2. sweetheart
耐心	[nài xīn] patient (adjective)
心心相印	[xīn xīn xiāng yìn] two hearts beat as one (saw); a kindred spirit
心血	[xīn xuè] 1. heart's blood 2. expenditure (for some project) 3. meticulous care
口是心非	[kǒu shì xīn fēi] 1. lit. mouth says yes, heart no (saw); duplicity 2. empty words
心下	[xīn xià] in mind
心事	[xīn shì] 1. a load on one's mind 2. worry
心地	[xīn dì] character
同心	I [tóng xīn] (N) Tongxin county in Ningxia II [tóng xīntóng xīn] 1. with common wishes 2. spirit of cooperation 3. concentric
同理心	[tóng lǐ xīn] empathy

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心折	[xīn zhé] 1. convinced 2. to admire from the heart 3. enchanted
甘心	[gān xīn] 1. to want to do sth 2. satisfied
苦心	[kǔ xīn] 1. painstaking effort 2. to take a lot of trouble 3. laborious at pains
丧心病狂	[sàng xīn bìng kuáng] 1. frenzied (saw); completely crazy and ridiculous 2. loss of reason 3. insane 4. crazed cruelty
心目	[xīn mù] 1. mentality 2. mental attitude 3. viewpoint
心理	[xīn lǐ] 1. mental 2. psychological
心里	I [xīn lǐ] in ones heart and mind II [xīn lǐxīn lǐ] in one's heart and mind
手心里	[shǒu xīn lǐ] hollow of one's hand
担心	[dān xīn] 1. anxious 2. worried 3. uneasy 4. to worry 5. to be anxious
心中	[xīn zhōng] 1. central point 2. in one's thoughts 3. in one's heart
中心	[zhōng xīn] 1. center 2. heart 3. core
心土	[xīn tǔ] subsoil
二心	[èr xīn] disloyalty
一心	[yī xīn] 1. wholeheartedly 2. heart and soul
独出心裁	[dú chū xīn cái] to display originality (saw); to do things differently
志	I [zhì] 1. aspiration 2. ambition 3. the will II [zhì] 1. sign 2. mark 3. to record 4. write a footnote
心志	[xīn zhì] 1. will 2. resolution
大元大一统志	[dà yuán dà yī tǒng zhì] Dayuan Dayi Tongzhi, Yuan dynasty geographical encyclopedia, compiled 1285-1294 under Jamal al-Din and Yu Yinglong , 755 scrolls
大一统志	[dà yī tǒng zhì] Dayuan Dayi Tongzhi, Yuan dynasty geographical encyclopedia, compiled 1285-1294 under Jamal al-Din and Yu Yinglong , 755 scrolls
默志	[mò zhì] to recall silently
移山志	[yí shān zhì] 1. the will to move mountains 2. fig. high ambitions
临海水土志	[lín hǎi shuǐ tǔ zhì] Seaboard geographic gazetteer (c. 275) by Shen Ying
丧志	[sàng zhì] lose determination
日本国志	[rì běn guó zhì] A record of Japan by Huan Zunxian , an extended analysis of Meiji Japan
众志成城	[zhòng zhì chéng chéng] unity of will is an impregnable stronghold (saw)
奇志	[qí zhì] high aspiration
矢志	[shǐ zhì] 1. to take an oath to do sth 2. to pledge 3. to vow
大志	[dà zhì] high aims
志向	[zhì xiàng] 1. ambition 2. goal 3. ideal 4. aspiration
三国志	[sān guó zhì] History of the Three Kingdoms, fourth of the 24 dynastic histories , composed by Chen Shou in 289 during Jin Dynasty , 65 scrolls
斗志	[dòu zhì] will to fight
同志	[tóng zhì] 1. comrade 2. homosexual (Taiwan)
日志	[rì zhì] 1. journal 2. log (computing)
志工	[zhì gōng] volunteer
悲	[bēi] 1. sad 2. sadness 3. sorrow 4. grief
悲鸣	[bēi míng] 1. utter sad calls 2. lament
悲哀	[bēi āi] 1. grieved 2. sorrowful
悲剧	[bēi jù] tragedy
悲歌	[bēi gē] 1. sad melody 2. stirring strains 3. elegy 4. dirge 5. threnody 6. sing with solemn fervor
可悲	[kě bēi] lamentable
忠	[zhōng] loyal
忠心	[zhōng xīn] 1. good faith 2. devotion 3. loyalty 4. dedication
忠烈	[zhōng liè] 1. sacrifice oneself for one's country 2. martyr
忠县	[zhōng xiàn] Zhong county in Sichuan
尽忠	[jìn zhōng] 1. to display utter loyalty 2. to be loyal to the end

忠诚	[zhōng chéng] 1. devoted 2. fidelity 3. loyal 4. loyalty
忠实	[zhōng shí] faithful
吴忠	[wú zhōng] Wuzhong prefecture level city in Ningxia
吴忠市	[wú zhōng shì] Wuzhong prefecture level city in Ningxia
忠言	[zhōng yán] 1. loyal advice 2. sincere advice
忠告	[zhōng gào] 1. advice 2. advise
忠于	[zhōng yú] loyal to
闷	I [mēn] 1. stuffy 2. shut indoors 3. to smother 4. to cover tightly II [mèn] 1. melancholy 2. depressing
纳闷	[nà mèn] 1. puzzled 2. bewildered
纳闷儿	[nà mèn r] 1. puzzled 2. bewildered
苦闷	[kǔ mèn] 1. depressed 2. gloomy
息	[xī] 1. news 2. interest 3. breath 4. rest 5. Taiwan pr. xi2
息率	[xī lǜ] interest rate
利息率	[lì xī lǜ] interest rate
息县	[xī xiàn] Xi county in Xinyang , Henan
安息	[ān xī] 1. rest 2. go to sleep 3. rest in peace 4. (hist.) Parthia
安息香科	[ān xī xiāng kē] Styracaceae, tree family including silver-bell, snowdrop and benzoin
安息香	[ān xī xiāng] 1. Styrax officinalis or Styrax benzoin 2. benzoin resin, used in traditional Chinese medicine
安息日	[ān xī rì] Sabbath
姑息	[gū xī] 1. excessively tolerant 2. to indulge 3. to appease
减息	[jiǎn xī] to lower interest rate (esp. of central bank)
奄奄一息	[yǎn yǎn yī xī] 1. dying 2. at one's last gasp
贴息	[tiē xī] to discount the interest on a bill of exchange
利息	[lì xī] 1. interest (on a loan) 2. CL:[bǐ3]
年息	[nián xī] annual interest
生息	[shēng xī] 1. to inhabit 2. to live (in a habitat)
喘息	[chuǎn xī] 1. to gasp for breath 2. to take a breather
出息	[chū xī] future prospects
媳	[xí] daughter in law
媳妇	[xí fù] 1. daughter-in-law 2. young married woman 3. young woman
媳妇儿	[xí fù er] 1. daughter-in-law 2. young married woman 3. young woman
儿媳	[ér xī] daughter-in-law
忘	[wàng] 1. to forget 2. to overlook 3. to neglect
忘记	[wàng jì] to forget
忘却	[wàng què] to forget (esp. in writing)
舍生忘死	[shě shēng wàng sǐ] 1. bravery with no thought of personal safety (saw); risking life and limb 2. undaunted by perils
贵人多忘事	[guì rén duō wàng shì] An eminent person has short memory (saw).
忘我	[wàng wǒ] 1. selflessness 2. altruism
忘掉	[wàng diào] to forget
态	[tài] attitude
心态	[xīn tài] 1. attitude (of the heart) 2. state of one's psyche 3. way of thinking 4. mentality
表态	[biǎo tài] 1. make known one's position 2. declare where one stands
生态系统	[shēng tài xì tǒng] ecosystem
病态	[bìng tài] morbid or abnormal state
语态	[yǔ tài] grammatical voice
姿态	[zī tài] 1. attitude 2. posture 3. stance
千姿百态	[qiān zī bǎi tài] fantastic oddities of every description (saw)
拟态	[nǐ tài] 1. (biol.) mimicry 2. (protective) mimicry 3. camouflage

醉态	[zuì tài] drunken state
富态	[fù tai] 1. (euphemism) stout 2. portly
时态	[shí tài] (verb) tense
生态	[shēng tài] 1. way of life 2. ecology
事态	[shì tài] 1. situation 2. existing state of affairs
旧态	[jiù tài] 1. old posture 2. former situation
固态	[gù tài] (phys.) solid state
丑态	[chǒu tài] 1. shameful performance 2. disgraceful situation
恩	[ēn] kind act (from above)
恩贾梅纳	[ēn jiǎ méi nà] N'Djamena, capital of Chad
吴承恩	[wú chéng ēn] Wu Cheng'en (1500-1582), author (or compiler) of novel Journey to the West
科罗恩病	[kē luó ēn bìng] Krohn's disease
白求恩	[bái qiú ēn] Norman Bethune (1890-1939), Canadian doctor, worked for communists in Spanish civil war and for Mao in Yan'an, where he died of blood poisoning
哈恩	[hā ēn] Jan, Spain
科恩	[kē ēn] Cohen (US defense secretary)
恩人	[ēn rén] 1. a benefactor 2. a person who has significantly helped sb else
宣恩	[xuān ēn] (N) Xuan'en (place in Hubei)
皇恩	[huáng ēn] 1. imperial kindness 2. benevolence from the emperor
卡恩	[kǎ ēn] Kahn
雷恩	[léi ēn] Rennes
嗯	I [ēn] (a groaning sound) II [èn] 1. (nonverbal grunt as interjection) 2. OK, yeah 3. what? III [en] interjection indicating approval, appreciation or agreement
患	[huàn] 1. to suffer (from illness) 2. to contract (a disease) 3. misfortune 4. trouble 5. danger 6. worry
病患	[bìng huàn] 1. sickness 2. disease 3. ill 4. sick 5. suffering (from a disease or poisoning) 6. a patient
患病	[huàn bìng] 1. to sicken 2. to fall ill
外患	[wài huàn] foreign aggression
水患	[shuǐ huàn] 1. flooding 2. water disaster
思	[sī] 1. to think 2. to consider
心思	[xīn si] 1. thought 2. idea 3. to think hard about sth 4. inclination 5. mood
见马克思	[jiàn mǎ kè sī] 1. to die 2. lit. to visit Marx 3. to pass away
马克思	[mǎ kè sī] 1. Marx (name) 2. Groucho Marx (the star of Duck Soup, 1933) 3. Karl Marx (1818-1883), German socialist philosopher, political activist and founder of Marxism
居安思危	[jū ān sī wēi] vigilance in peace time (saw); while living in peace, make provisions for war
哀思	[āi sī] 1. grief-stricken thoughts 2. mourning
思索	[sī suǒ] 1. think deeply 2. ponder
构思	[gòu sī] 1. to outline a story 2. to make a preliminary sketch
所思	[suǒ sī] what one thinks
害相思病	[hài xiāng sī bìng] sick with love
思谋	[sī móu] 1. to consider 2. to turn over in one's mind
成吉思汗	[chéng jí sī hàn] Genghis Khan (1162-1227)
思科	[sī kē] Cisco Systems Company
上思	[shàng sī] (N) Shangsi (place in Guangxi)
苦思	[kǔ sī] 1. to think hard 2. bitter thoughts 3. to pour out one's sufferings
思量	[sī liang] 1. to reckon 2. to consider 3. to turn over in one's mind
忌	[jì] 1. avoid as taboo 2. jealous
顾忌	[gù jì] scruple
威士忌酒	[wēi shì jì jiǔ] whisky
威士忌	[wēi shì jì] whisky

嫌疑	[xián yí] suspicion
忌口	[jì kǒu] 1. abstain from certain food (as when ill) 2. avoid certain foods 3. be on a diet
慧	[huì] intelligent
智慧	[zhì huì] 1. wisdom 2. knowledge
大智慧	[dà zhì huì] great wisdom and knowledge (Buddh.)
智慧齿	[zhì huì chí] wisdom tooth
惑	[huò] confuse
困惑	[kùn huò] 1. bewilder 2. perplexity 3. confused
惑星	[huò xīng] planet
想	[xiǎng] 1. to think 2. to believe 3. to suppose 4. to wish 5. to want 6. to miss
想想	[xiǎng xiang] 1. to have a think about it 2. recall...
思想	[sī xiǎng] 1. thought 2. thinking 3. idea
思想素质	[sī xiáng sù zhì] quality of thought (in ideological education)
统一思想	[tóng yī sī xiǎng] 1. with the same idea in mind 2. with a common purpose
心想	[xīn xiǎng] 1. to think 2. to assume
狂想曲	[kuáng xiǎng qǔ] rhapsody (music)
想起	[xiǎng qǐ] 1. to recall 2. to think of 3. to call to mind
幻想	[huàn xiǎng] 1. delusion 2. fantasy
构想	[gòu xiǎng] conceive
预想	[yù xiǎng] 1. anticipate 2. expect
想法	[xiǎng fǎ] 1. idea 2. train of thought 3. what sb is thinking 4. to think of a way (to do sth)
想到	[xiǎng dào] 1. to think of 2. to call to mind 3. to anticipate
所想	[suǒ xiǎng] 1. what one considers 2. one's thoughts
梦想	[mèng xiǎng] 1. to dream of 2. to hope in vain
试想	[shì xiǎng] 1. just think! 2. imagine that!
想要	[xiǎng yào] 1. to want to 2. to feel like 3. to fancy 4. to care for sb 5. desirous of
想入非非	[xiǎng rù fēi fēi] to indulge in fantasy (saw); to let one's imagination run wild
可想而知	[kě xiǎng ér zhī] 1. it is obvious that... 2. as one can well imagine...
想睡	[xiǎng shuì] 1. drowsy 2. sleepy
理想国	[lǐ xiǎng guó] 1. ideal state 2. Plato's republic (c. 390 BC)
理想	[lǐ xiǎng] ideal
回想	[huí xiǎng] 1. recall 2. recollect 3. think back
悬	[xuán] 1. hang 2. suspend 3. unresolved
悬殊	[xuán shū] 1. a wide gap 2. big contrast 3. large disparity 4. a mismatch
悬而未决	[xuán ér wèi jué] 1. pending a decision 2. hanging in the balance
悬垂	[xuán chuí] overhang
悬挂	[xuán guà] 1. to suspend 2. to hang 3. suspension (cable car)
感	[gǎn] 1. to feel 2. to move 3. to touch 4. to affect
感想	[gǎn xiǎng] 1. impressions 2. reflections 3. thoughts
感恩	[gǎn ēn] thanksgiving
感恩节	[gǎn ēn jié] Thanksgiving Day
统感	[tǒng gǎn] feeling of togetherness
感冒药	[gǎn mào yào] medicine for colds
幽默感	[yōu mò gǎn] sense of humor
预感	[yù gǎn] premonition
感到	[gǎn dào] 1. to feel 2. to sense 3. to have the feeling that 4. think that 5. to move 6. to affect
读后感	[dú hòu gǎn] 1. impression of a book 2. opinion expressed in a book review
语感	[yǔ gǎn] 1. a feel for language 2. instinctive understanding
球感	[qiú gǎn] 1. ball sense 2. feel for the ball

	质感 [zhì gǎn] 1. realism (in art) 2. sense of reality
	感知 [gǎn zhī] 1. perception 2. awareness
	感奋 [gǎn fèn] 1. moved and inspired 2. fired with enthusiasm
	感人 [gǎn rén] 1. touching 2. moving
	电感 [diàn gǎn] inductance
	同感 [tóng gǎn] 1. similar feeling 2. fellow feeling 3. sympathy
	感冒 [gǎn mào] 1. to catch cold 2. (common) cold
	口感 [kǒu gǎn] 1. mouthfeel 2. texture (of food)
§926	愿 I[yuàn] 1. sincere 2. willing II[yuàn] 1. hope 2. wish 3. desire 4. ready 5. willing
	志愿 [zhì yuàn] 1. aspiration 2. wish 3. ideal 4. volunteer
	心愿 [xīn yuàn] 1. cherished desire 2. dream 3. craving 4. wish 5. aspiration
	许愿 [xǔ yuàn] 1. to make a vow to a God 2. to promise a reward
	末愿 [mò yuàn] final vows (in a religious order or congregation of the Catholic Church)
	宁愿 [níng yuàn] 1. would rather 2. better
	自愿 [zì yuàn] voluntary
	生愿 [shēng yuàn] 1. desire to exist (in Buddhism, tanh) 2. craving for rebirth
	甘愿 [gān yuàn] willingly
§927	慈 [cí] 1. compassionate 2. gentle 3. merciful 4. kind 5. humane
	慈恩 [ēn cí] bestowed kindness
	大慈恩寺 [dà cí ēn sì] Daci'en Buddhist temple in Xi'an
	慈悲 [cí bēi] mercy
	慈母 [cí mǔ] tender and motherly
	慈姑 [cí gū] arrowhead (Sagittaria subulata, a water plant)
	宋慈 [sòng cí] Song Ci (1186-1249), Southern Song lawyer, editor of Record of Washed Grievances (1247), said to be the world's first legal forensic text
	慈利 [cí lì] (N) Cili (place in Hunan)
	慈和 [cí hé] 1. kindly 2. amiable
	先慈 [xiān cí] deceased mother
§928	惠 [huì] 1. favor 2. blessing 3. surname Hui
	恩惠 [ēn huì] 1. favor 2. grace
	惠顾 [huì gù] your patronage
	惠农 [huì nóng] (N) Huinong (place in Ningxia)
	惠水县 [huì shuǐ xiàn] Huishui county in Qiannan Buyei and Miao Autonomous Prefecture [Qian2 nan2 zhou1], Guizhou
	惠阳 [huì yáng] (N) Huiyang (city in Guangdong)
	惠民 [huì mín] (N) Huimin (place in Shandong)
	惠安 [huì ān] (N) Hui'an (place in Fujian)
	惠水 [huì shuǐ] Huishui county in Qiannan Buyei and Miao Autonomous Prefecture [Qian2 nan2 zhou1], Guizhou
	实惠 [shí huì] 1. tangible benefit 2. material advantages 3. advantageous (deal) 4. substantial (discount)
	特惠 [tè huì] 1. special privilege 2. favorable (terms) 3. discount (price) 4. preferential (treatment) 5. ex gratia (payment)
	互惠 [hù huì] reciprocal
§929	怨 [yuàn] 1. to blame 2. to complain
	恩怨 [ēn yuàn] 1. (feeling of) resentment 2. (longstanding) grudge
	抱怨 [bào yuàn] 1. to complain 2. to grumble
	哀怨 [āi yuàn] 1. grief 2. resentment 3. aggrieved 4. plaintive
	怨声 [yuàn shēng] 1. wail 2. lament 3. voice of complaint
	民怨 [mín yuàn] 1. popular grievance 2. complaints of the people
	嫌怨 [xián yuàn] 1. grievance 2. hatred
	怨命 [yuàn mìng] 1. to complain about one's fate 2. to bemoan one's lot
	怨言 [yuàn yán] complaint

	埋怨 [mán yuàn] to complain
	旧怨 [jiù yuàn] 1. old grievance 2. former complaint
§931	悟 [wù] comprehend
	感悟 [gǎn wù] 1. to come to realize 2. to appreciate (feelings)
	顿悟 [dùn wù] 1. a flash of realization 2. the truth in a flash 3. a moment of enlightenment (usually Buddhist)
	大悟 [dà wù] (N) Dawu (place in Hubei)
	醒悟 [xǐng wù] 1. to come to oneself 2. to come to realize 3. to come to see the truth 4. to wake up to reality
§932	怔 I [zhēng] startled II [zhèng] 1. stumped for words 2. to stare blankly
	怔怔 [zhèng zhèng] in a daze
	目怔口呆 [mù zhēng kǒu dāi] 1. lit. eye startled, mouth struck dumb (saw); stunned 2. stupefied
§933	性 [xìng] 1. nature 2. character 3. property 4. quality 5. attribute 6. sexuality 7. sex 8. gender 9. surname 10. suffix forming adjective from verb 11. suffix forming noun from adjective, corresponding to -ness or -ity 12. essence
	理性与感性 [lǐ xìng yǔ gǎn xìng] Sense and sensibility, novel by Jane Austen
	自愿性 [zì yuàn xìng] voluntary
	感性 [gǎn xìng] sensibility
	性感 [xìng gǎn] 1. sex appeal 2. eroticism 3. sexuality
	悲剧性 [bēi jù xìng] tragic
	心性 [xīn xìng] 1. one's nature 2. temperament
	主导性 [zhǔ dǎo xìng] leadership
	导电性 [dǎo diàn xìng] conductivity (elec.)
	原创性 [yuán chuàng xìng] innovation
	创见性 [chuàng jiàn xìng] original (idea, discovery etc)
	危害性 [wēi hài xìng] harmfulness
	记性 [jì xìng] memory
	索性 [suǒ xìng] 1. you might as well (do it) 2. simply 3. just
	线性 [xiàn xìng] 1. linear 2. linearity
	线性系统 [xiàn xìng xì tǒng] linear system
	线性规划 [xiàn xìng guī huà] linear programming
	非线性 [fēi xiàn xìng] nonlinear (math.)
	系统性 [xì tǒng xìng] systematic
	统一性 [tǒng yī xìng] unity
	耐药性 [nài yào xìng] tolerance
	可结合性 [kě jié hé xìng] associativity (xy)z = x(yz) (math.)
	烈性 [liè xìng] 1. strong 2. intense 3. spirited 4. virulent
	程序性 [chéng xù xìng] program
	合法性 [hé fǎ xìng] legitimacy
	阳性 [yáng xìng] 1. positive 2. masculine
	尽性 [jìn xìng] 1. displaying fully 2. developing to the greatest extent
	全局性 [quán jú xìng] global
	性病 [xìng bìng] 1. venereal disease 2. sexually transmitted disease 3. VD
	病毒性 [bìng dú xìng] viral
	耳源性 [ěr yuán xìng] aural vertigo
	原性 [yuán xìng] original nature
	原则性 [yuán zé xìng] principled
	移植性 [yí zhí xìng] portability
	可移植性 [kě yí zhí xìng] portability (programming language)
	多元性 [duō yuán xìng] diversity
	多重性 [duō chóng xìng] multiplicity
	均匀性 [jūn yún xìng] homogeneity

<p>定性理论 [dìng xìng lǐ lùn] qualitative theory</p> <p>词性 [cí xìng] 1. part of speech (noun, verb, adjective etc) 2. lexical category</p> <p>毒性 [dú xìng] toxicity</p> <p>中毒性 [zhòng dú xìng] 1. poisonous 2. toxic</p> <p>安全性 [ān quán xìng] 1. security 2. safety</p> <p>重要性 [zhòng yào xìng] importance</p> <p>女性 [xìng] 1. the female sex 2. a woman</p> <p>一次性 [yí cì xìng] 1. one-off (offer) 2. one-time 3. single-use 4. disposable (goods)</p> <p>决定性 [jué dìng xìng] 1. decisive 2. conclusive</p> <p>全球性 [quán qiú xìng] 1. global 2. worldwide</p> <p>耐水性 [nài shuǐ xìng] waterproof</p> <p>性满足 [xìng mǎn zú] sexual gratification</p> <p>温和性 [wēn hé xìng] tenderness</p> <p>性生活 [xìng shēng huó] sex life</p> <p>性命 [xìng mìng] life</p> <p>性质命题 [xìng zhì mìng tí] categorical proposition (logic)</p> <p>革命性 [gé míng xìng] revolutionary</p> <p>电负性 [diàn fù xìng] electronegativity</p> <p>斗争性 [dòu zhēng xìng] 1. assertiveness 2. combative nature</p> <p>问责性 [wèn zé xìng] accountability</p> <p>性质 [xìng zhì] 1. nature 2. characteristic</p> <p>实质性 [shí zhì xìng] 1. substantive 2. substantial 3. material 4. considerable</p> <p>规则性 [guī zé xìng] regularity</p> <p>互操作性 [hù cāo xìng] interoperability</p> <p>本性 [běn xìng] 1. natural instincts 2. nature 3. inherent quality</p> <p>习以成性 [xí yǐ chéng xìng] 1. deeply ingrained 2. steeped in</p> <p>性器 [xìng qì] sex organ</p> <p>天性 [tiān xìng] inborn</p> <p>全国性 [quán guó xìng] national</p> <p>合理性 [hé lǐ xìng] 1. reason 2. rationality 3. rationale 4. reasonableness</p> <p>两性 [liǎng xìng] 1. the two sexes 2. bisexual 3. hermaphrodite 4. having two characteristics 5. heterosexual</p> <p>个性 [gè xìng] 1. individuality 2. personality</p> <p>人性 [rén xìng] 1. human nature 2. humanity 3. human 4. the totality of human attributes</p> <p>向性 [xiàng xìng] tropism</p> <p>性指向 [xìng zhǐ xiàng] sexual orientation (e.g. gay)</p> <p>定性 [dìng xìng] 1. to determine the nature (usually of error or crime) 2. to determine chemical composition</p> <p>二重性 [èr chóng xìng] 1. dualism 2. two sided 3. double nature</p> <p>耐性 [nài xìng] 1. patience 2. endurance</p> <p>特性 [tè xìng] 1. property 2. characteristic</p> <p>出血性 [chū xuè xìng] hemorrhagic</p> <p>生性 [shēng xìng] natural disposition</p> <p>生理性 [shēng lǐ xìng] physiological</p> <p>可靠性 [kě kào xìng] reliability</p> <p>性事 [xìng shì] sex</p> <p>同性 [tóng xìng] 1. same nature 2. homosexual</p> <p>习性 [xí xìng] 1. character acquired through long habit 2. habits and properties</p> <p>罪性 [zuì xìng] sinfull nature</p> <p>理性 [lǐ xìng] 1. reason 2. rationality 3. rational</p> <p>中性 [zhōng xìng] neutral</p>	<p>品性 [pǐn xìng] 1. nature 2. characteristic 3. moral character</p> <p>§934 怕 [pà] 1. to be afraid 2. to fear</p> <p>后怕 [hòu pà] 1. lingering fear 2. fear after the event 3. post-traumatic stress</p> <p>害怕 [hài pà] 1. to be afraid 2. to be scared</p> <p>生怕 [shēng pà] 1. to fear 2. afraid 3. extremely nervous 4. for fear that 5. to avoid 6. so as not to</p> <p>怕生 [pà shēng] 1. fear of strangers 2. to be afraid of strangers (of small children)</p> <p>可怕 [kě pà] 1. awful 2. dreadful 3. fearful 4. formidable 5. frightful 6. scary 7. hideous 8. horrible 9. terrible 10. terribly</p> <p>§935 忙 [máng] busy</p> <p>帮忙 [bāng máng] 1. to help 2. to lend a hand 3. to do a favor 4. to do a good turn</p> <p>忙活 [máng huó] to be really busy</p> <p>赶忙 [gǎn máng] 1. hurry 2. hasten 3. make haste</p> <p>太忙 [tài máng] too busy</p> <p>忙乱 [máng luàn] rushed and muddled</p> <p>百忙 [bǎi máng] extremely busy</p> <p>忙于 [máng yú] busy with</p> <p>§936 快 [kuài] 1. rapid 2. quick 3. speed 4. rate 5. soon 6. shortly 7. quick-witted 8. clever 9. sharp (of knives or wits) 10. forthright 11. plain-spoken 12. gratified 13. pleased 14. pleasant 15. police runner (in former times, official to arrest criminals)</p> <p>性快感 [xìng kuài gǎn] sexual pleasure</p> <p>快感 [kuài gǎn] 1. pleasure 2. thrill 3. delight 4. joy 5. pleasurable sensation 6. a high</p> <p>快感中心 [kuài gǎn zhōng xīn] pleasure center</p> <p>大快人心 [dà kuài rén xīn] to the satisfaction of everyone</p> <p>心直口快 [xīn zhí kǒu kuài] 1. frank and outspoken 2. straight speaking 3. to say what one thinks</p> <p>快点 [kuài diǎn] 1. to do sth more quickly 2. Hurry up! 3. Get a move on!</p> <p>快点儿 [kuài diǎn r] 1. erhua variant of to do sth more quickly 2. Hurry up! 3. Get a move on!</p> <p>尽快 I [jīn kuài] 1. as quickly as possible 2. as soon as possible 3. with all speed 4. also written II [jīn kuàijīn kuài] 1. as quickly as possible 2. as soon as possible 3. with all speed</p> <p>快要 [kuài yào] almost; nearly; almost all</p> <p>快活 [kuài huó] gay, happy</p> <p>快捷 [kuài jié] (computer) shortcut</p> <p>赶快 [gǎn kuài] 1. at once 2. immediately</p> <p>特快 [tè kuài] 1. express 2. especially fast</p> <p>快门 [kuài mén] shutter</p> <p>§937 懂 [dǒng] 1. to understand 2. to know</p> <p>读懂 [dú dǒng] to read and understand</p> <p>懂事 [dǒng shì] 1. sensible 2. thoughtful 3. intelligent</p> <p>听懂 [tīng dǒng] 1. to understand (on hearing) 2. to catch (what is spoken)</p> <p>§938 恰 [qià] 1. exactly 2. just</p> <p>恰恰 [qià qià] 1. exactly 2. just 3. precisely</p> <p>乌恰 [wū qià] Wuqia county in Xinjiang</p> <p>乌恰县 [wū qià xiàn] Wuqia county in Xinjiang</p> <p>乌鲁克恰提县 [wū lǔ kè qià tí xiàn] 1. Wuqia county in Xinjiang 2. name of county in Xinjiang from early 20th century now called Wuqia</p> <p>乌鲁克恰提 [wū lǔ kè qià tí] 1. Wuqia county in Xinjiang 2. name of county in Xinjiang from early 20th century now called Wuqia</p> <p>恰如 [qià rú] just as if</p> <p>§939 愤 [fèn] 1. indignant 2. anger 3. resentment</p> <p>感愤 [gǎn fèn] 1. moved to anger 2. indignant</p> <p>悲愤 [bēi fèn] grief and indignation</p> <p>私愤 [sī fèn] 1. personal spite 2. malice</p>
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§940	泄私愤	[xiè sī fèn] 1. to vent personal spite 2. to act out of malice (esp. of crime)
	泄愤	[xiè fèn] to give vent to anger
	惯	[guàn] 1. accustomed to 2. used to
	惯性	[guàn xìng] inertia
§941	惯性系	[guàn xìng xì] 1. inertial system 2. inertial frame (mechanics)
	习惯性	[xí guàn xìng] customary
	习惯成自然	[xí guàn chéng zì rán] 1. habit becomes nature (saw); get used to something and it seems inevitable 2. second nature
	习惯自然	[xí guàn zì rán] 1. habit becomes nature (saw); get used to something and it seems inevitable 2. second nature 3. same as
§942	习惯法	[xí guàn fǎ] 1. customary law 2. common law
	习惯	[xí guàn] 1. habit 2. custom 3. usual practice 4. to be used to
	惯量	[guàn liàng] inertia (mechanics)
	悔	[huǐ] regret
§943	悔悟	[huǐ wù] to repent
	后悔	[hòu huǐ] 1. regret 2. repent
	失悔	[shī huǐ] 1. to regret 2. to feel remorse
	悔罪	[huǐ zuì] conviction
§944	恒	[héng] 1. permanent 2. constant
	恒心	[héng xīn] perseverance
	永恒	[yǒng héng] 1. eternal 2. everlasting 3. fig. to pass into eternity (i.e. to die)
	恒温	[héng wēn] constant temperature
§945	恒温器	[héng wēn qì] thermostat
	恒河	[héng hé] Ganges River
	恒等式	[héng děng shì] identity (math.)
	醒世恒言	[xǐng shì héng yán] Stories to caution the world, vernacular short stories by Feng Menglong published in 1627
§946	守恒	[shǒu héng] 1. conservation (e.g. of energy, momentum or heat in physics) 2. to remain constant (of a number)
	恒定	[héng dìng] constant
	恒星	[héng xīng] (fixed) star
	恒星年	[héng xīng nián] 1. the sidereal year (astronomy) 2. the year defined in terms of the fixed stars
§947	恒生	[héng shēng] Hang Seng (name)
	恒山	[héng shān] 1. Mt Heng in Shanxi, northern of the Five Sacred Mountains 2. Hengshan district of Jixi city [Jī xī], Heilongjiang
	臧	[zāng] 1. good 2. lucky 3. surname Zang
	藏	I [zàng] 1. Tibet 2. Xizang II [cáng] 1. to conceal 2. to hide away 3. to harbor 4. to store 5. to collect III [zàng] 1. storehouse 2. depository 3. cache (computer) 4. Buddhist or Taoist scripture
§948	藏猫猫	[cáng māo mao] 1. hide and seek 2. peek-a-boo
	藏猫儿	[cáng māo r] hide and seek
	藏独	[zàng dú] Tibetan independence (movement)
	鸟尽弓藏	[niǎo jìn gōng cáng] lit. the birds are over, the bow is put away (saw); fig. to get rid of sb once he has served his purpose
§949	包藏	[bāo cáng] 1. to contain 2. to harbor 3. to conceal
	藏经洞	[zàng jīng dòng] cave holding scripture depository, part of Mogao cave complex, Dunhuang
	大藏经	[dà zàng jīng] Tripitaka Koreana, Buddhist scriptures carved on 81,340 wooden tablets and housed in Haeinsa
	高丽大藏经	[Hǎi yǎn sì] in South Gyeongsang province of South Korea
§950	私藏	[sī cáng] 1. secret store 2. a stash (of contraband)
	藏语	[zàng yǔ] Tibetan language

§951	藏奸	[cáng jiān] to harbor evil intentions
	笑里藏奸	[xiào lǐ cáng jiān] a smile conceals wicked intentions
	潜藏	[qián cáng] 1. hidden beneath the surface 2. buried and concealed
	掩藏	[yǎn cáng] 1. hidden 2. covered 3. concealed
§952	藏人	[zàng rén] Tibetan (person)
	西藏人	[xī zàng rén] Tibetan (person)
	西藏	[xī zàng] 1. Tibet 2. Xizang or Tibetan autonomous region
	宝藏	[bǎo zàng] 1. precious (mineral) deposits 2. (budd.) the treasure of Buddha's law
§953	藏书	[cáng shū] 1. to collect books 2. library collection
	昂藏	[áng cáng] 1. tall and strongly built 2. stalwart 3. courageous
	地藏	[dì zàng] 1. Kitigarbha, the Bodhisattva of the Great Vow (to save all souls before accepting Bodhi) 2. also translated Earth Treasury, Earth Womb, or Earth Store Bodhisattva
	埋藏	[mái cáng] 1. to bury 2. hidden
§954	三藏	[sān cáng] 1. Tripitaka (602-664) Tang dynasty Buddhist monk and translator, who traveled to India 629-645 2. same as
	跃	[yuè] 1. to jump 2. to leap
	跃马	[yuè mǎ] 1. to gallop 2. to spur on a horse 3. to let one's steed have his head
	一跃而起	[yī yuè ér qǐ] 1. to jump up suddenly 2. to bound up 3. to rise up in one bound
§955	跃然	[yuè rán] 1. to show forth 2. to appear as a vivid image 3. to stand out markedly
	跃居	[yuè jū] to vault
	活跃	[huó yuè] 1. active 2. vigorous
	距	[jù] 1. at a distance of 2. distance 3. to be apart
§956	相距	[xiāng jù] 1. distance apart 2. separated by a given distance
	等距	[děng jù] equidistant
	跌	[diē] 1. to drop 2. to fall 3. to tumble 4. Taiwan pr. diez
	狂跌	[kuáng diē] crazy fall (in prices)
§957	续跌	[xù diē] to continue to fall (of share prices)
	跌打药	[diē dǎ yào] liniment
	跌到	[diē dào] 1. to fall 2. to tumble
	跌水	[diē shuǐ] 1. drop of height in waterway 2. staircase of waterfalls
§958	跌足	[diē zú] to stamp one's foot (in anger)
	大跌	[dà diē] large fall
	大跌市	[dà diē shì] 1. great market fall 2. market crash
	跌市	[diē shì] 1. falling stock prices 2. bear market
§959	下跌	[xià diē] 1. to fall 2. to tumble
	跌扑	[diē pū] 1. to tumble 2. to stumble and fall
	跌幅	[diē fú] 1. decline (in value) 2. extent of a drop
	跑	[pǎo] 1. to run 2. to escape 3. race
§960	快跑	[kuài pǎo] 1. to run fast 2. to sprint 3. to gallop 4. Gee up! 5. Run for it!
	跑马	[pǎo mǎ] horse race
	起跑	[qǐ pǎo] 1. to start running 2. the start of a race
	起跑线	[qǐ pǎo xiàn] 1. the starting line (of a race) 2. scratch line (in a relay race)
§961	越野跑	[yuè yě pǎo] cross country running
	跑味	[pǎo wèi] to lose flavor
	跑味儿	[pǎo wèi r] to lose flavor
	跑酷	[pǎo kù] 1. Le Parkour, a French sport invented by David Belle in 1980s, with aim of moving around urban areas 2. also written
§962	乱跑	[luàn pǎo] to randomly run
	跑电	[pǎo diàn] electrical leakage
	跑鞋	[pǎo xié] running shoes

	打跑	[dǎ pǎo] 1. to run off rebuffed 2. to fend off 3. (to fight off and make sb) run off
	跑出	[pǎo chū] to run out
§951	践	[jiàn] 1. fulfill (a promise) 2. tread 3. walk
	践约	[jiàn yuē] 1. to keep an promise 2. to keep an appointment 3. to honor an agreement 4. to practice economy
	勾践	[gōu jiàn] King Gou Jian of Yue (c. 470 BC), sometimes considered one of the Five Hegemons
	越王勾践	[yuè wáng gōu jiàn] King Gou Jian of Yue (c. 470 BC), sometimes considered one of the Five Hegemons
	实践	[shí jiàn] 1. to practice 2. to put into practice 3. to fulfill
§952	踏	[tà] 1. to tread 2. to stamp 3. to step on 4. to press a pedal 5. to investigate on the spot
	踏踏实实	[tā tā shí shí] 1. realistic 2. down-to-earth 3. steadfast
	践踏	[jiàn tà] trample
	踏雪寻梅	[tà xuě xún méi] to walk in the snow to view the flowering plum
	踏歌	[tà gē] 1. to sing and dance 2. general term for a round dance
	踏查	[tà chá] to investigate on the spot
	踏实	[tā shí] 1. practical 2. down-to-earth 3. realistic 4. firmly based 5. steadfast 6. to have peace of mind 7. free from anxiety
	踏上	[tà shàng] set foot on
	踏雪	[tà xuě] to go for a walk in the snow
§954	仁	[rén] 1. humane 2. kernel
	仁慈	[rén cí] 1. benevolent 2. charitable 3. kind 4. kindly 5. kindness 6. merciful
	志士仁人	[zhì shì rén rén] gentleman aspiring to benevolence (saw); people with lofty ideals
	仁人志士	[rén rén zhì shì] gentleman aspiring to benevolence (saw); people with lofty ideals
	仁武乡	[rén wǔ xiāng] (N) Jenwu (village in Taiwan)
	仁和县	[rén hé xiàn] Renhe county in Zhejiang
	康广仁	[kāng guǎng rén] Kang Guangren (1867-1898), younger brother of Kang Youwei [Kang ₁ You ₃ wei ₂] and one of the Six Gentlemen Martyrs of the unsuccessful reform movement of 1898
	安仁	[ān rén] (N) Anren (place in Hunan)
	永仁	[yǒng rén] (N) Yongren (place in Yunnan)
	种仁	[zhǒng rén] seed kernel
	果仁儿	[guǒ rén r] fruit kernel
	成仁	[chéng rén] to die for a good cause
	昂仁	[áng rén] (N) Angren (place in Tibet)
	同仁	[tóng rén] (N) Tongren (place in Qinghai)
§955	什	I[shí] tenth (used in fractions) II[shén] what
	乌什	[wū shí] (N) Wushi (place in Xinjiang)
	乌什县	[wū shí xiàn] Wushi county in Xinjiang
	厄什塔	[è shén tǎ] rsta (city in Norway)
	纳什	[nà shén] Nash
	塔什干	[tǎ shí gān] Tashkent, capital of Uzbekistan
	印古什	[yìn gǔ shí] Ingushetia region of Russia North of the Caucasus
	什叶	[shí yè] Shia (a movement in Islam)
§956	任	[rèn] 1. to assign 2. to appoint 3. to take up a post 4. office 5. responsibility 6. to let 7. to allow 8. to give free rein to 9. no matter (how, what etc) 10. surname Ren
	任性	[rèn xìng] 1. willful 2. headstrong 3. uninhibited
	责任感	[zé rèn gǎn] sense of responsibility
	责任心	[zé rèn xīn] sense of responsibility
	走马到任	[zǒu mǎ dào rèn] 1. to ride to take up an official appointment (saw); to take on a job with alacrity 2. to undertake a task
	走马赴任	[zǒu mǎ fù rèn] 1. to ride to take up an official appointment (saw); to take on a job with alacrity 2. to undertake a task

	走马上任	[zǒu mǎ shàng rèn] 1. to ride to take up an official appointment (saw); to take on a job with alacrity 2. to undertake a task
	充任	[chōng rèn] 1. to fill a post 2. to take sb's place (job)
	任县	[rèn xiàn] Ren county in Hebei
	任所	[rèn suǒ] 1. one's office 2. place where one holds a post
	民事责任	[mín shì zé rèn] civil liability (legal term)
	任课	[rèn kè] 1. to give classes 2. to work as teacher
	任安	[rèn ān] Ren An (-c.90 BC), Han Dynasty general, also called Ren Shaoqing
	委任	[wěi rèn] appoint
	任命	[rèn mìng] to appoint and nominate
	负责任	[fù zé rèn] 1. responsibility for 2. blamed for 3. be in charge of
	任免	[rèn miǎn] to appoint and dismiss
	兼任	[jiān rèn] 1. to hold several jobs at once 2. concurrent post 3. working part-time
	责任	[zé rèn] 1. responsibility 2. blame 3. duty
	责任人	[zé rèn rén] 1. responsible person 2. coordinator
	责任制	[zé rèn zhì] system of job responsibility
	任城	[rèn chéng] Rencheng district of Ji'ning city , Shandong
	吴任臣	[wú rèn chén] Wu Renchen (1628-1689), Qing dynasty polymath and historian, author of History of Ten States of South China
	任内	[rèn nèi] period in office
	任从	[rèn cóng] at one's discretion
	任一个	[rèn yī gè] any one of (a list of possibilities)
	任人	[rèn rén] to appoint (sb to a post)
	现任	[xiàn rèn] 1. at the present 2. hold an office 3. occupy a post
	卸任	[xiè rèn] to leave office
	提任	[tí rèn] to promote and appoint
	重任	[zhòng rèn] heavy responsibility
	任重	[rèn zhòng] 1. a load 2. a heavy burden
	主任	[zhǔ rèn] 1. director 2. head
	副主任	[fù zhǔ rèn] 1. deputy director 2. assistant head
	特任	[tè rèn] special appointment
	下任	[xià rèn] 1. next office holder 2. next to serve
	上任	[shàng rèn] take office
	任事	[rèn shì] appointment to an important post
	任丘	[rèn qiū] (N) Renqiu (city in Hebei)
	听任	[tīng rèn] 1. to let things happen 2. laissez-faire
	任听	[rèn tīng] 1. to allow (sb to act arbitrarily) 2. to let sb have his head
	担任	[dān rèn] 1. to hold a governmental office or post 2. to assume office of 3. to take charge of 4. to serve as
	任由	[rèn yóu] 1. uncaring 2. indifferent 3. ignoring
	出任	[chū rèn] 1. to take up a post 2. to start in a new job
§957	佳	[jiā] excellent
	佳县	[jiā xiàn] Jia county in Shaanxi
	欠佳	[qiàn jiā] 1. suboptimal 2. subpar 3. not good enough
	佳人	[jiā rén] beautiful woman
	乱世佳人	[luàn shì jiā rén] Gone with the Wind (film)
	佳丽	[jiā lì] beauty
	佳节	[jiā jié] 1. festive day 2. holiday
§958	估	I[gū] estimate II[gù] 1. old 2. second-hand (clothes)
	估衣	[gù yī] second hand clothes
	预估	[yù gù] 1. to estimate 2. to forecast 3. prediction 4. projection

	重估后	[chóng gū hòu] after revaluation
	据估计	[jù gū jì] according to estimates
	估计	[gū jì] 1. to estimate 2. to reckon
	估测	[gū cè] estimate
	估摸	[gū mo] 1. to reckon 2. to guess
	估定	[gū dìng] 1. to assess 2. to estimate the value
	重估	[chóng gū] revaluation
	估量	[gū liang] 1. to estimate 2. to assess 3. (often used together with , difficult to assess)
§959	仲	I [zhòng] surname Zhong II [zhòng] 1. second month of the season 2. middle 3. intermediate 4. 2nd in seniority
	大仲马	[dà zhòng mǎ] Alexandre Dumas, pre
	仲裁	[zhòng cái] arbitration
	董仲舒	[dǒng zhòng shū] Dong Zhongshu (179-104 BC), philosopher influential in establishing Confucianism as the established system of values of former Han dynasty
	杜仲	[dù zhòng] eucommia (a kind of rubber tree)
§960	伸	[shēn] 1. to stretch 2. to extend
	伸展	[shēn zhǎn] extension
	伸手	[shēn shǒu] 1. to hold out a hand 2. to ask for sth
	伸出	[shēn chū] to extend
§961	伍	[wǔ] 1. squad of five soldiers 2. to associate with 3. five (banker's anti-fraud numeral) 4. surname Wu
	队伍	[duì wǔ] 1. ranks 2. troops
	入伍	[rù wǔ] 1. enter the army 2. enlist
	入伍生	[rù wǔ shēng] 1. newly enlisted officer student 2. cadet
§962	何	I [hé] surname He II [hé] 1. what 2. how 3. why 4. which 5. carry
	任何	[rèn hé] 1. any 2. whatever 3. whichever 4. whatsoever
	任何人	[rèn hé rén] anyone
	何西阿书	[hé xī ā shū] Book of Hosea
	何苦呢	[hé kǔ ne] 1. why bother? 2. is it worth the trouble?
	如何	[rú hé] 1. how 2. what way 3. what
	何况	[hé kuàng] 1. much less 2. let alone
	何鲁晓夫	[hé lǔ xiǎo fū] 1. Nikita Khrushchev (1894-1971), secretary-general of Soviet communist party 1953-1964
	何以	[hé yǐ] whence
	何人	[hé rén] who
	何等	[hé děng] 1. what kind? 2. how, what 3. somewhat
	何时	[hé shí] when
	何苦	[hé kǔ] 1. why bother? 2. is it worth the trouble?
§963	侍	[shì] attend on
	侍女	[shì] maid
§964	荷	I [hé] 1. lotus 2. abbr. for the Netherlands or Holland II [hè] 1. pepper-mint 2. to carry burden
	荷包蛋	[hé bāo dàn] poached egg
	荷马	[hé mǎ] Homer
	阳电荷	[yáng diàn hé] positive electric charge
	负荷	[fù hè] 1. load 2. burden 3. charge
	重荷	[zhòng hè] 1. heavy load 2. heavy burden
	电荷	[diàn hé] electric charge
	电荷量	[diàn hé liàng] electrical charge
	担荷	[dān hè] shoulder a burden
§965	但	[dàn] 1. but 2. yet 3. however 4. only 5. merely 6. still
	但愿	[dàn yuàn] 1. if only (sth were possible...) 2. I wish...
	马但	[mǎ dàn] Matthan, son of Eleazar and father of Jakob in Matthew 1.15

	约但	[yuē dàn] variant of , Jordan
	约但河	[yuē dàn hé] variant of , Jordan river
	但尼生	[dàn ní shēng] 1. Tennyson (name) 2. Alfred Tennyson, 1st Baron Tennyson (1809-1892), English poet
	但以理书	[dàn yǐ lǐ shū] Book of Daniel
	但书	[dàn shū] 1. proviso 2. qualifying clause
	但是	[dàn shì] 1. but 2. however
	但丁	[dàn dìng] Dante Alighieri (1265-1321), Italian poet, author of the Divine Comedy
	非但	[fēi dàn] not only
§966	佰	[bǎi] hundred (banker's anti-fraud numeral)
§967	宿	I [sù] 1. lodge for the night 2. old 3. former 4. surname Su II [xiǔ] (a) night III [xiù] constellation
	宿怨	[sù yuàn] 1. an old grudge 2. old scores to settle
	宿愿	[sù yuàn] long-cherished wish
	宿县	[sù xiàn] Su county in Anhui
	温宿县	[wēn sù xiàn] Wensu County in Xinjiang
	宿疾	[sù jí] chronic ailment
	宿命论	[sù mìng lùn] 1. fatalism 2. fatalistic
	星宿海	[xīng xiù hǎi] Xingxiuhai, high plateau in Qinghai close to the source of the Yellow river
	宿酒	[sù jiǔ] still drunk from the previous night
	温宿	[wēn sù] Wensu County in Xinjiang
	宿命	[xiù mìng] one's life (in the stars)
	寄宿	[jì sù] 1. to lodge 2. to live (in rented accommodation)
	寄宿生	[jì sù shēng] boarder
	宿题	[sù tí] assignment
	宿醉	[sù zuì] hangover
	宿舍	[sù shè] 1. dormitory 2. living quarters 3. hostel
	宿见	[sù jiàn] 1. long-held opinion 2. long-cherished view
	宿营	[sù yíng] 1. living quarters 2. accommodation 3. camp
	宿营地	[sù yíng dì] location of camp
	宿主	[sù zhǔ] host
	星宿	[xīng xiù] 1. constellation (arch., now) 2. one of the 28 constellations of traditional Chinese astronomy and astrology 3. motion of stars since one's birth (predetermining one's fate in astrology)
	毕宿五	[bì xiù wǔ] Aldebaran or Alpha Tauri
	宿草	[sù cǎo] last year's grass (on sb's grave)
§968	缩	[suō] 1. to withdraw 2. to pull back 3. to contract 4. to shrink 5. to reduce 6. abbreviation
	伸缩	[shēn suō] 1. to extend 2. to stretch 3. flexible
	伸缩性	[shēn suō xìng] flexibility
	浓缩	[nóng suō] 1. to concentrate (a liquid) 2. concentration 3. espresso coffee 4. abbr. for
	压缩	[yā suō] 1. to compress 2. compression
	压缩机	[yā suō qì] compressor
	压缩比	[yā suō bǐ] compression ratio
	可压缩	[kě yā suō] compressible
	缩写	[suō xiě] 1. abbreviation 2. to abridge
	缩减	[suō jiǎn] 1. to cut 2. to reduce
	缩水	[suō shuǐ] shrinking
	缩成	[suō chéng] to shrink into
	宫缩	[gōng suō] contraction of the uterus (during childbirth)
	简缩	[jiǎn suō] 1. abbreviation 2. short form
	抖缩	[dǒu suō] 1. to cower 2. to tremble
§969	仙	[xiān] immortal
	仙岛	[xiān dǎo] island of the immortals

仙女座星系	[xiān zuò xīng xì] Andromeda galaxy M31
仙女座星系	[xiān xīng xì] Andromeda galaxy M31
仙药	[xiān yào] 1. legendary magic potion of immortals 2. panacea 3. fig. wonder solution to a problem
甲仙乡	[jiǎ xiān xiāng] (N) Chiah sien (village in Taiwan)
仙台	[xiān tái] Sendai, city in northeast Japan
仙女座大星云	[xiān zuò dà xīng yún] great nebula in Andromeda or Andromeda galaxy M31
仙后座	[xiān hòu zuò] Cassiopeia (constellation)
卡仙尼	[kǎ xiān ní] Cassini space probe
仙居	[xiān jū] (N) Xianju (place in Zhejiang)
仙女座	[xiān zuò] Andromeda (constellation)
仙女星座	[xiān xīng zuò] Andromeda constellation (galaxy) M31
武仙座	[wǔ xiān zuò] Hercules (constellation)
英仙座	[yīng xiān zuò] Perseus (constellation)
仙王座	[xiān wáng zuò] Cepheus (constellation)
许仙	[xǔ xiān] name of a person, Xu Xian, from Madam White Snake
仙姑	[xiān gū] 1. female immortal 2. sorceress
仙女	[xiān] fairy
水仙	[shuǐ xiān] 1. narcissus 2. daffodil 3. legendary aquatic immortal 4. refers to those buried at sea 5. person who wanders abroad
and does not return	
成仙	[chéng xiān] to become immortal
天仙	[tiān xiān] 1. immortal (esp. female) 2. deity 3. fairy 4. Goddess 5. fig. beautiful woman
仙人	[xiān rén] 1. Daoist immortal 2. celestial being
仙草	[xiān cǎo] a kind of plant used as a medicinal herb in ancient times
仙山	[xiān shān] mountain of Immortals
伯	[bó] 1. father's elder brother 2. senior 3. paternal elder uncle 4. eldest of brothers 5. respectful form of address 6. Count, third of five orders of nobility [wú3 deng3 jue2 wei4]
伯伯	[bó bo] 1. father's elder brother 2. uncle
伯利恒	[bó lì héng] Bethelhem (in the biblical nativity story)
伯恩	[bó ěn] Bern or Berne (Switzerland)
约伯记	[yuē bó jì] Book of Job (in the Old Testament)
约伯	[yuē bó] 1. Job (name) 2. Book of Job in the Old Testament
伯杰	[bó jié] 1. (name) Berger 2. Samuel Berger, former US National Security Advisor under President Carter
埃夫伯里	[āi fū bó lǐ] Avebury (stone circle near Stonehenge)
伯利兹	[bó lì zī] Belize
阿伯丁	[ā bó dīng] Aberdeen (city on east coast of Scotland)
温尼伯	[wēn ní bó] Winnipeg, capital of Manitoba, Canada
罗伯特	[luó bó tè] Robert (name)
海伯利	[hǎi bó lì] Highbury (name)
海森伯	[hǎi sēn bó] Werner Heisenberg (1901-1976), German physicist
伯母	[bó mǔ] 1. wife of father's elder brother 2. aunt 3. (polite form of address for a woman who is about the age of one's mother)
河伯	[hé bó] name of river God associated with Yellow river
哈伯	[hā bó] Hubble (US astronomer)
哈利伯顿	[hā lì bó dùn] Halliburton (US construction company)
伯克利	[bó kè lì] Berkeley (California)
伯里克利	[bó lì kè lì] Pericles (c. 495-429 BC), Athenian strategist and politician before and at the start of the Peloponnesian war
大伯	[dà bó] husband's older brother; brother-in-law
韦伯	[wéi bó] 1. Webb (English name) 2. Weber
付	[fù] 1. to pay 2. to hand over to 3. surname Fu

付给	[fù gěi] 1. deliver 2. pay
预付	[yù fù] pay in advance
托付	[tuō fù] entrust
付托	[fù tuō] to entrust to
拒付	[jù fù] 1. to refuse to accept a payment 2. to refuse to pay 3. to stop (a cheque or payment)
付出	[fù chū] to pay
附	[fù] to order
府	[fǔ] 1. seat of government 2. government repository (archive) 3. official residence 4. mansion 5. presidential palace 6. (honorific) Your home 7. prefecture (from Tang to Qing times)
府治	[fǔ zhì] seat of prefectural government (from Tang to Qing times)
幕府	[mù fǔ] 1. military government in premodern Japan 2. bakufu or "tent government"
知府	[zhī fǔ] prefectural magistrate (during Tang to Qing times)
府城	[fǔ chéng] 1. capital of prefecture (from Tang to Qing times) 2. prefectural seat
城府	[chéng fǔ] 1. subtle 2. shrewd 3. sophisticated
天府	[tiān fǔ] 1. Heavenly province (epithet of Sichuan, esp. area around Chengdu) 2. land of plenty
王府	[wáng fǔ] Prince's mansion
附	[fù] 1. to add 2. to attach 3. to be close to 4. to be attached
牵强附会	[qiān qiǎng fù huì] far-fetched and hard to believe
附面层	[fù miàn céng] boundary layer
附会	[fù huì] 1. to stretch a point 2. to press a false analogy
阿附	[ē fù] to fawn (as flatterer)
附录	[fù lù] appendix
附注	[fù zhù] 1. note 2. annotation
附寄	[fù jì] enclose
趋附	[qū fù] to ingratiate oneself
附和	[fù hè] 1. to parrot 2. to crib 3. to copy sb's action or words 4. to trail sb's footsteps 5. copy-cat
附带	[fù dài] 1. supplementary 2. incidentally 3. in parentheses 4. by chance 5. in passing 6. additionally 7. secondary 8. subsidiary 9. to attach
附笔	[fù bǐ] postscript
白附	[bái fù] white aconite
附上	[fù shàng] attach
附耳	[fù ěr] to approach sb's ear (to whisper)
促	[cù] 1. to hurry 2. to rush 3. to hasten 4. near 5. to promote
仓促	[cāng cù] hurried
局促	[jú cù] 1. narrow (surrounding) 2. short (of time)
促成	[cù chéng] 1. procure 2. facilitate
仆	I [pū] 1. to fall forward 2. to fall prostrate II [pú] servant
太仆寺	[tài pú sì] 1. Court of imperial stud, office originally charged with horse breeding 2. (N) Taipusi banner (place in Inner Mongolia)
仆人	[pú rén] servant
仆街	[pú jiē] 1. Drop dead! (Cantonese slang puk1 gaai1) 2. Get out of the way! 3. Go to hell! 4. Fuck you!
主仆	[zhǔ pú] master and servant
件	[jiàn] 1. item 2. component 3. classifier for events, things, clothes etc
附件	[fù jiàn] 1. enclosure 2. attachment (email) 3. appendix
配件	[pèi jiàn] 1. fittings 2. mountings 3. replacement (parts) 4. accessories
配件挂勾	[pèi jiàn guà gōu] accessory hook
组件	[zǔ jiàn] 1. module 2. unit 3. component 4. assembly
构件	[gòu jiàn] 1. member 2. component 3. part
邮件	[yóu jiàn] 1. mail 2. post
证件	[zhèng jiàn] 1. paperwork 2. credentials

计件工资	[jì jiàn gōng zī] 1. piece rate wage 2. remuneration based on one's output 3. opposite: time rate wage [ji4 jian4 gong1 zi1]
案件	[àn jiàn] 1. law case 2. legal case 3. judicial case
要件	[yào jiàn] 1. key document 2. important condition
寄件人	[jì jiàn rén] sender
稿件	[gǎo jiàn] 1. rough draft 2. material contributing to a final document
器件	[qì jiàn] 1. device 2. component
元器件	[yuán qì jiàn] component
元件	[yuán jiàn] 1. element 2. component
中间件	[zhōng jiān jiàn] middleware
事件	[shì jiàn] 1. event 2. happening 3. incident
批件	[pī jiàn] 1. approved document 2. document with written instructions
固件	[gù jiàn] firmware
们	[men] plural marker for pronouns and a small number of animate nouns
我们自己	[wǒ men zì jǐ] ourselves
阿们	[ā men] amen
她们	[tā men] 1. they 2. them (for females)
我们	[wǒ men] 1. we 2. us 3. ourselves 4. our
人们	[rén men] people
哥们儿	[gē mén r] 1. erhua variant of , Brothers! 2. brethren 3. dude (colloq.) 4. brother (diminutive form of address between males)
它们	[tā men] they (for inanimate objects)
咱们	[zán men] we (including the person spoken to)
哥们	[gē men] 1. Brothers! 2. brethren 3. friend (colloq.) 4. brother (diminutive form of address between males)
信	[xìn] 1. letter 2. CL:[feng1] 3. true 4. to believe 5. sign 6. evidence
信件	[xìn jiàn] a letter (i.e. sent in the mail)
信任	[xìn rèn] 1. trust 2. have confidence in
可信任	[kě xìn rèn] trusty
快信	[kuài xìn] letter by express mail
信息	[xìn xī] 1. information 2. news 3. message
信息中心	[xìn xī zhōng xīn] 1. information center 2. abbr. for Information center for human rights and democracy [Zhong1 guo2 ren2 quan2 min2 yun4 xin4 xi zhong1 xin1], Hong Kong
表面信息	[biǎo miàn xìn xī] surface information
信息系统	[xìn xī xì tǒng] information system
信息素	[xìn xī sù] pheromone
信息资源	[xìn xī zī yuán] information resource
信息论	[xìn xī lùn] information theory
信心	[xìn xīn] 1. confidence 2. faith (in sb or sth)
自信心	[zì xìn xīn] self-confidence
引信	[yǐn xìn] a detonator
引信系统	[yǐn xìn xì tǒng] fuzing system
信经	[xìn jīng] Credo (section of Catholic mass)
黑信	[hēi xìn] blackmail
威信县	[wēi xìn xiàn] (N) Weixin county (county in Guizhou)
信丰县	[xìn fēng xiàn] Xinfeng county in Ganzhou , Jiangxi
阳信	[yáng xìn] (N) Yangxin (place in Shandong)
信阳	[xìn yáng] Xinyang prefecture level city in Henan
信阳市	[xìn yáng shì] Xinyang prefecture level city in Henan
据信	[jù xìn] 1. according to reports 2. is reported as...
电信局	[diàn xìn jú] 1. central office 2. telecommunications office
死信	[sǐ xìn] 1. lost letter 2. letter containing news of sb's death

写信	[xiě xìn] to write a letter
诚信	[chéng xìn] 1. genuine 2. honest 3. in good faith 4. honesty 5. integrity
威信	[wēi xìn] 1. prestige 2. reputation 3. trust 4. credit with the people
威信扫地	[wēi xìn sǎo dì] to lose every scrap of reputation
信箱	[xìn xiāng] mailbox
信赖	[xìn lài] 1. to trust 2. to have confidence in 3. to have faith in 4. to rely on
背信	[bèi xìn] to break faith
失信	[shī xìn] to break a promise
相信	[xiāng xìn] 1. be convinced (that something is true) 2. believe 3. to accept sth as true
信实	[xìn shí] to believe something to be true
信从	[xìn cóng] to trust and obey
信宜市	[xìn yí shì] Xinyi county level city in Maoming , Guangdong
信宜	[xìn yí] Xinyi county level city in Maoming , Guangdong
守信	[shǒu xìn] to keep promises
信守	[xìn shǒu] 1. to abide by 2. to keep (promises etc)
信笔	[xìn bǐ] 1. to write freely 2. to express oneself as one pleases
回信地址	[huí xìn dì zhǐ] return address
信托	[xìn tuō] to entrust
书信	[shū xìn] 1. a letter 2. an epistle (in the bible)
信封	[xìn fēng] envelope
自信	[zì xìn] 1. confidence 2. self-confidence
信靠	[xìn kào] trust
电信	[diàn xìn] telecommunications
听信	[tīng xìn] 1. to listen to information 2. to get the news 3. to believe what one hears
韩信	[hán xìn] Han Xin (-196 BC), famous general of Liu Bang
可信	[kě xìn] trustworthy
回信	[huí xìn] 1. reply 2. write back
互信	[hù xìn] mutual trust
信丰	[xìn fēng] Xinfeng county in Ganzhou , Jiangxi
住	[zhù] 1. to live 2. to dwell 3. to stay 4. to reside 5. to stop
住宿	[zhù sù] lodging
记住	[jì zhù] to remember
握住	[wò zhù] 1. to grip 2. to hold
住院	[zhù yuàn] 1. to be in hospital 2. to be hospitalized
住所	[zhù suǒ] habitation
住户	[zhù hù] 1. inhabitant 2. householder
原住民	[yuán zhù mín] 1. indigenous peoples 2. aborigine
居住	[jū zhù] 1. to reside 2. to dwell 3. to live in a place 4. resident in
住居	[zhù jū] 1. to live 2. to reside
居住证	[jū zhù zhèng] residence permit
居住地	[jū zhù dì] 1. current address 2. place of residence
居住于	[jū zhù yú] inhabit
顶住	[dǐng zhù] 1. to withstand 2. to stand up to
住舍	[zhù shè] 1. house 2. residence
住宅	[zhù zhái] 1. residence 2. tenement
守住	[shǒu zhù] to hold (a position)
住址	[zhù zhǐ] address
住持	[zhù chí] 1. to administer a monastery Buddhist or Daoist 2. abbott 3. head monk
卡住	[kǎ zhù] to jam

	住地	[zhù dì] 1. living area 2. residential area
	围住	[wéi zhù] 1. to surround 2. to gird
	盯住	[dīng zhù] 1. to pursue sb closely 2. to breathe down sb's neck
	住口	[zhù kǒu] 1. shut up 2. shut your mouth 3. stop talking
	住手	[zhù shǒu] 1. to desist 2. to stop 3. to stay one's hand
§981	伟	[wěi] 1. big 2. large 3. great
	伟绩	[wěi jì] great acts
	伟岸	[wěi àn] 1. imposing 2. upright and tall 3. outstanding 4. gigantic in stature
	伟器	[wěi qì] great talent
	奇伟	[qí wěi] 1. singular and majestic 2. strange and grand
	大伟	[dà wěi] David (name)
	伟大	[wěi dà] 1. great 2. mighty 3. large
	伟人	[wěi rén] great person
	伟丽	[wěi lì] 1. magnificent 2. imposing and beautiful
	伟哥	[wěi gē] Viagra (male impotence drug)
§982	俩	I [liǎ] 1. two (equivalent to) 2. both (of us) 3. some II [liǎng] 1. craft 2. cunning
	姐妹俩	[jiě mèi liǎ] The Sisters (short story)
§983	代	[dài] 1. to substitute 2. to act on behalf of others 3. to replace 4. generation 5. dynasty 6. age 7. period 8. (historical) era 9. (geological) eon
	信息时代	[xìn xī shí dài] information age
	代表性	[dài biǎo xìng] 1. representative 2. typical
	现代性	[xiàn dài xìng] modernity
	代表	[dài biǎo] 1. representative 2. delegate 3. to represent 4. to stand for
	全国人民代表大会	[quán guó rén mín dài biǎo dà huì] National People's Congress
	全国代表大会	[quán guó dài biǎo dà huì] 1. national general congress 2. Communist party national congress, in recent times every five years
	代表团	[dài biǎo duì] delegation
	人民代表	[rén mín dài biǎo] deputy to People's Congress
	地质年代表	[dì zhì nián dài biǎo] geological time scale
	三个代表	[sān gè dài biǎo] the Three Represents enunciated by Jiang Zemin as the duty of the Chinese Communist party in 2001, namely: to represent productivity of an advanced society, forward progress of advanced culture and the fundamental interests of the people
	代购	[dài gòu] to buy (on behalf of sb)
	瓜代	[guā dài] 1. a change-over of personnel 2. a new shift 3. lit. replacement for soldier on leave for the melon picking season
	代沟	[dài gōu] generation gap
	代县	[dài xiàn] Dai county in Shanxi
	以言代法	[yǐ yán dài fǎ] to substitute one's words for the law (saw); high-handedly putting one's orders above the law
	后代	[hòu dài] 1. posterity 2. later periods 3. later ages 4. later generations
	唐代	[táng dài] Tang dynasty (618-907)
	代名词	[dài míng cí] pronoun
	代写	[dài xiě] 1. to write as substitute for sb 2. a ghost writer 3. plagiarism
	代课	[dài kè] to teach as substitute for absent teacher
	代词	[dài cí] pronoun
	代拿买特	[dài ná mǎi tè] dynamite (loan)
	宋代	[sòng dài] Song dynasty (960-1279)
	代顿	[dài dùn] Dayton (city in Ohio)
	代入	[dài rù] to substitute into
	万代	[wàn dài] Bandai toy company
	换代	[huàn dài] 1. change of dynasties 2. to pass on to the next generation 3. new product (in advertising)

	现代五项	[xiàn dài wǔ xiàng] modern pentathlon
	末代	[mò dài] final generation
	战国时代	[zhàn guó shí dài] 1. the Warring States period (475-221 BC) 2. Japanese Warring States period (15th-17th centuries)
	划时代	[huà shí dài] epoch-marking
	替代	[tì dài] 1. to substitute for 2. to replace 3. to supersede
	代替	[dài tì] 1. instead 2. to replace 3. to substitute (X for Y, or a number in an algebraic expression)
	替代品	[tì dài pǐn] substitute good
	太古代	[tài gǔ dài] Archeozoic (geological era before 2500m years ago)
	现代人	[xiàn dài rén] 1. modern man 2. Homo sapiens
	代言人	[dài yán rén] spokesman
	代理人	[dài lǐ rén] agent
	现代	[xiàn dài] 1. modern times 2. modern age 3. modern era 4. Hyundai, South Korean company
	元代	[yuán dài] the Yuan or Mongol dynasty (1279-1368)
	元古代	[yuán gǔ dài] Proterozoic (geological era 2500-540m years ago)
	三国时代	[sān guó shí dài] the Three Kingdoms period after the break-up of the Han (220-280)
	五代十国	[wǔ dài shí guó] Five Dynasties and Ten Kingdoms Period between Tang and Song (907-960)
	时代	[shí dài] 1. age 2. era 3. epoch 4. period
	同时代	[tóng shí dài] contemporary
	旧时代	[jiù shí dài] 1. former times 2. the olden days
	年代	[nián dài] 1. a decade of a century (e.g. the Sixties) 2. age 3. era 4. period
	七十年代	[qī shí nián dài] the 1970's
	古生代	[gǔ shēng dài] Paleozoic (geological era 545-250m years ago, covering Cambrian, Ordovician, Silurian, Devonian, Carboniferous, Permian)
	中生代	[zhōng shēng dài] Mesozoic (geological era 250-65m years ago, covering Triassic, Jurassic and Cretaceous)
	下一代	[xià yī dài] the next generation
	上代	[shàng dài] previous generation
	五七一代	[wǔ qī yī dài] 1. generation of 1957 2. refers to Mao's anti-rightist purge of 1957
	世代	[shì dài] 1. generation 2. an era 3. accumulation of years 4. passing on from generation to generation
	代理	[dài lǐ] 1. acting (temporarily filling a position) 2. to act for 3. a surrogate
	代扣	[dài kòu] to withhold tax (from employee's salary)
	古代	[gǔ dài] 1. ancient times 2. olden times
	五代	[wǔ dài] 1. Five dynasties (in different contexts, from mythology through to Han and the interregnum between Han and Tang) 2. the five dynasties forming the interregnum between Tang and Song (936-947), namely: Later Liang, Later Tang, Later Jin, Later Han, Later Zhou
	三代	[sān dài] third-generation
	二代	[èr dài] 1. secondary 2. twice in the year (of generations of insects, harvests etc)
	一代	[yī dài] generation
§984	伐	[fá] 1. to cut down 2. to fell 3. to dispatch an expedition against 4. to attack 5. to boast
	吊民伐罪	[diào mín fá zuì] to console the people and punish the tyrant
	讨伐	[tǎo fá] to suppress by armed force
	伐柯	[fá kē] 1. (cf Book of Songs) How to fashion an ax handle? You need an ax 2. fig. to follow a principle 3. fig. to act as match-maker
	北伐战争	[běi fá zhàn zhēng] the Northern Expedition, the Nationalists' campaign of 1926-1927 under Chiang Kaishek against the Northern Warlords
	伐木	[fá mù] 1. to cut wood 2. tree-felling 3. lumbering
	伐木工人	[fá mù gōng rén] 1. lumberjack 2. tree cutter
	北伐	[běi fá] the Northern Expedition, the Nationalists' campaign of 1926-1927 under Chiang Kaishek against the Northern Warlords
§985	俄	[é] 1. suddenly 2. very soon 3. Russian

俄语	[é yǔ] Russian (language)
日俄战争	[rì é zhàn zhēng] the war of 1904-1905 between Russia and Japan
俄国	[é guó] Russia
白俄	[bái é] abbr. for Belarus
俄中	[é zhōng] Russia-China
中俄	[zhōng é] China-Russia
休息	[xiū xi] to rest
休想	[xiū xiǎng] don't think (that)
休息	[xiū xi] 1. rest 2. to rest
休息室	[xiū xi shì] 1. lobby 2. lounge
休宁县	[xiū níng xiàn] Xiuning county in Huizhou county, Anhui)
罢休	[bà xiū] 1. to give up 2. to abandon (a goal etc) 3. to let sth go 4. forget it 5. let the matter drop
休会	[xiū huì] adjourn
休士顿	[xiū shì dùn] Houston, Texas
休闲	[xiū xián] 1. leisure 2. relaxation 3. not working 4. idle
休闲鞋	[xiū xián xié] leisure shoes
休战	[xiū zhàn] armistice
全休	[quán xiū] complete rest (after an illness)
休克	[xiū kè] 1. shock 2. to go into shock
休宁	[xiū níng] Xiuning county in Huizhou county, Anhui)
休止	[xiū zhǐ] to stop
保卫	[bǎo] 1. to defend 2. to protect 3. to insure or guarantee 4. to maintain 5. hold or keep 6. to guard 7. abbr. for Bulgaria
保住	[bǎo zhù] 1. to preserve 2. to save
保藏	[bǎo cáng] 1. keep in store 2. preserve
保护性	[bǎo hù xìng] protective
保持原貌	[bǎo chí yuán mào] to preserve the original form
约翰保罗	[yuē hàn bǎo luó] 1. John Paul (name) 2. Pope John Paul II, Karol Jzef Wojtya (1920-2005), Pope 1978-2005
保护	[bǎo hù] 1. to defend 2. to protect 3. to safeguard
保护模式	[bǎo hù mó shì] protected mode
保护人	[bǎo hù rén] 1. guardian 2. carer 3. patron
保护国	[bǎo hù guó] protectorate
康保	[kāng bǎo] (N) Kangbao (place in Hebei)
保康	[bǎo kāng] (N) Baokang (place in Hubei)
保残守缺	[bǎo cán shǒu quē] 1. conservative 2. to preserve the outmoded
保罗	[bǎo luó] Paul
讨保	[tǎo bǎo] to ask for bail money
保证	[bǎo zhèng] 1. guarantee 2. to guarantee 3. to ensure 4. to safeguard 5. to pledge
保证人	[bǎo zhèng rén] 1. guarantor 2. bailor
再保证	[zài bǎo zhèng] reassure
保语	[bǎo yǔ] Bulgarian language
保媒	[bǎo méi] to act as go-between (between prospective marriage partners etc)
安保	[ān bǎo] to maintain security (abbr.)
保安	I [bǎo ān] Baoan ethnic group II [bǎo ān bǎo ān] 1. to ensure public security 2. to ensure safety (for workers engaged in production) 3. public security
保安人员	[bǎo ān rén yuán] 1. security personnel 2. member of police force
保姆	[bǎo mǔ] 1. nanny 2. housekeeper
酒保	[jiǔ bǎo] 1. barman 2. bartender
水土保持	[shuǐ tǔ bǎo chí] soil conservation
保温	[bǎo wēn] heat preservation

保洁	[bǎo jié] sanitation
保洁箱	[bǎo jié xiāng] litter-bin
保时捷	[bǎo shí jié] Porsche (car company)
保本	[bǎo běn] to break even
太保	I [tài bǎo] (N) Taipao (city in Taiwan) II [tài bàotài bǎo] 1. a very high official in ancient China 2. juvenile delinquents
保全	[bǎo quán] 1. save from damage 2. preserve 3. maintain 4. keep in good repair
保人	[bǎo rén] 1. guarantor 2. person paying bail
人保	[rén bǎo] 1. personal guarantee 2. to sign as guarantor
保持克制	[bǎo chí kè zhì] to exercise restraint
保定市	[bǎo dìng shì] Baoding prefecture level city in Hebei
保山市	[bǎo shān shì] Baoshan prefecture level city in Yunnan
保守	[bǎo shǒu] 1. (politically) conservative 2. to guard 3. to keep
保定	[bǎo dìng] Baoding prefecture level city in Hebei
保重	[bǎo zhòng] take care of oneself
保持	[bǎo chí] 1. to keep 2. to maintain 3. to hold 4. to preserve
保卫	[bǎo wèi] 1. to defend 2. to safeguard
保苗	[bǎo miáo] keep a full stand of seedlings
担保	[dān bǎo] 1. guarantee 2. vouch for
保呈	[bǎo chéng] document submitted to one's superior
中保	[zhòng bǎo] advocate
保山	[bǎo shān] Baoshan prefecture level city in Yunnan
堡	I [bǎo] 1. an earthwork 2. castle 3. position of defense 4. stronghold 5. used in place names, often as phonetic bao for "burg" or "bad" II [pù] 1. variant of 2. used in place names
红堡	[hóng bǎo] Red Fort (historic building in Delhi, India)
匹兹堡	[pǐ zī bǎo] Pittsburgh (Pennsylvania)
卢森堡	[lú sēn bǎo] Luxembourg
海森堡	[hǎi sēn bǎo] 1. Werner Heisenberg (1901-1976), German physicist 2. also written
河西堡	[hé xī bǎo] (N) Hexibao (place in Gansu)
林堡	[lín bǎo] Limburg
城堡	[chéng bǎo] 1. castle 2. rook (chess piece)
吴堡	[wú bǔ] (N) Wubu (place in Shaanxi)
地堡	[dì bǎo] bunker (underground fortification)
导体	[dǎo tǐ] conductor (of electricity or heat)
独体	[dú tǐ] 1. autonomous body 2. independent system
体貌	[tǐ mào] appearance
体态	[tǐ tài] 1. figure 2. physique 3. posture
思想体系	[sī xiǎng tǐ xì] 1. system of thought 2. ideology
体悟	[tǐ wù] 1. to experience 2. to realize 3. to comprehend
体性	[tǐ xìng] disposition
成何体统	[chéng hé tǐ tǒng] 1. What a scandal! 2. Whatever next?
体	[tǐ] 1. body 2. form 3. style 4. system
电导体	[diàn dǎo tǐ] conductor of electricity
编年体	[biān nián tǐ] 1. in the style of annals 2. chronological history, the regular form of the Chinese dynastic histories
体系	[tǐ xì] 1. system 2. setup
叶绿体	[yè lǜ tǐ] chloroplast
体统	[tǐ tǒng] 1. decorum 2. propriety 3. arrangement or form (of piece of writing)
失体统	[shī tǐ tǒng] 1. lacking in propriety 2. bad form
统一体	[tǒng yī tǐ] 1. whole 2. single entity
晶体结构	[jīng tǐ jié gòu] crystal structure
结晶体	[jié jīng tǐ] a crystal

黑体	[hēi tǐ] bold (typeface)
实体层	[shí tǐ céng] physical layer (OSI)
配体	[pèi tǐ] ligand
体会	[tǐ huì] know (through learning or by experience)
体坛	[tǐ tán] 1. sporting circles 2. the world of sport
体操队	[tǐ cāo duì] gymnastics team
个体户	[gè tǐ hù] 1. self-employed 2. a private firm (PRC usage)
尸体	[shǐ tǐ] 1. dead body 2. corpse 3. carcass
病原体	[bìng yuán tǐ] (med.) pathogen
体外	[tǐ wài] 1. outside the body 2. in vitro (i.e. in test tube, vs in vivo)
外国媒体	[wài guó méi tǐ] foreign news media
多媒体	[duō méi tǐ] multimedia
正多面体	[zhèng duō miàn tǐ] regular polyhedron
体己	[tǐ jǐ] 1. intimate 2. private saving of family members
多面体	[duō miàn tǐ] 1. polyhedron 2. polytope
本体论	[běn tǐ lùn] ontology
体认	[tǐ rèn] 1. to realize 2. realization
旧体诗	[jiù tǐ shī] poetry in the old style
词体	[cí tǐ] word body
体温计	[tǐ wēn jì] clinical thermometer
体重计	[tǐ zhòng jì] weighing scale
媒体	[méi tǐ] (news) media
大媒体	[dà méi tǐ] macromedia
媒体自由	[méi tǐ zì yóu] freedom of the media
体裁	[tǐ cái] 1. genre 2. style 3. form of writing
母体	[mǔ tǐ] mother's body
混合体	[hùn hé tǐ] hybrid
水体	[shuǐ tǐ] body of water
体温	[tǐ wēn] (body) temperature
量体温	[liáng tǐ wēn] to take sb's temperature
块体	[kuài tǐ] 1. a block 2. body of person or animal as a block
宋体	[sòng tǐ] 1. Mincho 2. Song font
三体问题	[sān tǐ wèn tí] three-body problem (mechanics)
掩体	[yǎn tǐ] bunker (military)
圆柱体	[yuán zhù tǐ] cylinder (geometry)
相体裁衣	[xiàng tǐ cái yī] lit. tailor the clothes to fit the body (saw); fig. act according to real circumstances
全体人员	[quán tǐ rén yuán] crew
体质	[tǐ zhì] physique
体贴	[tǐ tiē] considerate (of other people's needs)
失体面	[shī tǐ miàn] to lose face
体模	[tǐ mó] body model
柱体	[zhù tǐ] 1. cylinder 2. prism (math.)
体操	[tǐ cāo] 1. gymnastic 2. gymnastics
自由体操	[zì yóu tǐ cāo] floor (gymnastics)
体味	[tǐ wèi] 1. body odor 2. to appreciate a subtle taste
本体	[běn tǐ] 1. main part 2. torso 3. the thing in itself 4. noumenon (object of purely intellectual perception according to Kant)
量体裁衣	[liáng tǐ cái yī] 1. lit. measure the body then tailor the suit (saw); fig. to act according to actual circumstances 2. To live within one's means.
成体	[chéng tǐ] 1. adult 2. fully formed 3. developed
体式	[tǐ shì] 1. format 2. form
体重器	[tǐ zhòng qì] scales (to measure body weight)

实体	[shí tǐ] 1. entity 2. substance
天体	[tiān tǐ] 1. celestial body 2. nude body
大体	[dà tǐ] 1. in general 2. more or less 3. in rough terms 4. basically 5. on the whole
大体上	[dà tǐ shàng] 1. overall 2. in general terms
全体	[quán tǐ] 1. all 2. entire
体内	[tǐ nèi] 1. within the body 2. in vivo (vs in vitro) 3. internal to
肉体	[ròu tǐ] physical body
补体	[bǔ tǐ] complement (in blood serum)
个体	[gè tǐ] individual
人体	[rén tǐ] human body
体现	[tǐ xiàn] 1. to embody 2. to reflect 3. to give expression to 4. to be reflected in 5. exemplify
四体	[sì tǐ] 1. one's four limbs 2. two arms and two legs
四面体	[sì miàn tǐ] tetrahedron
垂体	[chuí tǐ] pituitary glands (at the base of the skull)
体罚	[tǐ fá] corporal punishment
简体	[jiǎn tǐ] 1. simple form 2. simplified form of Chinese, as opposed to traditional form[fanz tǐ]
体毛	[tǐ máo] body hair
体重	[tǐ zhòng] body weight
体表	[tǐ biǎo] 1. body surface 2. appearance
量体重	[liáng tǐ zhòng] to weigh (body weight)
体书	[tǐ shū] calligraphic style
书体	[shū tǐ] 1. calligraphic style 2. font
主体	[zhǔ tǐ] 1. main part 2. subject 3. agent
白体	[bái tǐ] lean type
星体	[xīng tǐ] celestial body (planet, satellite etc)
体制	[tǐ zhì] 1. system 2. organization
正体	[zhèng tǐ] 1. standard form 2. block letter 3. alternate term for Traditional Chinese character, used in Taiwan
下体	[xià tǐ] 1. lower body 2. euphemism for genitals 3. root and stem of plants
事体	[shì tǐ] 1. things 2. affairs 3. decorum
体温表	[tǐ wēn biǎo] clinical thermometer
体弱	[tǐ ruò] debility
体面	[tǐ miàn] 1. dignity 2. face (as in "losing face") 3. honorable 4. creditable 5. pretty
十二面体	[shí èr miàn tǐ] dodecahedron
二十面体	[èr shí miàn tǐ] icosahedron
体量	[tǐ liàng] 1. body weight 2. dimensions
晶体	[jīng tǐ] crystal
旧体	[jiù tǐ] 1. old form of writing 2. piece in the old style
固体	[gù tǐ] solid
山体	[shān tǐ] form of a mountain
一体	[yī tǐ] one body
衣原体	[yī yuán tǐ] Chlamydia (genus of intracellular parasitic bacteria)
例	[lì] 1. example 2. precedent 3. rule 4. case 5. instance
体例	[tǐ lì] 1. style (of literature) 2. form
惯例	[guàn lì] conventional
出席表决比例	[chū xí biǎo jué bǐ lì] proportion of those present and voting
例会	[lì huì] regular meeting
比例尺	[bǐ lì chǐ] 1. scale 2. architect's scale 3. engineer's scale
病例	[bìng lì] 1. (med.) case 2. occurrence of illness
例外	[lì wài] (make an) exception

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例句	[lì jù] example sentence
例证	[lì zhèng] 1. example 2. case in point
例语	[lì yǔ] example sentence
案例	[àn lì] case
例如	[lì rú] 1. for example 2. for instance 3. such as
例题	[lì tí] example
实例	[shí lì] 1. an actual example 2. UNIX shell
规例	[guī lì] regulations
先例	[xiān lì] 1. antecedent 2. precedent
例言	[lì yán] introductory remarks
向例	[xiàng lì] 1. custom 2. usual practice 3. convention up to now
特例	[tè lì] 1. special case 2. isolated example
事例	[shì lì] 1. example 2. exemplar 3. typical case
比例	[bǐ lì] 1. proportion 2. scale
旧例	[jiù lì] 1. old rules 2. example from the past 3. former practices
倒	I[dào] 1. to fall 2. to collapse 3. to topple 4. to fail 5. to go bankrupt 6. to change (trains or buses) 7. to move around 8. to sell 9. to speculate (buying and selling, also) 10. profiteer II[dào] 1. upset 2. turn over 3. to tip 4. to pour 5. to go home 6. to the contrary 7. inverted
倒买倒卖	[dǎo mǎi dǎo mài] 1. to buy and sell at a profit 2. to speculate
倒休	[dǎo xiū] to shift holidays, taking a weekday off
跌倒	[diē dǎo] 1. to tumble 2. to fall 3. fig. to suffer a reverse (in politics or business)
帮倒忙	[bāng dǎo máng] be more of a hindrance than a help
压倒性	[yā dǎo xìng] overwhelming
倒悬	[dào xuán] 1. lit. to hang upside down 2. fig. in dire straits
倒蛋	[dǎo dàn] 1. mischief 2. to make trouble
倒仓	[dǎo cāng] 1. to transfer grain from a store (e.g. to sun it) 2. voice breaking (of male opera singer in puberty)
倒台	[dǎo tái] 1. to overthrow 2. downfall 3. to fall from power 4. to go bankrupt
病倒	[bìng dǎo] 1. be down with an illness 2. be laid up
倒座儿	[dào zuò er] in siheyuan (traditional Chinese rectangular courtyard), the north-facing room opposite the master's)
压倒	[yā dǎo] 1. overwhelming 2. overpower
倒计时	[dǎo jì shí] countdown
盘倒	[pán dǎo] to interrogate and leave sb speechless
排山倒海	[pái shān dǎo hǎi] 1. lit. to topple the mountains and overturn the seas (saw); earth-shattering 2. fig. gigantic 3. of spectacular significance
滑倒	[huā dǎo] slip
倒苦水	[dǎo kǔ shuǐ] to pour out one's grievances
倒背手儿	[dǎo bèi shǒu r] erhua variant of , with one's hands behind one's back
倒背手	[dǎo bèi shǒu] with one's hands behind one's back
倒换	[dǎo huàn] 1. to take turns 2. to rotate (responsibility)
倒胃口	[dǎo wèi kǒu] 1. to spoil one's appetite 2. fig. to get fed up with sth
倒贴	[dǎo tiē] to lose money instead of being paid (i.e. sb should pay me, but is actually taking my money)
倒刺	[dǎo cì] 1. barb 2. barbed tip (e.g. of fishhook)
倒相	[dào xiàng] 1. phase reversal 2. phase inversion
本末倒置	[běn mò dào zhì] 1. lit. to invert root and branch (saw); fig. confusing cause and effect 2. to stress the incidental over the fundamental 3. to put the cart before the horse
倒戈	[dǎo gē] 1. to change sides in a war 2. turncoat
倒戈卸甲	[dǎo gē xiè jiǎ] to lay down arms
倒映	[dào yìng] inverted reflection in water
倒替	[dǎo tì] 1. to take turns (responsibility) 2. to replace
倒卖	[dǎo mài] 1. to resell at a profit 2. to speculate

倒是	[dào shì] 1. contrary to what one might expect 2. actually 3. contrariwise
吓倒	[xià dǎo] to be frightened
卧倒	[wò dǎo] 1. to lie down 2. to drop to the ground
倒卧	[dǎo wò] 1. to lie down 2. to drop dead
倒下	[dǎo xià] 1. to collapse 2. to topple over
扑倒	[pū dǎo] to fall down
倒置	[dào zhì] to invert
一面倒	[yī miàn dǎo] 1. one-sided 2. lopsided 3. unanimous 4. overwhelming majority
打倒	[dǎ dǎo] flatten
倒挂	[dào guà] 1. lit. to hang upside down 2. fig. topsy-turvy and inequitable, e.g. manufacturing and trading costs exceed the sale price (of some goods) 3. to borrow more than one can ever repay
拜倒	[bài dǎo] 1. prostrate oneself 2. fall on one's knees 3. grovel
倒手	[dǎo shǒu] 1. to shift from one hand to the other 2. to change hands (of merchandise)
击倒	[jī dǎo] 1. to knock down 2. knocked down
倒	[dào] short-tailed bird
堆	[duī] 1. a pile 2. a mass 3. heap 4. stack
估堆儿	[gū duī r] to assess an entire lot
马王堆	[mǎ wáng duī] Mawangdui in Changsha, Hunan, a recent Han dynasty archaeological site
堆满	[duī mǎn] pile up
木柴堆	[mù chái duī] 1. pile of firewood 2. funeral pyre
土堆	[tǔ duī] mound
一堆	[yī duī] pile
推	[tuī] 1. to push 2. to cut 3. to refuse 4. to reject 5. to decline 6. to shirk (responsibility) 7. to put off 8. to delay 9. to push forward 10. to nominate 11. to elect
推倒	[tuī dǎo] to push over
推任	[tuī rèn] 1. to retire 2. to leave one's position
推心	[tuī xīn] 1. to treat sincerely 2. to confide in
推导	[tuī dǎo] 1. derivation 2. to deduce
外推法	[wài tuī fǎ] 1. extrapolation (math.) 2. to extrapolate
推广	[tuī guǎng] 1. to extend 2. to spread 3. to popularize
推移	[tuī yí] 1. (of time) to elapse or pass 2. (of a situation) to develop or evolve
外推	[wài tuī] to extrapolate
推论	[tuī lùn] 1. to infer 2. a deduction 3. a corollary 4. a reasoned conclusion
推委	[tuī wěi] 1. shirking responsibilities 2. to blame others 3. to pass the buck 4. to unload one's responsibilities
推求	[tuī qiú] 1. to inquire 2. to ascertain
推测	[tuī cè] 1. speculation 2. to conjecture 3. to surmise 4. to speculate
推拿	[tuī ná] tui na (form of Chinese manual therapy)
推卸	[tuī xiè] 1. to avoid (esp. responsibility) 2. to shift (the blame) 3. to pass the buck
排斥	[tuī chì] 1. repulsion (phys.) 2. repulsive force
推理	[tuī lǐ] 1. reasoning 2. speculative 3. inference
推出	[tuī chū] 1. to release 2. to launch
唯	I[wéi] 1. -ism 2. only 3. alone II[wěi] yes
唯心论	[wéi xīn lùn] philosophy of idealism, the doctrine that external reality is a product of consciousness
唯独	[wéi dú] 1. only 2. just (i.e. it is only that...) 3. all except 4. unique
唯读	[wéi dú] read only (computing)
唯一	[wéi yī] 1. only 2. sole
崔	[cuī] 1. high mountain 2. precipitous 3. surname Cui
崔鸿	[cuī hóng] Cui Hong, historian at the end of Wei of the Northern Dynasties
崔永元	[cuī yǒng yuán] Cui Yongyuan (1963-), TV presenter

§997	催 [cuī] 1. to urge 2. to press 3. to prompt 4. to rush sb 5. to hasten sth 6. to expedite
	催促 [cuī cù] urge
	催眠 [cuī mián] hypnosis
	催眠术 [cuī mián shù] 1. hypnotize 2. hypnotism 3. mesmerism
	催眠曲 [cuī mián qǔ] lullaby
	催讨 [cuī tǎo] to demand repayment of debt
	催泪 [cuī lèi] 1. to move to tears (of a story) 2. tear-provoking (gas) 3. lacrimogen
	催命 [cuī mìng] 1. to press sb to death 2. fig. to pressurize sb continually
	催生 [cuī shēng] 1. to induce labor 2. to expedite childbirth
	催吐 [cuī tǔ] emetic (to provoke vomiting)
§998	霍 [huò] 1. suddenly 2. surname Huo
	霍乱毒素 [huò luàn dú sù] cholera toxin
	霍然 [huò rán] 1. suddenly 2. quickly
	霍克海姆 [huò kè hǎi mǔ] Horkheimer (philosopher)
	霍乱菌苗 [huò luàn jūn miáo] cholera vaccine
	霍城 [huò chéng] (N) Huocheng (place in Xinjiang)
	莫霍面 [mò huò miàn] Moho (Mohorovichich discontinuity, the lower boundary of the earth's lithosphere)
	霍比特人 [huò bǐ tè rén] The Hobbit by J.R.R. Tolkien
	霍乱 [huò luàn] cholera
	霍丘 [huò qiū] (N) Huoqiu (place in Anhui)
	霍山 [huò shān] (N) Huoshan (place in Anhui)
§999	准 1 [zhǔn] 1. to allow 2. to grant 3. to permit 4. accurate 5. standard II [zhǔn] 1. accurate 2. standard
	恩准 [ēn zhǔn] 1. approved by His (or Her) Majesty 2. permission graciously granted (from highly authoritative position) 3. to graciously permit 4. to condescend to allow
	准线 [zhǔn xiàn] 1. directrix line of a parabola 2. guide line
	准绳 [zhǔn shéng] 1. yardstick 2. fig. criterion 3. ground rule
	会计准则理事会 [kuài jì zhǔn zé lǐ shì huì] accounting standards council
	认准 [rèn zhǔn] to believe firmly
	准许 [zhǔn xǔ] 1. to allow 2. to grant 3. to permit
	四海皆准 [sì hǎi jiē zhǔn] 1. appropriate to any place and any time (saw); universally applicable 2. a panacea
	水准 [shuǐ zhǔn] 1. horizontal 2. level
	准则 [zhǔn zé] 1. norm 2. standard 3. criterion
	准时 [zhǔn shí] 1. on time 2. punctual 3. on schedule
	准星 [zhǔn xīng] 1. front sight (firearms) 2. the zero point indicator marked on a steelyard
	批准 [pī zhǔn] 1. to approve 2. to ratify
§1000	惟 [wéi] 1. -ism 2. only
	惟独 [wéi dú] 1. only 2. solely 3. this one alone
	惟一 [wéi yī] 1. the only 2. sole
§1001	焦 [jiāo] 1. burnt 2. scorched 3. worried 4. anxious 5. surname Jiao
	焦距 [jiāo jù] 1. focal length 2. focal distance
	焦点 [jiāo diǎn] 1. focus 2. focal point
	焦油 [jiāo yóu] tar
	焦耳 [jiāo ěr] joule
	焦土 [jiāo tǔ] scorched earth
	三焦 [sān jiāo] triple foci, the three visceral cavities of traditional Chinese medicine
§1002	瞧 [qiáo] look at
§1003	集 [jí] 1. to gather 2. to collect 3. collected works 4. classifier for sections of a TV series etc: episode
	集体 [jí tǐ] collective
	集体户 [jí tǐ hù] 1. collective 2. joint household

	集合体 [jí hé tǐ] 1. aggregate 2. ensemble 3. bundle
	书信集 [shū xìn jí] collected letters
	集思广益 [jí sī guǎng yì] 1. collecting opinions is of wide benefit (saw); to pool wisdom for mutual benefit 2. to profit from widespread suggestions
	补集 [bǔ jí] complement of a set
	浓集 [nóng jí] 1. to concentrate 2. to enrich
	续集 [xù jí] 1. sequel 2. next episode (of TV series etc)
	集线器 [jí xiàn qì] hub (network)
	集约 [jí yuē] 1. farming several crops in one location 2. intensive (farm production)
	约集 [yuē jí] 1. to assemble by agreement 2. to gather
	集纳 [jí nà] 1. to collect 2. to gather together
	纠集 [jiū jí] 1. to gather together 2. to muster
	集结 [jí jié] 1. to accumulate 2. to mass
	点集合 [diǎn jí hé] (math.) point set
	集会 [jí huì] 1. gather 2. assembly 3. meeting
	集邮 [jí yóu] 1. stamp collecting 2. philately
	民主集中制 [mín zhǔ jí zhōng zhì] democratic centralism
	集居 [jí jū] 1. community 2. living together
	集合论 [jí hé lùn] set theory (math.)
	集安 [jí ān] Ji'an county level city in Tonghua , Jilin
	集安市 [jí ān shì] Ji'an county level city in Tonghua , Jilin
	集资 [jí zī] 1. to raise money 2. to accumulate funds
	集注 [jí zhù] 1. to focus 2. to concentrate on
	汇集 [huì jí] 1. to collect 2. to compile 3. to converge
	集油箱 [jí yóu xiāng] oil sump
	赶集 [gǎn jí] 1. to go to market 2. to go to a fair
	集束 [jí shù] to cluster
	集成 [jí chéng] integrated (as in integrated circuit)
	集中器 [jí zhōng qì] concentrator
	全集 [quán jí] 1. omnibus 2. complete works (of a writer or artist)
	集合 [jí hé] 1. a congregation 2. to gather 3. a set
	集中营 [jí zhōng yíng] concentration camp
	集市 [jí shì] 1. market 2. bazaar 3. fair
	市集 [shì jí] 1. fair 2. small town
	集宁 [jí níng] (N) Jí'ning (city in Inner Mongolia)
	集刊 [jí kān] collection of papers (published as one volume)
	集中 [jí zhōng] 1. to concentrate 2. to centralize 3. to focus 4. centralized 5. concentrated 6. to put together
	巨集 [jù jí] (computer science) macro (primarily Hong Kong and Taiwan)
§1004	雇 [gù] hire
	雇员 [gù yuán] employee
	雇主 [gù zhǔ] employer
§1005	雁 [yàn] wild goose
	鸿雁 [hóng yàn] Swan Goose
	大雁塔 [dà yàn tǎ] Dayan pagoda in Xi'an
	大雁 [dà yàn] wild goose
§1006	鹰 [yīng] 1. eagle 2. falcon 3. hawk
	猫头鹰 [māo tóu yīng] owl
	苍鹰 [cāng yīng] goshawk
	鹰星云 [yīng xīng yún] Eagle or Star Queen Nebula M16
	天鹰座 [tiān yīng zuò] Aquila (constellation)

§1007	<p>鱼鷹 [yú yīng] 1. name used for many fishing birds 2. cormorant 3. osprey</p> <p>白头鷹 [bái tóu yīng] bald eagle</p> <p>伏 [fú] 1. to lean over 2. to fall (go down) 3. to hide (in ambush) 4. to conceal oneself 5. to lie low 6. hottest days of summer 7. to submit 8. to concede defeat 9. to overcome 10. to subdue 11. volt 12. surname Fu</p> <p>伏惟 [fú wéi] 1. to lie prostrate 2. to prostrate oneself (in veneration)</p> <p>倒伏 [dǎo fú] (of cereal crops) to collapse and lie flat</p> <p>起伏 [qǐ fú] 1. ups and downs 2. with a wavy motion (brush stroke in painting)</p> <p>伏特计 [fú tè jì] voltmeter</p> <p>伏案 [fú àn] bent over one's desk (studying or writing)</p> <p>伏安 [fú ān] volt-ampere (measure of apparent power in alternating current circuits)</p> <p>潜伏 [qián fú] 1. to hide 2. to cover up 3. to conceal</p> <p>末伏 [mò fú] middle ten days of August, the last of sn f, three hottest periods of the year</p> <p>头伏 [tóu fú] first of three 10 day periods of hot season</p> <p>伏笔 [fú bǐ] 1. foreshadowing (literary device) 2. foretaste of material to come (in essay or story)</p> <p>伏特 [fú tè] volt</p> <p>制伏 [zhì fú] 1. to overpower 2. to overwhelm 3. to subdue 4. to check 5. to control</p> <p>伏牛山 [fú niú shān] Funiu mountain range in southwest Henan, an eastern extension of Qinling range [Qin2 ling3 shan1 mai4], Shaanxi</p> <p>伏卧 [fú wò] 1. lying down 2. to lie prostrate 3. prone</p> <p>伏罪 [fú zuì] 1. to admit guilt 2. to plead guilty</p> <p>埋伏 [mái fú] ambush</p> <p>中伏 [zhōng fú] last ten days of July and first ten days of August, the second of sn f, three hottest periods of the year</p> <p>伏击 [fú jī] ambush</p> <p>出伏 [chū fú] end of sn f, the hottest period of the year</p> <p>三伏 [sān fú] three periods forming the hottest periods of summer, from mid-July to mid-August, namely: (mid-July), (late July to early August), (mid-August)</p> <p>二伏 [èr fú] same as , last ten days of July and first ten days of August, the second of sn f, three hottest periods of the year</p> <p>停 [tíng] 1. to stop 2. to halt 3. to park (a car)</p> <p>停息 [tíng xī] 1. to stop 2. to cease</p> <p>停歇 [tíng xiē] to stop for a rest</p> <p>停课 [tíng kè] 1. to stop classes 2. to close (of school)</p> <p>停盘 [tíng pán] 1. halt to stock trading 2. circuit breaker</p> <p>停顿 [tíng dùn] pause</p> <p>停止损失 [tíng zhǐ sǔn shī] 1. stop loss order SL 2. compulsory halt to stock trading when prices fall to predetermined level</p> <p>停战 [tíng zhàn] 1. armistice 2. cease fire</p> <p>停战日 [tíng zhàn rì] Armistice Day</p> <p>停靠 [tíng kào] 1. call at 2. stop at 3. berth</p> <p>停止 [tíng zhǐ] 1. to stop 2. to halt 3. to cease</p> <p>停下 [tíng xià] to stop</p> <p>停电 [tíng diàn] power cut</p> <p>停工 [tíng gōng] 1. to stop work 2. to shut down 3. to stop production</p>	<p>值宿 [zhí sù] on night duty</p> <p>导出值 [dǎo chū zhí] 1. to derived a value 2. a value deduced by calculation</p> <p>充值 [chōng zhí] to recharge (money onto a phone card)</p> <p>充值卡 [chōng zhí kǎ] recharge card (phone)</p> <p>阻值 [zǔ zhí] numerical value of electrical impedance</p> <p>多值 [duō zhí] multivalued (math.)</p> <p>均值 [j zhí] average value</p> <p>净值 [jìng zhí] net</p> <p>净现值 [jìng xiàn zhí] net present value (NPV)</p> <p>值域 [zhí yù] range (math.)</p> <p>实值 [shí zhí] 1. real-valued (math.) 2. taking real numbers as values (of a function)</p> <p>现值 [xiàn zhí] present value</p> <p>中值定理 [zhōng zhí dìng lǐ] mean value theorem (in calculus)</p> <p>等值 [děng zhí] of equal value</p> <p>币值 [bì zhí] value of a currency</p> <p>值日生 [zhí rì shēng] 1. student on duty 2. prefect</p> <p>正值 [zhèng zhí] 1. honest 2. upright 3. positive value</p> <p>比值 [bǐ zhí] 1. specific value 2. ratio</p> <p>面值 [miàn zhí] 1. face value 2. par value</p> <p>值日 [zhí rì] on day duty</p> <p>侧 I [cè] 1. the side 2. to incline towards 3. to lean 4. inclined 5. lateral 6. side II [zhāi] lean on one side</p> <p>体侧 [tǐ cè] side of the body</p> <p>外侧裂 [wài cè liè] lateral sulcus or Sylvian fissure (a main division of the brain)</p> <p>外侧沟 [wài cè gōu] lateral sulcus or Sylvian fissure (a main division of the brain)</p> <p>床侧 [chuáng cè] bedside</p> <p>外侧 [wài cè] outer side</p> <p>多侧面 [duō cè miàn] many-sided</p> <p>背侧 [bèi cè] 1. back 2. back side</p> <p>两侧 [liǎng cè] 1. two sides 2. both sides</p> <p>西侧 [xī cè] 1. west side 2. west face</p> <p>侧重 [cè zhòng] place extra emphasis on</p> <p>北侧 [běi cè] 1. north side 2. north face</p> <p>侧面 [cè miàn] 1. one side 2. profile 3. face in profile</p> <p>侧耳 [cè ěr] 1. to bend an ear (to) 2. to listen</p> <p>二侧 [èr cè] two sides</p> <p>侦 [zhēn] 1. to scout 2. to spy 3. to detect</p> <p>侦毒器 [zhēn dú qì] detection unit</p> <p>侦测 [zhēn cè] 1. to detect 2. to sense</p> <p>侦测器 [zhēn cè qì] detector</p> <p>侦查 [zhēn chá] 1. detect 2. investigate</p> <p>侦听 [zhēn tīng] 1. to eavesdrop 2. to tap (telephone conversations) 3. to intercept and investigate</p> <p>侯 [hóu] 1. Marquis, second of five orders of nobility [wu3 deng3 jue2 wei4] 2. nobleman 3. surname Hou 4. used erroneously for [hou4]</p> <p>侯马 [hóu mǎ] (N) Houma (city in Shanxi)</p> <p>万户侯 [wàn hù hòu] 1. Marquis (highest Han dynasty ducal title meaning lord of 10,000 households) 2. high nobles</p> <p>王侯 [wáng hóu] aristocracy</p> <p>候 [hòu] wait</p> <p>侍候 [shì hòu] 1. serve 2. wait upon</p> <p>候任 [hòu rèn] designate</p> <p>候鸟 [hòu niǎo] migratory bird</p>
§1008	<p>停 [tíng] 1. to stop 2. to halt 3. to park (a car)</p> <p>停息 [tíng xī] 1. to stop 2. to cease</p> <p>停歇 [tíng xiē] to stop for a rest</p> <p>停课 [tíng kè] 1. to stop classes 2. to close (of school)</p> <p>停盘 [tíng pán] 1. halt to stock trading 2. circuit breaker</p> <p>停顿 [tíng dùn] pause</p> <p>停止损失 [tíng zhǐ sǔn shī] 1. stop loss order SL 2. compulsory halt to stock trading when prices fall to predetermined level</p> <p>停战 [tíng zhàn] 1. armistice 2. cease fire</p> <p>停战日 [tíng zhàn rì] Armistice Day</p> <p>停靠 [tíng kào] 1. call at 2. stop at 3. berth</p> <p>停止 [tíng zhǐ] 1. to stop 2. to halt 3. to cease</p> <p>停下 [tíng xià] to stop</p> <p>停电 [tíng diàn] power cut</p> <p>停工 [tíng gōng] 1. to stop work 2. to shut down 3. to stop production</p>	<p>§1011</p> <p>侧 I [cè] 1. the side 2. to incline towards 3. to lean 4. inclined 5. lateral 6. side II [zhāi] lean on one side</p> <p>体侧 [tǐ cè] side of the body</p> <p>外侧裂 [wài cè liè] lateral sulcus or Sylvian fissure (a main division of the brain)</p> <p>外侧沟 [wài cè gōu] lateral sulcus or Sylvian fissure (a main division of the brain)</p> <p>床侧 [chuáng cè] bedside</p> <p>外侧 [wài cè] outer side</p> <p>多侧面 [duō cè miàn] many-sided</p> <p>背侧 [bèi cè] 1. back 2. back side</p> <p>两侧 [liǎng cè] 1. two sides 2. both sides</p> <p>西侧 [xī cè] 1. west side 2. west face</p> <p>侧重 [cè zhòng] place extra emphasis on</p> <p>北侧 [běi cè] 1. north side 2. north face</p> <p>侧面 [cè miàn] 1. one side 2. profile 3. face in profile</p> <p>侧耳 [cè ěr] 1. to bend an ear (to) 2. to listen</p> <p>二侧 [èr cè] two sides</p> <p>§1012</p> <p>侦 [zhēn] 1. to scout 2. to spy 3. to detect</p> <p>侦毒器 [zhēn dú qì] detection unit</p> <p>侦测 [zhēn cè] 1. to detect 2. to sense</p> <p>侦测器 [zhēn cè qì] detector</p> <p>侦查 [zhēn chá] 1. detect 2. investigate</p> <p>侦听 [zhēn tīng] 1. to eavesdrop 2. to tap (telephone conversations) 3. to intercept and investigate</p> <p>§1013</p> <p>侯 [hóu] 1. Marquis, second of five orders of nobility [wu3 deng3 jue2 wei4] 2. nobleman 3. surname Hou 4. used erroneously for [hou4]</p> <p>侯马 [hóu mǎ] (N) Houma (city in Shanxi)</p> <p>万户侯 [wàn hù hòu] 1. Marquis (highest Han dynasty ducal title meaning lord of 10,000 households) 2. high nobles</p> <p>王侯 [wáng hóu] aristocracy</p> <p>§1014</p> <p>候 [hòu] wait</p> <p>侍候 [shì hòu] 1. serve 2. wait upon</p> <p>候任 [hòu rèn] designate</p> <p>候鸟 [hòu niǎo] migratory bird</p>

<p>候补 [hòu bǔ] 1. to wait to fill a vacancy 2. a reserve candidate</p> <p>到时候 [dào shí hòu] 1. when the moment comes 2. at that time</p> <p>症候 [zhèng hòu] 1. illness 2. disease</p> <p>的时候 [de shí hòu] 1. when 2. during 3. at the time of</p> <p>候缺 [hòu quē] waiting for a vacancy</p> <p>全天候 [quán tiān hòu] all-weather</p> <p>守候 [shǒu hòu] 1. to wait for 2. to expect 3. to nurse 4. to look after</p> <p>候审 [hòu shěn] awaiting trial</p> <p>等候 [děng hòu] waiting</p> <p>时候 [shí hou] 1. time 2. length of time 3. moment 4. period</p> <p>古时候 [gǔ shí hou] 1. in ancient times 2. in olden days</p> <p>问候 [wèn hòu] 1. to give one's respects 2. to send a greeting</p> <p>听候 [tīng hòu] 1. top await judgment 2. to wait and listen</p> <p>节候 [jié hòu] season and climate</p> <p>§1015 他 [tā] 1. he 2. him</p> <p>他信 [tā xìn] Thaksin Shinawatra (1949-), Thai businessman and politician, prime minister 2001-2006</p> <p>他们 [tā men] they</p> <p>他们自己 [tā men zì jǐ] themselves</p> <p>他妈 [tā mā] 1. (taboo curse) darned 2. damn it! 3. fucking</p> <p>马耳他 [mǎ ěr tā] Malta</p> <p>他自己 [tā zì jǐ] himself</p> <p>利他 [lì tā] 1. to benefit others 2. altruism</p> <p>扶他林 [fú tā lín] voltaren, a trade name for diclofenac sodium, a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug used to reduce swelling and as pain-killer</p> <p>他人 [tā rén] 1. another 2. sb else 3. other people</p> <p>电吉他 [diàn jí tā] electric guitar</p> <p>吉他 [jí tā] guitar</p> <p>排他 [pái tā] exclusive, excluding</p> <p>§1016 化 I [huà] variant of II [huà] 1. to make into 2. to change into 3. -ization 4. to ... -ize 5. to transform 6. abbr. for chemistry</p> <p>一侧面 [yí cè huà] lateralization</p> <p>集体化 [jí tǐ huà] collectivization (of agriculture under communism)</p> <p>焦化 [jiāo huà] to distill</p> <p>催化 [cuī huà] 1. catalysis 2. to catalyze (a reaction)</p> <p>四个现代化 [sì gè xiàn dài huà] 1. Deng Xiaoping's four modernizations practiced from the 1980s (possibly planned together with Zhou Enlai), namely: modernization of industry, agriculture, national defense and science and technology 2. abbr. to</p> <p>现代化 [xiàn dài huà] modernization</p> <p>仁化 [rén huà] Renhua county in Shaoguan, Guangdong</p> <p>仁化县 [rén huà xiàn] Renhua county in Shaoguan, Guangdong</p> <p>个性化 [gè xìng huà] 1. to personalize 2. to customize (software)</p> <p>感化 [gǎn huà] 1. corrective influence 2. to reform (a criminal) 3. redemption (of a sinner) 4. to influence (a malefactor to a better life) 5. to guide sb back to the right path by repeated word and example</p> <p>感化院 [gǎn huà yuàn] 1. reformatory 2. reform school</p> <p>融化 [róng huà] 1. to melt 2. to thaw 3. to dissolve 4. to blend into 5. to combine 6. to fuse</p> <p>强化 [qiáng huà] 1. to strengthen 2. to intensify</p> <p>罗马化 [luó mǎ huà] romanization</p> <p>裂化 [liè huà] to crack (fractionally distill oil)</p> <p>表面化 [biǎo miàn huà] 1. come to the surface 2. become apparent</p> <p>理化因素 [lǐ huà yīn sù] physical and chemical factors</p> <p>绿化 [lǜ huà] 1. to make green with plants 2. to reforest</p> <p>潜移默化 [qián yí mò huà] 1. imperceptible influence 2. to influence secretly</p>	<p>点化 [diǎn huà] 1. magic transformation performed by Daoist immortal 2. fig. to reveal 3. to enlighten</p> <p>合法化 [hé fǎ huà] 1. to legalize 2. to make legal 3. legalization</p> <p>阿拖品化 [ā tuō pīn huà] atropinization</p> <p>民营化 [mín yíng huà] privatization</p> <p>民主化 [mín zhǔ huà] 1. to convert to democracy 2. democratic transformation</p> <p>白化病 [bái huà bìng] albinism</p> <p>白化症 [bái huà zhèng] albinism</p> <p>扩大化 [kuò dà huà] 1. to extend the scope 2. to exaggerate</p> <p>化工厂 [huà gōng chǎng] chemical factory</p> <p>化名 [huà míng] 1. to use an alias 2. assumed name 3. pseudonym</p> <p>多元化 [duō yuán huà] 1. diversification 2. pluralism 3. to diversify</p> <p>多工化 [duō gōng huà] to multiplex</p> <p>均等化 [jūn děng huà] 1. to equalize 2. leveling 3. making uniform</p> <p>模块化理论 [mó kuài huà lǐ lùn] modularity theory</p> <p>安化 [ān huà] (N) Anhua (place in Hunan)</p> <p>安定化 [ān dìng huà] stabilization</p> <p>矮化 [ǎi huà] to belittle</p> <p>净化 [jìng huà] purify</p> <p>规范化 [guī fàn huà] 1. to standardize 2. standardization</p> <p>全球化 [quán qiú huà] globalization</p> <p>活化 [huó huà] activation</p> <p>化油器 [huà yóu qì] carburetor</p> <p>模块化 [mó kuài huà] modularity</p> <p>骨化 [gǔ huà] 1. to ossify 2. ossification</p> <p>规则化 [guī zé huà] regularity</p> <p>本地化 [běn dì huà] 1. localization 2. adaptation (to foreign environment)</p> <p>本土化 [běn tǔ huà] 1. to localize 2. localization</p> <p>城市化 [chéng shì huà] urbanization</p> <p>生化武器 [shēng huà wǔ qì] biological weapon</p> <p>制式化 [zhì shì huà] standardization</p> <p>大众化 [dà zhòng huà] 1. mass-oriented 2. to cater for the masses 3. popularized</p> <p>化合 [huà hé] chemical combination</p> <p>合理化 [hé lǐ huà] 1. to rationalize 2. to make compatible 3. to streamline 4. rationalization</p> <p>坐化 [zuò huà] to die (Buddh.)</p> <p>从化 [cóng huà] (N) Conghua (city in Guangdong)</p> <p>四化 [sì huà] abbr. for Deng Xiaoping's four modernizations</p> <p>儿化 [ér huà] 1. nonsyllabic final r added to a word in spoken Chinese 2. also called retroflex final or r-ization</p> <p>宁化 [níng huà] (N) Ninghua (place in Fujian)</p> <p>宣化 [xuān huà] (N) Xuanhua (place in Hebei)</p> <p>简化 [jiǎn huà] simplify</p> <p>重正化 [chóng zhèng huà] 1. to renormalize 2. renormalization</p> <p>特化 [tè huà] specialization</p> <p>自由化 [zì yóu huà] 1. liberalization 2. freeing (from sth)</p> <p>生化 [shēng huà] biochemistry</p> <p>正化 [zhèng huà] 1. normalization 2. to normalize</p> <p>同化 [tóng huà] assimilation (cultural, digestive, phonemic etc)</p> <p>弱化 [ruò huà] 1. weaken 2. make weaker</p> <p>羽化 [yǔ huà] 1. levitation (of Daoist immortal) 2. to become as light as a feather and ascend to heaven 3. (in Daoism) to become immortal 4. to die 5. of winged insects, to emerge from the cocoon in adult form 6. eclosion</p>
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§1017

理化	[lǐ huà] physical and chemical
丑化	[chǒu huà] 1. defame 2. libel 3. to defile 4. to smear 5. to vilify
化工	[huà gōng] 1. chemical engineering 2. chemical industry
花	[huā] 1. flower 2. blossom 3. to spend (money, time) 4. fancy pattern 5. surname Hua
花花搭搭	[huā huā dā dā] 1. mixed 2. uneven in texture
白花	[bái huā huā] shining white
水仙花	[shuǐ xiān huā] 1. daffodil 2. narcissus
荷花	[hé huā] lotus
藏红花	[zàng hóng huā] saffron (Crocus sativus)
两性花	[liǎng xìng huā] hermaphrodite flower
花心	[huā xīn] 1. playboy 2. playgirl 3. the center of a flower
白花蛇	[bái huā shé] long-nosed pit viper (agkistrodon acutus)
花鸟	[huā niǎo] painting of birds and flowers
鸟语花香	[niǎo yǔ huā xiāng] lit. birdsong and fragrant flowers (saw); fig. the intoxication of a beautiful spring day
花枪	[huā qiāng] 1. short spear (arch.) 2. fig. trickery
补花	[bǔ huā] applique
花农	[huā nóng] flower grower
花展	[huā zhǎn] flower show
花药	[huā yào] anther (pollen sack on stamen)
花红	[huā hóng] 1. flowers on red silk (a traditional gift to celebrate weddings etc) 2. a bonus 3. crab apple (Malus asiatica)
红花	[hóng huā] red flower
花丝	[huā sī] stalk (filament) of stamen
花坛乡	[huā tán xiāng] (N) Huatan (village in Taiwan)
花序	[huā xù] inflorescence
雨花台	[yǔ huā tái] Yuhuatai district of Nanjing City in Jiangsu
野花	[yě huā] wild flower
花坛	[huā tán] 1. flower terrace 2. parterre
花户	[huā hù] registered occupants of a house
花呢	[huā ní] 1. tweed 2. checkered cloth
天花病毒	[tiān huā bìng dú] variola virus
麻花	[má huā] 1. fried dough twist (crisp snack food made by deep-frying plaited dough) 2. worn out or worn smooth (of clothes)
花店	[huā diàn] flower shop
压花	[yā huā] 1. to emboss 2. coining 3. knurling
西花厅	[xī huā tīng] Xihuating pavilion on west side on Zhongnanhai, home to
梅花	[méi huā] plum blossom
花大姐	[huā dà jiě] common word for ladybug, more formally
如花	[rú huā] flowery
花天酒地	[huā tiān jiǔ dì] 1. to spend one's time in drinking and pleasure (saw); to indulge in sensual pleasures
2. life of debauchery	
棉花	[mián huā] cotton
木棉花	[mù mián huā] cotton
题花	[tí huā] title design
种花	[zhòng huā] 1. to grow flowers 2. floriculture
香花	[xiāng huā] 1. fragrant flower 2. fig. beneficial (of artworks etc)
花香	[huā xiāng] fragrance of flowers
花柱	[huā zhù] style (female organ of flower)
花束	[huā shù] bouquet
桂花	[guì huā] 1. osmanthus flowers 2. Osmanthus fragrans
花木	[huā mù] 1. flowers and trees 2. plants 3. flora

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牵牛花	[qiān niú huā] white-edged morning glory
花头	I [huā tóu] flower head II [huā tóu huā tóu] 1. trick 2. pattern 3. novel idea 4. knack
天花	[tiān huā] 1. smallpox 2. ceiling
大丽花	[dà lì huā] dahlia
百合花	[bǎi hé huā] 1. lily 2. fig. pure and spotless person 3. virgin
五花肉	[wǔ huā ròu] streaky pork
花丛	[huā cóng] 1. cluster of flowers 2. inflorescence 3. flowering shrub
花冠	[huā guān] corolla
花园	[huā yuán] garden
花儿	[huā r] 1. erhua variant of 2. flower
提花	[tí huā] Jacquard weave (machine weaving leaving protruding pattern)
花托	[huā tuō] receptacle (base of flower)
乱花	[luàn huā] 1. to spend recklessly 2. to waste money
国花	[guó huā] plants chosen to represent geographical areas
花时	[huā shí jiān] 1. to take up time 2. to spend time
花白	[huā bái] grizzled (hair)
花生	[huā shēng] 1. peanut 2. groundnut
花匠	[huā jiàng] gardener
花草	[huā cǎo] flowers and plants
雪花	[xuě huā] snowflake
花旦	[huā dàn] role of vivacious young female in Chinese opera
花甲	[huā jiǎ] 1. complete sexagenary cycle 2. fig. passage of time
华	I [huá] 1. Mt Hua in Shaanxi 2. surname Hua II [huá] 1. abbr. for China 2. magnificent 3. splendid 4. flowery
以华制华	[yǐ huá zhì huá] use Chinese collaborators to subdue the Chinese (imperialist policy)
时代华纳	[shí dài huá nà] Time Warner Inc., US media company
华府	[huá fǔ] US government in Washington [Hua2 sheng4 dun4]
温哥华岛	[wēn gē huá dǎo] Vancouver Island
驻华	[zhù huá] 1. stationed in China 2. located in China
驻华盛顿	[zhù huá shèng dùn] stationed in Washington
华表	[huá biǎo] marble pillar (ornamental column in front of places, tombs)
衣阿华	[yī ā huà] Iowa, US state
法华经	[fǎ huá jīng] The Lotus Sutra
华屋	[huá wū] 1. magnificent residence 2. splendid house
中华台北	[zhōng huá tái běi] Chinese Taipei, compromise title of Taiwan participation in PRC international events
华县	[huá xiàn] Hua county in Shaanxi
江华县	[jiāng huá xiàn] Jianghua Yaozu autonomous county in Yongzhou [Yong3 zhou1], Hunan
五华县	[wǔ huá xiàn] Wuhua county in Meizhou, Guangdong
华法林	[huá fǎ lín] warfarin
耶和华见证人	[yē hé huá jiàn zhèng rén] Jehovah's Witnesses
耶和华	[yē hé huá] 1. Jehovah (biblical name for God, Hebrew: YHWH) 2. compare Yahweh [Ya3 wei1] and God [Shang4 di4]
阿华田	[ā huà tián] Ovaltine milk drink (popular in Hong Kong)
中华民国	[zhōng huá mín guó] Republic of China
华罗庚	[huá luó gēng] Hua Luogeng (1910-1985), Chinese number theorist
庆华	[qīng huá] Ching-hua
华语	[huá yǔ] Chinese language
华安	[huá ān] (N) Hua'an (place in Fujian)
安华	[ān huá] Anwar
华池	[huá chí] (N) Huachi (place in Gansu)

<p>温哥华 [wēn gē huá] Vancouver (city in Canada)</p> <p>华盛顿 [huá shèng dùn] 1. Washington (name) 2. George Washington (1732-1799), first US president 3. Washington, US State 4. Washington D.C. (US federal capital)</p> <p>华贵 [huá guì] 1. sumptuous 2. luxurious</p> <p>荣华富贵 [róng huá fù guì] glory, splendor, wealth and rank (saw); high position and great wealth</p> <p>赴华 [fù huá] to visit China</p> <p>荣华 [róng huá] glory and splendor</p> <p>华林 [huá lín] Hualinbu, Ming dynasty theatrical troupe in Nanjing</p> <p>英华 [yīng huá] English-Chinese</p> <p>华人 [huá rén] ethnic Chinese person or people</p> <p>西华 [xī huá] (N) Xihua (place in Henan)</p> <p>华亭 [huá tíng] (N) Huating (place in Gansu)</p> <p>华宁 [huá níng] (N) Huaning (place in Yunnan)</p> <p>华特 [huá tè] Walt (name)</p> <p>年华 [nián huá] 1. years 2. time 3. age</p> <p>华丽 [huá lì] gorgeous</p> <p>华北 [huá běi] North China</p> <p>华里 [huá lǐ] li (Chinese unit of distance)</p> <p>华中 [huá zhōng] central China</p> <p>中华 [zhōng huá] China (alternate formal name)</p> <p>华山 [huà shān] Mt Hua in Shaanxi, western of the Five Sacred Mountains</p> <p>五华 [wǔ huá] Wuhua county in Meizhou, Guangdong</p> <p>§1019 货 [huò] 1. goods 2. money 3. commodity</p> <p>抢手货 [qiǎng shǒu huò] 1. a best-seller 2. a hot property</p> <p>货仓 [huò cāng] a warehouse</p> <p>泡货 [pāo huò] light but bulky goods</p> <p>统货 [tǒng huò] 1. unified goods 2. goods in the command economy that are not graded by quality and uniformly priced</p> <p>购货 [gòu huò] purchase of goods</p> <p>走私货 [zǒu sī huò] smuggled goods</p> <p>法定货币 [fǎ dìng huò bì] fiat currency</p> <p>奇货可居 [qí huò kě jū] 1. rare commodity that can be hoarded 2. object for profiteering</p> <p>百货店 [bǎi huò diàn] 1. bazaar 2. department store 3. general store</p> <p>货源 [huò yuán] supply of goods</p> <p>订货 [dìng huò] 1. to order goods 2. to place an order</p> <p>盘货 [pán huò] 1. to take stock 2. to make an inventory</p> <p>次货 [cì huò] 1. inferior goods 2. substandard products</p> <p>水货 [shuǐ huò] smuggled goods</p> <p>二手水货 [èr shuǐ huò] 1. used goods 2. second hand goods</p> <p>缺货 [quē huò] 1. lack of supplies 2. unavailable goods</p> <p>未出货 [wèi chū huò] not yet dispatched</p> <p>现货 [xiàn huò] 1. actuals 2. actual commodities</p> <p>宝货 [bǎo huò] 1. precious object 2. treasure</p> <p>定货 [dìng huò] 1. to order goods 2. to place an order for materials</p> <p>卸货 [xiè huò] 1. to unload 2. to discharge cargo</p> <p>提货 [tí huò] 1. to accept delivery of goods 2. to pick up goods</p> <p>货币 [huò bì] 1. currency 2. monetary 3. money</p> <p>百货 [bǎi huò] general merchandise</p> <p>旧货 [jiù huò] 1. second-hand goods 2. used items for sale</p> <p>日货 [rì huò] Japanese goods</p> <p>货品 [huò pǐn] goods</p>	<p>出口货 [chū kǒu huò] 1. exports 2. goods for export</p> <p>二手货 [èr shǒu huò] secondhand</p> <p>出货 [chū huò] 1. to take money or valuables out of storage 2. to recover 3. to ship goods 4. to extract (chemicals from solution)</p> <p>§1020 伦 [lún] 1. human relationship 2. order 3. coherence</p> <p>纽伦堡 [niǔ lún bǎo] Nrnberg or Nuremberg, town in Bavaria, Germany</p> <p>乌伦古河 [wū lún gǔ hé] Ulungur river in Xinjiang</p> <p>阿伦 [ā lún] Aalen, town in Germany</p> <p>阿克伦河 [ā kè lún hé] Acheron river in Epirus, northwest Greece</p> <p>阿克伦 [ā kè lún] Acheron river in Epirus, northwest Greece</p> <p>多伦 [duō lún] (N) Duolun (place in Inner Mongolia)</p> <p>多伦多 [duō lún duō] Toronto, capital of Ontario, Canada</p> <p>卡梅伦 [kǎ méi lún] Cameron (name)</p> <p>海伦 [hǎi lún] Hailun county level city in Suihua, Heilongjiang</p> <p>海伦市 [hǎi lún shì] Hailun county level city in Suihua, Heilongjiang</p> <p>沃伦 [wò lún] Warren (name)</p> <p>乱伦 [luàn lún] 1. incest 2. immorality 3. depravity 4. fornication</p> <p>伦理 [lún lǐ] ethics</p> <p>拜伦 [bài lún] George Byron, 6th Baron Byron</p> <p>土伦 [tǔ lún] Toulon (city in France)</p> <p>§1021 倾 [qīng] 1. to overturn 2. to collapse 3. to lean 4. to tend 5. to incline 6. to pour out</p> <p>倾侧 [qīng cè] 1. to lean to one side 2. slanting</p> <p>倾倒 I [qīng dǎo] 1. to topple over 2. to greatly admire II [qīng dǎo-qīng dǎo] 1. to dump 2. to pour 3. to empty out</p> <p>倾向性 I [qīng xiàng xìng] 1. inclination 2. orientation 3. tendency II [qīng xiàng xìngqīng xiàng xìng] 1. tendency 2. tendencies</p> <p>倾心 [qīng xīn] 1. to admire whole-heartedly 2. to fall in love with</p> <p>一见倾心 [yī jiàn qīng xīn] love at first sight</p> <p>倾诉 [qīng sù] to say everything (that is on one's mind)</p> <p>倾注 [qīng zhù] to throw into</p> <p>倾泄 [qīng xiè] to drop in torrents</p> <p>倾城 [qīng chéng] 1. coming from everywhere 2. from all over the place 3. gorgeous (of woman) 4. to ruin and overturn the state</p> <p>倾向 [qīng xiàng] 1. trend 2. tendency 3. orientation</p> <p>倾向于 [qīng xiàng yú] prone to</p> <p>倾卸 [qīng xiè] 1. to tip 2. to dump by tipping from a vehicle</p> <p>倾听 [qīng tīng] 1. to listen (to the public) 2. to heed (other people's opinions)</p> <p>倾耳而听 [qīng ěr ér tīng] to listen attentively</p> <p>倾耳 [qīng ěr] listen attentively</p> <p>倾吐 [qīng tǔ] 1. to pour out (emotions) 2. to unburden oneself (of strong feelings) 3. to vomit comprehensively</p> <p>§1022 侵 [qīn] 1. to invade 2. to encroach 3. to infringe 4. to approach</p> <p>侵华 [qīn huá] to invade China (referring to 19th century imperialist powers and Japan)</p> <p>性侵犯 [xìng qīn fàn] 1. to violate sexually 2. to harass sexually 3. to molest</p> <p>侵入性 [qīn rù xìng] invasive (e.g. disease or procedure)</p> <p>侵犯 [qīn fàn] 1. to infringe on 2. to encroach on 3. to violate</p> <p>入侵 [rù qīn] to invade</p> <p>侵入 [qīn rù] 1. to make (military) incursions 2. to invade</p> <p>侵吞 [qīn tūn] 1. to annex 2. to swallow (up) 3. to embezzle</p> <p>侵害 [qīn hài] 1. to encroach on 2. to infringe on</p> <p>侵占 [qīn zhàn] to invade and occupy (territory)</p> <p>§1023 依 [yī] 1. according to 2. depend on 3. near to</p> <p>依依 [yī yī] 1. to regret leaving 2. reluctant to part 3. onomatopoeic: young leaves stir gently in the wind</p>
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<p>依附 [yī fù] 1. to adhere 2. to attach oneself to 3. to append</p> <p>依然 [yī rán] 1. still 2. as before</p> <p>依法治国 [yī fǎ zhì guó] to rule according to the law</p> <p>依安县 [yī ān xiàn] Yī'an county in Qiqihar [Qí2 qí2 hā1 ēr3], Heilongjiang</p> <p>依法 [yī fǎ] 1. legal (proceedings) 2. according to law</p> <p>依据 [yī jù] 1. according to 2. basis 3. foundation</p> <p>依安 I [yī ān] Yī'an county in Qiqihar [Qí2 qí2 hā1 ēr3], Heilongjiang II [yī ānyī ān] (N) Yī'an (place in Heilongjiang)</p> <p>依次 [yī cì] 1. in order 2. in succession</p> <p>依赖 [yī lài] 1. to depend on 2. to be dependent on</p> <p>依从 [yī cóng] 1. to comply with 2. to obey</p> <p>依托 [yī tuō] 1. rely on 2. depend on</p> <p>依靠 [yī kào] 1. to rely on sth (for support etc) 2. to depend on</p> <p>依旧 [yī jiù] 1. as before 2. still</p> <p>§1024 似 [sì] 1. to seem 2. to appear 3. to resemble 4. similar 5. -like 6. pseudo-</p> <p>恰似 [qià sì] 1. just like 2. exactly like</p> <p>似懂非懂 [sì dǒng fēi dǒng] seem to understand, but not understand (saw)</p> <p>相似性 [xiāng sì xìng] 1. resemblance 2. similarity</p> <p>似鸟 [sì niǎo] bird-like</p> <p>似的 [sì de] 1. seems as if 2. rather like 3. also pr. (shì4 de5) or (shì5 de5)</p> <p>似笑非笑 [sì xiào fēi xiào] like a smile yet not a smile (saw)</p> <p>模拟 [mó nǐ] 1. to simulate 2. to emulate</p> <p>相似 [xiāng sì] 1. to resemble 2. similar 3. like 4. resemblance 5. similarity</p> <p>似是而非 [sì shì ér fēi] 1. lit. seems so, but no (saw, from Zhuangzi); apparently correct, but actually wrong</p> <p>2. specious</p> <p>似雪 [sì xuě] snowy</p> <p>§1025 谁 I [shuí] 1. variant pronunciation of sheiz, who 2. surname Shui II [shéi] 1. who 2. also pronounced shuiz</p> <p>谁知 [shuí zhī] 1. lit. who knows 2. who would have thought 3. unexpectedly 4. unpredictably</p> <p>§1026 维 [wéi] 1. to preserve 2. to maintain 3. to hold together 4. dimension 5. abbr. for Uighur</p> <p>维他命 [wéi tā mìng] vitamin</p> <p>思维 [sī wéi] 1. (line of) thought 2. thinking</p> <p>维系 [wéi xì] 1. to maintain 2. to keep up 3. hold together</p> <p>维生素 [wéi shēng sù] vitamin</p> <p>约维克 [yāo wéi kè] Gjvik (city in Oppland, Norway)</p> <p>维罗纳 [wéi luó nà] Verona</p> <p>维也纳 [wéi yě nà] Vienna, capital of Austria</p> <p>维西县 [wéi xī xiàn] Weixi Lisu autonomous county in northwest Yunnan</p> <p>维护 [wéi hù] 1. to defend 2. to safeguard 3. to protect 4. to uphold 5. to maintain</p> <p>维它命 [wéi tā mìng] 1. vitamin 2. same as</p> <p>维和 [wéi hé] peace-keeping</p> <p>维奇 [wéi qí] 1. Pope Vigilius (in office 537-555) 2. phonetic -vich or -wich in Russian names</p> <p>维克托 [wéi kè tuō] Victor (name)</p> <p>高维 [gāo wéi] (math.) higher dimensional</p> <p>王国维 [wáng guó wéi] Wang Guowei</p> <p>维特 [wéi tè] Werther</p> <p>维持 [wéi chí] 1. to keep 2. to maintain 3. to preserve</p> <p>维士卡 [wéi shì kǎ] Visa Card</p> <p>王维 [wáng wéi] Wang Wei (701-761), Tang poet</p> <p>三维 [sān wéi] 1. three dimensional 2. 3D</p> <p>二维 [èr wéi] two-dimensional</p>	<p>一维 [yī wéi] one-dimensional (math.)</p> <p>§1027 偏 [piān] 1. one-sided 2. to lean 3. to slant 4. prejudiced 5. inclined to one side 6. the left-hand side of split Chinese character, often the key or radical</p> <p>偏偏 [piān piān] 1. (indicates that sth turns out just the opposite of what one would expect or what would be normal) 2. unfortunately 3. against expectations</p> <p>偏心 [piān xīn] 1. partial 2. biased 3. prejudiced 4. eccentric</p> <p>纠偏 [jiū piān] to correct an error</p> <p>偏私 [piān sī] practice favoritism</p> <p>偏正式合成词 [piān zhèng shì hé chéng cí] modified compound word</p> <p>偏注 [piān zhù] 1. to stress in a prejudiced way 2. to emphasize sth unduly</p> <p>偏见 [piān jiàn] prejudice</p> <p>偏向 [piān xiàng] 1. partial towards sth 2. to prefer 3. to incline 4. erroneous tendencies (Leftist or Revisionist deviation)</p> <p>偏重 [piān zhòng] 1. to stress in a prejudiced way 2. to emphasize sth unduly</p> <p>§1028 售 [shòu] to sell</p> <p>售货 [shòu huò] to sell goods</p> <p>售货台 [shòu huò tái] vendor's stall</p> <p>售货员 [shòu huò yuán] salesperson</p> <p>配售 [pèi shòu] to ration merchandise (esp. food in times of shortages)</p> <p>寄售 [jì shòu] sale on consignment</p> <p>寄售 [shòu mài] to sell</p> <p>制售 [zhì shòu] 1. to manufacture and sell 2. [nai3 zhan4] 3. dairy</p> <p>出售 [chū shòu] 1. to sell 2. to offer for sale 3. to put on the market</p> <p>§1029 符 [fú] 1. mark 2. sign 3. talisman 4. to seal 5. to correspond to 6. tally 7. symbol 8. written charm 9. to coincide 10. surname Fu</p> <p>休止符 [xiū zhǐ fú] rest (music)</p> <p>符记 [fú jì] token</p> <p>盘符 [pán fú] disk drive number (A: or B: in Microsoft DOS and Windows system)</p> <p>相符 [xiāng fú] 1. to match 2. to tally</p> <p>符合 [fú hé] 1. in keeping with 2. in accordance with 3. tallying with 4. in line with 5. to agree with 6. to accord with 7. to conform to 8. to correspond with 9. to manage 10. to handle</p> <p>符串 [fú chuàn] string (as in 'character string')</p> <p>§1030 债 [zhài] debt</p> <p>宿债 [sù zhài] long-standing debt</p> <p>负债累累 [fù zhài lěi lěi] 1. debt-ridden 2. heavily laden with debt</p> <p>血债累累 [xuè zhài lěi lěi] debts of blood crying out for retribution</p> <p>外债 [wài zhài] foreign debt</p> <p>讨债 [tǎo zhài] to demand repayment</p> <p>拖债 [tuō zhài] to default on a debt</p> <p>背债 [bēi zhài] 1. be in debt 2. be saddled with debts</p> <p>负债 [fù zhài] indebted</p> <p>欠债 [qiàn zhài] 1. in debt 2. the sum owed</p> <p>租债 [zū zhài] rent and debt</p> <p>国债 [guó zhài] government debt</p> <p>债主 [zhài zhǔ] creditor</p> <p>血债 [xuè zhài] debt of blood (after killing sb)</p> <p>§1031 袋 [dài] 1. a pouch 2. bag 3. sack 4. pocket</p> <p>尸体袋 [shī tǐ dài] body bag</p> <p>衣袋 [yī dài] pocket</p> <p>邮袋 [yóu dài] postbag</p> <p>麻袋 [má dài] burlap (a fiber made of jute)</p> <p>冰袋 [bīng dài] ice bag</p>
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<p>内袋 [nèi dài] inner pocket</p> <p>睡袋 [shuì dài] sleeping bag</p> <p>掉书袋 [diào shū dài] 1. lit. to drop a bag of books (saw); fig. to drop quotations to appear learned 2. to quote classical texts as a parade of erudition</p> <p>口袋 [kǒu dài] 1. a bag 2. a pocket</p> <p>§1032 贷 [dài] 1. to lend on interest 2. to borrow 3. a loan 4. leniency 5. to make excuses 6. to pardon 7. to forgive</p> <p>信贷 [xìn dài] 1. credit 2. borrowed money</p> <p>农贷 [nóng dài] (government) loan to agriculture</p> <p>次贷 [cì dài] 1. subprime lending 2. abbr. for</p> <p>高利贷 [gāo lì dài] loan shark</p> <p>宽贷 [kuān dài] 1. to pardon 2. to excuse</p> <p>§1033 腐 [fǔ] 1. decay 2. rotten</p> <p>腐化 [fǔ huà] 1. to rot 2. to decay 3. to become corrupt</p> <p>腐殖土 [fǔ zhí tǔ] humus (topsoil of decayed vegetation)</p> <p>腐肉 [fǔ ròu] 1. rotting flesh 2. carrion</p> <p>§1035 行 I [háng] 1. a row 2. series 3. age order (of brothers) 4. profession 5. professional 6. relating to company II [xíng] 1. to walk 2. to go 3. to travel 4. a visit 5. temporary 6. makeshift 7. current 8. in circulation 9. to do 10. to perform 11. capable 12. competent 13. effective 14. all right 15. OK! 16. will do III [xíng] 1. behavior 2. conduct</p> <p>推行 [tuī xíng] 1. to put into effect 2. to carry out</p> <p>例行 [lì xíng] routine</p> <p>行距 [háng jù] row spacing</p> <p>懂行 [dǒng háng] to know the ropes</p> <p>性行 [xìng xíng] sexual activity</p> <p>可行性 [kě xíng xíng] feasibility</p> <p>三思而后行 [sān sī ér hòu xíng] think again and again before acting (saw); consider carefully in advance</p> <p>三思而行 [sān sī ér xíng] think three times then go (saw); don't act before you've thought it through carefully</p> <p>独行 [dú xíng] solitary</p> <p>行骗 [xíng piàn] 1. to cheat 2. to deceive</p> <p>强行 [qiáng xíng] 1. to force 2. to break</p> <p>行人安全岛 [xíng rén ān quán dǎo] 1. pedestrian refuge 2. traffic island</p> <p>罪行累累 [zuì xíng lěi lěi] 1. having an extensive criminal record 2. weighed down with crimes</p> <p>我行我素 [wǒ xíng wǒ sù] 1. to continue in one's own way (saw); to ignore advice 2. to persist whatever others say</p> <p>行经 [xíng jīng] 1. to pass by 2. menstruation</p> <p>绕行 [rào xíng] 1. detour 2. long way around</p> <p>隔行 [gé háng] 1. to interlace 2. to interleave (comp.)</p> <p>隔行如隔山 [gé háng rú gé shān] different trades, worlds apart (saw); to sb outside the profession, it is a closed book</p> <p>隔行扫描 [gé háng sǎo miáo] interlaced scanning</p> <p>梦行症 [mèng xíng zhèng] 1. somnambulism 2. sleep walking</p> <p>行唐 [xíng táng] (N) Xingtang (place in Hebei)</p> <p>外行 [wài háng] 1. layman 2. amateur</p> <p>行列 [háng liè] procession</p> <p>行列式 [háng liè shì] determinant</p> <p>试行 [shì xíng] 1. to try out 2. to test</p> <p>行话 [háng huà] 1. jargon 2. language of the trade</p> <p>十四行诗 [shí sì háng shī] sonnet</p> <p>矮行星 [ǎi xíng xīng] dwarf planet</p> <p>滑行 [huá xíng] 1. to skate 2. to slither 3. sliding 4. skating</p> <p>混行 [hún xíng] 1. mixed use (e.g. pedestrians and vehicles) 2. joint operation (e.g. trains and buses)</p>	<p>潜行 [qián xíng] sneak</p> <p>汇出行 [huì chū háng] remitting bank</p> <p>战争罪行 [zhàn zhēng zuì xíng] war crime</p> <p>行走 [xíng zǒu] walk</p> <p>行程 [xíng chéng] 1. a journey 2. the course of a journey 3. the distance traveled 4. a trajectory 5. an itinerary 6. a route 7. the course (of history)</p> <p>行刺 [xíng cì] 1. to assassinate 2. to commit a murder</p> <p>操行 [cāo xíng] (student's) behavior</p> <p>本行 [běn háng] 1. one's line 2. one's own profession</p> <p>盛行 [shèng xíng] 1. in fashion 2. prevalent</p> <p>成行 [chéng xíng] to embark on a journey</p> <p>央行 [yāng háng] 1. Central bank (abbr. for) 2. People's Bank of China (abbr. for)</p> <p>实行 [shí xíng] 1. to implement 2. to carry out 3. to put into practice</p> <p>行医 [xíng yī] to practice medicine (esp. in private practice)</p> <p>太行山 [tài háng shān] Taihang Mountains on the border between Hebei and Shanxi</p> <p>内行 [nèi háng] 1. expert 2. adept 3. experienced</p> <p>行人 [xíng rén] pedestrian</p> <p>现行 [xiàn xíng] 1. be in effect 2. in force</p> <p>先行 [xiān xíng] 1. to precede others 2. in advance</p> <p>行市 [háng shì] quotation on market price</p> <p>言行 [yán xíng] 1. words and actions 2. what one says and what one does</p> <p>行宫 [xíng gōng] palace and center of administration</p> <p>白行简 [bái xíng jiǎn] Bai Xingjian (c. 776-826), younger brother of Bai Juyi , Tang novelist and poet, author of novel Tale of a Courtesan Li Wa</p> <p>临行 [lín xíng] 1. on leaving 2. on the point of departure</p> <p>行书 [xíng shū] semi-cursive script</p> <p>自行 [zì xíng] 1. voluntary 2. autonomous 3. by oneself 4. self-</p> <p>行间 [háng jiān] between rows</p> <p>行星 [xíng xīng] planet</p> <p>下行 [xià xíng] down train (i.e. away from the capital)</p> <p>上行 [shàng xíng] up train (i.e. towards the capital)</p> <p>行事 [xíng shì] 1. to execute 2. to handle 3. behavior 4. action 5. conduct</p> <p>印行 [yìn xíng] 1. to print and distribute 2. to publish</p> <p>同行 I [tóng háng] 1. person of the same profession 2. of the same trade, occupation or industry II [tóng hángtóng xíng] journey together</p> <p>罪行 [zuì xíng] 1. crime 2. offense</p> <p>世行 [shì háng] World Bank (abbr.)</p> <p>苦行 [kǔ xíng] ascetic practice</p> <p>行草 [xíng cǎo] semi-cursive script</p> <p>可行 [kě xíng] feasible</p> <p>串行 I [chuàn háng] 1. to miss a line 2. to confuse two lines II [chuàn hángchuàn xíng] 1. series 2. serial (computer)</p> <p>中行 [zhōng háng] abbr. for Bank of China (BOC)</p> <p>品行 [pín xíng] 1. behavior 2. moral conduct</p> <p>丑行 [chǒu xíng] scandal</p> <p>排行 [pái háng] 1. seniority 2. ranking</p> <p>出行 [chū xíng] 1. set out for a long journey 2. travel afar</p> <p>五行 [wǔ xíng] five phases of Chinese philosophy: wood , fire , earth , metal , water</p> <p>工行 [gōng háng] 1. ICBC (Industrial and Commercial Bank of China) 2. abbr. for</p> <p>一行 [yí xíng] 1. party 2. delegation</p>
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§1036	得	I[dé] 1. to obtain 2. to get 3. to gain 4. to catch (a dis-ease) 5. proper 6. suitable 7. proud 8. contented 9. to allow 10. to permit 11. ready 12. finished II[dé] structural particle: used after a verb (or adjective as main verb), linking it to following phrase indicating effect, degree, possibility etc III[děi] 1. to have to 2. must 3. ought to 4. to need to
	霍华得	[huò huā de] Howard (name)
	值得	[zhí de] 1. to be worth 2. to deserve
	值得信赖	[zhí de xìn lài] trustworthy
	值得品味	[zhí de pǐn wèi] 1. worth tasting 2. you should try it
	得体	[dé tǐ] 1. appropriate to the occasion 2. fitting
	保得住	[bǎo de zhù] worth keeping
	懂得	[dǒng de] 1. to understand 2. to know 3. to comprehend
	完全懂得	[wán quán dǒng de] to understand completely
	听得懂	[tīng de dǒng] 1. to understand (by hearing) 2. to catch (what sb says)
	习得性	[xí dé xìng] 1. acquired 2. learned
	得志	[dé zhì] 1. to accomplish one's ambition 2. a dream come true 3. to enjoy success
	心得	[xīn dé] knowledge gained
	心得安	[xīn dé ān] propranolol (beta-blocker used to treat high blood pressure)
	心安理得	[xīn ān lǐ dé] have an easy conscience
	犯得上	[fàn de shàng] worthwhile (often in rhetorical questions, implying not worthwhile)
	罗得岛	[luó dé dǎo] Rhode Island, US state
	引得	[yīn dé] index (phonetic loan)
	经得起	[jīng de qǐ] able to withstand
	记得	[jì de] to remember
	得到	[dé dào] 1. to get 2. to obtain 3. to receive
	可得到	[kě dé dào] available
	所得	[suǒ dé] 1. what one acquires 2. one's gains
	得病	[dé bìng] 1. to fall ill 2. to contract a disease
	得名	[dé míng] 1. to get one's name 2. named (after sth)
	认得	[rèn de] 1. to recognize 2. to remember sth (or sb) on seeing it 3. to know
	得证	[dé zhèng] 1. to obtain a proof 2. Q.E.D.
	安闲自得	[ān xián zì dé] feeling comfortably at ease (saw)
	要得	[yào dé] 1. good 2. fine
	如鱼得水	[rú yú dé shuǐ] like a fish back in water (saw); glad to be back in one's proper surroundings
	求得	[qiú dé] 1. to ask for sth and receive it 2. to try to obtain 3. to look for and obtain
	得益	[dé yì] to derive benefit
	温得和克	[wēn dé hé kè] Windhoek, capital of Namibia
	晓得	[xiǎo de] to know
	天晓得	[tiān xiǎo de] Heaven knows!
	免得	[miǎn de] 1. so as not to 2. so as to avoid
	万事得	[wàn shì dé] 1. Mazda Motor Corporation 2. also known as
	争得	[zhēng de] 1. to obtain by an effort 2. to strive to get sth
	得知	[dé zhī] 1. to find out 2. to know 3. to learn about
	得失	[dé shī] gains and losses
	夺得	[duó de] 1. to force one's way 2. to achieve by force 3. to seize (power)
	得荣	[dé róng] (N) Derong (place in Sichuan)
	舍得	[shě de] to be willing to part with sth
	得以	[dé yǐ] so that one can...
	听得见	[tīng de jiàn] audible
	得宜	[dé yí] 1. proper 2. appropriate 3. suitable
	得主	[dé zhǔ] the recipient (of a prize)

	自得	[zì dé] 1. contented 2. pleased with one's position
	得罪	[dé zuì] 1. to offend sb 2. a faux pas
	得中	[dé zhòng] 1. to succeed in an imperial examination 2. successful 3. to hit the target 4. to win (the lottery) 5. suitable 6. proper 7. just right
	得出	[dé chū] 1. obtain (results) 2. arrive at (a conclusion)
§1037	征	I [zhēng] 1. journey 2. trip 3. expedition 4. to go on long campaign 5. to attack II [zhēng] 1. to request 2. to impose (taxes) 3. to levy (troops) 4. to draft (for military service) 5. phenomenon 6. symptom 7. characteristic sign (used as proof) 8. evidence III [zhǐ] note in Chinese musical scale
	本征值	[běn zhēng zhí] 1. eigenvalue (math.) 2. also written
	特征值	[tè zhēng zhí] eigenvalue (math.)
	征集	[zhēng jí] 1. to collect 2. to recruit
	征伐	[zhēng fá] a punitive expedition
	性征	[xìng zhēng] 1. sexual desire 2. sex drive
	征马	[zhēng mǎ] 1. horse capable of long expedition 2. army horse
	引征	[yǐn zhēng] 1. quotation 2. citing 3. to cite 4. to reference
	表征	[biǎo zhēng] 1. symbol 2. indicator 3. representation
	征衣	[zhēng yī] 1. traveler's clothing 2. military uniform
	病征	[bìng zhēng] symptom (of a disease)
	临床特征	[lín chuáng tè zhēng] 1. clinical characteristic 2. diagnostic trait
	征名责实	[zhēng míng zé shí] to seek out the real nature based on the name (saw); to judge sth at face value
	征询	[zhēng xún] 1. to consult 2. to query 3. to solicit opinion
	征讨	[zhēng tāo] to go on a punitive expedition
	征求	[zhēng qiú] 1. to solicit 2. to seek 3. to request (opinions, feedback etc) 4. to petition
	征程	[zhēng chéng] 1. journey 2. expedition 3. voyage
	征稿	[zhēng gǎo] to solicit subscription (to a publication)
	本征向量	[běn zhēng xiàng liàng] 1. eigenvector (math.) 2. also written
	征战	[zhēng zhàn] 1. campaign 2. expedition
	征实	[zhēng shí] 1. levies in kind 2. grain tax
	征夫	[zhēng fū] 1. traveler 2. soldier on expedition 3. soldier taking part in battle
	征人	[zhēng rén] 1. traveler (on a long journey) 2. participant in an expedition 3. garrison soldier 4. new recruit
	西征	[xī zhēng] punitive expedition to the west
	特征向量	[tè zhēng xiàng liàng] eigenvector (math.)
	特征	[tè zhēng] 1. characteristic 2. diagnostic property 3. distinctive feature 4. trait
	卜征	[bǔ zhēng] to ask oracle for war forecast
	北征	[běi zhēng] punitive expedition to the north
	指征	[zhǐ zhēng] indication
	征地	[zhēng dì] to requisition land
	出征	[chū zhēng] 1. to go into battle 2. to campaign (military)
	征士	[zhēng shì] soldier (in battle)
§1038	惩	[chéng] 1. punish 2. discipline
	惩罚性	[chéng fá xìng] punitive
	惩罚	[chéng fá] 1. penalty 2. punishment 3. to punish
	重惩	[zhòng chéng] to punish severely
§1039	德	[dé] 1. Germany 2. virtue 3. goodness 4. morality 5. ethics 6. kindness 7. favor 8. character 9. kind
	阿德雷德	[à dé léi dé] 1. Adelaide, capital of South Australia 2. also written
	德行	[dé xíng] morality and conduct
	德伦特	[dé lún tè] Drenthe
	霍华德	[huò huá dé] Howard
	德化	[dé huà] (N) Dehua (place in Fujian)
	化德	[huà dé] (N) Huade (place in Inner Mongolia)

纳霍德卡	[nà huò dé kǎ] Nakhodka (city in Russia)
海德堡	[hǎi dé bǎo] Heidelberg
哥德堡	[gē dé bǎo] Gothenburg (city in Sweden)
德保	[dé bǎo] (N) Debao (place in Guangxi)
保德	[bǎo dé] (N) Baode (place in Shanxi)
海德堡	[hǎi dé bǎo] Heidelberg (Germany)
德仁	[dé rén] Naruhito (1960-), crown prince of Japan
仁德乡	[rén dé xiāng] (N) Jente (village in Taiwan)
德惠	[dé huì] Dehui county level city in Changchun , Jilin
德惠市	[dé huì shì] Dehui county level city in Changchun , Jilin
恩德	[ēn dé] 1. benevolence 2. favor
同心同德	[tóng xīn tóng dé] of one mind (saw)
德心帕	[dé xīn pà] Sher Bahadur Deuba (former prime minister of Nepal)
冯德英	[féng dé yīng] Feng Deying (1935-), socialist realist novelist, author of Bitter cauliflower [ku3 cai4 huai1] (1954)
德国马克	[dé guó mǎ kè] German mark
马德里	[mǎ dé lì] Madrid, capital of Spain
尼厄丽德	[ní è lì dé] 1. Nereids (Greek sea nymphs, fifty daughters of Nereus and Doris) 2. Nereid, moon of Neptune
摩德纳	[mó dé nà] Modena, Italy
梅纳德	[méi nà dé] Maynard (name)
高德纳	[gāo dé nà] Donald Knuth (1938-) famous American computer scientist at Stanford University
梅德韦杰夫	[méi dé wéi jié fū] 1. Medvedyev (name) 2. Dmitry Anatolyevich Medvedev (1965-), Russian lawyer and politician, President of Russian Federation from 2008
安德烈	[ān dé liè] Andre (person name)
承德	[chéng dé] Chengde prefecture level city in Hebei
承德市	[chéng dé shì] Chengde prefecture level city in Hebei
德治	[dé zhì] 1. rule by virtue 2. rule by setting virtuous example (Confucian ideal)
德安县	[dé ān xiàn] De'an county in Jiujiang , Jiangxi
德江县	[dé jiāng xiàn] Dejiang county in Tongren prefecture [Tong2 ren2 di4 qu1], Guizhou
德昌县	[dé chāng xiàn] Dechang county in Liangshan Yi autonomous prefecture [Liang2 shan1 Yi2 zu2 zi4 zhi4 zhou1], south Sichuan
法耶德	[fǎ yē dé] 1. Fayed (name) 2. Mohamed Abdel Moneim Fayed (1933-), controversial Egyptian-born businessman and philanthropist, owner of Harrods (London) and Fulham football club
邦德	[bāng dé] Bond (name)
德阳	[dé yáng] Deyang prefecture level city in Sichuan
德阳市	[dé yáng shì] Deyang prefecture level city in Sichuan
尼安德塔	[ní ān dé tǎ] Neanderthal (man)
尼安德塔人	[ní ān dé tǎ rén] Neanderthal man
尼安德鲁人	[ní ān dé lǔ rén] Neandertal man
康德	[kāng dé] Immanuel Kant (1724-1804), German philosopher
康科德	[kāng kē dé] 1. Concord (place name) 2. Concord, capital of US state New Hampshire
广德	[guǎng dé] (N) Guangde (place in Anhui)
德庆	[dé qìng] (N) Deqing (place in Guangdong)
德语	[dé yǔ] German (language)
威德	[wēi dé] powerful benevolent rule
德安	[dé ān] De'an county in Jiujiang , Jiangxi
安德海	[ān dé hǎi] An Dehai (-1869), the Qing equivalent of Rasputin, all-powerful court eunuch with the dowager empress Cixi, executed in 1869 by her rival Empress Mother Empress Dowager Cixi
安德鲁	[ān dé lǔ] Andrew

海德	[hǎi dé] Hyde (e.g. House Judiciary Chairman Henry Hyde)
永德	[yǒng dé] (N) Yongde (place in Yunnan)
酒德	[jiù dé] 1. good manners in drinking 2. drinking as personality test
德江	[dé jiāng] Dejiang county in Tongren prefecture [Tong2 ren2 di4 qu1], Guizhou
缺德	[quē dé] 1. to be lacking in moral sense 2. to lack common basic respect for others 3. lacking in virtue 4. mischievous 5. wicked 6. cruel 7. mean
缺德事	[quē dé shì] 1. misdeed 2. immoral action 3. wicked deed 4. a deliberate wrongdoing
丧德	[sàng dé] 1. wicked 2. offending morality
玩人丧德	[wán rén sàng dé] 1. to play with others and offend morals 2. wicked
歌德	[gē dé] Johann Wolfgang von Goethe (1749-1832), German poet and dramatist
内贾德	[nèi jiǎ dé] 1. Mahmoud Ahmadinejad (1956-), Iranian fundamentalist politician, President of Iran from 2005, famous for provocative speeches 2. abbr. for
贵德	[guì dé] (N) Guide (place in Qinghai)
理查德	[lǐ chá dé] Richard (name)
朱德	[zhū dé] Zhu De (1886-1976), communist leader and founder of the People's Liberation Army
克林德	[kè lín dé] Klemens Freiherr von Ketteler, German minister killed during the Boxer uprising
盛德	[shèng dé] 1. splendid virtue 2. majestic moral character 3. great kindness
英德	[yīng dé] Yingde county level city in Qingyuan , Guangdong
英德市	[yīng dé shì] Yingde county level city in Qingyuan , Guangdong
两德	[liǎng dé] 1. two Germanies 2. refers to German democratic republic (East Germany) and the Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany)
三从四德	[sān cóng sì dé] Confucian moral injunctions for women, namely: obey in turn three men father, husband and son, plus the four virtues of morality , physical charm , propriety in speech and efficiency in needlework
德国人	[dé guó rén] German person or people
西德	[xī dé] 1. West Germany 2. German Federal Republic [De2 yi4 zhi4 Lian2 bang1 Gong4 he2 guo2]
四德	[sì dé] 1. four Confucian injunctions (for men), namely: piety to one's parents, respect to one's older brother, loyalty to one's monarch, faith to one's male friends 2. the four Confucian virtues for women of morality , physical charm , propriety in speech and efficiency in needlework
宁德市	[níng dé shì] Ningde prefecture level city in Fujian
宁德	[níng dé] Ningde prefecture level city in Fujian
德国	[dé guó] 1. Germany 2. German
同德	[tóng dé] (N) Tongde (place in Qinghai)
甘德	[gān dé] (N) Gande (place in Qinghai)
雷德	[léi dé] Clark T. Randt Jr. (1945-), US ambassador to Beijing since 2001
德里	[dé lì] 1. Delhi 2. New Delhi, capital of India 3. same as
德昌	[dé chāng] (N) Dechang (place in Sichuan)
品德	[pǐn dé] moral character
律	[lǜ] law
法律责任	[fǎ lǜ zé rèn] 1. legal responsibility 2. liability
守恒定律	[shǒu héng dìng lǜ] conservation law
规律性	[guī lǜ xìng] regular
纪律	[jì lǜ] discipline
法律制裁	[fǎ lǜ zhì cái] 1. legal sanction 2. prescribed punishment 3. punishable by law
结合律	[jié hé lǜ] associative law (xy)z = x(yz) (math.)
法律	[fǎ lǜ] law
律法	[lǜ fǎ] laws and decrees
摩西的律法	[mó xī de lǜ fǎ] Mosaic Law
摩西律法	[mó xī lǜ fǎ] law of Moses

<p>千篇一律 [qiān piān yī lǜ] 1. thousand articles, same rule (saw); stereotyped and repetitive 2. once you've seen one, you've seen them all</p> <p>律诗 [lǜshī] strict poetic form with eight lines of 5, 6 or 7 syllables and even lines rhyming</p> <p>七言律诗 [qī yán lǜshī] 1. verse form consisting of 8 lines of 7 syllables, with rhyme on alternate lines 2. abbr. to</p> <p>规律 [guī lǜ] 1. rule (e.g. of science) 2. law of behavior 3. regular pattern 4. rhythm 5. discipline</p> <p>以律 [yǐ lǜ] Eluid (son of Achim)</p> <p>定律 [dìng lǜ] established law</p> <p>自律 [zì lǜ] self-regulation</p> <p>七律 [qī lǜ] abbr. for , verse form consisting of 8 lines of 7 syllables, with rhyme on alternate lines</p> <p>律吕 [lǜlǚ] 1. tuning 2. temperament</p> <p>排律 [pái lǜ] long poem in lshi form</p> <p>一律 [yī lǜ] 1. same 2. uniformly 3. all 4. without exception</p> <p>§1041 往 [wǎng] 1. to go (in a direction) 2. to 3. towards 4. (of a train) bound for 5. past 6. previous</p> <p>往往 [wǎng wǎng] 1. often 2. frequently</p> <p>已往 [yǐ wǎng] the past</p> <p>往后 [wǎng hòu] from now on</p> <p>从此往后 [cóng cǐ wǎng hòu] from here on</p> <p>往岁 [wǎng suì] 1. in former years 2. in olden days</p> <p>以往 [yǐ wǎng] 1. in the past 2. formerly</p> <p>向往 [xiàng wǎng] 1. to yearn for 2. to look forward to</p> <p>往时 [wǎng shí] 1. past events 2. former times</p> <p>往年 [wǎng nián] 1. in former years 2. in previous years</p> <p>往事 [wǎng shì] 1. past events 2. former happenings</p> <p>往日 [wǎng rì] in former days</p> <p>往古 [wǎng gǔ] 1. in former times 2. in olden days</p> <p>§1042 待 I[dāi] 1. stay 2. delay II[dài] 1. to wait 2. to treat 3. to deal with 4. to need 5. going to (do sth) 6. about to 7. intending to</p> <p>偏待 [piān dài] to favor sb</p> <p>藏器待时 [cáng qì dài shí] to conceal one's abilities and wait (saw); to lie low and await the opportune moment</p> <p>束手待死 [shù shǒu dài sǐ] hands tied and expecting the worst</p> <p>相待 [xiāng dài] to treat</p> <p>可待因 [kě dài yīn] codeine</p> <p>待人 [dài rén] to treat sb</p> <p>宽待 [kuān dài] 1. to treat leniently 2. liberal treatment</p> <p>等待 [děng dài] 1. wait for 2. await</p> <p>苦待 [kǔ dài] treat harshly</p> <p>担待 [dān dài] 1. to pardon 2. please excuse (me) 3. to take responsibility</p> <p>§1043 徒 [tú] 1. apprentice 2. disciple 3. prison sentence</p> <p>信徒 [xìn tú] believer</p> <p>骗徒 [piàn tú] 1. cheat 2. swindler</p> <p>徒然 [tú rán] in vain</p> <p>歹徒 [dǎi tú] 1. evil-doer 2. malefactor 3. gangster 4. hoodlum</p> <p>安徒生 [ān tú shēng] Hans Christian Andersen (1805-1875)</p> <p>奸徒 [jiān tú] a crafty villain</p> <p>酒徒 [jiǔ tú] drunkard</p> <p>高徒 [gāo tú] brilliant student</p> <p>门徒 [mén tú] disciple</p> <p>徒手画 [tú shǒu huà] freehand drawing</p> <p>匪徒 [fěi tú] 1. gangster 2. bandit</p> <p>司徒 [sī tú] 1. minister of education (hist.) 2. two-character surname Situ</p>	<p>徒手 [tú shǒu] 1. with bare hands 2. unarmed 3. fighting hand-to-hand 4. freehand (drawing)</p> <p>徒工 [tú gōng] 1. apprentice 2. trainee worker</p> <p>§1044 径 [jìng] 1. path 2. diameter</p> <p>行径 [xíng jìng] 1. bad act 2. misdeed</p> <p>行人径 [xíng rén jìng] footway</p> <p>危径 [wēi jìng] steep and perilous path</p> <p>统一口径 [tóng yī kǒu jìng] 1. lit. one-track path; fig. to adopt a unified approach to discussing an issue 2. to sing from the same hymn-sheet</p> <p>幽径 [yōu jìng] secluded path</p> <p>野径 [yě jìng] 1. country path 2. track in the wilderness</p> <p>外径 [wài jìng] external diameter (including thickness of the wall)</p> <p>要径 [yào jìng] important path</p> <p>测径器 [cè jìng qì] calipers</p> <p>捷径 [jié jìng] a shortcut</p> <p>兔径 [tù jìng] narrow winding path</p> <p>大口径 [dà kǒu jìng] large caliber</p> <p>内径 [nèi jìng] internal diameter</p> <p>径向 [jìng xiàng] radial (direction)</p> <p>径自 [jìng zì] 1. without leave 2. without consulting anyone</p> <p>门径 [mén jìng] access</p> <p>田径 [tián jìng] track and field (athletics)</p> <p>由径 [yóu jìng] to follow a narrow path</p> <p>中径 [zhōng jìng] diameter</p> <p>口径 [kǒu jìng] 1. caliber 2. diameter of opening</p> <p>直径 [zhí jìng] diameter</p> <p>径直 [jìng zhí] directly</p> <p>一径 [yī jìng] 1. directly 2. straightaway 3. straight</p> <p>§1045 御 I[yù] 1. defend 2. imperial 3. to drive II[yù] 1. defend 2. resist</p> <p>统御 [tǒng yù] control</p> <p>御夫座 [yù fū zuò] Auriga (constellation)</p> <p>守御 [shǒu yù] to defend</p> <p>§1046 循 [xún] 1. to follow 2. to adhere to 3. to abide by</p> <p>依循 [yī xún] 1. to follow 2. to comply</p> <p>因循 [yīn xún] 1. to continue the same old routine 2. to carry on just as before 3. to procrastinate</p> <p>因循守旧 [yīn xún shǒu jiù] 1. (saw) to continue in the same old rut 2. diehard conservative attitudes</p> <p>§1048 八 [bā] 1. eight 2. 8</p> <p>七七八八 [qī qī bā bā] 1. almost 2. nearing completion 3. bits and piece 4. of all kinds</p> <p>八德 [bā dé] (N) Pate (city in Taiwan)</p> <p>八行书 [bā xíng shū] formal recommendation letter in eight columns</p> <p>五花八门 [wǔ huā bā mén] 1. myriad 2. all kinds of 3. all sorts of</p> <p>八面体 [bā miàn tǐ] octahedron</p> <p>八仙 [bā xiān] the Eight Immortals</p> <p>八仙桌 [bā xiān zhuō] old fashioned square table to seat eight people</p> <p>八宿 [bā sù] (N) Basu (place in Tibet)</p> <p>二十八宿 [èr shí bā xiù] the twenty-eight constellations</p> <p>八万大藏经 [bā wàn dà zàng jīng] Tripitaka Korean, Buddhist scriptures carved on 81,340 wooden tablets and housed in Haeinsa [Hai3 yin4 si4] in South Gyeongsang province of South Korea</p> <p>高丽八万大藏经 [gāo lí bā wàn dà zàng jīng] Tripitaka Korean, Buddhist scriptures carved on 81,340 wooden tablets and housed in Haeinsa [Hai3 yin4 si4] in South Gyeongsang province of South Korea</p>
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王八蛋	[wáng bā dàn] 1. bastard (insult) 2. son of a bitch
三八线	[sān bā xiàn] thirty eighth parallel, forming the DMZ border between North and South Korea
正儿八经	[zhèng r bā jīng] 1. sincere 2. serious
正经八百	[zhèng jīng bā bǎi] 1. sincere 2. serious
八里乡	[bā lǐ xiāng] (N) Pali (village in Taiwan)
江八点	[jiāng bā diǎn] "Jiang Zemin's eight-point formula"(for resuming a dialog with Taiwan)
正骨八法	[zhèng gǔ bā fǎ] 1. the eight methods of bone setting 2. Chinese osteopathy
八旬	[bā xún] eighty years
块儿八毛	[kuài r bā máo] 1. one yuan or less 2. around 80 cents or one dollar
八带鱼	[bā dài yú] octopus
八成	[bā chéng] 1. eighty percent 2. most probably 3. most likely
八天	[bā tiān] 1. eight-day 2. eight days
百儿八十	[bǎi ér bā shí] 1. about a hundred 2. a hundred or so
八哥儿	[bā gē r] crested mynah bird (Acridotheres cristatellus)
八宝	[bā bǎo] eight treasures
八宝山	[bā bǎo shān] Mt Babao in Haidian district of Beijing
八千	[bā qiān] 1. eight thousand 2. 8000
八年	[bā nián] eight years
七上八下	[qī shàng bā xià] 1. lit. seven up, eight down (saw); unsettled state of mind 2. perturbed 3. at sixes and sevens
八哥	[bā gē] crested mynah bird (Acridotheres cristatellus)
八一五	[bā yī wǔ] cf Japanese surrender in WWII on 15th August 1945
王八	[wáng bā] 1. tortoise 2. cuckold 3. (insult with the flavor of bastard, son of a bitch) 4. cf
十八	[shí bā] 1. eighteen 2. 18
八十	[bā shí] 1. eighty 2. 80
三十八	[sān shí bā] 1. thirty eight 2. 38
二十八	[èr shí bā] 1. twenty eight 2. 28
三八	[sān bā] 1. foolish 2. International Women's day on 8th March
兑	[duì] to cash
货币兑换	[huò bì duì huàn] currency exchange
承兑	[chéng duì] 1. to accept checks etc 2. to honor a check
汇兑	[huì duì] 1. remittance 2. funds paid to a bank account
兑换	[duì huàn] 1. to convert 2. to exchange
兑现	[duì xiàn] 1. to honor a check (by paying in cash) 2. to conclude a deal in cash
折兑	[zhé duì] 1. to cash 2. to change gold or silver into money
打兑	[dǎ duì] 1. to arrange (colloq.) 2. to transfer creditor's rights (in a debt case)
悦	[yuè] pleased
悦纳	[yuè nà] to find acceptable
阅	[yuè] 1. peruse 2. review 3. to read
阅览室	[yuè lǎn shì] reading room
阅读	[yuè dú] 1. to read 2. reading
阅读器	[yuè dú qì] reader (software)
阅读时间	[yuè dú shí jiān] viewing time
订阅	[dìng yuè] subscription
查阅	[chá yuè] 1. to consult 2. to refer to 3. to look sth up in a reference source
阅览	[yuè lǎn] to read
审阅	[shěn yuè] review
定阅	[dìng yuè] to subscribe to a periodical or newspaper
批阅	[pī yuè] 1. to read through to evaluate 2. to referee

阅世	[yuè shì] to see the world
说	I [shuì] 1. to canvass 2. to persuade 3. see [you2 shuì4], to canvass and [shuì4 ke4], persuasive speaker II [shuō] 1. to speak 2. to say 3. a theory (usually in compounds such as heliocentric theory)
说说	[shuō shuo] to say sth
说说而已	[shuō shuō ér yǐ] 1. nothing serious 2. just hot air
推说	[tuī shuō] 1. to plead 2. to claim as an excuse
地心说	[dì xīn shuō] geocentric theory
日心说	[rì xīn shuō] 1. heliocentric theory 2. the theory that the sun is at the center of the universe
虽说	[suī shuō] 1. though 2. although
说法	I [shuō fǎ] 1. way or style of speaking 2. statement 3. wording 4. to expound Buddhist teaching II [shuō fǎshuō fǎ] 1. way of speaking 2. wording 3. formulation 4. one's version (of events) 5. statement 6. theory 7. hypothesis 8. interpretation
声说	[shēng shuō] narrate
大声说话	[dà shēng shuō huà] speak loudly
据说	[jù shuō] 1. it is said that 2. reportedly
换句话说	[huàn jù huà shuō] in other words
说话	[shuō huà] 1. to speak 2. to say 3. to talk 4. to gossip 5. to tell stories 6. talk 7. word
话说	[huà shuō] 1. It is said that ... (at the start of a narrative) 2. to discuss 3. to recount
诉说	[sù shuō] to tell sb
按说	[àn shuō] 1. in the ordinary course of events 2. ordinarily 3. normally
按理说	[àn lǐ shuō] it is reasonable to say that...
浅说	[qiǎn shuō] 1. simple introduction 2. primer
说合	[shuō hé] 1. to bring together 2. to mediate 3. to arrange a deal
众说	[zhòng shuō] 1. various ideas 2. diverse opinions
乱说	[luàn shuō] to make irresponsible remarks
说书	[shuō shū] folk art consisting of story-telling to music
再说	[zài shuō] 1. let's talk about it later 2. what's more 3. besides
听说	[tīng shuō] to hear told
说唱	[shuō chàng] 1. spoken and sung 2. hip-hop (music genre)
说理	[shuō lǐ] 1. to reason 2. to argue logically
申说	[shēn shuō] 1. to state 2. to assert
说出	[shuō chū] 1. to speak out 2. to declare (one's view)
总	[zǒng] 1. always 2. to assemble 3. gather 4. total 5. over-all 6. head 7. chief 8. general 9. in every case
总体上说	[zǒng tǐ shàng shuō] 1. looking at the big picture 2. all in all 3. all things considered
总得	[zǒng děi] 1. must 2. have to 3. be bound to
总值	[zǒng zhí] total value
总集	[zǒng jí] 1. general collection 2. anthology
总体	[zǒng tǐ] 1. completely 2. totally 3. total 4. entire 5. overall
总统府	[zǒng tǒng fǔ] presidential palace
总书记	[zǒng shū jì] general-secretary (of Communist Party)
总裁	[zǒng cái] 1. chairman 2. director-general (of a company etc)
副总裁	[fù zǒng cái] 1. vice-chairman 2. deputy director (of a company etc)
总编	[zǒng biān] 1. chief editor (of newspaper) 2. abbr. for
总线	[zǒng xiàn] computer bus
总经理	[zǒng jīng lǐ] general manager
总统	[zǒng tǒng] president (of a country)
大总统	[dà zǒng tǒng] 1. president (of a country) 2. same as
总统制	[zǒng tǒng zhì] presidential system
副总统	[fù zǒng tǒng] vice-president
总结	[zǒng jié] 1. to sum up 2. to conclude 3. summary 4. resume

<p>总局 [zǒng jú] 1. head office 2. general office 3. central office</p> <p>广电总局 [guǎng diàn zǒng jú] 1. state committee on films and broadcast media 2. PRC film censorship bureau 3. abbr. for</p> <p>总计 [zǒng jì] (grand) total</p> <p>总要 [zǒng yào] nevertheless</p> <p>总需求 [zǒng xū qiú] aggregate demand</p> <p>汇总 I [huì zǒng] 1. summary 2. to summarize 3. to collect (data, receipts etc) 4. to gather and report II [huì zǒng huì zǒng] 1. summary 2. to summarize 3. to collect (data, receipts etc) 4. to gather and report 5. also written</p> <p>总则 [zǒng zé] 1. profile 2. general provision (legal)</p> <p>总和 [zǒng hé] sum</p> <p>总成本 [zǒng chéng běn] total costs</p> <p>总人口 [zǒng rén kǒu] total population</p> <p>总览 [zǒng lǎn] a general overview</p> <p>总监 [zǒng jiān] 1. rank of local governor in Tang dynasty administration 2. commissioner (police) 3. inspector-general</p> <p>总括 [zǒng kuò] to sum up</p> <p>总是 [zǒng shì] always</p> <p>副总理 [fù zǒng lǐ] 1. vice-premier 2. vice prime minister 3. deputy prime minister</p> <p>总干事 [zǒng gàn shì] secretary-general</p> <p>总目 [zǒng mù] super-order (taxonomy)</p> <p>总量 [zǒng liàng] 1. total 2. overall amount</p> <p>总理 [zǒng lǐ] 1. premier 2. prime minister</p> <p>聪 [cōng] 1. quick at hearing 2. wise 3. clever 4. sharp-witted 5. intelligent 6. acute</p> <p>聪慧 [cōng huì] 1. bright 2. witty 3. intelligent</p> <p>失聪 [shī cōng] 1. to go deaf 2. to lose hearing</p> <p>具 [jù] 1. tool 2. device 3. utensil 4. equipment 5. instrument 6. talent 7. ability 8. (classifier for devices, coffins, dead bodies) 9. to possess 10. to have 11. to provide 12. to furnish 13. to state</p> <p>具体化 [jù tǐ huà] concretize</p> <p>具体 [jù tǐ] 1. concrete 2. definite 3. specific</p> <p>具体计划 [jù tǐ jì huà] 1. a concrete plan 2. a definite plan</p> <p>具体问题 [jù tǐ wèn tí] concrete issue</p> <p>具保 [jù bǎo] 1. to find guarantor 2. to find surety</p> <p>独具匠心 [dú jù jiàng xīn] original and ingenious (saw); to display creativity</p> <p>马具 [mǎ jù] harness</p> <p>农具 [nóng jù] 1. farm implements 2. farm tools</p> <p>具结 [jù jié] 1. to bind over (as surety) 2. to sign an undertaking</p> <p>阳具 [yáng jù] penis</p> <p>玩具厂 [wán jù chǎng] toy factory</p> <p>具名 [jù míng] 1. to sign 2. to put one's name to</p> <p>渔具 [yú jù] fishing gear</p> <p>酒具 [jiǔ jù] 1. wine vessel 2. wine cup</p> <p>测量工具 [cè liáng gōng jù] 1. gauge 2. measuring tool</p> <p>洁具 [jié jù] bathroom fittings (washbasin, bathtub, toilet etc)</p> <p>工具箱 [gōng jù xiāng] toolbox</p> <p>挽具 [wǎn jù] harness</p> <p>模具 [mó jù] molding (process)</p> <p>器具 [qì jù] 1. implement 2. ware</p> <p>玩具 [wán jù] 1. plaything 2. toy</p> <p>工具书 [gōng jù shū] a reference book (such as dictionary, almanac, gazetteer etc)</p> <p>卧具 [wò jù] bedding</p> <p>面具 [miàn jù] mask</p>	<p>量具 [liáng jù] measuring device</p> <p>工具 [gōng jù] 1. tool 2. instrument 3. utensil 4. means</p> <p>惧 [jù] to fear</p> <p>惧怕 [jù pà] to be afraid</p> <p>危惧 [wēi jù] 1. afraid 2. apprehensive</p> <p>惧高症 [jù gāo zhèng] 1. acrophobia 2. fear of heights</p> <p>俱 I [jù] 1. entirely 2. without exception II [jù] a social club</p> <p>俱佳 [jù jiā] 1. excellent 2. wonderful</p> <p>面面俱到 [miàn miàn jù dào] (idiom) take care of everything; handle everything</p> <p>五味俱全 [wǔ wèi jù quán] a complete gamut of all five flavors (saw); every flavor under the sun</p> <p>俱全 [jù quán] 1. every kind 2. every variety under the sun 3. a complete gamut</p> <p>真 [zhēn] 1. really 2. truly 3. indeed 4. real 5. true 6. genuine</p> <p>真真 [zhēn zhēn] 1. really 2. in fact 3. genuinely 4. scrupulously</p> <p>真人真事 [zhēn rén zhēn shì] genuine people and true events</p> <p>真值表 [zhēn zhí biǎo] truth table</p> <p>真性 [zhēn xìng] 1. real 2. the nature of sth</p> <p>真实感 [zhēn shí gǎn] 1. the feeling that sth is genuine 2. sense of reality 3. in the flesh</p> <p>真心 [zhēn xīn] 1. sincere 2. heartfelt</p> <p>真率 [zhēn shuài] 1. sincere 2. genuine 3. straightforward</p> <p>纯真 [chún zhēn] sincere</p> <p>真纳 [zhēn nà] (Mohammad Ali) Jinnah (founder of Pakistan)</p> <p>真丝 [zhēn sī] 1. silk 2. pure silk</p> <p>酒后吐真言 [jiǔ hòu tǔ zhēn yán] 1. after wine the truth will out (proverb); get sb tipsy to find his secrets</p> <p>2. In vino veritas.</p> <p>真声 [zhēn shēng] 1. natural voice 2. modal voice 3. true voice 4. opposite: falsetto [jiǎ3 shēng1]</p> <p>写真 [xiě zhēn] 1. portrait 2. describe sth accurately</p> <p>真是的 [zhēn shì de] Really! (interj. of annoyance or frustration)</p> <p>真诚 [zhēn chéng] 1. true 2. sincere 3. genuine</p> <p>认真 [rèn zhēn] 1. earnest 2. serious 3. to take seriously 4. to take to heart</p> <p>女真 [nǚ zhēn] Nzhen or Jurchen, a Tungus ethnic group, predecessor of the Manchu ethnic group who founded the later Jin dynasty and Qing dynasty</p> <p>真命 [zhēn mìng] to receive Heaven's command (of Daoist immortal etc)</p> <p>真菌 [zhēn jī] 1. fungi 2. fungus</p> <p>真知 [zhēn zhī] real knowledge</p> <p>失真 [shī zhēn] to lack fidelity</p> <p>真相 [zhēn xiàng] 1. the truth about sth 2. the actual facts</p> <p>真相大白 [zhēn xiàng dà bái] the whole truth is revealed (saw); everything becomes clear</p> <p>果真 [guǒ zhēn] 1. really 2. indeed 3. sure enough</p> <p>真珠 [zhēn zhū] 1. pearl 2. also written</p> <p>成真 [chéng zhēn] come true (e.g. a dream)</p> <p>真武 [zhēn wǔ] 1. Lord of profound heaven, major Daoist deity 2. aka Black Tortoise or Black heavenly emperor</p> <p>真实 [zhēn shí] 1. true 2. real</p> <p>天真 [tiān zhēn] 1. naive 2. innocent 3. artless</p> <p>真个 [zhēn gè] 1. really 2. truly 3. indeed</p> <p>真人 [zhēn rén] 1. actual person 2. in the flesh</p> <p>真言 [zhēn yán] 1. true statement 2. incantation (translates Sanskrit: dharani)</p> <p>真书 [zhēn shū] 1. regular script 2. same as</p> <p>真主 [zhēn zhǔ] Allah</p> <p>真牛 [zhēn niú] (slang) really cool, awesome</p>
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§1059	真是	[zhēn shì] (idiom) "it is truly..."
	真正	[zhēn zhèng] 1. genuine 2. real 3. true 4. genuinely
	真事	[zhēn shì] 1. reality 2. veracity 3. the real thing
	真面目	[zhēn miàn mù] 1. true identity 2. true colors
	真理	[zhēn lǐ] truth
	谨慎	[shèn] cautious
	审慎行事	[shěn shèn xíng shì] 1. to act prudently 2. steering a cautious course
	许慎	[xǔ shèn] Xu Shen (-147) the compiler of the original Han dynasty dictionary Shuowen Jiezi
	审慎	[shěn shèn] 1. prudent 2. cautious
	慎重	[shèn zhòng] 1. cautious 2. careful 3. prudent
§1060	谷	I[gǔ] 1. grain 2. corn II[yù] surname Yu III[gǔ] valley
	催谷	[cuī gǔ] 1. to boost 2. to propel
	府谷	[fǔ gǔ] (N) Fugu (place in Shaanxi)
	谷仓	[gǔ cāng] barn
	包谷	[bāo gǔ] 1. maize 2. corn
	裂谷	[liè gǔ] rift valley
	大裂谷	[dà liè gǔ] great rift valley
	幽谷	[yōu gǔ] deep valley
	沟谷	[gōu gǔ] gully
	阳谷	[yáng gǔ] (N) Yanggu (place in Shandong)
	河谷	[hé gǔ] river valley
	谷歌	[gǔ gē] Google internet company and search engine
	贝卡谷地	[bèi kǎ gǔ dì] Bekaa valley between Lebanon and Syria
	禾谷	[hé gǔ] 1. cereal 2. food grain
	谷城	[gǔ chéng] (N) Gucheng (place in Hubei)
	太谷	[tài gǔ] (N) Taigu (place in Shanxi)
	谷地	[gǔ dì] valley
	甘谷	[gān gǔ] (N) Gangu (place in Gansu)
	谷草	[gǔ cǎo] straw
	谷雨	[gǔ yǔ] Guyu or Grain Rain, 6th of the 24 solar terms 20th April-4th May
§1061	打谷	[dǎ gǔ] to thresh
	山谷	[shān gǔ] valley
	五谷	[wǔ gǔ] 1. five crops, e.g. millet [su4], soya bean [dou4], sesame [ma2], barley [mai4], rice [dao4] or other variants 2. all crops 3. all grains 4. oats, peas, beans and barley
	俗	[sú] 1. custom 2. convention 3. popular 4. common 5. coarse 6. vulgar 7. secular
	俗话说	[sú huà shuō] 1. as the proverb says 2. as they say...
	习俗移性	[xí sú yí xìng] one's habits change with long custom
	约定俗成	[yuē dìng sú chéng] 1. established by popular usage (saw); common usage agreement 2. customary convention
	民俗	[mín sú] popular customs
	民间习俗	[mín jiān xí sú] folk customs
	俗名	[sú míng] common name
	俗话	[sú huà] 1. common saying 2. proverb
	俗语	[sú yǔ] 1. common saying 2. proverb
	习以成俗	[xí yǐ chéng sú] to become accustomed to sth through long practice
	俗世奇人	[sú shì qí rén] Extraordinary people in our ordinary world, short stories by novelist Feng Jicai [Feng2 Jí4 cai2]
	俗人	[sú rén] 1. common people 2. laity (i.e. not priests)
	习俗	[xí sú] 1. custom 2. tradition 3. local tradition 4. convention
	俗世	[sú shì] 1. the vulgar world (Buddhist concept) 2. secular world

§1062	世俗	[shì sú] 1. profane 2. secular 3. worldly
	旧俗	[jiù sú] 1. former custom 2. old ways
	六	[liù] 1. six 2. 6
	六点六	[liù diǎn liù] 6.6
	两千六百一十六	[liǎng qiān liù bǎi yī shí liù] 2616
	八八六	[bā bā liù] Bye bye! (in chat room and text messages)
	六合八法	[liù hé bā fǎ] Liuhe Bafa - "Six Harmonies, Eight Methods"- Martial Art
	六面体	[liù miàn tǐ] six-sided figure (such as a cube or parallelepiped)
	六四事件	[liù sì shì jiàn] Tian'anmen incident of 4th Jun 1989
	马六甲	[mǎ liù jiǎ] Malacca or Melaka (town and state in Malaysia), also strait between Malaysia and Sumatra)
	六经	[liù jīng] Six Classics, namely: Book of Songs , Book of History , Book of Rites , the lost Book of Music , Book of Changes , Spring and Autumn Annals
	六甲乡	[liù jiǎ xiāng] (N) Liuchia (village in Taiwan)
	六十五岁	[liù shí wǔ suì] sixty-five years old
	五六十岁	[wǔ liù shí suì] (in one's) fifties or sixties (years of age)
	二十六岁	[èr shí liù suì] 26 years old
	六盘水	[liù pán shuǐ] Liupanshui prefecture level city in west Guizhou [Gui4 zhou1]
	六盘水市	[liù pán shuǐ shì] Liupanshui prefecture level city in Guizhou [Gui4 zhou1]
	六安	[lù ān] Lu'an prefecture level city in Anhui
	六安市	[lù ān shì] Lu'an prefecture level city in Anhui
	六十四万	[liù shí sì wàn] 640,000
§1063	六日战争	[liù rì zhàn zhēng] the Six Day war of June 1967 between Israel and her Arab neighbors
	山本五十六	[shān běn wǔ shí liù] YAMAMOTO Isoroku (1884-1943), Japanese admiral
	六合	I[lù hé] Luhe district of Nanjing City in Jiangsu II[lù héliú hé] 1. the six directions (north, south, east, west, up, down) 2. the whole country 3. the universe 4. everything under the sun
	六四	[liù sì] refers to Tian'anmen incident of 4th Jun 1989
	四十六	[sì shí liù] 1. forty six 2. 46
	六书	[liù shū] 1. Six Methods of forming Chinese characters, according to Han dictionary Shuowen - namely, two primary methods: (pictogram), (ideogram), two compound methods: (combined ideogram), (radical plus phonetic), and two transfer methods: (loan), (transfer) 2. the Six Classics
	十六国	[shí liù guó] 1. Sixteen Kingdoms of five non-Han people (ruling most of China 304-439) 2. also written
	斗六	[dòu liù] (N) Toulieu (city in Taiwan)
	一百二十六	[yī bǎi èr shí liù] 126
	土卫六	[tǔ wèi liù] 1. Titan 2. Saturn's sixth moon
	六十五	[liù shí wǔ] sixty-five
	十六	[shí liù] 1. sixteen 2. 16
	六十	[liù shí] 1. sixty 2. 60
	三十六	[sān shí liù] 1. thirty six 2. 36
	二十六	[èr shí liù] 1. twenty six 2. 26
	小	[xiǎo] 1. small 2. tiny 3. few 4. young
	大大小小	[dà dà xiǎo xiǎo] large and small, of all sizes
	小打小闹	[xiǎo dǎ xiǎo nào] small-scale
	小说	[xiǎo shuō] 1. novel 2. fiction
	科幻小说	[kē huàn xiǎo shuō] science fiction novel
	中篇小说	[zhōng piān xiǎo shuō] novella
	小径	[xiǎo jìng] alley
	小行星带	[xiǎo xíng xīng dài] asteroid belt between Mars and Jupiter
	小行星	[xiǎo xíng xīng] 1. asteroid 2. minor planet
	小袋	[xiǎo dài] pouch

小时候儿	[xiǎo shí hou r] erhua variant of , in one's childhood
小时候	[xiǎo shí hou] in one's childhood
缩小	[suō xiǎo] 1. reduce 2. decrease
小心	[xiǎo xīn] 1. to be careful 2. to take care
小猫	[xiǎo māo] kitten
小狗	[xiǎo gǒu] 1. pup 2. puppy
小毛虫	[xiǎo máo chóng] slug
小岛	[xiǎo dǎo] isle
小鸟	[xiǎo niǎo] 1. little bird 2. birdie
小马	[xiǎo mǎ] 1. colt 2. pony
小马座	[xiǎo mǎ zuò] Equuleus (constellation)
小泡	[xiǎo pào] vesicles
小包	[xiǎo bāo] packet
小面包	[xiǎo miàn bāo] 1. bread roll 2. bun
小节线	[xiǎo jié xiàn] barline (music)
系小	[xì xiǎo] tiny
小绿人	[xiǎo lǜ rén] little green men from Mars
细小	[xì xiǎo] 1. tiny 2. fine 3. minute
小结	[xiǎo jié] 1. summary 2. short 3. brief 4. wrap-up
小组	[xiǎo zǔ] a group
小组委员会	[xiǎo zǔ wěi yuán huì] subcommittee
小红	[xiǎo hóng] Xiaohong (person name)
小红帽	[xiǎo hóng mào] Little Red Riding Hood
小屋	[xiǎo wū] 1. cabin 2. lodge
一小时以后	[yī xiǎo shí yǐ hòu] a short time later
小声	[xiǎo shēng] 1. in a low voice 2. (speak) in whispers
小康	[xiǎo kāng] 1. comparatively good living standard 2. a period of peace and prosperity
小犬座	[xiǎo quǎn zuò] Canis Minor (constellation)
小店	[xiǎo diàn] small store
小写	[xiǎo xiě] lowercase
大小写	[dà xiǎo xiě] capitals and lower case letters
矮小	[ǎi xiǎo] 1. short and small 2. low and small 3. undersized
小妹	[xiǎo mèi] 1. little sister 2. girl
小姐	[xiǎo jiě] 1. young lady 2. miss
人鱼小姐	[rén yú xiǎo jiě] 1. mermaid 2. the Little Mermaid
小姑	[xiǎo gū] husband's younger sister; sister-in-law
小娃	[xiǎo wá] child
小娃娃	[xiǎo wá wa] baby
小女	[xiǎo] my daughter (humble)
减小	[jiǎn xiǎo] 1. to reduce 2. to decrease 3. to diminish
小范围	[xiǎo fàn wéi] 1. small-scale 2. local 3. to a limited extent
小泉	[xiǎo quán] 1. Koizumi (name) 2. KOIZUMI Jun'ichir, Japanese LDP politician, prime minister 2001-2006
小满	[xiǎo mǎn] Xiaoman or Lesser Full Grain, 8th of the 24 solar terms 21st May-5th June
小河	[xiǎo hé] brook
听小骨	[tīng xiǎo gǔ] 1. ossicles (of the middle ear) 2. three ossicles, acting as levers to amplify sound, namely: stapes or stirrup bone , incus or anvil bone , malleus or hammer bone
小项	[xiǎo xiàng] 1. small item 2. event (of program)
小儿科	[xiǎo ér kē] 1. pediatrics 2. pediatric (department) 3. (slang) childish
小本	[xiǎo běn] 1. small capital 2. on a shoestring
小林	[xiǎo lín] Kobayashi (name)

小城	[xiǎo chéng] small town
大小	[dà xiǎo] 1. dimension 2. magnitude 3. size 4. measurement
时大时小	[shí dà shí xiǎo] 1. sometimes big, sometimes small 2. varying
雷大雨小	[léi dà yǔ xiǎo] 1. lit. much thunder but little rain; fig. a lot of talk but little action 2. his bark is worse than his bite
小牛肉	[xiǎo niú ròu] veal
从小	[cóng xiǎo] 1. from childhood 2. as a child
四个小时	[sì gè xiǎo shí] four hours
小舌	[xiǎo shé] uvula
国小	[guó xiǎo] state primary (government elementary school, abbreviated)
小时	[xiǎo shí] hour
一小时	[yī xiǎo shí] one hour
小牛	[xiǎo niú] calf
小事	[xiǎo shì] 1. trifle 2. trivial matter 3. CL:[dian3]
小指	[xiǎo zhǐ] little finger
弱小	[ruò xiǎo] 1. small and weak 2. puny 3. a child
小丘	[xiǎo qiū] 1. hill 2. knoll
小节	[xiǎo jié] 1. a minor matter 2. trivia 3. bar (music)
小雪	[xiǎo xuě] Xiaoxue or Lesser Snow, 20th of the 24 solar terms 22nd November-6th December
小量	[xiǎo liàng] a small quantity
小品	[xiǎo pǐn] 1. short, simple literary or artistic creation 2. essay 3. skit
小丑	[xiǎo chǒu] clown
小于	[xiǎo yú] less than,
示	[shì] 1. to show 2. reveal
指示符	[zhǐ shì fú] indicator
示例	[shì lì] 1. to illustrate 2. to give a typical example
例示	[lì shì] exemplify
指示代词	[zhǐ shì dài cí] demonstrative pronoun (, , etc)
示恩	[shì ēn] to show kindness
展示	[zhǎn shì] 1. to open up 2. to reveal
表示	[biǎo shì] 1. to express 2. to show 3. to say 4. to state 5. to indicate 6. to mean
表示层	[biǎo shì céng] presentation layer
默示	[mò shì] express silently
预示	[yù shì] 1. to indicate 2. to foretell 3. to forebode 4. to betoken
启示	[qǐ shì] 1. enlightenment 2. revelation 3. apocalypse
启示录	[qǐ shì lù] 1. the Revelation of St John the divine 2. the Apocalypse
安民告示	[ān mín gào shì] 1. a notice to reassure the public 2. advance notice (of an agenda)
揭示	[jiē shì] 1. to show 2. to make known
示威	[shì wēi] 1. to demonstrate (as a protest) 2. a demonstration 3. a military show of force
示范	[shì fàn] 1. to demonstrate 2. to show how to do sth 3. demonstration 4. an illustrative example
晓示	[xiǎo shì] 1. to tell 2. to notify
指示器	[zhǐ shì qì] indicator
示众	[shì zhòng] publicly expose
宣示	[xuān shì] 1. to vow 2. to pledge
提示	[tí shì] 1. prompt 2. to present 3. to point out 4. to draw attention to sth
告示	[gào shì] announcement
批示	[pī shì] 1. to comment on and criticize a lower government report 2. written comments from higher authorities
指示	[zhǐ shì] 1. to point out 2. to indicate 3. (give) directives or instructions
示弱	[shì ruò] 1. to show weak 2. the impression of weakness

§1065	出示	[chū shì] 1. to show 2. to take out and show to others 3. to display
	际	[jì] 1. border 2. edge 3. boundary 4. between 5. among 6. interval 7. while
	实际	[zhēn jì] 1. the truth 2. reality
	行星际	[xíng xīng jì] interplanetary
	国际化	[guó jì huà] 1. to internationalize 2. internationalization
	国际媒体	[guó jì méi tǐ] the international media
	恒星际	[héng xīng jì] 1. interstellar 2. between the fixed stars
	实际性	[shí jì xìng] practicality
	国际性	[guó jì xìng] 1. international 2. internationalism
	国际私法	[guó jì sī fǎ] conflict of laws
	国际法	[guó jì fǎ] international law
	际会	[jì huì] 1. opportunity 2. chance
	国际电话	[guó jì diàn huà] international call
	国际歌	[guó jì gē] The Internationale
	实际	[shí jì] 1. actual 2. reality 3. practice
	实际上	[shí jì shàng] 1. in fact 2. in reality 3. as a matter of fact 4. in practice
	人际	[rén jì] 1. human relationships 2. interpersonal
	国际见闻	[guó jì jiàn wén] International Background Knowledge
	此际	[cǐ jì] 1. then 2. as a result
	国际	[guó jì] international
	星际	[xīng jì] 1. interstellar 2. interplanetary
	标	[biāo] 1. the topmost branches of a tree 2. surface 3. sign 4. to mark 5. (outward) sign 6. indication 7. prize 8. award 9. bid
§1066	国际标准	[guó jì biāo zhǔn] international standard
	标示	[biāo shì] indicate
	小标题	[xiǎo biāo tí] 1. subtitle 2. closed-captioning
	符合标准	[fú hé biāo zhǔn] 1. to comply with a standard 2. standards-compliant
	标售	[biāo shòu] to sell at marked price
	标准化	[biāo zhǔn huà] standardization
	标准	[biāo zhǔn] 1. (an official) standard 2. norm 3. criterion
	标准尺寸	[biāo zhǔn chǐ cùn] gauge
	标准语	[biāo zhǔn yǔ] standard language
	标准时	[biāo zhǔn shí] standard time
	非标准	[fēi biāo zhǔn] 1. nonstandard 2. unconventional
	信标	[xìn biāo] a signal
	标志	[biāo zhì] 1. sign 2. mark 3. symbol 4. symbolize 5. to indicate 6. to mark
	标本虫	[biāo běn chóng] spider beetle
	标枪	[biāo qiāng] javelin
	标记	[biāo jì] 1. sign 2. mark 3. symbol 4. to mark up
	可扩展标记语言	[kě kuò zhǎn biāo jì yǔ yán] extensible markup language (XML)
	标线	[biāo xiàn] 1. grid lines 2. graticule
	均线指标	[j xiàn zhǐ biāo] moving average index (used in financial analysis)
	坐标系	[zuò biāo xì] coordinate system (geom.)
	标绘	[biāo huì] 1. mark 2. plot
	纵坐标	[zòng zuò biāo] 1. vertical coordinate 2. ordinate
	标点	[biāo diǎn] 1. punctuation 2. a punctuation mark 3. to punctuate
	坐标法	[zuò biāo fǎ] method of coordinates (geom.)
	标尺	[biāo chǐ] 1. surveyor's rod 2. staff 3. staff gauge 4. rear sight
	座标	[zuò biāo] 1. coordinate (geom.) 2. also written
	岸标	[àn biāo] 1. lighthouse 2. shore beacon

	标的	[biāo dì] 1. target 2. aim 3. objective 4. what one hopes to gain
	标语	[biāo yǔ] 1. slogan 2. poster
	计划目标	[jì huà mù biāo] 1. planned target 2. scheduled target
	标注	[biāo zhù] 1. to mark out 2. to tag 3. to put a sign on sth explaining or calling attention to 4. to annotate (e.g. a character with its pinyin)
	温标	[wēn biāo] temperature scale
	标题	[biāo tí] 1. title 2. heading 3. headline 4. caption 5. subject
	夺标	[duó biāo] to compete for first prize
	模式标本	[mó shì biāo běn] type specimen (used to define a species)
	标柱	[biāo zhù] 1. distance marker 2. pole marking distance on race-track
	标本	[biāo běn] 1. specimen 2. sample 3. the root cause and symptoms of a disease
	定标器	[dìng biāo qì] scaler
	标卖	[biāo mài] 1. to sell at marked price 2. to sell by tender
	坐标	[zuò biāo] 1. coordinate (geom.) 2. also written
	标高	[biāo gāo] 1. elevation 2. level
	标定	[biāo dìng] demarcate
	定标	[dìng biāo] 1. to calibrate (measure or apparatus) 2. fixed coefficient
	目标地址	[mù biāo dì zhǐ] 1. destination address 2. target address
	二重下标	[èr chóng xià biāo] 1. double subscript 2. doubly indexed
	国标	[guó biāo] Guobiao (encoding standard)
	下标	[xià biāo] 1. subscript 2. suffix 3. index
	上标	[shàng biāo] superscript
	指标	[zhǐ biāo] 1. norm 2. index 3. target
	地标	[dì biāo] landmark
	目标	[mù biāo] 1. target 2. goal 3. objective
	标量	[biāo liàng] scalar quantity
	中标	[zhòng biāo] 1. to win a tender 2. successful bidder
§1067	禁	I [jīn] to endure II [jìn] 1. to prohibit 2. to forbid
	禁伐	[jìn fá] a ban on logging
	禁忌	[jìn jì] taboo
	禁忌语	[jìn jì yǔ] taboo language
	紫禁城	[zǐ jìn chéng] 1. the Forbidden City 2. the Imperial palace in Beijing 3. same as
	禁药	[jìn yào] drugs ban (e.g. for athletes)
	禁止外出	[jìn zhǐ wài chū] 1. to forbid sb to go out 2. to curfew 3. to ground (as disciplinary measure)
	禁语	[jìn yǔ] 1. taboo (word) 2. unmentionable word
	禁毒	[jìn dú] drug prohibition
	海禁	[hǎi jìn] prohibition on entering or leaving by sea
	禁酒	[jìn jiǔ] 1. prohibition 2. ban on alcohol 3. dry law
	禁足	[jìn zú] 1. to forbid sb to go out 2. to confine to one location (e.g. student, soldier, prisoner, monk etc) 3. to ground (as disciplinary measure) 4. to gate 5. to curfew 6. restriction on movement 7. ban on visiting a place 8. out of bounds 9. off limits 10. caveat
	查禁	[chá jìn] 1. to prohibit 2. to ban 3. to suppress
	禁果	[jìn guǒ] forbidden fruit
	全面禁止	[quán miàn jìn zhǐ] 1. complete prohibition 2. total ban
	禁见	[jìn jiàn] 1. forbidden to meet 2. solitary confinement
	监禁	[jiān jìn] 1. to imprison 2. to jail 3. to take into custody
	封禁	[fēng jìn] forbidden
	门禁	[mén jìn] guarded entrance
	禁止	[jìn zhǐ] to prohibit
	呵禁	[hē jìn] 1. to berate 2. to shout loudly

§1068	<p>禁品 [jìn pǐn] contraband goods</p> <p>票 [piào] 1. bank note 2. ticket 3. a vote</p> <p>得票 [dé piào] vote-getting</p> <p>得票率 [dé piào lǜ] percentage of votes obtained</p> <p>售票大厅 [shòu piào dà tīng] ticket office</p> <p>售票员 [shòu piào yuán] ticket seller</p> <p>售票口 [shòu piào kǒu] ticket window</p> <p>票面价值 [piào miàn zhí] 1. par value 2. face value (of a bond)</p> <p>息票 [xī piào] 1. interest coupon 2. dividend coupon</p> <p>包票 [bāo piào] guarantee certificate</p> <p>补票 [bǔ piào] buy one's ticket after the normal time</p> <p>点票 [diǎn piào] to count votes</p> <p>邮票 [yóu piào] (postage) stamp</p> <p>票据 [piào jù] 1. bill 2. banknote 3. voucher 4. receipt</p> <p>票庄 [piào zhuāng] an exchange shop</p> <p>票证 [piào zhèng] 1. a ticket 2. a pass (e.g. to enter a building)</p> <p>订票 [dìng piào] 1. to book tickets 2. to issue tickets</p> <p>计票 [jì piào] count of votes</p> <p>可决票 [kě jué piào] affirmative vote</p> <p>票活 [piào huó] to work as amateur for no pay</p> <p>票汇 [piào huì] draft remittance</p> <p>汇票 [huì piào] bill of exchange</p> <p>票箱 [piào xiāng] ballot box</p> <p>查票员 [chá piào yuán] ticket inspector</p> <p>赞成票 [zàn chéng piào] 1. approval 2. affirmative vote</p> <p>走票 [zǒu piào] amateur performance (in theater)</p> <p>本票 [běn piào] cashier's check</p> <p>全票 [quán piào] 1. full-priced ticket 2. by unanimous vote</p> <p>玩儿票 [wán er piào] amateur dramatics</p> <p>北票市 [běi piào shì] Beipiao county level city in Chaoyang, Liaoning</p> <p>定票 [dìng piào] to reserve tickets</p> <p>监票 [jiān piào] to scrutinize balloting</p> <p>白票 [bái piào] 1. blank vote 2. abstention</p> <p>门票 [mén piào] ticket (for theater, cinema etc)</p> <p>北票 [běi piào] Beipiao county level city in Chaoyang, Liaoning</p> <p>唱票 [chàng piào] to read ballot slips out loud</p>	<p>笔尖 [bǐ jiān] 1. nib 2. pen point 3. the tip of a writing brush or pencil</p> <p>舌尖 [shé jiān] 1. tip of tongue 2. apical</p> <p>指尖 [zhǐ jiān] fingertips</p> <p>指尖扎 [jiān zhā] (N) Jianzha (place in Qinghai)</p> <p>尖叫 [jiān jiào] 1. screech 2. shriek</p> <p>出尖 [chū jiān] 1. out of the ordinary 2. outstanding 3. egregious</p> <p>尖山 [jiān shān] Jianshan district of Shuangyashan city [Shuang₁ ya₁ shan₁], Heilongjiang</p> <p>尘 [chén] 1. dust 2. dirt 3. earth</p> <p>征尘 [zhēng chén] the dust of a long journey</p> <p>红尘 [hóng chén] 1. the world of mortals (esp. as viewed by Buddhist monk) 2. human society 3. worldly affairs</p> <p>尘埃 [chén āi] dust</p> <p>尘封 [chén fēng] 1. covered in dust 2. dusty 3. lying unused for a long time</p> <p>尘世 [chén shì] 1. this mortal life 2. the mundane world</p> <p>尘土 [chén tǔ] dust</p> <p>你 [nǐ] you (informal, as opposed to polite [nin2])</p> <p>你们 [nǐ men] you (plural)</p> <p>你自己 [nǐ zì jǐ] yourself</p> <p>你死我活 [nǐ sǐ wǒ huó] 1. lit. you die, I live (saw); irreconcilable adversaries 2. two parties cannot coexist</p> <p>你的 [nǐ de] 1. your 2. yours</p> <p>你争我夺 [nǐ zhēng wǒ duó] 1. lit. you fight, I snatch (saw); to compete fiercely offering no quarter 2. fierce rivalry</p> <p>3. tug-of-war</p> <p>余 I [yú] 1. I (used by emperor) 2. variant of , surplus II [yú] 1. extra 2. surplus 3. remaining 4. remainder after division 5. (following numerical value) or more 6. in excess of (some number) 7. residue (math.) 8. after 9. I 10. me 11. surname Yu</p> <p>余集 [yú jí] 1. complement of a set S (math.) 2. the set of all x not in set S</p> <p>结余 [jié yú] 1. balance 2. cash surplus</p> <p>余庆县 [yú qīng xiàn] Yuqing county in Zun'yi [Zun₁ yi₄], Guizhou</p> <p>余江县 [yú jiāng xiàn] Yujiang county in Yingtan, Jiangxi</p> <p>扶余县 [fú yú xiàn] Fuxu county in Songyuan, Jilin</p> <p>大余县 [dà yú xiàn] Dayu county in Ganzhou, Jiangxi</p> <p>余干县 [yú gān xiàn] Yugan county in Shangrao, Jiangxi</p> <p>余庆县 [yú qīng] Yuqing county in Zun'yi [Zun₁ yi₄], Guizhou</p> <p>残余 [cán yú] 1. remnant 2. relic 3. residue 4. vestige 5. surplus 6. to remain 7. to leave surplus</p> <p>多余 [duō yú] 1. superfluous 2. unnecessary 3. surplus</p> <p>课余 [kè yú] 1. after school 2. extracurricular</p> <p>余江 [yú jiāng] Yujiang county in Yingtan, Jiangxi</p> <p>余缺 [yú quē] surplus and shortfall</p> <p>同余式 [tóng yú shì] 1. congruence (math.) 2. equation for residue modulo some number</p> <p>扶余 I [fú yú] Fuxu county in Songyuan, Jilin II [fú yú fú yú] (N) Fuyu (city in Jilin)</p> <p>大余 [dà yú] Dayu county in Ganzhou, Jiangxi</p> <p>宽余 [kuān yú] 1. ample 2. plentiful 3. affluent 4. relaxed 5. comfortable circumstances</p> <p>余割 [yú gē] cosecant (of angle), written cosec or csc</p> <p>余富 [fù yú] in surplus</p> <p>余皇 [yú huáng] 1. large warship 2. name of warship of Wu kingdom during Spring and Autumn period</p> <p>百余 [bǎi yú] a hundred or more</p> <p>余年 [yú nián] one's remaining years</p> <p>余下 [yú xià] remaining</p> <p>余地 [yú dì] 1. margin 2. leeway</p> <p>同余 [tóng yú] 1. congruent (math.) 2. having same residue modulo some number</p>
	<p>漂 I [piào] 1. to float 2. to drift II [piào] to bleach III [piào] 1. elegant 2. polished</p> <p>大陆漂移 [dà lù piào yí] continental drift</p> <p>漂移 [piào yí] drift (electrical)</p> <p>漂白水 [piào bái shuǐ] bleach</p> <p>漂白 [piào bái] 1. to bleach 2. to whiten</p>	
§1070	<p>尖 [jiān] 1. point (of needle) 2. sharp 3. shrewd 4. pointed</p> <p>尖尖 [jiān jiān] 1. sharp 2. pointed</p> <p>尖细 [jiān xì] taper</p> <p>眉尖 [méi jiān] eyebrows</p> <p>尖塔 [jiān tǎ] spire</p> <p>顶尖 [dīng jiān] 1. peak 2. apex 3. world best 4. number one 5. finest (competitors) 6. top (figures in a certain field)</p> <p>尖顶 [jiān dīng] 1. pointed object 2. cusp 3. pinnacle 4. steeple</p> <p>人尖儿 [rén jiān r] 1. outstanding individual 2. person of great ability</p> <p>出尖儿 [chū jiān r] 1. erhua variant of 2. out of the ordinary 3. outstanding 4. egregious</p>	

§1074	余量	[yú liàng] 1. remnant 2. leftover 3. tolerance (i.e. allowed error)
	余干	[yú gān] Yugan county in Shangrao, Jiangxi
	斜	[xié] slanting
	斜径	[xié jìng] sloping path
	偏斜	[piān xié] 1. crooked 2. not upright 3. diverging from straight line 4. improper 5. dishonest
	倾斜	[qīng xié] 1. incline 2. lean 3. slant 4. slope 5. tilt
	斜体	[xié tǐ] 1. italics 2. slanting typeface
	斜率	[xié lǜ] slope
	斜线	[xié xiàn] 1. oblique 2. slanting line 3. diagonal 4. slash (in web-address)
	斜阳	[xié yáng] setting sun
§1075	斜塔	[xié tǎ] leaning tower
	背斜	[bèi xié] anticline (geol., convex fold buckling upwards)
	向斜	[xiàng xié] syncline (geol., concave fold buckling downwards)
	斜面	[xié miàn] inclined plane
	涂	I[tú] 1. to smear 2. daub II[tú] 1. to smear 2. daub 3. to apply (paint) 4. to spread 5. surname Tu
	涂径	[tú jìng] 1. path 2. road
	涂写	[tú xiě] 1. to daub 2. to scribble (graffiti)
	涂油	[tú yóu] anoint
	涂抹	[tú mǒ] 1. to paint 2. to smear 3. to doodle
	涂山	[tú shān] Mt Tu in Zhejiang
§1076	茶	[chá] 1. tea 2. tea plant
	茶具	[chá jù] 1. tea set 2. tea service
	茶袋	[chá dài] tea bag
	花茶	[huā chá] scented tea
	山茶花	[shān chá huā] camelia
	茶叶蛋	[chá yè dàn] hard-boiled egg (i.e. hard-boiled in tea)
	茶马互市	[chá mǎ hù shì] old tea-horse market between Tibet, China, Southeast Asia and India, formalized as a state enterprise under the Song dynasty
	泡茶	[pào chá] make tea
	茶包	[chá bāo] tea bag
	绿茶	[lǜchá] green tea
§1077	红茶	[hóng chá] black tea
	茶点	[chá diǎn] 1. tea and cake 2. refreshments 3. tea and dimsum, traditional Hong Kong lunch
	茶点时间	[chá diǎn shí jiān] 1. tea break 2. tea and dimsum, traditional Hong Kong lunch
	茶会	[chá huì] tea party
	茶话会	[chá huà huì] tea party
	茶座	[chá zuò] 1. teahouse 2. tea-stall with seats 3. tea-garden or teahouse seat
	喝茶	[hē chá] to drink tea
	抹茶	[mǒ chá] green tea powder (Japanese: matcha)
	工夫茶	[gōng fu chá] 1. very concentrated type of tea consumed in Chaozhou, Fujian and Taiwan 2. variant of
	茶晶	[chá jīng] 1. yellow quartz 2. topaz
§1078	早茶	[zǎo chá] morning tea
	茶叶	[chá yè] 1. tea 2. tea-leaves
	品茶	[pīn chá] 1. to taste tea 2. to sip tea
	京	[jīng] 1. capital 2. Beijing (abbr.)
	维京人	[wéi jīng rén] Vikings
	驻京	[zhù jīng] (abbr.) stationed in Beijing
	驻北京	[zhù běi jīng] stationed in Beijing
	燕京	[yān jīng] 1. Yanjing, an old name for Beijing 2. capital of Yan at different periods
	燕京酒	[yān jīng jiǔ] Yangjing brewery in Beijing

§1079	京剧	[jīng jù] Beijing opera
	京广	[jīng guǎng] Beijing and Guangdong
	北京话	[běi jīng huà] Beijing dialect
	京津	[jīng jīn] Beijing and Tianjin
	京哈	[jīng hā] Beijing-Harbin
	盛京	[shèng jīng] historical name of Shenyang in modern Liaoning province
	京城	[jīng chéng] capital of a country
	北京人	I[běi jīng rén] 1. Peking ape-man 2. Homo erectus pekinensis (c. 600,000 BC), discovered in Zhoukoudian [Zhou1 kou3 dian4] in 1921 II[běi jīng rén] 1. person from Beijing 2. Peking Man (Sinanthropus pekinesis)
	北京市	[běi jīng shì] 1. Beijing 2. capital of People's Republic of China 3. one of the four municipalities
	北京时间	[běi jīng shí jiān] Chinese Standard Time
§1078	北京	[běi jīng] 1. Beijing 2. capital of People's Republic of China 3. one of the four municipalities 4. fig. PRC government
	回京	[huí jīng] to return to the capital
	京山	[jīng shān] (N) Jingshan (place in Hubei)
	凉	[liáng] 1. cool 2. cold 3. the five Liang of the Sixteen Kingdoms, namely: Former Liang (314-376), Later Liang (386-403), Northern Liang (398-439), Southern Liang (397-414), Western Liang (400-421)
	凉茶	[liáng chá] Chinese herb tea
	凉快	[liáng kuai] 1. nice and cold 2. pleasantly cool
	苍凉	[cāng liáng] 1. desolate 2. bleak
	纳凉	[nà liáng] to enjoy the cool air
	凄凉	I[qī liáng] 1. desolate 2. cold and lonely II[qī liáng] desolate
	冰凉	[bīng liáng] ice-cold
§1079	凉水	[liáng shuǐ] 1. cool water 2. unboiled water
	凉城	[liáng chéng] (N) Liangcheng (place in Inner Mongolia)
	西凉	[xī liáng] Western Liang of the Sixteen Kingdoms (400-421)
	凉亭	[liáng tíng] pavilion
	北凉	[běi liáng] Northern Liang of the Sixteen Kingdoms (398-439)
	凉鞋	[liáng xié] sandal
	五凉	[wǔ liáng] the five Liang of the Sixteen Kingdoms, namely: Former Liang (314-376), Later Liang (386-403), Northern Liang (398-439), Southern Liang (397-414), Western Liang (400-421)
	惊	[jīng] 1. to start 2. to be frightened 3. to be scared 4. alarm
	惊惧	[jīng jù] 1. panic 2. fright
	惊怕	[jīng pà] 1. alarmed 2. frightened
§1079	惊悟	[jīng wù] 1. to come to oneself with a start 2. to realize at a jolt
	惊心	[jīng xīn] stunning
	惊鸿	[jīng hóng] 1. graceful (esp. of female posture) 2. lithe
	一鸣惊人	[yī míng jīng rén] to amaze the world with a single brilliant feat (saw); an overnight celebrity
	惊鸟	[jīng niǎo] to scare a bird into flight
	惊马	[jīng mǎ] startled horse
	惊起	[jīng qǐ] 1. to start in surprise 2. to give a jolt of surprise
	惊梦	[jīng mèng] to awaken from a dream
	拍案惊奇	[pāi àn jīng qí] 1. to slap the table in amazement (saw); wonderful! 2. amazing!
	惊颤	[jīng chàn] to quake in fear
§1079	惊呆	[jīng dāi] 1. stupefied 2. startled
	惊奇	[jīng qí] amaze
	惊人	[jīng rén] astonishing
	惊醒	[jīng xǐng] 1. to rouse 2. to be woken by sth 3. to wake with a start 4. to sleep lightly
	惊吓	[jīng xià] 1. horrify 2. terrify
	惊叫	[jīng jiào] to cry out in fear

§1080	惊雷	[jīng léi] 1. sudden clap of thunder 2. fig. surprising turn of events
	可惊	[kě jīng] astonishing
§1081	添	[tiān] 1. to add 2. to increase 3. to replenish
	画蛇添足	[huà shé tiān zú] 1. lit. draw legs on a snake (saw); fig. to ruin the effect by adding sth superfluous 2. to overdo it
§1082	添补	[tiān bu] 1. fill (up) 2. replenish
	添置	[tiān zhì] 1. to buy 2. to acquire 3. to add to one's possessions
§1083	雀斑	I [qiāo] 1. a freckle 2. lentigo II [qiǎo] bird III [què] bird
	雀鹰	[què yīng] sparrow hawk (Accipiter nisus)
§1084	雀跃	[què yuè] 1. to frolic for joy; lit. to jump like a sparrow 2. to gambol excitedly
	雀鸟	[què niǎo] a finch
§1085	绿雀	[lǜ què] oriental greenfinch (Carduelis sinica)
	燕雀	[yàn què] 1. Eurasian finch or brambling (Fringilla montifringilla) 2. fig. small fry; cf can the sparrow know the will of the great swan?
§1086	云雀	[yún què] 1. lark 2. skylark
	麻雀	[má què] 1. sparrow 2. mahjong
§1087	门可罗雀	[mén kě luó què] you can net sparrows at the door (saw); completely deserted
	朱雀	[zhū què] Vermilion Bird (Chinese constellation)
§1088	截	[jié] 1. a section 2. to cut off (a length)
	侵截	[qīn jié] to hack (computer)
§1089	截距	[jié jù] intercept (the point at which a line crosses the x- or y-axis)
	截线	[jié xiàn] intersecting line
§1090	截然	[jié rán] 1. completely 2. sharply (differing)
	截程序	[jié chéng xù] routine
§1091	截至	[jié zhì] 1. up to (a time) 2. by (a time)
	阻截	[zǔ jié] 1. to stop 2. to obstruct 3. to bar the way
§1092	截尾	[jié wěi] 1. to dock 2. to trim (esp. the tail of an animal)
	截塔	[jié tǎ] zeta (Greek letter)
§1093	截夺	[jié duó] intercept
	截止	[jié zhǐ] 1. to close 2. to stop 3. to put a stop to sth 4. cut-off point 5. stopping point 6. deadline
§1094	直截	[zhí jié] straightforward
	景	[jǐng] 1. bright 2. circumstance 3. scenery 4. surname Jing
§1095	景谷	[jǐng gǔ] (N) Jinggu Daizu Yizu zizhixian (place in Yunnan)
	景点	[jǐng diǎn] 1. scenery 2. scenic spot 3. place of interest (tourism)
§1096	景县	[jǐng xiàn] Jing county in Hebei
	梦景	[mèng jǐng] dreamscape
§1097	景况	[jǐng kuàng] circumstances
	背景	[bèi jǐng] 1. background 2. backdrop
§1098	盛景	[shèng jǐng] 1. grand view 2. magnificent landscape
	奇景	[qí jǐng] marvel
§1099	全景	[quán jǐng] panoramic view
	景山	[jǐng shān] Jingshan (name of a hill in Jingshan park)
§1100	琼	[qióng] 1. jasper 2. fine jade 3. beautiful 4. exquisite (e.g. wine, food) 5. abbr. for Hainan island province
	琼结	[qióng jié] Chongye river and town in central Tibet
§1101	琼海	[qióng hǎi] Qionghai, county level city in Hainan island
	琼海市	[qióng hǎi shì] Qionghai, county level city in Hainan island
§1102	琼山	[qióng shān] (N) Qionghashan (city in Hainan)
	掠夺	[lǜ] 1. to take over by force 2. to rob 3. to plunder
§1103	掠夺华工	[lǜ mài huá gōng] Chinese people press-ganged and sold into slavery during Western colonialism

§1086	抢掠	[qiǎng lǜ] 1. to loot 2. looting
	掠夺	[lǜ duó] 1. to plunder 2. to rob 3. also written: (t, (s)
§1087	掠夺	[lǜ mài] to press-gang sb and sell into slavery
	只	I [zhǐ] 1. only 2. merely 3. just 4. but II [zhǐ] 1. but 2. only III [zhǐ] classifier for birds and certain animals, one of a pair, some utensils, vessels etc
§1088	只得	[zhǐ dé] 1. have no alternative but to 2. be obliged to
	只顾	[zhǐ gù] 1. solely preoccupied (with one thing) 2. engrossed 3. focusing (on sth) 4. to look after only one aspect
§1089	只读	[zhǐ dú] read only
	舰只	[jiàn zhǐ] warship
§1090	只要	[zhǐ yào] 1. if only 2. so long as
	只是	[zhǐ shì] 1. merely 2. simply 3. only 4. but
§1091	积	[jī] 1. to amass 2. to accumulate 3. to store 4. measured quantity (such as area of volume) 5. product (the result of multiplication) 6. to integrate (math.) 7. to solve (or integrate) an ordinary differential equation (math.) 8. old 9. long-standing
	总面积	[zǒng miàn jī] 1. total area 2. overall surface area
§1092	积德	[jī dé] 1. to accumulate merit 2. to do good 3. to give to charity 4. virtuous actions
	堆积	[duī jī] 1. to pile up 2. to heap 3. accumulation
§1093	体积	[tǐ jī] 1. volume 2. bulk
	积愤	[jī fèn] 1. accumulated anger 2. pent-up fury
§1094	积累性	[jī lěi xìng] cumulative
	积累毒性	[jī lěi dú xìng] cumulative poison
§1095	积怨	[jī yuàn] 1. grievance 2. accumulated rancor
	累积	[lěi jī] to accumulate
§1096	积累	[jī lěi] 1. to accumulate 2. accumulation 3. cumulative 4. cumulatively
	层积云	[céng jī yún] stratocumulus cloud
§1097	冲积层	[chōng jī céng] alluvial deposit
	积蓄	[jī xù] 1. to save 2. to put aside 3. savings
§1098	积云	[jī yún] 1. cumulus 2. heap cloud
	高积云	[gāo jī yún] 1. altocumulus 2. high cumulus cloud
§1099	积雨云	[jī yǔ yún] cumulonimbus (cloud)
	积压	[jī yā] 1. to overstock 2. backlog 3. accumulation of neglected work 4. arrears of work
§1100	外积	[wài jī] 1. exterior product 2. the cross product of two vectors
	积案	[jī àn] long pending case
§1101	积冰	[jī bīng] ice accretion
	冲积	[chōng jī] alluvial
§1102	积木	[jī mù] toy building blocks
	积非成是	[jī fēi chéng shì] a wrong repeated becomes right (saw); a lie or an error passed on for a long time may be taken for the truth
§1103	内积	[nèi jī] 1. inner product 2. the dot product of two vectors
	积弱	[jī ruò] 1. cumulative weakness 2. to decline (over time) 3. degeneration
§1104	积雪	[jī xuě] accumulation of snow
	面积	[miàn jī] surface area
§1105	直积	[zhí jī] direct product (in set theory)
	职	[zhí] 1. office 2. duty
§1106	任职	[rèn zhí] hold an office or post
	职志	[zhí zhì] aspiration
§1107	去职	[qù zhí] to leave office
	尽职	[jìn zhí] 1. to discharge one's duties 2. conscientious
§1108	尽职尽责	[jìn zhí jìn zé] responsible and diligent (saw)
	要职	[yào zhí] 1. key job 2. important position
§1109	求职	[qiú zhí] seek employment

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免职	[miǎn zhí] 1. to dismiss 2. to depose 3. degradation
越职	[yuè zhí] 1. to exceed one's authority 2. to go beyond the bounds of one's job
兼职	[jiān zhí] 1. to hold concurrent posts 2. part-time 3. concurrent job 4. moonlighting
职员	[zhí yuán] 1. office worker 2. staff member
职责	[zhí zé] duty, responsibility, or obligation
失职	[shī zhí] 1. to lose one's job 2. unemployment 3. not to fulfil one's obligations 4. to neglect one's job 5. dereliction of duty
闲职	[xián zhí] 1. sinecure 2. position with practically no obligations
本职	[běn zhí] one's job
武职	[wǔ zhí] 1. military official 2. military position (i.e. job)
实职	[shí zhí] active participation
天职	[tiān zhí] 1. vocation 2. duty 3. mission in life
全职	[quán zhí] full-time job
守职	[shǒu zhí] 1. to observe one's duty steadfastly 2. devoted to one's job
革职	[gé zhí] 1. to sack 2. to remove from a position 3. to depose
职工	[zhí gōng] 1. workers 2. staff
识	I [shí] 1. to know 2. knowledge 3. Taiwan pr. shí4 II [zhì] 1. to record 2. write a footnote
标识	[biāo zhì] mark
带标识	[dài biāo shí] marker
识货	[shí huò] to know what's what
感性认识	[gǎn xìng rèn shí] perceptual awareness
理性认识	[lǐ xìng rèn shí] 1. cognition 2. rational knowledge
理性知识	[lǐ xìng zhī shí] rational knowledge
结识	[jié shí] 1. to get to know sb 2. to meet sb for the first time
认识论	[rèn shí lùn] epistemology (in philosophy, the theory of how we know things)
知识论	[zhī shí lùn] epistemology
认识	[rèn shí] 1. to know 2. to recognize 3. to be familiar with 4. acquainted with sth 5. knowledge 6. understanding 7. awareness
8. cognition	
见识浅	[jiàn shí qiǎn] short-sighted
知识	[zhī shí] 1. intellectual 2. knowledge-related 3. knowledge
识相	[shí xiàng] 1. sensitive 2. tactful
相识	[xiāng shí] acquaintance
识见	[shí jiàn] knowledge and experience
见识	[jiàn shí] 1. knowledge and experience 2. to increase one's knowledge
旧识	[jiù shí] 1. former acquaintance 2. old friend
织	[zhī] 1. to weave 2. to knit
国际标准化组织	[guó jì biāo zhǔn huà zǔ zhī] International Organization for Standardization
国际标准组织	[guó jì biāo zhǔn zǔ zhī] 1. International Standards Organization 2. ISO
标准组织	[biāo zhǔn zǔ zhī] 1. standards organization 2. standards body
国际民间组织	[guó jì mín jiān zǔ zhī] international humanitarian organization
国际海事组织	[guó jì hǎi shì zǔ zhī] International Maritime Organization
国际组织	[guó jì zǔ zhī] international organization
自律性组织	[zì lǜ xìng zǔ zhī] 1. Self-Regulation Organization 2. SRO
织花	[zhī huā] woven pattern
织补	[zhī bǔ] 1. darning 2. to darn
编织	[biān zhī] 1. weave 2. knit 3. plait 4. braid
编织品	[biān zhī pǐn] woven fabric
经合组织	[jīng hé zǔ zhī] 1. OECD (Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development) OECD 2. abbr. for

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组织	[zǔ zhī] 1. to organize 2. organization 3. organized system 4. nerve 5. tissue
组织法	[zǔ zhī fǎ] organic law
组织委员会	[zǔ zhī wěi yuán huì] 1. organizing committee 2. abbr. to
民间组织	[mín jiān zǔ zhī] humanitarian organization
上合组织	[shàng hé zǔ zhī] Shanghai cooperation organization (SCO), involving China, Russia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan
世卫组织	[shì wèi zǔ zhī] World Health Organization (WHO)
丝织品	[sī zhī pǐn] woven silk fabric
罗织	[luó zhī] 1. to frame sb 2. to cook up imaginary charges against sb
织女	[zhī] 1. Vega (star) 2. Weaving girl of folk tales
织女星	[zhī xīng] 1. Vega, brightest star in constellation Lyra 2. Weaving girl of folk tale Cowherd and weaving maid
织品	[zhī pǐn] textile
八宝山革命公墓	[bā bǎo shān gé míng gōng mù] Mt Babao revolutionary cemetery in Haidian district of Beijing
总公司	[zōng gōng sī] 1. parent company 2. head office
日比谷公园	[rì bǐ gǔ gōng yuán] Hibiya Park in central Tokyo
公然表示	[gōng rán biǎo shì] to state openly
国际公制	[guó jì gōng zhì] metric system
国际公认	[guó jì gōng rèn] internationally recognised
景山公园	[jǐng shān gōng yuán] Jingshan Park (park in Beijing)
公职人员	[gōng zhí rén yuán] 1. official employee 2. government official
公职	[gōng zhí] an official position
公买公卖	[gōng mǎi gōng mài] buying and selling at fair prices
公休	[gōng xiū] 1. public holiday 2. official leave (e.g. sabbatical)
公公	[gōng gong] 1. husband's father 2. father-in-law
公	[gōng] 1. public 2. collectively owned 3. common 4. international (e.g. high seas, metric system, calendar) 5. make public 6. fair 7. just 8. Duke, highest of five orders of nobility [wu3 deng3 jue2 wei4] 9. honorable (gentlemen) 10. father-in-law 11. male (animal)
公推	[gōng tuī] 1. elected by acclamation 2. recommended by all
公众集会	[gōng zhòng jí huì] public meeting
公式化	[gōng shì huà] 1. to formalize 2. formalism in art (esp. as proscribed in USSR and PRC)
百货公司	[bǎi huò gōng sī] department store
公司债	[gōng sī zhài] corporate bonds (investments)
公债	[gōng zhài] government bond
公德心	[gōng dé xīn] 1. civility 2. public spirit
公德	[gōng dé] 1. public ethics 2. social morality
公休日	[gōng xiū rì] public holiday
公马	[gōng mǎ] 1. male horse 2. stallion 3. stud
公私兼顾	[gōng sī jiān gù] public private partnership venture
公引	[gōng yǐn] hectometer
提起公诉	[tí qǐ gōng sù] 1. to raise a charge 2. to sue 3. to institute proceedings
包公	[bāo gōng] cf Bao Zheng [Bao1 Zheng3] (999-1062), Northern Song official famous as honest politician
公民表决	[gōng mín biǎo jué] 1. referendum 2. decided by public vote
公约	[gōng yuē] convention (i.e. international agreement)
公然	[gōng rán] 1. openly 2. publicly 3. undisguised
公私	[gōng sī] public and private (interests, initiative etc)
公私合营	[gōng sī hé yíng] joint public private operation
公母俩	[gōng mǔ liǎ] husband and wife

公畜 [gōng chù] 1. stud 2. male animal kept to breed offspring	大公国 [dà gōng guó] Grand Duchy
种公畜 [zhǒng gōng chù] 1. stud 2. male breeding stock (of animal species)	大公司 [dà gōng sī] 1. large company 2. corporation
充公 [chōng gōng] to confiscate	公两 [gōng liǎng] hectogram
公允 [gōng yǔn] 1. equitable 2. fair	公众 [gōng zhòng] public
公司治理 [gōng sī zhì lǐ] Corporate governance	主人公 [zhǔ rén gōng] 1. hero (of a novel or film) 2. main protagonist
公安县 [gōng ān xiàn] Gong'an county in Hubei	公心 [gōng xīn] 1. desire for the public good 2. sense of fair play
公法 [gōng fǎ] public law	先公 [xiān gōng] 1. deceased father 2. deceased senior male figure
公司法 [gōng sī fǎ] corporations law	公克 [gōng kè] gram
公理法 [gōng lǐ fǎ] the axiomatic method	公园 [gōng yuán] public park
公室 [gōng shì] 1. office (room) 2. ruling families during Spring and Autumn period	中山公园 [zhōng shān gōng yuán] Zhongshan park (in Beijing)
公仆 [gōng pū] public servant	公元 [gōng yuán] 1. (year) AD 2. Christian era
公会 [gōng huì] guild	公营 [gōng yíng] 1. public 2. publicly (owned, financed, operated etc) 3. run by the state
公听会 [gōng tīng huì] public hearing	上市公司 [shàng shì gōng sī] a listed company
卫理公会 [wèi lǐ gōng huì] Methodists	公审 [gōng shěn] public trial (in a court of law)
阿公 [ā gōng] father-in-law (regional dialect)	公害 [gōng hài] public hazard, nuisance
太阳公司 [tài yáng gōng sī] Sun corporation	公国 [gōng guó] Duchy or dukedom (esp. European)
公民 [gōng mín] citizen	公猫 [gōng māo] 1. male cat 2. tomcat
全民公决 [quán mín gōng jué] referendum	公主 [gōng zhǔ] princess
公安局 [gōng ān jú] Public Security Bureau	白雪公主 [bái xuě gōng zhǔ] Snow White
公尺 [gōng chǐ] meter	公斗 [gōng dòu] decaliter
外公 [wài gōng] (informal) mother's father; maternal grandfather	公里时 [gōng lǐ shí] kilometer per hour
公府 [gōng fǔ] government post in Han dynasty	公寸 [gōng cùn] decimeter
外国公司 [wài guó gōng sī] foreign company	公告 [gōng gào] 1. post 2. announcement
多国公司 [duō guó gōng sī] multinational	公制 [gōng zhì] metric system
公论 [gōng lùn] public opinion	公牛 [gōng niú] bull
公认 [gōng rèn] 1. publicly known (to be) 2. accepted (as)	公正 [gōng zhèng] 1. just 2. fair 3. equitable
电话公司 [diàn huà gōng sī] phone company	公事 [gōng shì] 1. public affairs 2. official (matters, duties etc)
公证 [gōng zhèng] 1. notarization 2. notarized 3. acknowledgement	强生公司 [qiáng shēng gōng sī] Johnson & Johnson
公证人 [gōng zhèng rén] 1. notary 2. actuary	公吨 [gōng dūn] 1. ton 2. metric ton
公诉 [gōng sù] public charges (legal)	吨公里 [dūn gōng lǐ] ton-kilometer (unit of capacity of transport system)
公案 [gōng àn] 1. judge's desk 2. complex legal case	公地 [gōng dì] 1. public land 2. land in common use
公安 [gōng ān] 1. (Ministry of) Public Security 2. public safety 3. public security	公斤 [gōng jīn] kilogram (kg)
公愤 [gōng fèn] 1. public anger 2. popular indignation	公司 [gōng sī] 1. (business) company 2. company 3. firm 4. corporation 5. incorporated
公海 [gōng hǎi] 1. high sea 2. international waters	雷公 [léi gōng] Lei Gong or Duke of Thunder, the God of Thunder in Chinese mythology
母公司 [mǔ gōng sī] parent company	公理 [gōng lǐ] 1. axiom (in logic) 2. axiomatic
女主人公 [nǚ zhǔ rén gōng] 1. heroine (of a novel or film) 2. main female protagonist	公里 [gōng lǐ] kilometer
公决 [gōng jué] 1. public decision (by ballot) 2. majority decision 3. a joint decision 4. referendum	王公 [wáng gōng] princes and dukes
公益 [gōng yì] 1. public welfare 2. public good 3. volunteer health or relief work 4. civic-minded 5. commonwealth	公干 [gōng gàn] 1. public business 2. official work
满公 [mǎn gōng] 1. altogether 2. in all	马公 [mǎ gōng] (N) Makung (city in Taiwan)
宝洁公司 [bǎo jié gōng sī] Procter & Gamble	§1092 讼 [sòng] litigation
公顷 [gōng qīng] hectare	民事诉讼 [mín shì sù sòng] 1. common plea 2. civil appeal (as opposed to criminal case)
公墓 [gōng mù] cemetery	诉讼 [sù sòng] lawsuit
贵公司 [guì gōng sī] your company	争讼 [zhēng sòng] 1. dispute involving litigation 2. legal dispute
公而忘私 [gōng ér wàng sī] 1. for the common good and forgetting personal interests (saw); to behave altruistically	听讼 [tīng sòng] 1. to hear litigation (in a law court) 2. to hear a case
2. selfless	§1093 其 [qí] 1. his 2. her 3. its 4. theirs 5. that 6. such 7. it (refers to sth preceding it)
公式 [gōng shì] formula	其余 [qí yú] 1. the rest 2. the others 3. remaining 4. remainder 5. apart from them
公因式 [gōng yīn shì] 1. common factor 2. common divisor (of a math. expression)	独行其是 [dú xíng qí shì] to go one's own way (saw); to act independently without asking others
公映 [gōng yìng] public screening (of a movie)	其他 [qí tā] 1. other 2. the others 3. else 4. other than (that person) 5. in addition to the person mentioned above
天公 [tiān gōng] 1. heaven 2. lord of heaven	任何其他 [rèn hé qí tā] any other
公犬 [gōng quǎn] male dog	

任其自然	[rèn qí zì rán] 1. to let things take their course (saw) 2. to leave it to nature 3. laissez-faire
马其顿	[mǎ qí dùn] Macedonia
听其自然	[tīng qí zì rán] 1. to let things take their course 2. to take things as they come
充其量	[chōng qí liàng] 1. at most 2. at best
其所	[qí suǒ] 1. its place 2. one's appointed place 3. the place for that
其后	[qí hòu] 1. next 2. later 3. after that
其外	[qí wài] 1. besides 2. in addition 3. apart from that
名副其实	[míng fù qí shí] not just in name only, but also in reality (saw)
与其	[yǔ qí] it's better ... than ...
土耳其语	[tǔ ěr qí yǔ] Turkish (language)
其次	[qí cì] 1. next 2. secondly
其实	[qí shí] 1. actually 2. that is not the case 3. in fact 4. really
其内	[qí nèi] 1. included 2. within that
其先	[qí xiān] 1. previously 2. before that 3. up to then
其它	[qí tā] 1. other 2. the others 3. else 4. other than it 5. in addition to the thing mentioned above
其间	[qí jiān] 1. in between 2. within that interval 3. in the mean-time
上下其手	[shàng xià qí shǒu] 1. to raise and lower one's hand (saw); to signal as conspiratorial hint 2. fig. conspiring to defraud
土耳其	[tǔ ěr qí] Turkey
其中	[qí zhōng] 1. among 2. in 3. included among these
其三	[qí sān] 1. third 2. number three of the above
其二	[qí èr] 1. second 2. number two of the above
其一	[qí yī] 1. first 2. number one of the above
甚	[shèn] 1. very 2. extremely 3. more (than)
甚浓	[shèn nóng] 1. strong (smell) 2. thick (fog)
甚至	[shèn zhì] 1. even 2. so much so that
甚至于	[shèn zhì yú] 1. so much (that) 2. even (to the extent that)
甚或	[shèn huò] 1. so much so that 2. to the extent that 3. even
甚而	[shèn ér] 1. even 2. so much so that
甚巨	[shèn jù] 1. considerable 2. substantial 3. very great
甚且	[shèn qiě] 1. even 2. going as far as to 3. so much so that
堪	[kān] 1. to endure 2. may 3. can
琼斯	[qióng sī] Jones (name)
琼斯敦	[qióng sī dùn] Johnston (name)
德累斯顿	[dé lèi sī dùn] Dresden, capital of Saxony [Sa4 ke4 sen1 Zhou1], Germany
德雷斯顿	[dé léi sī dùn] Dresden, Germany
罗得斯岛	[luó dé sī dǎo] Rhodes, mediterranean island
维纳斯	[wéi nà sī] Venus (mythology, Greek goddess of love)
罗伦斯	[luó lún sī] Lawrence (city in Kansas, USA)
贝斯吉他	[bèi sī jí tā] bass guitar
约翰内斯堡	[yuē hàn nèi sī bǎo] Johannesburg (city in South Africa)
哥尼斯堡	[gē ní sī bǎo] 1. (until WWII) Königsberg, capital of East Prussia on the Baltic 2. (since WWII) Kaliningrad, Russian Republic
威廉斯堡	[wēi lián sī bǎo] Williamsburg (Virginia)
哈里斯堡	[hā lǐ sī bǎo] Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
休斯顿	[xiū sī dùn] Houston
俄罗斯	[é luó sī] Russia
俄罗斯人	[é luó sī rén] Russian (person)
白俄罗斯人	[bái é luó sī rén] Byelorussian (person)

白俄罗斯	[bái é luó sī] 1. Belarus 2. Byelorussia 3. White Russia
代利斯	[dài lì sī] Dallys, Algerian seaport and naval base
伯恩斯	[bó ěn sī] 1. Burns (name) 2. Nicholas Burns (1956-), US diplomat, Under-secretary at US State Department from 2005
哈伯玛斯	[hā bó mǎ sī] Habermas (philosopher)
佳木斯	[jiā mù sī] Kiamusze or Jiamusi prefecture level city in Heilongjiang province [Hei1 long2 jiang1] in northeast China
佳木斯市	[jiā mù sī shì] Kiamusze or Jiamusi prefecture level city in Heilongjiang province [Hei1 long2 jiang1] in northeast China
玛纳斯	[mǎ nà sī] (N) Manasi (place in Xinjiang)
玛纳斯河	[mǎ nà sī hé] Manas river in Xinjiang
哈马斯	[hā mǎ sī] Hamas (radical Palestinian group)
马斯内	[mǎ sī nèi] Jules Massenet (1842-1912), French composer
托马斯	[tuō mǎ sī] Thomas (male name)
包里斯	[bāo lǐ sī] Boris (name)
索罗斯	[suǒ luó sī] 1. Soros (name) 2. George Soros or Gyrgy Schwartz (1930-), Hungarian American financial speculator and millionaire philanthropist
约翰斯顿	[yuē hàn sī dùn] Johnston, Johnson, Johnstone etc, name
阿斯塔纳	[ā sī tā nà] Astana, capital of Kazakhstan
罗杰斯	[luó jié sī] Rogers
莫杰斯特	[mò jié sī tè] 1. Modest (name) 2. Modeste (name)
特克斯县	[tè kè sī xiàn] Tekesi county in Kazakh autonomous prefecture, Xinjiang
哈利法克斯	[hā lì fǎ kè sī] 1. Halifax (name) 2. Halifax city, capital of Nova Scotia, Canada 3. Halifax, town in West Yorkshire, England
法西斯	[fǎ xī sī] fascist (loan word)
阿多尼斯	[ā duō ní sī] Adonis, figure in Greek mythology
阿列克西斯	[ā liè kè xī sī] Alexis (name)
阿斯匹林	[ā sī pī lín] 1. also written 2. aspirin
阿耳戈斯	[ā ěr gē sī] 1. Argus 2. in Greek mythology, a monster with 100 eyes, transformed into peacock's tail
阿奇里斯	[ā qí lì sī] Achilles (or Akhilleus or Achilleus), son of Thetis and Peleus, Greek hero central to the Iliad
阿瑞斯	[ā ruì sī] 1. Ares, Greek god of war 2. Mars
宙斯盾	[zhòu sī dùn] 1. Zeus's shield 2. Aegis combat system (US missile guidance)
尼斯	[ní sī] Nice (city in France)
贝卢斯科尼	[bèi lú sī kē ní] Silvio Berlusconi (1936-), Italian media magnate and right-wing politician, president of Italy in 1994-1995, 2001-2006 and from 2008
威尼斯	[wēi ní sī] 1. Venice 2. Venezia
西斯塔尼	[xī sī tā ní] Sistani (name of a prominent Iraqi Aya-tollah)
菲尼克斯	[fēi ní kè sī] Phoenix, capital of Arizona
吉尼斯	[jí ní sī] 1. Guinness (name) 2. Guinness (Irish black beer) 3. Guinness book of records
卢卡斯	[lú kǎ sī] Lucas (name)
威斯康星	[wēi sī kāng xīng] Wisconsin, US state
罗斯	[luó sī] Roth (e.g. HRW Executive Director Kenneth Roth)
罗斯托夫	[luó sī tuō fū] Rostov-on-Don, Russian river port and regional capital close to Sea of Azov (north of the Black Sea)
罗斯托克	[luó sī tuō kè] Rostock
托罗斯山	[tuō luó sī shān] Taurus mountains of south Turkey
卡斯特罗	[kǎ sī tè luó] (Fidel) Castro
大安的列斯	[dà ān dì liè sī] Greater Antilles, Caribbean archipelago
威利斯	[wēi lì sī] Willis (name)
安地斯	[ān dì sī] the Andes mountains

梅斯	[méi sī] Met (city in France)
梅里斯	[méi lì sī] Meilisi Daur district of Qiqihar city [Qiz qiz ha1 er3], Heilongjiang
海斯	[hǎi sī] Hayes (Microcomputer)
特提斯海	[tè tí sī hǎi] Thetys (pre-Cambrian ocean)
范斯坦	[fàn sī tǎn] (Dianne) Feinstein (US Senator from California)
毛里求斯	[máo lì qiú sī] Mauritius
温斯顿	[wēn sī dùn] Winston (name)
特克斯河	[tè kè sī hé] Tekesi river in Kazakh autonomous prefecture, Xinjiang
塔吉克斯坦	[tǎ jí kè sī tǎn] Tajikistan
赖斯	[lài sī] 1. Rice (name) 2. Condoleezza Rice (1954-) US Secretary of State from 2005
贝斯	[bèi sī] 1. bass (loan) 2. bass guitar 3. Bes or Bisu, Egyptian protector god of households
电贝斯	[diàn bèi sī] electric bass (guitar)
斯坦利	[sī tǎn lì] Stanley (name)
科林斯	[kē lín sī] Corinth (city of ancient Greece)
莫斯科	[mò sī kē] Moscow, capital of Russia
查韦斯	[chá wéi sī] Chavez, Spanish name
里斯本	[lǐ sī běn] Lisbon, capital of Portugal
吉本斯	[jí běn sī] Gibbons (name)
斯大林	[sī dà lín] Joseph Stalin (1879-1953), murderous Soviet dictator
莫斯特	[mò sī tè] Mousterian (a Palaeolithic culture)
斯坦因	[sī tǎn yīn] 1. Stein (name) 2. Marc Aurel Stein (1862-1943), British adventurer and archaeologist who explorer Xinjiang in early 20th century
特克斯市	[tè kè sī shì] Tekesi city in Kazakh autonomous prefecture, Xinjiang
特克斯	[tè kè sī] 1. Tekesi river, city and county in Kazakh autonomous prefecture, Xinjiang 2. loan word tex, unit of fiber density used in textile industry (defined as mass in grams per 1000 m of fiber)
雷克斯	[léi kè sī] Rex (name)
高斯	[gāo sī] 1. Carl Friedrich Gauss (1777-1855), German mathematician 2. Gauss, unit of magnetic induction
宙斯	[zhòu sī] Zeus
比斯特	[bǐ sī tè] Brest (the most Western French town)
帕斯	[pà sī] Perth, capital of Western Australia
帕斯卡	[pà sī kǎ] 1. Pascal (name) 2. Blaise Pascal (1623-1662), French mathematician
韦斯卡	[wéi sī kǎ] Uesca or Huesca, Spain
非斯	[fēi sī] Fes (third largest city of Morocco)
斯	[sī] 1. (phonetic) 2. this
基	[jī] 1. base 2. foundation 3. basic 4. radical (chem.)
斯帕斯基	[sī pà sī jī] Spassky (name)
柴科夫斯基	[chái kē fū sī jī] Piotr Ilyich Tchaikowsky (1840-1893), Russian composer, composer of 6 symphonies and the opera Eugene Onegin
基地组织	[jī dì zǔ zhī] Al Qaeda
维基	[wéi jī] wiki
维基百科	[wéi jī bǎi kē] Wikipedia (free encyclopedia)
依田纪基	[yī tián jì jī] Yoda Norimoto
基准	[jī zhǔn] 1. norm 2. standard 3. standard of reference 4. base 5. base point 6. base line 7. benchmark 8. reference point 9. reference frame 10. criterion 11. data
比基尼岛	[bǐ jī ní dǎo] Bikini atoll, French nuclear test site in South Pacific
马利基	[mǎ lì jī] 1. Maliki or Al-Maliki (name) 2. Nouri Kamel al-Maliki (c.1950-) Prime Minister Iraq from 2006
基本利率	[jī běn lì lǜ] base rate (e.g. interest rate set by central bank)
基线	[jī xiàn] 1. base (of a triangle) 2. base line (in geodetic survey) 3. horizontal

基因组	[jī yīn zǔ] genome
基点	[jī diǎn] 1. main point 2. crux 3. central point
基层	[jī céng] 1. basic level 2. grass-roots unit 3. basement layer
基本法	[jī běn fǎ] Basic Law
海基会	[hǎi jī huì] (abbr.) SEF, Taiwanese Strait Exchange Foundation
陆基	[lù jī] land-based
比基尼	[bǐ jī ní] bikini
基床	[jī chuáng] 1. foundation (of building) 2. bed (e.g. bedrock) 3. substrate
基座	[jī zuò] 1. underlay 2. foundation
基因扩大	[jī yīn kuò dà] gene amplification
基本原则	[jī běn yuán zé] 1. fundamental doctrine 2. guiding principle 3. raison d'tre
基本原理	[jī běn yuán lǐ] fundamental principle
基多	[jī duō] Quito, capital of Ecuador
基本理论	[jī běn lǐ lùn] basic theory
基本词汇	[jī běn cí huì] basic word
基本要求	[jī běn yāo qiú] 1. a basic requirement 2. prerequisites
基本需要	[jī běn xū yào] 1. basic necessity 2. fundamental need
丙基	[bǐng jī] propyl group C3H7- (chem.)
基因工程	[jī yīn gōng chéng] genetic engineering
基本	[jī běn] 1. basic 2. fundamental 3. main 4. elementary
基本完成	[jī běn wán chéng] 1. fundamentally complete 2. basically finished
基本定理	[jī běn dìng lǐ] fundamental theorem
基本上	[jī běn shàng] 1. basically 2. on the whole
基因	[jī yīn] gene
卡内基	[kǎ nèi jī] 1. Carnegie (name) 2. Andrew Carnegie (1835-1919), Scots American steel millionaire and philanthropist
基址	[jī zhǐ] 1. foundation 2. footing 3. base 4. ruins (of a historical building)
自由基	[zì yóu jī] free radical
基地	[jī dì] 1. base (of operations) 2. industrial or military base 3. refers to Al Qaeda
地基	[dì jī] 1. foundations (of a building) 2. base
基面	[jī miàn] ground plane (in perspective drawing)
甲基	[jiǎ jī] methyl group CH3- (chem.)
基于	[jī yú] 1. because of 2. on the basis of 3. in view of 4. on account of
丁基	I [dīng jī] Ding Ji (1917-1944), real name Li Baicen, journalist based in Yanan, martyr of the revolution II [dīng jīng jī] butyl group C4H9- (chem.)
穴	[xué] 1. cave 2. cavity 3. hole 4. acupuncture point 5. Taiwan pr. xue4
八会穴	[bā huì xué] the Eight Strategic Nerve Points
太阳穴	[tài yáng xué] temple (on the sides of human head)
扁穴	[biǎn xué] 1. tonsil 2. now written [bian3 tao2 ti3]
穴居	[xué jū] to live in a cave
穴居人	[xué jū rén] cave man
洞穴	[dòng xué] 1. cave 2. cavern
墓穴	[mù xué] 1. tomb 2. grave
走穴	[zǒu xué] (of itinerant entertainers) to tour, playing in many venues
武穴	[wǔ xué] Wuxue (city in Hubei)
匪穴	[fēi xué] 1. bandit den 2. rebel stronghold
探	[tàn] 1. to explore 2. to search out 3. to scout 4. to visit 5. to stretch forward
侦探	[zhēn tàn] detective
探索性	[tàn suǒ xìng] exploratory

<p>探马 [tàn mǎ] mounted scout (arch.)</p> <p>包探 [bāo tàn] detective (in former times)</p> <p>探索 [tàn suǒ] 1. to explore 2. to probe 3. commonly used in names of publications or documentaries</p> <p>试探 [shì tàn] 1. to sound out 2. to probe 3. to feel out 4. to try out</p> <p>探讨 [tàn tǎo] 1. to investigate 2. to probe</p> <p>探测词 [tàn cè cí] probe word</p> <p>探测 [tàn qiú] 1. to seek 2. to pursue 3. to investigate</p> <p>探测 [tàn cè] 1. to probe 2. to take readings 3. to explore 4. exploration</p> <p>探测器 [tàn cè qì] 1. detector 2. probe 3. craft</p> <p>探雷人员 [tàn léi rén yuán] mine detector (employee)</p> <p>刺探 [cì tàn] pry</p> <p>查探 [chá tàn] 1. to check 2. to investigate 3. to probe (into)</p> <p>探查 [tàn chá] 1. to examine 2. to probe 3. to scout out 4. to nose around</p> <p>探戈 [tàn gē] tango (dance)</p> <p>探摸 [tàn mō] 1. to feel for sth 2. to grope</p> <p>探头 [tàn tóu] 1. to extend one's head (out or into) 2. a probe 3. detector 4. search unit</p> <p>探寻 [tàn xún] 1. to search 2. to seek 3. to explore</p> <p>探听 [tàn tīng] 1. to make inquiries 2. to try to find out 3. to pry</p> <p>探雷 [tàn léi] 1. to detect mines 2. mine detection</p> <p>深 [shēn] 1. deep 2. profound</p> <p>深深 [shēn shēn] 1. deep 2. profound</p> <p>景深 [jǐng shēn] depth of field</p> <p>深谷 [shēn gǔ] 1. deep valley 2. ravine</p> <p>高岸深谷 [gāo àn shēn gǔ] high bank, deep valley (saw); secluded location</p> <p>深化 [shēn huà] 1. deepen 2. intensify</p> <p>深信 [shēn xìn] to believe firmly</p> <p>深感 [shēn gǎn] feel deeply</p> <p>深思 [shēn sī] 1. to ponder 2. to consider</p> <p>纵深 [zòng shēn] in depth (of the battle)</p> <p>幽深 [yōu shēn] serene and hidden in depth or distance</p> <p>深县 [shēn xiàn] Shen county in Hebei</p> <p>深谋 [shēn móu] forethought</p> <p>山高海深 [shān gāo hǎi shēn] high as the mountain and deep as the sea (saw); fig. infinite bounty</p> <p>资深 [zī shēn] 1. senior (in terms of depth of accumulated experience) 2. deeply qualified</p> <p>高城深池 [gāo chéng shēn chí] high walls and deep moat (saw); impenetrable defense</p> <p>测深 [cè shēn] to sound (sea depth)</p> <p>高深莫测 [gāo shēn mò cè] profound mystery</p> <p>莫测高深 [mò cè gāo shēn] 1. enigmatic 2. beyond one's depth 3. unfathomable</p> <p>深浅 [shēn qiǎn] 1. deep or shallow 2. depth (of the sea) 3. limits of decorum</p> <p>深水 [shēn shuǐ] deepwater</p> <p>水深 [shuǐ shēn] 1. depth (of waterway) 2. sounding</p> <p>深入 [shēn rù] 1. to penetrate deeply 2. thorough</p> <p>高深 [gāo shēn] profound</p> <p>深蓝 I [shēn lán] Deep Blue, chess-playing computer, first to defeat reigning world champion, developed by IBM (1985-1997) II [shēn lánshēn lán] dark blue</p> <p>深重 [shēn zhòng] 1. very serious 2. grave 3. profound</p> <p>火 [huǒ] fire</p> <p>火药味甚浓 [huǒ yào wèi shèn nóng] 1. strong smell of gunpowder 2. fig. tense situation 3. stand-off</p> <p>火山公园 [huǒ shān gōng yuán] Volcanoes national park, Hawaii</p>	<p>如火如荼 [rú huǒ rú chá] 1. common erroneous version of (tu2) (saw), daunting and vigorous (momentum) 2. magnificent</p> <p>火花 [huǒ huā] 1. spark 2. sparkle</p> <p>电火花 [diàn huǒ huā] electric spark</p> <p>火化 [huǒ huà] 1. to cremate 2. to incinerate</p> <p>停火 [tíng huǒ] cease fire</p> <p>停火线 [tíng huǒ xiàn] cease-fire line</p> <p>火堆 [huǒ duī] 1. bonfire 2. open fire</p> <p>休眠火山 [xiū mián huǒ shān] dormant volcano</p> <p>纵火犯 [zòng huǒ fàn] arsonist</p> <p>火山岛 [huǒ shān dǎo] volcanic island</p> <p>火烈鸟 [huǒ liè niǎo] flamingo</p> <p>引火 [yǐn huǒ] 1. to kindle 2. to light a fire</p> <p>引火柴 [yǐn huǒ chái] kindling</p> <p>导火索 [dǎo huǒ suǒ] a fuse (for explosive)</p> <p>导火线 [dǎo huǒ xiàn] 1. a fuse (for explosives) 2. fig. proximate cause 3. the last straw</p> <p>火枪 [huǒ qiāng] 1. firearms (in historical context) 2. flintlock (old powder and shot firearm)</p> <p>火枪手 [huǒ qiāng shǒu] 1. gunman 2. musketeer</p> <p>起火 [qǐ huǒ] to catch fire</p> <p>火线 [huǒ xiàn] firing line (battle); live electrical wire</p> <p>火药 [huǒ yào] gunpowder</p> <p>埃特纳火山 [āi tè nà huǒ shān] Mt Etna, volcano in Italy</p> <p>纵火 [zòng huǒ] 1. to set on fire 2. to commit arson</p> <p>烈火 [liè huǒ] 1. raging inferno 2. blaze</p> <p>烈火干柴 [liè huǒ gān chái] 1. lit. intense fire to dry wood (saw); inferno in a woodpile 2. fig. consuming passion between lovers</p> <p>点火 [diǎn huǒ] 1. to ignite 2. to light a fire 3. to agitate 4. to start an engine 5. ignition 6. fig. to stir up trouble</p> <p>野火 [yě huǒ] 1. wildfire 2. (spreading like) wildfire 3. bush fire 4. farm fire (for clearing fields)</p> <p>吐火罗人 [tǔ huǒ luó rén] 1. Tokharian Indo-European people of central Asia 2. same as</p> <p>如火 [rú huǒ] fiery</p> <p>活火 [huó huǒ] 1. flaming fire 2. flames</p> <p>活火山 [huó huǒ shān] active volcano</p> <p>火柴 [huǒ chái] match (for lighting fire)</p> <p>柴火 [chái huǒ] firewood</p> <p>失火 [shī huǒ] 1. to catch fire 2. on fire 3. fire (alarm)</p> <p>香火 [xiāng huǒ] 1. incense burning in front of a temple 2. burning joss sticks</p> <p>火柱 [huǒ zhù] column of flame</p> <p>林火 [lín huǒ] forest fire</p> <p>火成 [huǒ chéng] 1. igneous (geology) 2. formed by fire 3. volcanic (rock)</p> <p>战火 [zhàn huǒ] 1. conflagration 2. the fire of war</p> <p>火器 [huǒ qì] firearm</p> <p>大火 [dà huǒ] 1. conflagration 2. large fire</p> <p>火星 [huǒ xīng] Martian</p> <p>玩火 [wán huǒ] to play with fire</p> <p>火儿 [huǒ r] 1. fire 2. fury 3. angry</p> <p>火山带 [huǒ shān dài] volcanic belt</p> <p>向火 [xiàng huǒ] to warm oneself facing the fire</p> <p>火舌 [huǒ shé] tongue of flame</p> <p>耐火 [nài huǒ] 1. refractory (material) 2. fire-resistant</p> <p>耐火土 [nài huǒ tǔ] 1. fire-proof stone 2. flame resistant material</p>
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<p>封火 [fēng huǒ] to cover a fire (to make it burn slowly)</p> <p>火星 [huǒ xīng] Mars (planet)</p> <p>生火 [shēng huǒ] 1. to make a fire 2. to light a fire</p> <p>上火 [shàng huǒ] to get angry</p> <p>火电 [huǒ diàn] thermal power</p> <p>火卫一 [huǒ wèi yī] Phobos (first satellite of Mars)</p> <p>回火 [huí huǒ] 1. to temper (iron) 2. flare-back (in gas burner)</p> <p>火山口 [huǒ shān kǒu] volcanic crater</p> <p>火山 [huǒ shān] 1. volcanic 2. volcano</p> <p>山火 [shān huǒ] 1. wildfire 2. forest fire</p>	<p>灵活性 [líng huó xìng] flexibility</p> <p>惠灵顿 [huì líng dùn] Wellington, capital of New Zealand</p> <p>灵感 [líng gǎn] 1. inspiration 2. insight 3. a burst of creativity in scientific or artistic endeavor</p> <p>心灵 [xīn líng] 1. bright 2. smart 3. quick-witted 4. heart 5. thoughts 6. spirit</p> <p>心灵上 [xīn líng shàng] spiritual</p> <p>灵猫 [líng māo] 1. a civet (arboreal cat) 2. viverrid (mammal group including mongoose and civet)</p> <p>百灵鸟 [bǎi líng niǎo] skylark</p> <p>灵药 [líng yào] 1. legendary magic potion of immortals 2. panacea 3. fig. wonder solution to a problem</p> <p>人杰地灵 [rén jié dì líng] illustrious hero, spirit of the place (saw); a place derives reflected glory from an illustrious son</p>
<p>§1102 炎 [yán] 1. flame 2. inflammation 3. -itis</p> <p>炎炎 [yán yán] scorching</p> <p>炎性 [yán xìng] inflammatory (medicine)</p> <p>司马炎 [sī mǎ yán] Sima Yan (236-290), founding emperor of Jin dynasty after the Three Kingdoms period, reigned 265-290 as Emperor Wu of Jin</p> <p>顾炎武 [gù yán wǔ] Gu Yanwu (1613-1682), late Ming and early Qing Confucian philosopher, linguist and historian, played a founding role in phonology of early Chinese, author of Rizhilu or Record of daily study</p> <p>炎症 [yán zhèng] inflammation</p> <p>胃炎 [wèi yán] gastritis</p> <p>咽炎 [yān yán] pharyngitis</p> <p>中耳炎 [zhōng ěr yán] 1. inflammation of middle ear 2. otitis media</p>	<p>幽灵 [yōu líng] 1. specter 2. apparition 3. ghost</p> <p>灵台 [líng tái] (N) Lingtai (place in Gansu)</p> <p>灵丘县 [líng qiū xiàn] Lingqiu county in Datong prefecture, Shanxi</p> <p>舒喘灵 [shū chuǎn líng] albuterol, kind of chemical used in treating asthma</p> <p>灵床 [líng chuáng] 1. bier 2. death-bed</p> <p>广灵 [guǎng líng] (N) Guangling (place in Shanxi)</p> <p>灵语 [líng yǔ] tongues (spiritual gift)</p> <p>威灵 [wēi líng] 1. authority 2. prestige 3. supernatural spirit</p> <p>威灵顿 [wēi líng dùn] 1. Wellington (name) 2. Arthur Wellesley, Duke of Wellington (1769-1851)</p> <p>灵活 [líng huó] 1. flexible 2. nimble 3. agile</p>
<p>§1103 淡 [dàn] 1. insipid 2. diluted 3. weak 4. light in color 5. tasteless 6. fresh 7. indifferent 8. nitrogen</p> <p>淡淡 [dàn dàn] 1. dull 2. insipid 3. unenthusiastic</p> <p>淡化 [dàn huà] 1. to water down 2. to play down 3. to trivialize 4. to weaken 5. to become dull with time 6. to desalinate 7. desalination</p> <p>浓淡 [nóng dàn] shade (of a color, i.e. light or dark)</p> <p>冲淡 [chōng dàn] to dilute</p> <p>浅淡 [qiǎn dàn] 1. light (color) 2. pale 3. vague (feeling)</p> <p>淡水 [dàn shuǐ] 1. potable water (water with low salt content) 2. fresh water</p> <p>淡水鱼 [dàn shuǐ yú] fresh-water fish</p> <p>咸淡 [xián dàn] 1. salty and unsalty (flavors) 2. degree of saltiness 3. brackish (water)</p>	<p>活灵活现 [huó líng huó xiàn] 1. living spirit, living image (saw); true to life 2. vivid and realistic</p> <p>灵命 [líng mìng] 1. the will of Heaven 2. the will of God</p> <p>灵塔 [líng tǎ] memorial pagoda</p> <p>万灵节 [wàn líng jié] All Saints' Day (Christian festival on 2nd November)</p> <p>失灵 [shī líng] 1. out of order (of machine) 2. not working properly 3. a failing (of a system)</p> <p>灵利 [líng lì] 1. clever 2. bright 3. quick-witted</p> <p>灵武 [líng wǔ] (N) Lingwu (place in Ningxia)</p> <p>哭灵 [kū líng] to weep before a coffin or a memorial to the dead</p> <p>亡灵 [wáng líng] departed spirit</p> <p>灵宝 [líng bǎo] (N) Lingbao (city in Henan)</p> <p>守灵 [shǒu líng] to keep watch beside a coffin</p>
<p>§1104 灭 [miè] 1. to extinguish 2. to overthrow (a former regime)</p> <p>灭火 [miè huǒ] 1. to extinguish a fire 2. firefighting</p> <p>灭火器 [miè huǒ qì] fire extinguisher</p> <p>已灭 [yǐ miè] extinct</p> <p>幻灭 [huàn miè] 1. to disillusion 2. disillusionment 3. vanishing (illusions, hopes, aspirations etc)</p> <p>歼灭 [jiān miè] 1. to wipe out 2. to crush 3. to annihilate</p> <p>灭菌 [miè jī] to sterilize</p> <p>吞灭 [tūn miè] to absorb</p> <p>亡国灭种 [wáng guó miè zhòng] country destroyed, its people annihilated (saw); total destruction</p> <p>灭亡 [miè wáng] 1. to destroy 2. to exterminate 3. extinction 4. to perish 5. to die out 6. to become extinct</p> <p>生灭 [shēng miè] life and death</p> <p>灭掉 [miè diào] to eliminate</p> <p>扑灭 [pū miè] 1. to eradicate 2. to extinguish</p>	<p>§1105 灵 [líng] 1. alert 2. departed soul 3. efficacious 4. quick 5. effective 6. intelligence</p> <p>一灵真性 [yī líng zhēn xìng] 1. soul 2. spirit</p> <p>灵符 [líng fú] a Daoist talisman</p> <p>灵快 [líng kuài] 1. agile 2. quick</p> <p>灵性 [líng xìng] spiritual nature</p> <p>伙 [huǒ] 1. assistant 2. furniture 3. partner</p> <p>包伙 [bāo huǒ] contracted communal meals</p> <p>结伙 [jié huǒ] to form a gang</p> <p>店伙 [diàn huǒ] 1. shop assistant 2. shop clerk</p> <p>伙计 [huǒ jì] 1. partner 2. fellow 3. mate 4. waiter 5. servant 6. shop assistant</p> <p>搭伙 [dā huǒ] 1. to join up with sb 2. to become partner 3. to take meals regularly in cafeteria</p> <p>入伙 [rù huǒ] 1. to join a group 2. to become a member</p> <p>大伙儿 [dà huǒ er] (pron) everyone</p> <p>合伙 [hé huǒ] 1. to act jointly 2. to form a partnership</p> <p>合伙人 [hé huǒ rén] 1. partner 2. associate</p> <p>同伙 [tóng huǒ] 1. colleague 2. co-conspirator</p> <p>伙同 [huǒ tóng] 1. to collude 2. in collusion with</p>
<p>§1105 灵 [líng] 1. alert 2. departed soul 3. efficacious 4. quick 5. effective 6. intelligence</p> <p>一灵真性 [yī líng zhēn xìng] 1. soul 2. spirit</p> <p>灵符 [líng fú] a Daoist talisman</p> <p>灵快 [líng kuài] 1. agile 2. quick</p> <p>灵性 [líng xìng] spiritual nature</p>	<p>§1107 灯 [dēng] 1. lamp 2. light 3. lantern 4. CL:[zhan3]</p> <p>灯火 [dēng huǒ] lights</p> <p>标灯 [biāo dēng] 1. beacon light 2. beacon</p>

华灯	[huá dēng] 1. light 2. decorated lantern
花灯	[huā dēng] colored lantern (used at Lantern festival)
走马灯	[zǒu mǎ dēng] 1. lantern with carousel of paper horses, rotating under convection, used at Lantern festival 2. fig. constant busy circulation of people
灯泡	[dēng pào] 1. light bulb 2. same as 3. (slang) third-wheel or unwanted third party spoiling a couple's date
电灯泡	[diàn dēng pào] 1. light bulb 2. (slang) unwanted third guest
红灯记	[hóng dēng jì] The Legend of the Red Lantern
绿灯	[lǜdēng] green light
红绿灯	[hóng lǜdēng] 1. (red and green) traffic light 2. traffic signal
灯红酒绿	[dēng hóng jiǔ lǜ] 1. lanterns red, wine green (saw); feasting and pleasure-seeking 2. debauched and corrupt environment
红灯	[hóng dēng] red light
幻灯	[huàn dēng] lantern slides
灯台	[dēng tái] lampstand
台灯	[tái dēng] 1. desk lamp 2. table lamp
五灯会元	[wǔ dēng huì yuán] Song dynasty history of Zen Buddhism in China (1252), 20 scrolls
尾灯	[wěi dēng] tail light (on vehicle)
安全灯	[ān quán dēng] 1. safety lamp 2. safelight
冰灯	[bīng dēng] ice lantern
油灯	[yóu dēng] oil lamp
灯塔	[dēng tā] lighthouse
灯塔市	[dēng tā shì] Dengta county level city in Liaoyang [Liaoyang2], Liaoning
桌灯	[zhuō dēng] desk lamp
灯柱	[dēng zhù] lamppost
本生灯	[běn shēng dēng] Bunsen burner
街灯	[jiē dēng] streetlight
提灯	[tí dēng] a portable lamp
灯罩	[dēng zhào] 1. cover of lamp 2. lampshade 3. glass cover of oil lamp
电灯	[diàn dēng] electric light
吊灯	[diào dēng] chandelier
灯节	[dēng jié] the Lantern Festival (15th of first month of lunar calendar)
烟	[yān] 1. cigarette 2. tobacco 3. smoke
烟火	[yān huǒ] 1. smoke and fire 2. fireworks
烟尘	[yān chén] 1. smoke and dust 2. air pollution
禁烟	[jìn yān] 1. prohibition on opium (esp. from 18th- early 20th century) 2. smoking ban 3. No Smoking! (usual sign in Japan)
烟径	[yān jìng] misty lane
烟花行院	[yān huā xíng yuàn] brothel (esp. in Yuan theater)
烟袋	[yān dài] tobacco pipe
烟花债	[yān huā zhài] involved in a love affair
烟花	[yān huā] 1. fireworks 2. prostitute (esp. in Yuan theater)
烟花厂	[yān huā chǎng] firework factory
烟花女	[yān huā nǚ] prostitute (esp. in Yuan theater)
烟花市	[yān huā shì] (esp. in Yuan theater)
烟枪	[yān qiāng] opium pipe
浓烟	[nóng yān] thick smoke
烟台	[yān tái] Yantai prefecture level city in Shandong
烟台市	[yān tái shì] Yantai prefecture level city in Shandong
云烟	[yún yān] 1. mist 2. smoke 3. cloud
烟民	[yān mín] smokers
烟厂	[yān chǎng] cigarette factory

烟海	[yān hǎi] the vast ocean
浩如烟海	[hào rú yān hǎi] vast as the open sea (saw); fig. extensive (library)
烟幕	[yān mù] 1. smokescreen 2. fig. a diversion
香烟	[xiāng yān] 1. cigarette 2. smoke from burning incense
烟头	[yān tóu] 1. cigarette butt 2. fag-end
大烟	[dà yān] opium
人烟	[rén yān] sign of human habitation
烟草	[yān cǎo] tobacco
冒烟	[mào yān] smoking
烟叶	[yān yè] leaf tobacco
抽烟	[chōu yān] to smoke (a cigarette, tobacco)
烦	[fán] 1. to feel vexed 2. to bother 3. to trouble 4. superfluous and confusing 5. edgy
添麻烦	[tiān má fan] 1. to cause trouble for sb 2. to inconvenience
烦闷	[fán mēn] anguish
麻烦	[má fan] 1. trouble 2. troublesome
找麻烦	[zhǎo má fan] to look for trouble
自找麻烦	[zì zhǎo má fan] 1. to ask for trouble 2. to invite difficulties
厌烦	[yàn fán] 1. bored 2. fed up with sth 3. sick of sth
烦乱	[fán luàn] 1. anxious 2. agitated
耐烦	[nài fán] patient (not impatient)
秋	I [qiū] 1. autumn 2. fall 3. harvest time 4. a swing 5. surname Qiu II [qiū] a swing
秋景	[qiū jǐng] 1. autumn scenery 2. harvest season
秋凉	[qiū liáng] the cool of autumn
秋征	[qiū zhēng] autumn levy (tax on harvest)
千秋万代	[qiān qiū wàn dài] throughout the ages
秋田县	[qiū tián xiàn] Akita prefecture, northeast Japan
秋叶原	[qiū yè yuán] Akihabara, region of downtown Tokyo famous for electronics stores
秋试	[qiū shì] autumn exam (triennial provincial exam during Ming and Qing)
秋水	[qiū shuǐ] limpid autumn waters (trad. description of girl's beautiful eyes)
秋天	[qiū tiān] autumn
秋审	[qiū shěn] autumn trial (judicial hearing of capital cases during Ming and Qing)
秋千	[qiū qiān] 1. swing 2. seesaw 3. trapeze
中秋节	[zhōng qiū jié] the Mid-Autumn Festival on 15th of 8th lunar month
秋雨	[qiū yǔ] autumn rain
早秋	[zǎo qiū] early autumn
秋叶	[qiū yè] autumn leaf
中秋	[zhōng qiū] the Mid-autumn festival, the traditional moon-viewing festival on 15th of 8th lunar month
愁	[chóu] worry about
悲愁	[bēi chóu] melancholy
犯愁	[fàn chóu] 1. to worry 2. to be anxious
哀愁	[āi chóu] 1. sorrow 2. sadness 3. distressed 4. sorrowful
一愁莫展	[yī chóu mò zhǎn] nothing one can do about it
多愁多病	[duō chóu duō bìng] much sorrows and illness (saw); melancholy and weakly
炉	[lú] 1. a stove 2. a furnace
炉火	[lú huǒ] the fire of a stove
火炉	[huǒ lú] stove
焦炉	[jiāo lú] coking furnace
炉霍	[lú huò] (N) Luhuo (place in Sichuan)
融炉	[róng lú] 1. a smelting furnace 2. fig. a melting pot

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大融炉	[dà róng lú] melting pot
补炉	[bǔ lú] fettling
炉床	[lú chuáng] hearth
天炉座	[tiān lú zuò] Fornax (constellation)
香炉	[xiāng lú] 1. a censer (for burning incense) 2. incense burner 3. thurible
高炉	[gāo lú] blast furnace
地炉	[dì lú] fire pit
电炉	[diàn lú] 1. electric stove 2. hot plate
司炉	[sī lú] stoker (worker operating a coal fire, esp. for a steam engine)
出炉	[chū lú] 1. to take out of the furnace 2. fresh out of the oven 3. fig. newly announced 4. recently made available
关	[guān] 1. mountain pass 2. to close 3. to shut 4. to turn off 5. to concern 6. to involve 7. surname Guan
关节炎	[guān jié yán] arthritis
公关	[gōng guān] public relations
人际关系	[rén jì guān xì] interpersonal relationship
国际关系	[guó jì guān xì] international relations
关税	[guān zhēng] 1. customs levy 2. customs post charging import duties
偏关	[piān guān] (N) Pianguan (place in Shanxi)
中俄关系	[zhōng é guān xì] Sino-Russian relations
性关系	[xìng guān xì] 1. sexual relations 2. sexual contact 3. intercourse
相关性	[xiāng guān xìng] correlation
息息相关	[xī xī xiāng guān] closely bound up (saw); intimately related
关心	[guān xīn] 1. to care for sth 2. caring 3. concerned
中心埋置关系从句	[zhōng xīn mái zhì guān xì cóng jù] center-embedded relative clauses
关岛	[guān dǎo] Guam (US Pacific island)
马关	[mǎ guān] (N) Maguan (place in Yunnan)
关系	[guān xì] 1. relation 2. relationship 3. to concern 4. to affect 5. to have to do with 6. guanxi
关系到	[guān xì dào] 1. relates to 2. bears upon
特殊关系	[tè shū guān xì] special relation
相互关系	[xiāng hù guān xì] 1. mutual relations 2. common interest
关系式	[guān xì shì] equation expressing a relation
两国关系	[liǎng guó guān xì] bilateral relations
中日关系	[zhōng rì guān xì] Sino-Japanese relations
关塔纳摩	[guān tǎ nà mó] Guantanamo, Cuba
关庙乡	[guān miào xiāng] (N) Kuanmiao (village in Taiwan)
玄关	[xuán guān] 1. entrance hall 2. front door 3. porch 4. vestibule
至关重要	[zhì guān zhòng yào] 1. extremely important 2. vital 3. crucial 4. essential
阳关	[yáng guān] Yangguan or Southern Pass on the south Silk Road in Gansu, 70 km south of Dunhuang
关厂	[guān chǎng] 1. to shut down (a factory) 2. to close a facility 3. a lock-out
海关	[hǎi guān] customs (i.e. border crossing inspection)
中国海关	[zhōng guó hǎi guān] Chinese customs (i.e. border police)
山海关	[shān hǎi guān] Shanhai pass, the Eastern pass of the Great Wall
关注	[guān zhù] 1. a concern 2. to pay attention to 3. to follow sth closely
中关村	[zhōng guān cūn] Zhongguancun neighborhood of Beijing, containing Beijing University, famous for electronics shops and bookstores
相关	[xiāng guān] 1. interrelated 2. correlation 3. dependence 4. relevance 5. mutuality
关城	[guān chéng] defensive fort over border post
城关	[chéng guān] area outside a city gate

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关头	[guān tóu] 1. juncture 2. moment
大关	[dà guān] (reach a) critical point
关门大吉	[guān mén dà jí] to close down a business for good and put the best face on it (saw)
关西	[guān xī] Kansai region in central Japan
玉门关	[yù mén guān] the Jade gate in Gansu
关白	[guān bái] 1. to inform 2. to notify
关门	[guān mén] 1. close down 2. closed doors
年关	[nián guān] end of the year
关掉	[guān diào] 1. to switch off 2. shut off
关卡	[guān kǎ] 1. customs post 2. tax or road safety inspection station 3. outpost
下关	[xià guān] Xiaguan district of Nanjing City in Jiangsu
关上	[guān shàng] 1. to close (door) 2. to turn off (light, electrical equipment)
事关	[shì guān] 1. to concern 2. on (some topic) 3. about 4. concerning 5. to have importance for
指关节	[zhǐ guān jié] knuckle
关羽	[guān yǔ] 1. Guan Yu (-219), general of Shu and blood-brother of Liu Bei in Romance of the Three Kingdoms, fearsome fighter famous for virtue and loyalty 2. posthumously worshipped and identified with the guardian Bodhisattva Sangharama
关节	[guān jié] joint
关押	[guān yā] put in jail
扣关	[kòu guān] to knock at the gate
关中	[guān zhōng] the Guanzhong plain in Shaanxi, the Wei river valley
关于	[guān yú] 1. pertaining to 2. concerning 3. regarding 4. with regards to 5. about 6. a matter of
联	[lián] 1. to ally 2. to unite 3. to join
关联	[guān lián] 1. related 2. linked 3. affiliated
关联公司	[guān lián gōng sī] 1. related company 2. affiliate
联合组织	[lián hé zǔ zhī] syndicate
国际体操联合会	[guó jì tǐ cāo lián hé huì] Fdration Internationale de Gymnastique
国际足球联合会	[guó jì zú qiú lián hé huì] 1. FIFA 2. International Federation of Association Football
国际羽毛球联合会	[guó jì yǔ máo qiú lián hé huì] International Badminton Federation
国际足联	[guó jì zú lián] abbr. for , FIFA, international federation of football associations
联邦德国	[lián bāng dé guó] 1. German Federation 2. Bundesrepublik Deutschland 3. Germany
特征联合	[tè zhēng lián hé] characteristic binding
独联体	[dú lián tǐ] 1. Commonwealth of Independent States (former Soviet Union) 2. abbr. for
联俄	[lián é] alliance with Russia (e.g. of early Chinese communists)
联想	[lián xiǎng] 1. associate 2. (abbr.) Lenovo (PRC computer company)
联想起	[lián xiǎng qǐ] 1. to associate 2. to think of
联系	I [lián xì] 1. connection 2. contact 3. relation 4. in touch with 5. to integrate 6. to link 7. to touch II [lián xilián xì] 1. connection 2. contact 3. relation 4. in touch with 5. to integrate 6. to link 7. to touch
互相联系	[hù xiāng lián xì] 1. mutually related 2. interconnected
联结	[lián jié] 1. to bind 2. to tie 3. to link
中国残疾人联合会	[zhōng guó cán jí rén lián hé huì] China Disabled Person's Federation (since 1988)
妇女联合会	[fù lián hé huì] women's union
联合国大会	[lián hé guó dà huì] United Nations General Assembly
联合会	[lián hé huì] federation
邦联	[bāng lián] confederation
联邦	[lián bāng] 1. federal 2. federation

英联邦	[yīng lián bāng] the British Commonwealth (Commonwealth of Nations)
联邦制	[lián bāng zhì] 1. federal 2. federal system
联合古大陆	[lián hé gǔ dà lù] Pangea (geol., a single continent around 250 million years ago)
联合舰队	[lián hé jiàn duì] combined fleet
三联书店	[sān lián shū diàn] Joint Publishing Co., Hong Kong
中国残联	[zhōng guó cán lián] abbr. for , China Disabled Person's Federation (since 1988)
联名	[lián míng] jointly (signed, declared, sponsored)
联合式合成词	[lián hé shì hé chéng cí] coordinative compound word
妇联	[fù lián] 1. women's league 2. women's association
入联	[rù lián] 1. to join an alliance 2. admission to the United Nations
挽联	[wǎn lián] elegiac couplet
相联	[xiāng lián] 1. to interact 2. interrelated
大英联合王国	[dà yīng lián hé wáng guó] United Kingdom
英联合王国	[yīng lián hé wáng guó] United Kingdom
联大	[lián dà] 1. United Nations General Assembly 2. abbr. for
联合	[lián hé] 1. to combine 2. to join 3. unite 4. alliance
联合国	[lián hé guó] United Nations
联合王国	[lián hé wáng guó] United Kingdom
联营	[lián yíng] 1. joint venture 2. under joint management
国联	[guó lián] abbr. for , League of Nations (1920-1946), based in Geneva, precursor of the UN
联星	[lián xīng] binary star
串联	[chuàn lián] link-up
联手	[lián shǒu] 1. lit. to join hands 2. to act together
互联	[hù lián] interconnected
郑	[zhèng] surname Zheng
郑重其事	[zhèng zhòng qí shì] seriously
郑梦准	[zhèng mèng zhǔn] Chung Mongjoon (1951-), Korean magistrate and the founder of Hyundai
郑玄	[zhèng xuán] Zheng Xuan (127-200), late Han scholar
郑和	[zhèng hé] Zheng He (1371-1433), famous early Ming dynasty admiral and explorer
郑重	[zhèng zhòng] serious
光	[guāng] 1. light 2. ray 3. bright 4. only 5. merely 6. to use up
光光	[guāng guāng] 1. bright 2. shiny 3. smooth 4. naked 5. bald 6. penniless
蓝光光盘	[lán guāng guāng pán] Blu-ray disk, Sony high definition DVD disk
油光光	[yóu guāng guāng] 1. glossy 2. gleaming 3. shiny (due to greasiness) 4. slick 5. greasy 6. oily
灯光	[dēng guāng] 1. (stage) lighting 2. light
闪光灯	[shǎn guāng dēng] a flash light (for photography)
日光灯	[rì guāng dēng] fluorescent light
灵光	[líng guāng] 1. divine light (around the Buddha) 2. a halo 3. a miraculous column of light 4. (slang) jolly good!
淡光	[dàn guāng] shimmer
火光	[huǒ guāng] 1. flame 2. blaze
光景	[guāng jǐng] 1. circumstances 2. scene 3. about 4. probably
光标	[guāng biāo] cursor (computer)
偏光	[piān guāng] polarized light
光天化日	[guāng tiān huà rì] 1. the full light of day (saw) 2. fig. peace and prosperity 3. in broad daylight
仰光	[yǎng guāng] Yangon (Rangoon), main city of south Myanmar (Burma), the national capital until November 2005, when the capital moved to Naypyidaw or Pyinmana
感光	[gǎn guāng] light-sensitive
强光	[qiáng guāng] glare

司马光	[sī mǎ guāng] Sima Guang (1019-1086), politician and historian of Northern Song, author of Comprehensive Mirror for aid in Government
光顾	[guāng gù] 1. Welcome (honorific term used by shop assistant) 2. Thank you for patronizing my humble establishment.
紫外线光	[zǐ wài xiàn guāng] ultraviolet light
紫外光	[zǐ wài guāng] ultraviolet light
光线	[guāng xiàn] 1. light ray 2. optical line 3. optical cable 4. lighting (for a photograph)
日光节约时	[rì guāng jié yuē shí] 1. daylight saving time 2. summer time
闪光点	[shǎn guāng diǎn] 1. lit. flash point 2. crucial point 3. essential point
光山县	[guāng shān xiàn] Guangshan county in Xinyang , Henan
阳光	[yáng guāng] sunshine
太阳光	[tài yáng guāng] sunlight
光源	[guāng yuán] light source
喝光	[hē guāng] 1. to drink up 2. to finish (a drink)
光盘	[guāng pán] 1. compact disc 2. CD or DVD 3. CD ROM
光冲量	[guāng chōng liàng] radiant exposure
光滑	[guāng huá] 1. glossy 2. sleek 3. smooth
油光水滑	[yóu guāng shuǐ huá] 1. sleek 2. shiny and smooth
泪光	[lèi guāng] glistening teardrops
光洁	[guāng jié] bright and clean
油光	[yóu guāng] 1. glossy 2. gleaming 3. shiny (due to greasiness) 4. slick 5. greasy 6. oily
光荣革命	[guāng róng gé mìng] Revolution of 1688
背光	[bèi guāng] 1. be in a poor light 2. do something with one's back to the light 3. stand in one's own light
争光	[zhēng guāng] 1. to win an honor 2. to strive to win a prize
光棍	[guāng gùn] 1. gangster 2. hoodlum 3. a single person 4. bachelor
光棍儿	[guāng gùn r] 1. single person 2. bachelor
打光棍	[dǎ guāng gùn] to live as bachelor
圆光	[yuán guāng] 1. radiance emanating from the head 2. halo
走光	[zǒu guāng] to expose oneself
荣光	[róng guāng] glory
光荣	[guāng róng] honor and glory
光束	[guāng shù] beam
光头	[guāng tóu] 1. bald headed person (disrespectful) 2. having a score of zero in a game 3. to be skunked (game)
光大	[guāng dà] 1. splendid 2. magnificent 3. abbr. for China Everbright Bank
光合	[guāng hé] photosynthesis
闪光	[shǎn guāng] flash
可见光	[kě jiàn guāng] 1. visible light 2. light in optical spectrum
光芒	[guāng máng] 1. rays of light 2. brilliant rays 3. radiance
光笔	[guāng bǐ] light pen
蓝光	I [lán guāng] Blu-ray (disc format) II [lán guānglǎn guāng] 1. blue ray 2. Blu-ray, high definition DVD system pioneered by Sony as the next generation DVD
光临	[guāng lín] 1. (honorific) Welcome! 2. You honor us with your presence. 3. It is an honor to have you.
时光	[shí guāng] 1. time 2. era 3. period of time
星光	[xīng guāng] starlight
光年	[guāng nián] light-year
光是	[guāng shì] 1. solely 2. just
光电	[guāng diàn] opto-electrical
折光	I [zhé guāng] refraction II [zhé guāngzhé guāng] refraction
耳光	[ěr guāng] slap on the face
打耳光	[dǎ ěr guāng] 1. to slap on the face 2. to box sb's ears

§1117

目光	[mù guāng] 1. sight 2. vision 3. view
光量	[guāng liàng] 1. quantity of light 2. luminosity
晶光	[jīng guāng] glittering light
日光	[rì guāng] sunlight
光山	[guāng shān] Guangshan county in Xinyang, Henan
业	[yè] 1. business 2. occupation 3. study
企业联合组织	[qǐ yè lián hé zǔ zhī] 1. syndication 2. Cartel organization
基业	[jī yè] 1. foundation 2. base 3. family estate
同业公会	[tóng yè gōng huì] trade association
公益事业	[gōng yì shì yè] 1. service to the public 2. public welfare undertaking 3. charity 4. social facility
公营企业	[gōng yíng qǐ yè] public enterprise, as opposed to private enterprise [sī yíng qǐ yè]
八大工业国组织	[bā dà gōng yè guó zǔ zhī] G8 (group of eight major industrialized nations)
职业	[zhí yè] 1. job occupation 2. profession
职业病	[zhí yè bìng] occupational disease
自由职业	[zì yóu zhí yè] 1. self-employed 2. profession
业余	[yè yú] 1. spare time 2. amateur 3. extra-curricular
小企业	[xiǎo qǐ yè] small enterprise
中小企业	[zhōng xiǎo qǐ yè] small and medium enterprise
待业	[dài yè] to await job assignment (term used only in mainland China)
行业	[háng yè] 1. industry 2. business
农业集体化	[nóng yè jí tǐ huà] collectivization of agriculture (under communism)
农业现代化	[nóng yè xiàn dài huà] modernization of agriculture, one of Deng Xiaoping's Four Modernizations
工业现代化	[gōng yè xiàn dài huà] modernization of industry, one of Deng Xiaoping's Four Modernizations
工业化	[gōng yè huà] 1. to industrialize 2. industrialization
营业时间	[yíng yè shí hòu] opening hours (shop, bank, restaurant)
停业	[tíng yè] 1. to stop business 2. to close down
伟业	[wěi yè] 1. exploit 2. great undertaking
创业	[chuàng yè] 1. to begin an undertaking 2. to start a major task 3. to initiate
业已	[yè yǐ] already
农业	[nóng yè] 1. agriculture 2. farming
工农业	[gōng nóng yè] industry and agriculture
业绩	[yè jì] 1. performance 2. track record 3. outstanding achievement 4. great feat 5. yield (of investment) 6. growth 7. performance (i.e. company profits) 8. sales
编结业	[biān jié yè] weaving industry
失业率	[shī yè lǜ] unemployment rate
业经	[yè jīng] already
制药业	[zhì yào yè] pharmaceutical industry
结业	[jié yè] 1. to finish school, esp. a short course 2. to complete a course
私营企业	[sī yíng qǐ yè] 1. private business 2. opposite: state-owned enterprise [guó yǒu qǐ yè]
酒店业	[jiǔ diàn yè] 1. the catering industry 2. the hotel and restaurant business
歇业	[xiē yè] 1. to close down 2. to go out of business 3. same as
工业的巨头	[gōng yè de jù tóu] industry mogul
课业	[kè yè] 1. lesson 2. schoolwork
业海	[yè hǎi] 1. sea of evil 2. endless crime
渔业	[yú yè] 1. fishing industry 2. fishery
重温旧业	[chóng wēn jiù yè] to resume one's old trade (saw)
工业革命	[gōng yè gé mìng] Industrial Revolution, c. 1750-1830
从业人员	[cóng yè rén yuán] 1. employee 2. person employed in a trade or profession

营业员	[yíng yè yuán] 1. clerk 2. shop assistant
失业	[shī yè] unemployment
种植业	[zhòng zhí yè] plantation
重操旧业	[chóng cāo jiù yè] to resume one's old trade (saw)
林业	[lín yè] 1. forest industry 2. forestry
实业	[shí yè] 1. industry 2. commercial enterprise
业大	[yè dà] part-time college (abbr. for)
大业	[dà yè] 1. great cause 2. great undertaking
企业	[qǐ yè] 1. company 2. firm 3. enterprise
国营企业	[guó yíng qǐ yè] nationalized industry
企业主	[qǐ yè zhǔ] owner of enterprise
自由企业	[zì yóu qǐ yè] free enterprise (in capitalist theory)
中企业	[zhōng qǐ yè] medium sized enterprise
从业	[cóng yè] to practice (a trade)
营业	[yíng yè] 1. to do business 2. to trade
营业时间	[yíng yè shí jiān] 1. time of business 2. opening hours (of shop) 3. working time
守业	[shǒu yè] 1. to preserve one's heritage 2. to defend the accomplishments of previous generations 3. to carry on the good work
重工业	[zhòng gōng yè] 1. heavy industry 2. manufacturing
工业国	[gōng yè guó] industrialized countries
业主	[yè zhǔ] 1. owner 2. proprietor
主业	[zhǔ yè] main business
毕业生	[bì yè shēng] graduate (of a school)
副业	[fù yè] 1. sideline 2. parttime business 3. hobby
事业	[shì yè] 1. undertaking 2. project 3. activity 4. (charitable, political or revolutionary) cause 5. publicly funded institution, enterprise or foundation 6. career 7. occupation
毕业	[bì yè] 1. graduation 2. to graduate 3. to finish school
旧业	[jiù yè] 1. one's old profession 2. trade of one's forebears
工业品	[gōng yè pǐn] manufactured goods
手工业	[shǒu gōng yè] handicraft
工业	[gōng yè] industry
§1118 恋	[liàn] 1. to feel attached to 2. long for 3. love
依恋	[yī liàn] 1. to regret parting 2. to hate to leave sb
同性恋	[tóng xìng liàn] 1. homosexuality 2. gay person 3. gay love
思恋	[sī liàn] 1. to miss 2. to long for
失恋	[shī liàn] lost in love
恋人	[liàn rén] 1. lover 2. sweetheart
自恋	[zì liàn] narcissism
早恋	[zǎo liàn] puppy love
§1119 亚	[yà] 1. Asia 2. Asian 3. second 4. next to 5. inferior 6. sub- 7. Taiwan pr. ya3
小亚细亚	[xiǎo yà xì yà] 1. Asia minor 2. Anatolia
亚得里亚海	[yà dé lì yà hǎi] Adriatic Sea
亚细亚	[yà xì yà] 1. Asia 2. Asian continent
中亚细亚	[zhōng yà xì yà] Central Asia
斯堪的纳维亚	[sī kān dì nà wéi yà] Scandinavia
亚里斯多德	[yà lì sī duō dé] Aristotle (philosopher)
亚哈斯	[yà hā sī] Ahaz (son of Jotham)
维多利亚公园	[wēi duō lì yà gōng yuán] Victoria Park, Hong Kong
亚太经合组织	[yà tài jīng hé zǔ zhī] APEC (organization)
亚里士多德	[yà lì shì duō dé] Aristotle (384-322 BC), Greek philosopher

维多利亚岛 [wéi duō lì yà dǎo] Victoria Island	以利亚 [yǐ lì yà] Elijah (old testament prophet)
维多利亚女王 [wéi duō lì yà wáng] Queen Victoria (reigned 1837-1901)	利比亚 [lì bǐ yà] Libya
维多利亚 [wéi duō lì yà] Victoria	利比里亚 [lì bǐ lǐ yà] Liberia
亚伦 [yà lún] Aaron (name)	利古里亚 [lì gǔ lǐ yà] Liguria, northwest Italy
哥伦比亚 [gē lún bǐ yà] 1. Colombia 2. Columbia (District of, or University etc)	亚种 [yà zhǒng] subspecies (taxonomy)
亚们 [yà men] Amon (son of Manasseh)	亚科 [yà kē] subfamily (taxonomy)
亚伯 [yà bó] 1. Abe (short form for Abraham) 2. Abel (in Genesis 4:2)	朱丽亚 [zhū lì yà] Julia (name)
西伯利亚 [xī bó lì yà] Siberia	亚太 [yà tài] Asia-Pacific
乌西亚 [wū xī yà] Uzziah (son of Joram)	西亚 [xī yà] Southwest Asia
玛利亚 [mǎ lì yà] Mary (biblical name)	西里西亚 [xī lì xī yà] Silesia
玛丽亚 [mǎ lì yà] Maria (name)	三亚市 [sān yà shì] Sanya prefecture level city in Hainan
马利亚纳海沟 [mǎ lì yà nà hǎi gōu] Marianas trench	亚比玉 [yà bǐ yù] Abiud (son of Zerubbabel)
马利亚纳海沟 [mǎ lì yà nà hǎi gōu] Marianas trench	菲亚特 [fēi yà tè] Fiat
北马利亚纳 [běi mǎ lì yà nà] Northern Mariana Islands	亚门 [yà mén] 1. subdivision 2. subphylum (taxonomy)
罗马尼亚 [luó mǎ ní yà] Romania	比亚 [bǐ yà] Bia, daughter of Pallas and Styx in Greek mythology, personification of violence
马利亚 [mǎ lì yà] 1. Maria (name) 2. Mary, mother of Jesus Christ	北亚 [běi yà] North Asia
约书亚记 [yuē shū yà jì] Book of Joshua	瑞亚 [ruì yà] Rhea, wife of Chronos and mother of Zeus in Greek mythology
索菲亚 [suǒ fēi yà] Sofia (city in Bulgaria)	亚目 [yà mù] suborder (taxonomy)
索里亚 [suǒ lǐ yà] Soria, Spain	中亚 [zhōng yà] Central Asia
索菲亚 [suǒ fēi yà] Sofia, capital of Bulgaria	亚丁 [yà dīng] Aden
亚太经合会 [yà tài jīng hé huì] APEC (Asia Pacific economic cooperation)	三亚 [sān yà] Sanya city prefecture level city in Hainan
约西亚 [yuē xī yà] Josiah (son of Amos)	恶 I [è] 1. bad 2. queasy 3. nausea II [è] nauseated III [è] 1. evil 2. vice 3. wicked 4. malevolent 5. malignant 6. pernicious 7. fierce IV [wù] 1. to hate 2. to loathe
约书亚 [yuē shū yà] Joshua (name, biblical prophet)	恶恶实实 [è è shí shí] very fierce
纳尼亚 [nà ní yà] Narnia, children's fantasy world in stories by C.S. Lewis	恶俗 [è sú] 1. bad habit 2. evil custom 3. vulgarity
冒纳罗亚 [mào nà luó yà] Moanalua, Hawaiian volcano	恶徒 [è tú] 1. hoodlum 2. bad guy
安纳托利亚 [ān nà tuō lì yà] Anatolia, Asia minor	恶德 [è dé] 1. wickedness 2. evil behavior
默西亚 [mò xī yà] the Messiah	恶行 [è xíng] evil or wicked conduct
克罗地亚 [kè luó āi xī yà] 1. Croatia 2. Hrvatska 3. Republic of Croatia (1991-) 4. also written [Ke4 luoz dia ya4]	恶化 [è huà] worsen
阿摩尼亚 [ā mó ní yà] ammonia	恶性 [è xìng] 1. malignant 2. wicked 3. vicious (circle) 4. producing evil 5. rapid (decline) 6. runaway (inflation)
阿比西尼亚人 [ā bǐ xī ní yà rén] Abyssinian (person)	恶感 [è gǎn] 1. malice 2. ill will
阿比西尼亚 [ā bǐ xī ní yà] Abyssinia, historical name of Ethiopia	恶心 I [ě xīn] 1. nausea 2. to feel sick 3. disgust 4. nauseating II [è xīnè xīn] 1. bad habit 2. vicious habit 3. vice
亚所 [yà suǒ] Azor (son of Eliakim and father of Zadok in Matthew 1:13-14)	恶骂 [è mà] to curse fiercely
奇昆古尼亚病毒 [qí kūn gǔ ní yà bìng dú] Chikungunya virus	恶补 [è bǔ] 1. to overdose one supplementary medicine 2. to cram too hard
毛里塔尼亚 [máo lì tǎ ní yà] Mauritania	恶声 [è shēng] 1. malicious abuse 2. lewd song 3. evil reputation
卡塔尼亚 [kǎ tǎ ní yà] Catania, Sardinia	恶病质 [è bìng zhì] Cachexia (physical wasting associated with long-term illness)
朱利亚尼 [zhū lì yà ní] 1. Giuliani (name) 2. Rudolph W (Rudy) Giuliani (1944-), US Republican politician, Mayor of New York City 1994-2001	恶疾 [è jí] 1. unpleasant ailment 2. foul disease
亚比利尼 [yà bǐ lì ní] Abilene	厌恶 [yàn wù] 1. to loath 2. to hate 3. disgusted with sth
尼日利亚 [ní rì lì yà] Nigeria, West Africa	恶梦 [è mèng] nightmare
尼科西亚 [ní kē xī yà] Nicosia, capital of Cyprus	恶岁 [è suì] 1. lean year 2. year of bad harvest
吉亚卡摩 [jí yà kǎ mó] Giacomo (name)	恶名 [è míng] 1. bad name 2. evil reputation
亚麻 [yà má] flax	恶名儿 [è míng er] 1. erhua variant of , bad name 2. evil reputation
中亚草原 [zhōng yà cǎo yuán] Central asian grasslands	恶语 [è yǔ] 1. evil words 2. malicious talk
克罗地亚语 [kè luó dì yà yǔ] Croatian (language)	恶毒 [è dú] malicious
克罗地亚 [kè luó dì yà] 1. Croatia 2. Hrvatska 3. Republic of Croatia (1991-)	嫌恶 [xián wù] 1. to loathe 2. to abhor 3. hatred 4. revulsion
亚罗士打 [yà luó shì dǎ] Alor Star city, capital of Kedah state in northwest Malaysia	恶妇 [è fù] vicious wife
亚词规则 [yà cí guī zé] sub-word regularity	奸恶 [jiān è] crafty and evil
赞比亚 [zàn bǐ yà] Zambia	恶水 [è shuǐ] 1. dirty water 2. water that is unfit to drink 3. slops 4. treacherous rapids
	万恶 [wàn è] everything that is evil
	恶棍 [è gùn] villain

恶损	[è sǔn] to ridicule
恶相	[xiāng è] to hate one another
恶相	[è xiàng] 1. evil countenance 2. vicious appearance
恶果	[è guǒ] 1. evil consequence 2. retribution (in Buddhism)
恶战	[è zhàn] 1. hard fighting 2. fierce battle
二恶英	I [èr è yīng] 1. dioxin 2. also written II [èr è yīngèr è yīng] dioxin
恶人	[è rén] 1. evil person 2. vile creature 3. ugly man
恶搞	[è gǎo] a spoof (web based genre in PRC acquiring cult status from 2005, involving humorous, satirical or fantastical videos, photo collections, texts, poems etc)
恶誓	[è shì] evil oath
恶言	[è yán] 1. evil tongue 2. malicious talk
恶舌	[è shé] 1. vicious talk 2. malicious tongue
恶斗	[è dòu] 1. hard fighting 2. fierce battle
恶事	[è shì] 1. evil 2. malicious deed
恶习	[è xí] 1. bad habit 2. vice
罪恶	[zuì è] sin
旧恶	[jiù è] 1. old wrong 2. past grievance 3. wickedness of former times
可恶	[kě wù] 1. repulsive 2. vile 3. hateful 4. abominable
恶口	[è kǒu] 1. bad language 2. foul mouth
丑恶	[chǒu è] 1. ugly 2. repulsive
显	[xiǎn] 1. prominent 2. conspicuous 3. Greek stem: phanero-
显性基因	[xiǎn xìng jī yīn] dominant gene
显职	[xiǎn zhí] prominent post
显示	[xiǎn shì] 1. to show 2. to illustrate 3. to display 4. to demonstrate
显示器	[xiǎn shì qì] monitor (computer)
显示卡	[xiǎn shì kǎ] graphics card
显得	[xiǎn de] 1. to seem 2. to look 3. to appear
显性	[xiǎn xìng] 1. visible 2. conspicuous 3. phanero- 4. dominant (gene)
显然	[xiǎn rán] 1. clear 2. evident 3. obvious(ly)
显摆	[xiǎn bǎi] to show off
威显	[wēi xiǎn] 1. awe-inspiring 2. power
浅显	[qiǎn xiǎn] 1. plain 2. clear 3. obvious
显贵	[xiǎn guì] 1. dignitary 2. distinguished person 3. royalty 4. nobleman 5. big shot
显现	[xiǎn xiàn] 1. appearance 2. to appear
显见	[xiǎn jiàn] 1. obvious 2. clearly visible
显生宙	[xiǎn shēng zhòu] Phanerozoic (geological eon lasting since the Cambrian , c. 540m year ago)
显卡	[xiǎn kǎ] video card; display card (computer)
显目	[xiǎn mù] 1. outstanding 2. conspicuous
显晶	[xiǎn jīng] 1. phanero-crystalline 2. with crystal structure visible to the naked eye
显出	[xiǎn chū] 1. to express 2. to exhibit
湿	[shī] 1. moist 2. wet
湿衣	[shī yī] wetsuit
均湿	[j shī] to moisten evenly (e.g. in tanning leather)
湿润	[shī rùn] moist
润湿	[rùn shī] 1. to moisten (e.g. of rain) 2. to wet
比湿	[bǐ shī] specific humidity
湿地	[shī dì] wetland
晋	[jìn] 1. the Jin dynasties (265-420) 2. the Western Jin (265-316), Eastern Jin (317-420) and Later Jin dynasty (936-946) 3. abbr. for Shanxi province
晋县	[jìn xiàn] Jin county in Hebei

后晋	[hòu jìn] Later Jin of the Five Dynasties (936-946)
晋江城	[jìn jiāng] (N) Jinjiang (city in Fujian)
晋城	[jìn chéng] Jinchng prefecture level city in Shnx
晋城市	[jìn chéng shì] Jinchng prefecture level city in Shnx
西晋	[xī jìn] the Western Jin dynasty (265-316)
晋中市	[jìn zhōng shì] Jnzhng prefecture level city in Shnx
晋宁	[jìn níng] (N) Jinning (place in Yunnan)
晋宁	[níng jìn] (N) Ningjin (place in Hebei)
晋书	[jìn shū] History of the Jin dynasty, fifth of the 24 dynastic histories , compiled under Fang Xuanling in 648 during Tang dynasty , 130 scrolls
古晋	[gǔ jìn] Kuching (city in Malaysia)
晋中	[jìn zhōng] Jnzhng prefecture level city in Shnx
普	[pǔ] 1. general 2. popular 3. everywhere 4. universal
普罗列塔利亚	[pǔ luó liè tǎ lì yà] transliteration of proletariat
普雷斯堡	[pǔ léi sī bǎo] Pressburg (Slovakia)
普林斯顿	[pǔ lín sī dùn] Princeton, New Jersey
普雷斯顿	[pǔ léi sī dùn] Preston
斯普利特	[sī pǔ lì tè] Split (city in Croatia)
斯科普里	[sī kē pǔ lì] Skopje
普林斯顿	[pǔ lín sī dùn] Princeton, New Jersey
克里普斯	[kè lì pǔ sī] 1. Cripps (name) 2. Sir Stafford Cripps (1889-1952), UK socialist politician
惠普公司	[huì pǔ gōng sī] 1. Hewlett-Packard 2. HP
普京	[pǔ jīng] Vladimir Putin (1952-), career KGB officer and politician, President of Russian Federation from 2000, Prime Minister from 2008
标普	[biāo pǔ] 1. Standard and Poor (share index) 2. abbr. for [Biao1 zhun3 Pu3 er3]
瓜德罗普	[guā dé luó pǔ] Guadeloupe
哈普西科德	[hā pǔ xī kē dé] harpsichord
惠普	[huì pǔ] Hewlett-Packard
马普托	[mǎ pǔ tuō] Maputo, capital of Mozambique
索普	[suǒ pǔ] Thorpe (name)
普安县	[pǔ ān xiàn] Puan county in Qianxinan Buyei and Miao Autonomous Prefecture [Qian2 xi1 nan2 zhou1], Guizhou
普定县	[pǔ dìng xiàn] Puding county in Anshun [An1 shun4], Guizhou
普罗	[pǔ luó] 1. proletariat 2. abbr. for loan word [pu3 luoz lie4 ta3 li4 ya4]
普罗科菲夫	[pǔ luó kē fēi fū] Sergei Prokofiev (1891-1953), Russian composer
普罗扎克	[pǔ luó zhā kè] Prozac (also marketed as Fluoxetine)
普安	[pǔ ān] Puan county in Qianxinan Buyei and Miao Autonomous Prefecture [Qian2 xi1 nan2 zhou1], Guizhou
安特卫普	[ān tè wèi pǔ] Antwerp (city in Belgium)
普鲁卡因	[pǔ lǔ kǎ yīn] Procaine (nerve blocking agent)
普鲁士	[pǔ lǔ shì] Prussia (historical German state)
科普	[kē pǔ] 1. popular science 2. popularization of science 3. abbr. of
普查	[pǔ chá] 1. census 2. general survey 3. general investigation 4. reconnaissance survey
人口普查	[rén kǒu pǔ chá] census
普西	[pǔ xī] psi (Greek letter)
普宁市	[pǔ níng shì] Puning county level city in Jieyang , Guangdong
普宁	[pǔ níng] Puning county level city in Jieyang , Guangdong
普定	[pǔ dìng] Puding county in Anshun [An1 shun4], Guizhou
普吉	[pǔ jí] Phuket (city in Thailand)
吉普	[jí pǔ] Jeep
严	[yán] 1. (air or water) tight 2. stern 3. serious 4. strict 5. severe 6. surname Yan

<p> 严禁 [yán jìn] strictly prohibit 严惩 [yán chéng] to punish severely 华严经 [huá yán jīng] 1. Avatamsaka sutra of the Huayan school 2. also called Buddhavatamsaka-mahavaiipulya Sutra, the Flower adornment sutra or the Garland sutra 严重性 [yán zhòng xìng] seriousness 严慈 [yán cí] 1. strict and compassionate 2. strict as a father and tender as a mother 严岛 [yán dǎo] Itsukujima island in Hiroshima prefecture, Japan, with a famous shrine 严重危害 [yán zhòng wēi hài] 1. severe harm 2. critical danger 严重后果 [yán zhòng hòu guǒ] 1. grave consequence 2. serious repercussion 庄严 [zhuāng yán] stately 严厉 [yán lì] 1. severe 2. strict 严厉打击 [yán lì dǎ jī] 1. to strike a severe blow 2. to crack down 3. to take strong measures 严词 [yán cí] 1. forceful (criticism etc) 2. to use strong words 威严 [wēi yán] 1. dignified 2. imposing 3. august 4. awe-inspiring 5. awe 6. prestige 7. dignity 日趋严重 [rì qū yán zhòng] more critical with every passing day 严重问题 [yán zhòng wèn tí] serious problem 严查 [yán chá] to investigate strictly 从严 [cóng yán] 1. strict 2. rigorous 3. severely 严酷 [yán kù] 1. bitter 2. harsh 3. grim 4. ruthless 5. severe 6. cut-throat (competition) 严守 [yán shǒu] closely observe 严重 [yán zhòng] 1. grave 2. serious 3. severe 4. critical 严正 [yán zhèng] 1. sternly 2. solemn §1126 盖 I[gài] 1. lid 2. top 3. cover 4. canopy 5. to build II[gě] surname Ge 倾盖 [qīng gài] 1. to meet in passing 2. to get on well at first meeting 华盖 [huá gài] 1. imperial canopy (e.g. domed umbrella-like roof over carriage) 2. aureole 3. halo 盖世太保 [gài shì tài bǎo] Gestapo 盖然性 [gài rán xìng] probability 盖层 [gài céng] cap rock 盖县 [gài xiàn] Gai county in Liaoning 后盖 [hòu gài] back cover 冰盖 [bīng gài] ice sheet 盖茨 [gài cí] 1. Gates (name) 2. Bill Gates (1955-), chairman of Microsoft 3. Robert Gates (1943-), US Secretary of Defense since 2006 搭盖 [dā gài] 1. to build (esp. with simple materials) 2. to knock together (a temporary shed) 3. to rig up 菌盖 [jūn gài] cap of mushroom 头盖骨 [tóu gài gǔ] 1. skull 2. cranium 掩盖 [yǎn gài] 1. to conceal 2. to hide behind 3. to cover up 顶盖 [dǐng gài] 1. roof 2. lid 头盖 [tóu gài] 1. skull 2. cranium 盖儿 [gài r] 1. cover 2. lid 盖门 [gài mén] 1. closing cover 2. door (e.g. of photocopier) 盖印 [gài yìn] to affix a seal 盖帽 [gài mào] block (basketball) 盖世 [gài shì] 1. unrivalled 2. matchless 雷盖 [léi gài] 1. reggae 2. also written §1127 米 [mǐ] 1. meter (classifier) 2. rice 3. surname Mi 纳米比亚 [nà mǐ bǐ yà] Namibia 克里米亚 [kè lǐ mǐ yà] Crimea 阿基米德 [à jī mǐ dé] Archimedes (c. 287-212 BC) </p>	<p> 小米 [xiǎo mǐ] millet 玉米花 [yù mǐ huā] popcorn 拿俄米 [ná é mǐ] Naomi (name) 米仓 [mǐ cāng] rice granary 包米 [bāo mǐ] 1. corn 2. maize 耶利米哀歌 [yē lì mǐ āi gē] the Lamentations of Jeremiah 纳米 [nà mǐ] nanometer 杰米 [jié mǐ] 1. Jamie 2. Jim 杰里米 [jié lì mǐ] Jeremy (name) 尼米兹 [ní mǐ zī] Chester William Nimitz (1885-1966), US admiral 耶利米 [yē lì mǐ] Jeremy or Jeremiah (name) 耶利米书 [yē lì mǐ shū] Book of Jeremiah 多米尼克 [duō mǐ ní kè] 1. Dominica 2. Dominican Republic 3. also written 哈米吉多顿 [hā mǐ jí duō dùn] Armageddon (in Revelation 16:16) 讨米 [tǎo mǐ] to beg for food 米泉 [mǐ quán] (N) Miqan (place in Xinjiang) 江米酒 [jiāng mǐ jiǔ] glutinous rice wine 日本米酒 [rì běn mǐ jiǔ] 1. Japanese rice wine 2. sake 江米 [jiāng mǐ] polished glutinous rice 米林 [mǐ lín] (N) Milin (place in Tibet) 米夫 [mǐ fū] Pavel Aleksandrovich Mif (1901-1938), Ukrainian Soviet expert on Chinese affairs, secretly executed in Stalin's purges 大米 [dà mǐ] rice 西米 [xī mǐ] sago 千米 [qiān mǐ] kilometer 玉米 [yù mǐ] 1. corn 2. maize 白米 [bái mǐ] (polished) rice 生米 [shēng mǐ] 1. coarse rice 2. uncooked rice 米制 [mǐ zhì] metric system 米面 [mǐ miàn] 1. rice and noodles 2. rice flour 3. rice-flour noodles 吉米 [jí mǐ] Jimmy, Jimmie or Jimi (name) 马来西亚语 [mǎ láí xī yà yǔ] Malaysian (language) 马来西亚人 [mǎ láí xī yà rén] Malaysian person or people 马来西亚 [mǎ láí xī yà] Malaysia 未来业绩 [wèi lái yè jì] future yield (of investment) 来火 [lái huǒ] to get angry 来火儿 [lái huǒ r] to get angry 总的来说 [zǒng de lái shuō] 1. generally speaking 2. to sum up 3. in summary 4. in short 来说 [lái shuō] 1. to have one's say 2. to interpret a topic (from a certain point of view) 3. now we come to talk about it, ... 话说回来 [huà shuō huí lái] 1. returning to our main topic,... 2. that said,... 3. again,... 4. in this connection 5. in passing 6. nevertheless,... 7. anyhow 往来 [wǎng lái] 1. dealings 2. contacts 3. to go back and forth 来往 [lái wǎng] to come and go 独来独往 [dú lái dú wǎng] 1. coming and going alone (saw); a lone operator 2. keeping to oneself 3. unsociable 4. maverick 划得来 [huá de lái] 1. worth it 2. it pays to 合得来 [hé de lái] 1. compatible 2. able to get on with 3. to suit 外来货 [wài lái huò] imported product 来华 [lái huá] 1. to come to China 2. to settle in China (of a foreign national) 停下来 [tíng xià lái] to stop </p>
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推来推去	[tuī lái tuī qù] 1. (idiom) to rudely push and pull others 2. (idiom) to evade responsibility and push it to others
来信	[lái xìn] 1. incoming letter 2. send a letter here
惠来	[huì lái] Huilai county in Jieyang, Guangdong
惠来县	[huì lái xiàn] Huilai county in Jieyang, Guangdong
想起来	[xiǎng qǐ lái] 1. to remember 2. to recall
来鸿	[lái hóng] 1. incoming letter 2. letter from afar 3. same as
来鸿去燕	[lái hóng qù yàn] lit. the goose comes, the swallow goes (saw); fig. always on the move
乌来乡	[wū lái xiāng] (N) Wulai (village in Taiwan)
马来	[mǎ lái] 1. Malaya 2. Malaysia
马来语	[mǎ lái yǔ] Malaysian language
马来人	[mǎ lái rén] Malay person or people
起来	[qǐ lái] 1. beginning or continuing an action 2. upward movement 3. stand up
听起来	[tīng qǐ lái] to sound like
素来	[sù lái] usually
绕来绕去	[rào lái rào qù] meandering and circuitous (saw); to go around in circles and never get anywhere
北卡罗来纳	[běi kǎ luó lái nà] North Carolina, US state
到来	[dào lái] 1. arrival 2. advent
来到	[lái dào] 1. to come 2. to arrive
先来后到	[xiān lái hòu dào] 1. in order of arrival 2. first come, first served
到头来	[dào tóu lái] 1. in the end 2. finally 3. as a result
直来直去	[zhí lái zhí qù] there and back without delay
后来	[hòu lái] 1. afterwards 2. later
后来居上	[hòu lái jū shàng] 1. lit. late-comer lives above (saw); the up-and-coming youngster outstrips the older generation 2. the pupil surpasses the master
苦尽甘来	[kǔ jìn gān lái] bitterness finishes, sweetness begins (saw); the hard times are over, the good times just beginning
来源	[lái yuán] 1. source (of information etc) 2. origin
主要来源	[zhǔ yào lái yuán] 1. principle source 2. main source
原来	[yuán lái] 1. original 2. former 3. originally 4. formerly 5. at first 6. so... actually
外来	[wài lái] 1. external 2. foreign 3. outside
外来词	[wài lái cí] loanword
外来语	[wài lái yǔ] imported word
外来成语	[wài lái chéng yǔ] loan idiom
越来越多	[yuè lái yuè duō] more and more
多年以来	[duō nián yǐ lái] for many years (in the past)
来	[lái] 1. to come 2. to arrive 3. to come round 4. ever since 5. next
多年来	[duō nián lái] for the past many years
来安	[lái ān] (N) Lai'an (place in Anhui)
如来	[rú lái] tathagata (Buddha's name for himself, having many layers of meaning - Sanskrit: thus gone, having been Brahman, gone to the absolute etc)
大日如来	[dà rì rú lái] Vairocana, Buddha of supreme enlightenment
自来水	[zì lái shuǐ] 1. running water 2. tap water
拿来	[ná lái] bring
越来越	[yuè lái yuè] more and more
赶来	[gǎn lái] hurry (here)
走来回	[zǒu lái huí] 1. to make a round trip 2. a return journey
未来	[wèi lái] 1. future 2. tomorrow 3. approaching 4. coming 5. pending
来回来去地	[lái huí lái qù de] backwards and forwards
本来	[běn lái] 1. original 2. originally 3. at first 4. it goes without saying 5. of course

本来面目	[běn lái miàn mù] 1. true colors 2. true features
以来	[yǐ lái] since (a previous event)
自古以来	[zì gǔ yǐ lái] from ancient times
年以來	[nián yǐ lái] since the year ...
一直以來	[yī zhí yǐ lái] 1. since always 2. until now
从来	[cóng lái] 1. always 2. at all times 3. never (if used in negative sentence)
醒來	[xǐng lái] waken
帶來	[dài lái] 1. to bring 2. to bring about 3. to produce
向來	[xiàng lái] 1. always 2. all along
來回來去	[lái huí lái qù] 1. repeatedly 2. back and forth again and again
來臨	[lái lín] 1. to approach 2. to come closer
來自	[lái zì] 1. to come from (a place) 2. From: (in email header)
年來	[nián lái] over the last ... years
來年	[lái nián] 1. next year 2. the coming year
三十年来	[sān shí nián lái] for the past thirty years
生來	[shēng lái] born with
來生	[lái shēng] next life
下來	[xià lái] 1. to come down 2. (after verb of motion, indicates motion down and towards us, also fig.) 3. (indicates continuation from the past towards us) 4. to be harvested (of crops) 5. to be over (of a period of time) 6. to go among the masses (said of leaders)
上來	[shàng lái] 1. to come up 2. to approach 3. (verb complement indicating success)
扑面而来	[pū miàn ér lái] 1. lit. sth hits one in the face 2. directly in one's face 3. sth assaults the senses 4. blatant (advertising) 5. eye catching 6. (a smell) assaults the nostrils
越来越严重	[yuè lái yuè yán zhòng] to become more serious every day
再来	[zài lái] come again
听來	[tīng lái] 1. to sound (old, foreign, exciting, right etc) 2. to ring (true) 3. to sound as if (i.e. to give the listener an impression) 4. to hear from somewhere
古來	[gǔ lái] old-time
由來	[yóu lái] origin
回來	[huí lái] 1. return 2. come back
來回	[lái huí] 1. to make a round trip 2. return journey 3. back and forth 4. to and fro 5. repeatedly
打來回	[dǎ lái huí] 1. to make a round trip 2. a return journey
出來	[chū lái] 1. to come out 2. to emerge
二來	[èr lái] 1. in the second place 2. secondly
一來	[yī lái] on one hand,...
马来亚	[mǎ lái yà] Malaya
粗	[cū] 1. coarse 2. rough 3. thick 4. unfinished 5. vulgar 6. rude 7. crude
粗俗	[cū sú] vulgar
粗体	[cū tǐ] bold (typeface)
粗心	[cū xīn] careless
粗细	[cū xì] 1. thick and thin 2. coarse and fine 3. thickness (caliber) 4. coarseness 5. quality of work
粗野	[cū yě] 1. insolent 2. boorish 3. rough (in actions)
粗厉	[cū lì] 1. abrasive 2. husky (voice)
粗话	[cū huà] 1. vulgar language (esp. scatological insults) 2. uncultured speech
粗语	[cū yǔ] 1. rude words 2. dirty talk
粗浅	[cū qiǎn] 1. shallow 2. superficial
粗盐	[cū yán] 1. coarse salt 2. rock salt
粗鲁	[cū lǔ] 1. crude 2. coarse 3. rough
粗大	[cū dà] 1. thick 2. bulky 3. loud
粗口	[cū kǒu] 1. swear words 2. obscene language

<p>§1130 菜 [lái] 1. name of weed plant (fat hen, goosefoot, pigweed etc) 2. Chenopodium album</p> <p>普莱斯 [pǔ lái sī] Price (name)</p> <p>莫尼卡莱温斯基 [mò ní kǎ lái wēn sī jī] Monica Lewinsky</p> <p>莱温斯基 [lái wēn sī jī] (Monica) Lewinsky</p> <p>莱斯沃斯岛 [lái sī wò sī dǎo] Lesbos (Greek island in the Aegean sea [Ai4 qín2 hái3])</p> <p>斯莱特林 [sī lái tè lín] Salazar Slytherin, name of wizard and house in Harry Potter's school Hogwarts</p> <p>莱斯特 [lái sī tè] 1. Lester or Leicester (name) 2. Leicester, English city in East Midlands</p> <p>阿德莱德 [ā dé lái dé] Adelaide, capital of South Australia</p> <p>阿得莱德 [ā dé lái dé] Adelaide, capital of South Australia</p> <p>莱索托 [lái suǒ tuō] Lesotho</p> <p>莱昂纳多 [lái áng nà duō] Leonardo (name)</p> <p>莱阳 [lái yáng] Laiyang county level city in Yantai, Shandong</p> <p>莱阳市 [lái yáng shì] Laiyang county level city in Yantai, Shandong</p> <p>莱姆病 [lái mǔ bìng] lyme disease</p> <p>曲麻菜 [qū má lái] (N) Qumalai (place in Qinghai)</p> <p>托莱多 [tuō lái duō] Toledo, Spain</p> <p>哈莱姆 [hā lái mǔ] Harlem district of Manhattan</p> <p>莱顿 [lái dùn] Leiden (the Netherlands)</p> <p>克莱顿 [kè lái dùn] 1. Clayton (name) 2. Crighton (name)</p> <p>柏克莱 [bǎi kè lái] 1. Berkeley (name) 2. George Berkeley (1685-1753), Bishop of Cloyne, famous British philosopher 3. Berkeley, university city in the San Francisco bay area, California</p> <p>克莱因 [kè lái yīn] 1. Klein or Kline (name) 2. Felix Klein (1849-1925), German mathematician</p> <p>克莱 [kè lái] Clay (name)</p> <p>莱西 [lái xī] Laixi county level city in Qingdao, Shandong</p> <p>莱西市 [lái xī shì] Laixi county level city in Qingdao, Shandong</p> <p>莱山 [lái shān] Laishan district of Yantai city, Shandong</p>	<p>裁断 [cái duàn] consider and decide</p> <p>断袖 [duàn xiù] homosexual</p> <p>断续 [duàn xù] intermittent</p> <p>时断时续 [shí duàn shí xù] 1. stopping and starting 2. intermittent 3. sporadic 4. on and off</p> <p>断线 [duàn xiàn] 1. disconnected 2. cut off</p> <p>断层线 [duàn céng xiàn] geological fault line</p> <p>纵断面 [zòng duàn miàn] 1. vertical section 2. longitudinal section</p> <p>断然 [duàn rán] 1. absolutely 2. certainly</p> <p>断层 [duàn céng] 1. geologic fault 2. CL:[dao4],[ge4]</p> <p>冲断层 [chōng duàn céng] 1. thrust fault (geol.) 2. compression fault, where one block pushes over the other at dip of less than 45 degrees</p> <p>走向断层 [zǒu xiàng duàn céng] strike fault (geol.)</p> <p>正断层 [zhèng duàn céng] 1. normal fault (geol.) 2. fault line due to extension, with one block slipping down relative to the other</p> <p>断头台 [duàn tóu tái] scaffold</p> <p>隔断 [gé duàn] 1. partition 2. to stand between 3. wall or fence serving as partition</p> <p>阻断 [zǔ duàn] 1. to block 2. to obstruct 3. to intercept 4. to interdict</p> <p>论断 [lùn duàn] inference</p> <p>断案 [duàn àn] to judge a case</p> <p>断背山 [duàn bèi shān] Brokeback Mountain, film by Ang Lee</p> <p>果断 [guǒ duàn] 1. firm 2. decisive</p> <p>断言 [duàn yán] 1. affirm 2. assertion</p> <p>割断 [gē duàn] 1. to cut off 2. to sever</p> <p>审断 [shěn duàn] to examine</p> <p>断定 [duàn dìng] 1. to conclude 2. to determine 3. to come to a judgment</p> <p>间断 [jiàn duàn] 1. disconnected 2. interrupted 3. suspended</p> <p>断电 [duàn diàn] 1. power cut 2. electric power failure</p> <p>折断 [zhé duàn] 1. to snap sth off 2. to break</p> <p>听断 [tīng duàn] 1. to judge (i.e. to hear and pass judgement in a law court) 2. to hear and decide</p> <p>中断 [zhōng duàn] 1. to cut short 2. to break off 3. to discontinue</p> <p>打断 [dǎ duàn] 1. to interrupt 2. to break off 3. to break (a bone)</p> <p>挂断 [guà duàn] to hang up (a phone)</p>
<p>§1131 糟 I [zāo] 1. dregs 2. to waste 3. spoil II [zāo] 1. to waste 2. spoil</p> <p>乱糟糟 [luàn zāo zāo] 1. chaotic 2. topsy turvy 3. a complete mess</p> <p>乌七八糟 [wū qī bā zāo] 1. everything in disorder (saw); in a hideous mess 2. at sixes and sevens</p> <p>污七八糟 [wū qī bā zāo] 1. everything in disorder (saw); in a hideous mess 2. at sixes and sevens</p> <p>乱七八糟 [luàn qī bā zāo] 1. everything in disorder (saw); in a hideous mess 2. at sixes and sevens</p> <p>糟踏 [zāo tà] 1. to waste 2. to wreck 3. to despoil 4. to abuse 5. to slander 6. to insult 7. to defile 8. to trample on</p> <p>酒糟 [jiǔ zāo] 1. distiller's grain 2. wine lees</p>	<p>§1132 断 [duàn] 1. absolutely 2. decidedly (in negative constructions) 3. break 4. to judge</p> <p>断断续续 [duàn duàn xù xù] 1. intermittent 2. off and on 3. discontinuous 4. stop-go 5. stammering 6. disjointed 7. inarticulate</p> <p>断灭 [duàn miè] annihilation (of soul, Sanskrit uccheda)</p> <p>断灭论 [duàn miè lùn] annihilation (of soul, Sanskrit uccheda)</p> <p>公断 [gōng duàn] arbitration (in legal dispute)</p> <p>截断 [jié duàn] to cut off</p> <p>断行 [duàn xíng] to carry out resolutely</p> <p>独断独行 [dú duàn dú xíng] 1. to decide and act alone (saw); to take arbitrary action 2. a law unto oneself</p> <p>推断 [tuī duàn] 1. to infer 2. to deduce 3. to predict 4. to extrapolate</p> <p>断代 [duàn dài] periodization (of history)</p> <p>断想 [duàn xiǎng] brief commentary</p> <p>独断 [dú duàn] 1. to decide alone without consultation 2. arbitrary 3. dictatorial</p> <p>断裂 [duàn liè] 1. fracture 2. rupture</p> <p>断裂带 [duàn liè dài] fault zone (geol.)</p>
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<p>生活质料 [shēng huó zhì liào] consumer goods</p> <p>油料 [yóu liào] 1. oil producer 2. vegetable material that can be pressed to extract oil</p> <p>骨料 [gǔ liào] aggregate (sand or gravel used in concrete)</p> <p>笑料 [xiào liào] laughing stock</p> <p>质料 [zhì liào] 1. material 2. matter</p> <p>香料 [xiāng liào] 1. spice 2. flavoring 3. condiment 4. perfume</p> <p>果料儿 [guǒ liào r] fruit ingredients (for cakes and desserts)</p> <p>木料 [mù liào] 1. lumber 2. timber</p> <p>料器 [liào qì] 1. glassware 2. colored glass household vessel</p> <p>料头 [liào tóu] 1. remainder of cloth 2. scraps</p> <p>料头儿 [liào tóu r] 1. erhua variant of , remainder of cloth 2. scraps</p> <p>大料 [dà liào] 1. Chinese anise 2. star anise</p> <p>料定 [liào dìng] 1. certain 2. to know for sure</p> <p>毛料 [máo liào] 1. rough lumber 2. woollen cloth</p> <p>主料 [zhǔ liào] main ingredients (in a cooking recipe)</p> <p>料斗 [liào dòu] 1. cattle feeder 2. hopper (wicker basket)</p> <p>料持 [liào chí] 1. to arrange 2. to manage 3. to attend to 4. to take care of 5. to look after (the cooking)</p> <p>草料 [cǎo liào] fodder</p> <p>料理 [liào lǐ] 1. to arrange 2. to handle 3. the ordinary Japanese word for cooking 4. cuisine (esp. foreign restaurants)</p> <p>类 [lèi] 1. kind 2. type 3. class 4. category 5. similar 6. like 7. to resemble</p> <p>灵猫类 [líng māo lèi] 1. a civet (arboreal cat) 2. viverrid (mammal group including mongoose and civet)</p> <p>人类基因组计划 [rén lèi jī yīn zǔ jì huà] Human Genome Project</p> <p>同余类 [tóng yú lèi] congruence class (of integers modulo n)</p> <p>示性类 [shì xìng lèi] characteristic class (math.)</p> <p>谷类 [gǔ lèi] 1. cereal 2. grain</p> <p>类木行星 [lèi mù xíng xīng] Jovian planet</p> <p>类地行星 [lèi dì xíng xīng] terrestrial planet</p> <p>类似 [lèi sì] 1. similar 2. analogous</p> <p>类似点 [lèi sì diǎn] resemblance</p> <p>类推 [lèi tuī] to reason by analogy</p> <p>类星体 [lèi xīng tǐ] quasar</p> <p>虫类 [chóng lèi] insects</p> <p>鸟类 [niǎo lèi] birds</p> <p>人类起源 [rén lèi qǐ yuán] origin of mankind</p> <p>头索类 [tóu suǒ lèi] lancelet (Branchiostoma)</p> <p>声类系统 [shēng lèi xì tǒng] phonetic system</p> <p>类毒素 [lèi dú sù] toxoid</p> <p>畜类 [chù lèi] domestic animal</p> <p>多足类 [duō zú lèi] centipedes and millipedes</p> <p>词类 [cí lèi] 1. parts of speech (grammar) 2. word class 3. lexical category</p> <p>球类 [qiú lèi] ball sports</p> <p>类球面 [lèi qiú miàn] prolate spheroid (math.)</p> <p>菌类 [jūn lèi] fungus</p> <p>鱼类 [yú lèi] fishes</p> <p>贝类 [bèi lèi] 1. shellfish 2. mollusks</p> <p>种类 [zhǒng lèi] 1. kind 2. genus 3. type 4. category 5. variety 6. species 7. sort 8. class</p> <p>相类 [xiāng lèi] similar</p> <p>大类 [dà lèi] 1. main type 2. main class 3. main category</p> <p>肉类 [ròu lèi] meat</p>	<p>人类 [rén lèi] 1. humanity 2. human race 3. mankind</p> <p>古人类 [gǔ rén lèi] ancient hominid species such as Homo erectus, Neanderthal man etc</p> <p>此类 [cǐ lèi] 1. this kind 2. these kinds 3. such</p> <p>类书 [lèi shū] book by category</p> <p>类比 [lèi bǐ] analogy</p> <p>同类 [tóng lèi] 1. similar 2. same type 3. alike</p> <p>面类 [miàn lèi] noodle dishes (on menu)</p> <p>品类 [pǐn lèi] 1. category 2. kind</p> <p>一类 [yī lèi] 1. same type 2. category 1 (i.e. class A)</p> <p>奥 [ào] 1. obscure 2. mysterious 3. abbr. for Austria 4. abbr. for Olympic (games)</p> <p>奥特莱斯 [ào tè lái sī] 1. outlets (loan) 2. retail outlet (e.g. specializing in seconds of famous brands) 3. factory outlet retail store</p> <p>奥林匹亚 [ào lín pǐ yà] Olympia (Greece)</p> <p>深奥 [shēn ào] 1. profound 2. abstruse 3. recondite 4. profoundly</p> <p>埃奥罗斯 [āi ào luó sī] Aeolus, Greek God of winds</p> <p>奥斯陆 [ào sī lù] Oslo, capital of Norway</p> <p>奥斯卡 [ào sī kǎ] 1. Oscar, The Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences annual award 2. CL:[jie4]</p> <p>里奥斯 [lǐ ào sī] Ros</p> <p>奥斯丁 [ào sī dīng] 1. Austin or Austen (name) 2. Austin, Texas 3. also written</p> <p>国际奥林匹克委员会 [guó jì ào lín pǐ kè wěi yuán huì] International Olympic Committee</p> <p>国际奥委会 [guó jì ào wěi huì] International Olympic Committee</p> <p>奥维耶多 [ào wéi yē duō] Oviedo (Asturian: Uviu), capital of Asturias in northwest Spain</p> <p>奥什 [ào shí] Osh (city in Kyrgyzstan)</p> <p>罗马里奥 [luó mǎ lǐ ào] Romrio</p> <p>奥马哈 [ào mǎ hā] Omaha (name of several US towns, in Nebraska, Illinois, Arkansas, Texas etc)</p> <p>奥陶纪 [ào táo jì] Ordovician (geological period 495-440m years ago)</p> <p>奥陶系 [ào táo xì] 1. Ordovician system (geology) 2. see</p> <p>奥康纳 [ào kāng nà] 1. O'Connor (name) 2. Thomas Power O'Connor (1848-1929), Irish journalist and nationalist political leader</p> <p>奥组委 [ào zǔ wěi] 1. Olympic organizing committee 2. abbr. for</p> <p>玄奥 [xuán ào] 1. abstruse 2. profound mystery 3. the mysteries of the universe</p> <p>残奥会 [cán ào huì] Paralympic games</p> <p>奥委会 [ào wěi huì] Olympic committee</p> <p>国奥会 [guó ào huì] 1. national Olympic committee 2. abbr. for International Olympic committee</p> <p>特奥会 [tè ào huì] Special Olympics</p> <p>毕尼奥夫带 [bì ní ào fū dài] 1. Benioff zone (geol., area of volcanism behind an ocean trench) 2. also called Wadati-Benioff zone</p> <p>毕尼奥夫 [bì ní ào fū] Hugo Benioff (1899-1968), CalTech seismologist</p> <p>残奥 [cán ào] 1. Paralympics 2. same as Paralympic games [can2 ao4 hui4]</p> <p>奥利安 [ào lì ān] 1. Orion (constellation, loan word) 2. also written</p> <p>奥地利 [ào dì lì] Austria</p> <p>奥林匹克 [ào lín pǐ kè] Olympic</p> <p>奥托 [ào tuō] Otto</p> <p>奥国 [ào guó] Austria</p> <p>奥丁 [ào dīng] Odin (god in Norse mythology)</p> <p>噢 [ō] Oh!</p> <p>娄 [lóu] 1. (star) 2. surname Lou</p> <p>娄烦 [lóu fán] (N) Loufan (place in Shanxi)</p> <p>楼 [lóu] 1. house with more than 1 story 2. storied building 3. floor</p>
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联邦大楼	[lián bāng dà lóu] federal building
茶楼	[chá lóu] 1. tearoom 2. teahouse 3. dimsum restaurant (Hong Kong)
百货大楼	[bǎi huò dà lóu] the (Beijing) Department Store
骑楼	[qí lóu] arcade (architecture)
危楼	[wēi lóu] 1. dangerous housing 2. building that is about to collapse
岳阳楼记	[yuè yáng lóu jì] On Yueyang Tower (1045), essay by Song writer Fan Zhongyan
西楼记	[xī lóu jì] 1. Qing dynasty novel the Western Chamber by Yuan Yuling 2. same as
红楼梦	[hóng lóu mèng] A Dream of Red Mansions (first completed edition 1791) by Cao Xueqin, one of the four great novels
楼层	[lóu céng] floor of building
楼台	[lóu tái] 1. balcony 2. high building (esp. in poetry) 3. tower
岳阳楼	[yuè yáng lóu] 1. Yueyang tower, famous beauty spot in Yueyang, north Hunan, overlooking Dongting lake 2. one of three famous pagodas in China along with Yellow crane tower in Wuhan, Hubei and Tengwang tower in Nanchang, Jiangxi
摩天楼	[mó tiān lóu] 1. skyscraper 2. CL:[zu04]
摩天大楼	[mó tiān dà lóu] 1. skyscraper 2. CL:[zu04]
唐楼	[táng lóu] tenement house (esp. in southern China and Hong Kong)
楼座	[lóu zuò] gallery seat (in theater)
西楼梦	[xī lóu mèng] 1. Qing dynasty novel the Western Chamber by Yuan Yuling 2. same as
楼盘	[lóu pán] 1. commercial building (for sale) 2. property 3. apartment (as commercial property)
酒楼	[jiǔ lóu] restaurant
塔楼	[tǎ lóu] tower (of building)
楼顶	[lóu dǐng] top of a building
城楼	[chéng lóu] city gate tower
大楼	[dà lóu] large building
高楼	[gāo lóu] 1. high building 2. multistory building 3. skyscraper
重楼	[chóng lóu] multi-storied building
楼下	[lóu xià] downstairs
楼上	[lóu shàng] upstairs
上楼	[shàng lóu] to go upstairs
吊楼	[diào lóu] 1. a building supported on pillars projecting over a river 2. a mountain hut supported on pillars
楼面	[lóu miàn] floor
尚	[shàng] 1. still 2. yet 3. to value 4. to esteem 5. surname Shang
尚志	[shàng zhì] Shangzhi county level city in Harbin [Ha1 er3 bin1], Heilongjiang
尚志市	[shàng zhì shì] Shangzhi county level city in Harbin [Ha1 er3 bin1], Heilongjiang
尚书经	[shàng shū jīng] 1. Book of History 2. a compendium of documents in various styles, making up the oldest extant texts of Chinese history, from legendary times down to the times of Confucius
和尚	[hé shang] Buddhist monk
尚未	[shàng wèi] 1. not yet 2. still not
高尚	[gāo shàng] 1. nobly 2. lofty
尚书	[shàng shū] 1. same as Book of History 2. a high official in ancient China (esp. in combinations such as)
时尚	[shí shàng] fashion
尚且	[shàng qiě] still
堂	[táng] 1. (main) hall 2. large room for a specific purpose 3. relationship between cousins etc on the paternal side of a family 4. of the same clan 5. classifier for sets (or suites) of furniture, classes etc
堂堂	[táng táng] 1. grand 2. magnificent 3. stately 4. majestic appearance
灵堂	[líng táng] 1. mourning hall 2. funeral hall
公堂	[gōng táng] 1. law court 2. hall (in castle)
北京人民大会堂	[běi jīng rén mín dà huì táng] the Great Hall of the People in Beijing

三代同堂	[sān dài tóng táng] three generations under one roof
任天堂	[rèn tiān táng] Nintendo
同仁堂	[tóng rén táng] Tong Ren Tang
跑堂儿的	[pǎo táng er de] waiter
满堂红	[mǎn táng hóng] 1. success across the board 2. victory in everything one touches
会堂	[huì táng] 1. meeting hall 2. assembly hall
人民大会堂	[rén mín dà huì táng] Great Hall of the People, at Tiananmen Square
店堂	[diàn táng] show room
厅堂	[tīng táng] hall
名堂	[míng táng] 1. variety 2. result 3. reason
课堂	[kè táng] classroom
堂妹	[táng mèi] younger female cousin (sharing paternal grandfather)
堂姐	[táng jiě] older female cousin (sharing paternal grandfather)
资生堂	[zī shēng táng] Shiseid (Japanese cosmetics company)
满堂	[mǎn táng] 1. whole audience 2. a sell-out (capacity audience) 3. jam-packed
拖堂	[tuō táng] 1. to drag out a lesson 2. to insist on extending class after the bell
天堂	[tiān táng] 1. paradise 2. heaven
人间天堂	[rén jiān tiān táng] 1. heaven on Earth 2. nickname for the city Suzhou
大堂	[dà táng] lobby
堂兄	[táng xiōng] older male cousin (sharing paternal grandfather)
四世同堂	[sì shì tóng táng] Four generations under one roof, novel by 20th century Lao She
富丽堂皇	[fù lì táng huáng] sumptuous mansions (saw); splendid and majestic
堂皇	[táng huáng] 1. imposing 2. grand
同堂	[tóng táng] to live under the same roof (of different generations)
堂哥	[táng gē] older male cousin (sharing paternal grandfather)
拜堂	[bài táng] 1. ritual kneeling to heaven and earth by bride and groom in a old-fashioned wedding ceremony 2. same as
掌	[zhǎng] 1. in charge of 2. palm of hand
仙人掌果	[xiān rén zhǎng guǒ] prickly pear
仙人掌	[xiān rén zhǎng] cactus
掌握	[zhǎng wò] 1. to grasp (often fig.) 2. to master 3. to know well 4. to understand sth well and know how to use it 5. fluency 6. to control 7. to seize (initiative, opportunity, destiny)
掌声	[zhǎng shēng] applause
掌骨	[zhǎng gǔ] metacarpal bone (long bones in the hand and feet)
掌柜	[zhǎng guì] shopkeeper
合掌	[hé zhǎng] 1. to clasp hands 2. to put one's palms together (in prayer)
手掌	[shǒu zhǎng] palm
掌击	[zhǎng jī] slap
常	[cháng] 1. always 2. ever 3. often 4. frequently 5. common 6. general 7. constant 8. surname Chang
常常	[cháng cháng] 1. frequently 2. usually 3. often
常识	[cháng shí] 1. common sense 2. general knowledge
往常	[wǎng cháng] 1. habitually in the past 2. as one used to do formerly 3. as it used to be
常德	[cháng dé] Changde prefecture level city in Hunan
常德市	[cháng dé shì] Changde prefecture level city in Hunan
常态化	[cháng tài huà] normalization of relations
正常化	[zhèng cháng huà] normalization (of diplomatic relations etc)
正常值	[zhèng cháng zhí] 1. regular value 2. the norm
常住	[cháng zhù] 1. long term resident 2. permanent residence 3. eternalism (permanence of soul, Sanskrit vata-vda)
常住论	[cháng zhù lùn] eternalism (permanence of soul, Sanskrit vata-vda)

十常侍	[shí cháng shì] Ten Permanent Functionaries at the end of Han, a byword for corruption
常任	[cháng rèn] permanent
常任理事国	[cháng rèn lǐ shì guó] permanent member state (of UN Security Council)
惯常	[guàn cháng] 1. usual 2. customary
非常害怕	[fēi cháng hài pà] dread
常态	[cháng tài] normal state
定常态	[dìng cháng tài] 1. constant state 2. fixed state
常驻	[cháng zhù] 1. resident 2. permanent (representative)
经常	[jīng cháng] 1. day to day 2. everyday 3. daily 4. frequently 5. constantly 6. regularly 7. often
常绿	[cháng lǜ] evergreen
常委会	[cháng wěi huì] standing committee
言语失常症	[yán yǔ shì cháng zhèng] speech defect
非常多	[fēi cháng duō] 1. much 2. very many
每常	[měi cháng] 1. frequently (in the past) 2. regularly
常委	[cháng wěi] member of standing committee
非常重要	[fēi cháng zhòng yào] very important
常温	[cháng wēn] 1. room temperature 2. ordinary temperatures
常见问题	[cháng jiàn wèn tí] 1. common problems 2. FAQ
常问问题	[cháng wèn wèn tí] 1. frequently asked questions 2. FAQ
常项	[cháng xiàng] constant term (in a math expression)
失常	[shì cháng] 1. not normal 2. an aberration
常规武器	[cháng guī wǔ qì] conventional weapon
常规	[cháng guī] 1. conventional (weapons) 2. conventional 3. common 4. routine
常人	[cháng rén] ordinary person
常见	[cháng jiàn] 1. commonly seen 2. common 3. to see sth frequently
五常市	[wǔ cháng shì] Wuchang county level city in Harbin , Heilongjiang
常宁	[cháng níng] (N) Changning (place in Hunan)
寻常	[xún cháng] 1. usual 2. common 3. ordinary
时常	[shí cháng] 1. often 2. frequently
常时	[cháng shí] 1. frequently 2. often 3. usually 4. regularly
常年	[cháng nián] 1. an whole year 2. average year
正常	[zhèng cháng] 1. regular 2. normal 3. ordinary
非常	[fēi cháng] 1. abnormal 2. irregular
非常理	[cháng lǐ] 1. common sense 2. conventional reasoning and morals
日常	[rì cháng] 1. daily 2. everyday
常山	[cháng shān] (N) Changshan (place in Zhejiang)
五常	I [wǔ cháng] Wuchang county level city in Harbin , Heilongjiang II [wǔ chángwǔ cháng] 1. five constant virtues of Confucianism, namely: benevolence , righteousness , propriety , wisdom and fidelity 2. five cardinal relationships of Confucianism (between ruler and subject, father and son, husband and wife, brothers, friends) 3. five phases of Chinese philosophy: water , fire , wood , metal , earth
非常	[fēi cháng] 1. unusual 2. extraordinary 3. extreme 4. very 5. exceptional
党	[dǎng] 1. party 2. association 3. club 4. society 5. surname Dang
基民党	[jī mín dǎng] Christian democratic party
余党	[yú dǎng] 1. remnants (of a defeated clique) 2. rump
党票	[dǎng piào] 1. party membership 2. membership card
真主党	[zhēn zhǔ dǎng] Hezbollah (Lebanon Islamic group)
保守党	[bǎo shǒu dǎng] conservative political parties
保皇党	[bǎo huáng dǎng] royalists
党性	[dǎng xìng] the spirit or character of a political party

农民党	[nóng mín dǎng] Peasant Party (Republic of China)
绿党	[lǜ dǎng] worldwide green parties
结党	[jié dǎng] to form a clique
结党营私	[jié dǎng yíng sī] 1. to gang up for personal interest (saw) 2. to form a clique
党组	[dǎng zǔ] leading party group
黑手党	[hēi shǒu dǎng] mafia
党主席	[dǎng zhǔ xí] party chief
中国国民党革命委员会	[zhōng guó guó mín dǎng gé míng wēi yuán huì] Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang
全国大会党	[quán guó dà huì dǎng] National Congress Party (Sudan)
人民党	[rén mín dǎng] People's party (of various countries)
民主党人	[mín zhǔ dǎng rén] a Democratic party member
国民党	[guó mín dǎng] 1. Guomintang or Kuomintang 2. nationalist party 3. KMT
民主党	[mín zhǔ dǎng] Democratic Party
自由民主党	[zì yóu mín zhǔ dǎng] Liberal Democratic Party
自民党	[zì mín dǎng] Liberal Democratic Party (Japanese political party)
党外人士	[dǎng wài rén shì] non-party members
多党	[duō dǎng] multiparty
多党制	[duō dǎng zhì] multi-party system
党委	[dǎng wěi] Party committee
奸党	[jiān dǎng] a clique of traitors
革命党	[gé míng dǎng] the revolutionary party
党项	[dǎng xiàng] 1. Tangut branch of the Qiang ethnic group 2. ancient ethnic group who made up the Xia dynasty 1038-1227
党员	[dǎng yuán] political party member
党中央	[dǎng zhōng yāng] party central committee
国大党	[guó dà dǎng] Indian Congress party
全党	[quán dǎng] party-wide
党内	[dǎng nèi] within the party (esp. Chinese communist party)
两党制	[liǎng dǎng zhì] two-party system
非党人士	[fēi dǎng rén shì] non-party member
工人党	[gōng rén dǎng] Workers' Party (Singapore opposition party)
乱党	[luàn dǎng] the rebel party
自由党	[zì yóu dǎng] Liberal Party
党羽	[dǎng yǔ] henchmen
非党	[fēi dǎng] non-party
工党	[gōng dǎng] 1. worker's party 2. labor party
一党	[yī dǎng] one party (state)
赏	[shǎng] 1. to bestow (a reward) 2. to give (to an inferior) 3. to hand down 4. a reward (bestowed by a superior) 5. to appreciate (beauty)
赏识	[shǎng shí] appreciation
惊赏	[jīng shǎng] 1. suprised and admiring 2. to appreciate with surprise
赏心悦目	[shǎng xīn yuè mù] 1. warms the heart and delights the eye (saw) 2. pleasing 3. delightful
悬赏	[xuán shǎng] 1. to offer a reward 2. bounty
欣赏	[xīn shǎng] 1. to appreciate 2. to enjoy 3. to admire
赞赏	[zàn shǎng] 1. to admire 2. to praise 3. to appreciate
玩赏	[wán shǎng] 1. to appreciate 2. to take pleasure in 3. to enjoy
赏罚	[shǎng fá] reward and punishment
倘	[tǎng] if
幸	I [xìng] lucky II [xìng] 1. fortunate 2. lucky 3. surname Xing
幸甚	[xìng shèn] 1. very fortunate 2. sth to rejoice at

值得庆幸 [zhí de qìng xìng] 1. auspicious 2. worth celebrating
3. worthy of congratulations
庆幸 [qìng xìng] celebrate success
幸免 [xìng miǎn] narrowly and luckily escape
荣幸 [róng xìng] honored
天幸 [tiān xìng] 1. providential good luck 2. a narrow escape
幸事 [xìng shì] 1. sth fortunate 2. a lucky chance
幸而 [xìng ér] 1. by good fortune 2. luckily
羊 [yáng] 1. sheep 2. surname Yang
公羊 [gōng yáng] ram (male sheep)
小羊 [xiǎo yáng] lamb
亡羊补牢 [wáng yáng bǔ láo] 1. lit. to mend the pen after the
sheep are lost (saw); fig. to take action too late 2. to
lock the stable door after the horse has bolted
白羊座 [bái yáng zuò] Aries (constellation and sign of the zodiac)
山羊座 [shān yáng zuò] 1. Capricorn (constellation and sign of the
zodiac) 2. Japanese variant of
母羊 [mǔ yáng] ewe
羊水 [yáng shuǐ] amniotic fluid
未羊 [wèi yáng] Year 8, year of the Ram (e.g. 2003)
替罪羊 [tì zuì yáng] scapegoat
羊头 [yáng tóu] 1. sheep's head 2. fig. advertisement for good meat
羊肉 [yáng ròu] mutton
羊肉串 [yáng ròu chuàn] lamb kebabs (typical of Xinjiang)
羊毛 [yáng máo] 1. fleece 2. wool 3. woolen
羊年 [yáng nián] Year of the Ram (e.g. 2003)
羊排 [yáng pái] lamb chop
山羊 [shān yáng] goat
美 [měi] 1. America 2. beautiful
美以美 [měi yǐ měi] Methodist (Christian sect)
亚美尼亚 [yà měi ní yà] Armenia, former Soviet republic in
Caucasus and region of northern Turkey, capital Yere-
van [A1 lǐ z wén1]
尼亚美 [ní yà měi] Niamey, capital of Niger
阿美恩斯 [ā měi ēn sī] Amiens (French town)
两全其美 [liǎng quán qí měi] 1. to satisfy rival demands 2. to
have one's cake and eat it
美景 [měi jǐng] beautiful scenery
美梦成真 [měi mèng chéng zhēn] dream comes true
美德 I [měi dé] USA and Germany II [měi dé měi dé] virtue
想得美 [xiǎng dé měi] (colloq. derog.) "in your dreams"
符合美国利益 [fú hé měi guó lì yì] in line with American
interests
华美 [huá měi] 1. magnificent 2. gorgeous 3. ornate
美化 [měi huà] 1. to make more beautiful 2. to decorate 3. embellish-
ment
中国古代四大美女 [zhōng guó gǔ dài sì dà měi]
Four legendary beauties of ancient
China, namely: Xi Shi , Wang Zhaojun , Diaochan and Yang Yuhuan or
Yang Guifei
佳美 [jiā měi] beautiful
审美快感 [shěnn měi kuài gǎn] esthetic pleasure
味美思酒 [wèi měi sī jiǔ] vermouth (loan word), Italian spiced
fortified wine
貌美 [mào měi] 1. good looks 2. pretty (e.g. young woman)
美貌 [měi mào] good-looking
七美乡 [qī měi xiāng] (N) Chimei (village in Taiwan)
美滋滋 [měi zī zī] 1. very happy 2. elated
美姑县 [měi gū xiàn] Meigu county in Liangshan Yi autonomous
prefecture [Liang2 shan1 Yiz zu2 zia zhi4 zhou1], south
Sichuan

美国国会 [měi guó guó huì] US Congress
美眉 [měi méi] (coll.) pretty girl
美国人民 [měi guó rén mín] the American people
美国地质局 [měi guó dì zhì jú] United States geological sur-
vey (USGS)
美国以外 [měi guó yǐ wài] except for the US
甜言美语 [tián yán měi yǔ] sweet words, beautiful phrases (saw); hypocritical flattery
梅里美 [méi lǐ měi] Prosper Mérimé, French scholar and writer,
author of novel Carmen on which Bizet based his opera
美姑 [měi gū] (N) Meigu (place in Sichuan)
美女 [měi] beautiful woman
四大美女 [sì dà měi] Four legendary beauties of ancient China,
namely: Xi Shi , Wang Zhaojun , Diaochan and
Yang Yuhuan or Yang Guifei
美因茨 [měi yīn cǐ] Mainz (city in Germany)
美式足球 [měi shì zú qiú] American football
美满 [měi mǎn] 1. happy 2. blissful
美人鱼 [měi rén yú] mermaid
赞美 [zàn měi] 1. admire 2. applause 3. praise 4. to eulogize
和美 [hé měi] 1. harmonious 2. in perfect harmony
和美术 [měi shù] 1. art 2. fine arts 3. painting
美术品 [měi shù pǐn] an art object
荣美 [róng měi] glorious
美味 [měi wèi] 1. delicious 2. relish
美式 [měi shì] American style
美英 [měi yīng] 1. US and UK 2. Anglo-American
国美电器 [guó měi diàn qì] Guo mei or Gome electronics chain
全美 [quán měi] 1. throughout the United States 2. the whole of
America
十全十美 [shí quán shí měi] complete and beautiful (saw) to
be perfect
美人 [měi rén] 1. beauty 2. belle
睡美人 [shuì měi rén] Sleeping Beauty
美国人 [měi guó rén] 1. American person 2. American people
完美 [wán měi] 1. perfect 2. perfection 3. perfectly
美元 [měi yuán] 1. American dollar 2. US dollar
审美 [shěnn měi] 1. esthetics 2. appreciating the arts 3. taste
美蓝 [měi lán] methylene blue
甜美 [tián měi] sweetness
美国 [měi guó] 1. America 2. American 3. United States of America
4. USA
国美 [guó měi] Guo mei or Gome electronics chain
美玉 [měi yù] a gem
美制 [měi zhì] American made
美丽 [měi lì] beautiful
北美 [běi měi] North America
美日 [měi rì] US-Japan
日美 [rì měi] Japan-US
美中 [měi zhōng] USA-China
中美 [zhōng měi] China-USA
丰美 [fēng měi] abundant and prosperous
善 I [qiāng] 1. to kill 2. to injure II [shàn] 1. good (virtuous) 2. benevolent
3. well-disposed 4. good at sth 5. to improve or perfect
善 [měi shàn] beautiful and good
真善美 [zhēn shàn měi] truth, goodness and beauty
尽善尽美 [jìn shàn jìn měi] 1. perfect (saw); perfection 2. the
best of all possible worlds 3. as good as it gets

<p>多谋善断 [duō móu shàn duàn] 1. resourceful and decisive 2. resolute and sagacious 多愁善感 [duō chóu shàn gǎn] melancholy and moody (saw); depressed personality 慈善组织 [cí shàn zǔ zhī] charity organization 行善 [xíng shàn] do good works 善行 [shàn xíng] good actions 慈善 [cí shàn] 1. benevolent 2. charitable 慈眉善目 [cí méi shàn mù] 1. kind brows, pleasant eyes (saw); amiable looking 2. benign-faced 善心 [shàn xīn] 1. kindness 2. benevolence 3. philanthropy 4. virtuous intentions 多多益善 [duō duō yì shàn] the more the better 永善 [yǒng shàn] (N) Yongshan (place in Yunnan) 和善 [hé shàn] good-natured 善本 [shàn běn] 1. old book 2. good book 3. reliable book 4. rare book 完善 [wán shàn] 1. perfect 2. complete 善言 [shàn yán] good words 善事 [shàn shì] good deeds 善于 [shàn yú] 1. be good at 2. be adept in 洋 [yáng] 1. foreign 2. ocean 洋洋 [yáng yáng] 1. vast 2. impressive 3. self-satisfied 4. immensely pleased with oneself 洋洋自得 [yáng yáng zì dé] 1. immensely please with oneself (saw) 2. proud 3. complacent 联合国海洋法公约 [lián hé guó hǎi yáng fǎ gōng yuē] United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea 洋基队 [yáng jī duì] New York Yankees (baseball team) 太古洋行 [tài gǔ yáng háng] Butterfield and Swire (Hong Kong banking giant) 洋货 [yáng huò] 1. western goods 2. imported goods (in former times) 洋化 [yáng huà] to westernize 海洋性 [hǎi yáng xìng] maritime 洋枪 [yáng qiāng] western style guns (in former times) 北洋系 [běi yáng xì] Beiyang faction of Northern Warlords 土洋结合 [tǔ yáng jié hé] combining native and foreign meth- ods (saw); sophisticated and many-sided 洋县 [yáng xiàn] Yang county in Shaanxi 海洋 [hǎi yáng] ocean 洋娃娃 [yáng wá wá] doll 北冰洋 [běi bīng yáng] Arctic ocean 汪洋 [wāng yáng] vast body of water 万洋山 [wàn yáng shān] Mt Wanyang between Jiangxi and Hunan 洋员 [yáng yuán] Westerner employed in Qing China (as professor or military advisor etc) 出洋相 [chū yáng xiàng] make an exhibition of oneself 洋味 [yáng wèi] 1. western taste 2. western style 大洋 [dà yáng] oceans 大西洋 [dà xī yáng] Atlantic Ocean 北大西洋 [běi dà xī yáng] North Atlantic 洋人 [yáng rén] 1. a foreigner 2. a westerner 西洋人 [xī yáng rén] westerner 西洋 [xī yáng] 1. the West 2. Europe 3. the Pacific (West from China) 下西洋 [xià xī yáng] 1. to sail West (from China) 2. refers to Zhenghe's 15th century expeditions to the Western Pacific 重洋 [chóng yáng] seas and oceans 北洋 [běi yáng] the Qing Dynasty name for the coastal provinces of Liaoning, Hebei, and Shandong 洋面 [yáng miàn] ocean surface</p>	<p>山口洋 [shān kǒu yáng] Singkawang city (Kalimantan, Indonesia) 三洋 [sān yáng] Sany, Japanese electronics company \$1151 样 [yàng] 1. manner 2. pattern 3. way 4. appearance 5. shape 样样 [yàng yàng] all kinds 小样 [xiǎo yàng] (print.) galley proof 花样 [huā yàng] 1. pattern 2. type 3. trick 花样滑冰 [huā yàng huá bīng] figure skating 多样化 [duō yàng huà] 1. diversification 2. to diversify 样例 [yàng lì] 1. sample 2. model 3. example 多样性 [duō yàng xìng] 1. variegation 2. diversity 生命多样性 [shēng mìng duō yàng xìng] biodiversity 尿样 [suǐ yàng] 1. urine 2. urine sample 原样 [yuán yàng] 1. original shape 2. the same as before 多样 [duō yàng] 1. diversity 2. manifold 多种多样 [duō zhǒng duō yàng] 1. manifold 2. all sorts 3. many and varied 试样 [shì yàng] 1. style 2. type 3. model 要样儿 [yào yàng r] 1. appearance 2. manner 走样 [zǒu yàng] 1. to lose shape 2. to deform 走样儿 [zǒu yàng r] 1. to lose shape 2. to deform 模样 [mú yàng] 1. look 2. style 3. appearance 4. approximation 5. about 一模一样 [yī mó yī yàng] 1. exactly the same (saw) 2. carbon copy 样本 [yàng běn] 1. sample 2. specimen 样式 [yàng shì] 1. type 2. style 式样 [shì yàng] style 大样 [dà yàng] 1. arrogant 2. full-page proofs (of newspaper) 3. de- tailed drawing 两样 [liǎng yàng] 1. two kinds 2. difference 同样 [tóng yàng] 1. same 2. equal 3. equivalent 抽样 [chōu yàng] 1. sample 2. sampling 样品 [yàng pǐn] 1. sample 2. specimen 一样 [yī yàng] 1. same 2. like 3. equal to 4. the same as 5. just like \$1152 详 [xiáng] 1. detailed 2. comprehensive 详细 [xiáng xì] 1. detailed 2. in detail 3. minute 详尽 [xiáng jìn] 1. thorough and detailed 2. exhaustive 3. the tedious details in full 安详 [ān xiáng] serene 详和 [xiáng hé] 1. serene 2. calm 详实 [xiáng shí] 1. detailed and reliable 2. full and accurate) 详见 [xiáng jiàn] for further details, refer to \$1153 拳 [quán] fist 拳拳 [quán quán] 1. earnest 2. sincere 八法拳 [bā fǎ quán] Ba Fa Quan "Eight Methods"- Martial Art 华拳 [huá quán] Hua Quan - "Flowery Fist? Magnificent Fist?"- Martial Art 梅花拳 [méi huā quán] Meihua Quan - "Plum Blossom Fist"(Chinese Martial Art) 棉花拳 [mián huā quán] Mianhua Quan - "Cotton Box- ing"(Chinese Martial Art) 狗拳 [gǒu quán] Gou Quan - "Dog Fist"- Martial Art 握拳 [wò quán] to make a fist 勾拳 [gōu quán] hook (punch in boxing) 拳击台 [quán jī tái] boxing ring 白眉拳 [bái méi quán] Pak Mei or Bak Mei - "White Eyebrow"(Chinese Martial Art) 拳术 [quán shù] 1. Chinese boxing 2. fisticuffs</p>
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查拳	[chá quán] Cha Quan - "Cha Fist"- Martial Art
划拳	[huá quán] finger-guessing game
拳头	I [quán tóu] 1. fist 2. clenched fist 3. competitive (product) 4. superior quality II [quán tóuquán tóu] fist
斗拳	[dòu quán] boxing
拳曲	[quán qū] 1. to curl up 2. to bend
拳打	[quán dǎ] to punch
打拳	[dǎ quán] to do shadowboxing
拳手	[quán shǒu] boxer
拳击手	[quán jī shǒu] boxer
拳击	[quán jī] boxing
拳王	[quán wáng] boxing champion
兰	[lán] 1. orchid (Cymbidium goeringii) 2. fragrant thoroughwort (Eupatorium fortunei) 3. lily magnolia () 4. surname Lan
森美兰	[sēn měi lán] Sembilan, state of southwest Malaysia
楼兰	[lóu lán] ancient oasis town of Kroraina or Loulan on the Silk road near Lop Nor , modern Xinjiang
科利奥兰纳斯	[kē lì ào lán nà sī] Coriolanus, 1607 tragedy by William Shakespeare
奥兰多	[ào lán duō] Orlando
奥克兰	[ào kè lán] 1. Auckland (New Zealand city) 2. Oakland (California, US city)
米兰	[mǐ lán] 1. Milano 2. Milan (Italy)
西米德兰兹	[xī mǐ dé lán zī] West Midlands, UK county, capital Birmingham [Bōz míng2 han4]
普兰	[pǔ lán] (N) Pulan (place in Tibet)
普兰店	[pǔ lán diàn] Pulandian county level city in Dalian [Da4 lian2], Liaoning
普兰店市	[pǔ lán diàn shì] Pulandian county level city in Dalian [Da4 lian2], Liaoning
亚兰	[yà lán] Ram (son of Hezron)
亚特兰大	[yà tè lán dà] Atlanta
兰斯	[lán sī] Rheims (city in France)
法兰德斯	[fǎ lán dé sī] Flanders, region (state) of Belgian [Bi3 li4 shi2]
法兰斯	[fǎ lán sī] France (phonetic transliteration)
法兰西斯	[fǎ lán xī sī] Francis (name)
阿斯兰	[ā sī lán] Aslan (from the Narnia chronicles)
斯威士兰	[sī wēi shì lán] Swaziland
斯里兰卡	[sī lǐ lán kǎ] 1. Sri Lanka 2. (formerly) Ceylon
小兰	[xiǎo lán] Xiaolan (person name)
德黑兰	[dé hēi lán] Tehran, capital of Iran
尼德兰	[ní dé lán] the Netherlands
腐生兰	[fǔ shēng lán] Cymbidium macrorrhizum Lindl.
依兰	[yī lán] Yilan county in Harbin [Ha1 er3 bin1], Heilongjiang
依兰县	[yī lán xiàn] Yilan county in Harbin [Ha1 er3 bin1], Heilongjiang
兰花	[lán huā] 1. cymbidium 2. orchid
花木兰	[huā mù lán] Hua Mulan, legendary woman warrior (c. fifth century), Northern dynasties folk hero recorded in Sui and Tang literature
木兰花	[mù lán huā] magnolia
西兰花	[xī lán huā] broccoli
玉兰花	[yù lán huā] magnolia
万代兰	[wàn dài lán] Vanda genus of orchids
荷兰	[hé lán] 1. Holland 2. the Netherlands
荷兰盾	[hé lán dùn] Dutch gulden
荷兰语	[hé lán yǔ] Dutch (language)
荷兰王国	[hé lán wáng guó] 1. Koninkrijk der Nederlanden 2. Kingdom of the Netherlands
北荷兰	[běi hé lán] North Holland

革兰阳性	[gé lán yáng xìng] Gram-positive (bacteria)
乌兰	[wū lán] (N) Wulan (place in Qinghai)
乌兰浩特	[wū lán hào tè] Wulanhaote city in Jilin
乌兰夫	[wū lán fū] Ulanhu (1906-1988), Soviet trained Mongolian communist who became important PRC military leader
乌克兰人	[wǔ kè lán rén] Ukrainian (person)
乌克兰	[wū kè lán] Ukraine
马兰	[mǎ lán] (N) Malan (place in Xinjiang)
马里兰	[mǎ lǐ lán] Maryland, US state
紫罗兰	[zǐ luó lán] violet
可兰经	[kě lán jīng] Quran (Islamic scripture)
古兰经	[gǔ lán jīng] 1. Koran (Islamic scripture) 2. Quran
纽西兰	[niǔ xī lán] New Zealand (Taiwan)
木兰县	[mù lán xiàn] Mulan county in Harbin [Ha1 er3 bin1], Heilongjiang
兰西县	[lán xī xiàn] Langxi county in Suihua , Heilongjiang
宜兰县	[yí lán xiàn] Yilan county in northeast Taiwan
舒兰	[shū lán] Shulan county level city in Jilin prefecture , Jilin province
舒梦兰	[shū mèng lán] Shu Menglan (1759-1835), Qing dynasty writer, poet and editor of Anthology of ci poems tunes
舒兰市	[shū lán shì] Shulan county level city in Jilin prefecture , Jilin province
法兰克福	[fǎ lán kè lín] 1. Franklin (name) 2. Benjamin Franklin (1706-1790)
法兰克	[fǎ lán kè] the Franks (Germanic people who arrived in Europe from 600 AD and took over France)
法兰西	[fǎ lán xī] France
兰室	[lán shì] a lady's room (honorific)
阿兰	[ā lán] 1. Alan, Allen, Allan, Alain etc (name) 2. A-lan (Chinese female name) 3. Ram, begotten of Hezron and begetter of Amminadab in biblical Book of Ruth , 4:19 and Matthew 1:4
革兰阳	[gé lán yáng] Gram-positive (bacteria)
罗兰	[luó lán] Roland (name)
兰姆打	[lán mǔ dǎ] lambda (Greek letter)
兰舟	[lán zhōu] lit. boat made of lily magnolia wood; a poetic term for boat
棉兰	[mián lán] Medan (city in Indonesia)
克利夫兰	[kè lì fū lán] Cleveland
兰科	[lán kē] Orchidaceae
木兰科	[mù lán kē] Magnoliaceae, family of trees and shrubs
富兰克林	[fù lán kè lín] Franklin
木兰	I [mù lán] Mulan county in Harbin [Ha1 er3 bin1], Heilongjiang II [mù lánmù lán] lily magnolia (Magnolia liliflora)
戈兰高地	[gē lán gāo dì] Golan Heights
兰克	[lán kè] 1. Rank (name) 2. Leopold von Ranke (1795-1886), important German historian
兰西	[lán xī] Langxi county in Suihua , Heilongjiang
兰言	[lán yán] intimate conversation
宜兰	[yí lán] Yilan city and county in northeast Taiwan
兰玉	[lán yù] your son (honorific)
玉兰	[yù lán] Yulan magnolia
兰特	[lán tè] Rand or Randt (name)
帕兰卡	[pà lán kǎ] Palanka (a personal name)
白兰地	[bái lán dì] brandy
扎兰屯	[zhā lán tún] (N) Zhalantun (city in Heilongjiang)
昆士兰	[kūn shì lán] Queensland, northeast Australian state
吊兰	[diào lán] 1. hanging orchid (Chlorophytum comosum) 2. bracket plant
挂兰	[guà lán] 1. hanging orchid (Chlorophytum comosum) 2. bracket plant

	兰山	[lán shān] Lanshan district of Linyi city [Lin2 yiz shi4], Shandong
§1155	拦	[lán] 1. cut off 2. hinder
	拦截	[lán jié] to intercept
	拦住	[lán zhù] 1. to stop 2. to bar the way
	阻拦	[zǔ lán] 1. to stop 2. to obstruct
§1156	烂	[làn] 1. soft 2. mushy 3. well-cooked and soft 4. to rot 5. to decompose 6. rotten 7. worn out 8. chaotic 9. messy 10. utterly 11. thoroughly
	腐烂	[fǔ làn] 1. to rot 2. to become gangrenous
	烂污货	[làn wū huò] 1. loose woman 2. slut
	烂泥	[làn ní] ooze
	烂醉如泥	[làn zuì rú ní] 1. lit. as drunk as mud 2. completely drunk
	溃烂	[kuì làn] 1. to fester 2. to ulcerate
	烂醉	[làn zuì] dead drunk; completely drunk
	烂舌头	[làn shé tóu] 1. to gossip 2. to blab 3. a blab-mouth
	金堂	[jīn táng] (N) Jintang (place in Sichuan)
	美金	[měi jīn] US dollar
	金兰	[jīn lán] 1. profound friendship 2. sworn brotherhood
§1157	金	[jīn] 1. gold Au, transition metal, atomic number 79 2. metal 3. money 4. the Jurchen Jin dynasty (1115-1234) 5. surname Jin or Kim
	亚金	[yà jīn] Achim (son of Zadok in Matthew 1:14)
	国际金融公司	[guó jì jīn róng gōng sī] International Finance Corporation
	公益金	[gōng yì jīn] 1. public welfare funds 2. community chest
	织金	[zhī jīn] Zhijin county in Bijie prefecture [Bi4 jie2 di4 qu1], Guizhou
	织金县	[zhī jīn xiàn] Zhijin county in Bijie prefecture [Bi4 jie2 di4 qu1], Guizhou
	金丝雀	[jīn sī què] canary
	标金	[biāo jīn] 1. standard gold bar 2. deposit when submitting a tender
	小金	[xiǎo jīn] (N) Xiaojin (place in Sichuan)
	金华	[jīn huá] Jinhua prefecture level city in Zhejiang
	金华市	[jīn huá shì] Jinhua prefecture level city in Zhejiang
	霍金	[huò jīn] 1. Hawkins or Hawking 2. Stephen Hawking (1942-), British physicist and author of A Brief History of Time
	金融业	[jīn róng yè] 1. financial sector 2. the banking business
	保证金	[bǎo zhèng jīn] 1. earnest money 2. cash deposit 3. bail 4. margin (in derivative trading)
	金代	[jīn dài] Jin dynasty (1115-1234), founded by the Jurchen or Nzhen people of North China, a precursor of the Mongol Yuan dynasty
	特惠金	[tè huì jīn] ex gratia payment
	金毛狗	[jīn máo gǒu] 1. golden retriever (dog breed) 2. Cibotium barometz, asian tropical tree fern with hairy fronds, used in traditional Chinese medicine
	金融	[jīn róng] 1. banking 2. finance 3. financial
	金融系统	[jīn róng xì tǒng] financial system
	金门岛	[jīn mén dǎo] Kinmen or Quemoy islands off the Fujian coast, administered by Taiwan
	鸣金	[míng jīn] 1. to beat a gong 2. to sound the retreat
	金乌	[jīn wū] 1. Golden Crow 2. the sun 3. the three-legged golden crow that lives in the sun
	金枪鱼	[jīn qiāng yú] tuna
	仰光大金塔	[yǎng guāng dà jīn tǎ] Great Pagoda of Yangon (Rangoon)
	包金	[bāo jīn] 1. cover with gold leaf 2. gild
	紫金	[zǐ jīn] (N) Zijin (place in Guangdong)
	紫金山	[zǐ jīn shān] Purple Mountain in suburbs of Nanjing, with Ming tombs and Sun Yat-sen's mausoleum
	纯金	[chún jīn] pure gold
	金乡	[jīn xiāng] Jinxiang county in Ji'ning, Shandong
	金乡县	[jīn xiāng xiàn] Jinxiang county in Ji'ning, Shandong
	金宁乡	[jīn níng xiāng] (N) Chinning (village in Taiwan)

	金山乡	[jīn shān xiāng] (N) Chinshan (village in Taiwan)
	金县	[jīn xiàn] King County
	金阳县	[jīn yáng xiàn] Jinyang county in Liangshan Yi autonomous prefecture [Liang2 shan1 Yiz zu2 zhi4 zhou1], south Sichuan
	基金	[jī jīn] fund
	金塔县	[jīn tǎ xiàn] Jinta county in Jiuquan, Gansu
	金坛	[jīn tán] (N) Jintan (city in Jiangsu)
	金阳	[jīn yáng] (N) Jinyang (place in Sichuan)
	后金	[hòu jīn] 1. Later Jin dynasty (from 1616-) 2. Manchu Khanate or kingdom that took over as Qing dynasty in 1644
	泥金	[ní jīn] 1. to gild 2. gilt
	帕金森症	[pà jīn sēn zhèng] Parkinson's disease
	金牛座	[jīn niú zuò] Taurus (constellation and sign of the zodiac)
	五金店	[wǔ jīn diàn] 1. hardware store 2. ironmonger's store
	试金	[shì jīn] assay
	订金	[dìng jīn] 1. an initial payment 2. earnest money 3. deposit
	国际货币基金组织	[guó jì huò bì jī jīn zǔ zhī] 1. International Monetary Fund 2. IMF
	资金	[zī jīn] 1. funds 2. funding
	金泉	[jīn quán] Gimcheon (city in South Korea)
	金酒	[jīn jiǔ] gin
	汇金	[huì jīn] finance
	中央汇金	[zhōng yāng huì jīn] 1. central finance 2. Chinese monetary fund
	金国汗	[jīn guó hàn] 1. the Later Jin dynasty (from 1616-) 2. the Manchu Khanate or kingdom that took over as the Qing dynasty in 1644
	金塔	[jīn tǎ] Jinta county in Jiuquan, Gansu
	金鱼	[jīn yú] goldfish
	吞金	[tūn jīn] to commit suicide by swallowing gold
	夺金	[duó jīn] 1. to snatch gold 2. to take first place in a competition
	国际货币基金	[guó jì huò bì jī jīn] International Monetary Fund (IMF)
	足金	[zú jīn] 1. pure gold 2. solid gold
	租金	[zū jīn] rent
	金田村	[jīn tián cūn] Jintian village in Guiping county [Gui4 ping2], Gveigangj or Guigang prefecture [Gui4 gang3], Guangxi, starting point of the Taiping Tianguo rebellion in 1851
	金桂冠	[jīn guì guān] Kim KyeGwan (1943-), North Korean diplomat, vice-foreign minister of
	本金	[běn jīn] 1. capital 2. principal
	帕金森	[pà jīn sēn] Parkinson (name)
	金成	[jīn chéng] Sung KIM, US diplomat and director of US State Department's Korea office
	金日成	[jīn rì chéng] Kim Il Sung (1912-1994) Great Leader of North Korea
	金里奇	[jīn lǐ qí] (Newt) Gingrich
	手头现金	[shǒu tóu xiàn jīn] cash in hand
	基金会	[jī jīn huì] a foundation (i.e. an organization)
	金大中	[jīn dà zhōng] Kim Dae Jung, president of Korea 1998-2003
	合金	[hé jīn] alloy
	金星人	[jīn xīng rén] Venusian (person from Venus)
	现金	[xiàn jīn] cash
	罚金	[fá jīn] 1. fine 2. to forfeit
	瑞金市	[ruì jīn shì] Ruijin county level city in Ganzhou, Jiangxi
	金昌市	[jīn chāng shì] Jinchang prefecture level city in Gansu
	一言千金	[yī yán qiān jīn] 1. one word worth a thousand in gold (saw); valuable advice 2. words of enormous weight

金字中	[jīn yǔ zhōng] Kim Woo-jung
宝丽金	[bǎo lì jīn] PolyGram
霍金斯	[huò jīn sī] 1. Hawkins (name) 2. also written
金币	[jīn bì] gold coin
重金	[zhòng jīn] 1. huge money 2. extremely rich 3. very expensive
千金	[qiān jīn] 1. thousand jin (pounds) of gold 2. money and riches 3. (honorific) invaluable (support) 4. (honorific) your daughter
金玉	[jīn yù] 1. gold and jade 2. precious
金山寺	[jīn shān sì] Jinshan Temple, where Fahai lives (from Madam White Snake)
白金	[bái jīn] platinum
金门	[jīn mén] Kinmen or Quemoy islands off the Fujian coast, administered by Taiwan
金星	[jīn xīng] 1. Venus (planet) 2. gold star 3. to see stars (from blow on the head etc)
年金	[nián jīn] 1. annuity 2. pension
金正日	[jīn zhèng rì] Kim Jong Il (1942-), the Dear Leader of North Korea
阿特金斯	[ā tè jīn sī] Atkins (name)
金印	[jīn yìn] golden seal
金匠	[jīn jiàng] goldsmith
金山屯	[jīn shān zhūn] Jinshanzhun district of Yichun city [Yī chūn shì], Heilongjiang
描金	[miáo jīn] to outline in gold
押金	[yā jīn] 1. deposit 2. cash pledge
瑞金	[ruì jīn] Ruijin county level city in Ganzhou, Jiangxi
金昌	[jīn chāng] Jinchang prefecture level city in Gansu
旧金山	[jiù jīn shān] San Francisco, California
金山	[jīn shān] (N) Jinshan (place in Shanghai)
五金	[wǔ jīn] 1. metal hardware (nuts and bolts) 2. the five metals: gold, silver, copper, iron and tin
公积金	[gōng jī jīn] 1. official reserves 2. accumulated fund
乎	[hū] (final particle in classical Chinese, expressing question or doubt, similar to)
出乎预料	[chū hū yù liào] beyond expectation (saw); unexpected
关乎	[guān hū] 1. to relate to 2. concerning 3. about
似乎	[sì hū] 1. apparently 2. to seem 3. to appear 4. as if 5. seemingly
玄乎	[xuán hū] 1. unreliable 2. incredible
温乎	[wēn hu] 1. warm 2. lukewarm
合乎	[hé hū] 1. to accord with 2. conforming to
出乎	[chū hū] 1. due to 2. to stem from 3. to go beyond (also fig. beyond reason, expectations etc) 4. to go against (expectations)
呼	[hū] 1. to call 2. to cry 3. to shout 4. to breath out 5. to exhale
呼呼	[hū hū] sound of wind blowing
呼牛呼马	[hū niú hū mǎ] 1. to call sth a cow or a horse (saw); it doesn't matter what you call it 2. Insult me if you want, I don't care what you call me.
呼呼声	[hū hū shēng] whirl
呼兰	[hū lán] Hulan district of Harbin [Hāi er3 bin1] in Heilongjiang
呼来喝去	[hū lái hè qù] 1. to call to come and shout to go (saw); to yell orders 2. always bossing people around
惊呼	[jīng hū] to cry out in fear
呼叫中心	[hū jiào zhōng xīn] call center
呼玛	[hū mǎ] Huma county in Daxing'anling prefecture, Heilongjiang
呼玛县	[hū mǎ xiàn] Huma county in Daxing'anling prefecture, Heilongjiang
呼声	[hū shēng] 1. a shout 2. fig. opinion or demand, esp. expressed by a group
大声疾呼	[dà shēng jí hū] 1. to call loudly (saw); to get people's attention 2. to make one's views known
呼叫声	[hū jiào shēng] whoop

呼和浩特市	[hū hé hào tè shì] Hohhot prefecture level city, capital of Inner Mongolia autonomous region
呼和浩特	[hū hé hào tè] Hohhot prefecture level city, capital of Inner Mongolia autonomous region
呼唤	[hū huàn] 1. to call out (a name etc) 2. to shout
呼喊	[hū hǎn] to shout (slogans etc)
呼叫器	[hū jiào qì] 1. pager 2. beeper
高呼	[gāo hū] to shout loudly
呼叫	[hū jiào] 1. to shout 2. to yell
呼中	[hū zhōng] Huzhong district of Daxing'anling prefecture, Heilongjiang
打呼	[dǎ hū] snore
平凉	[píng liáng] Pingliang prefecture level city in Gansu
冲积平原	[chōng jī píng yuán] alluvial plain
公平合理	[gōng píng hé lǐ] 1. fair 2. equitable
公平	[gōng píng] 1. fair 2. impartial
平淡	[píng dàn] 1. flat 2. dull 3. ordinary 4. nothing special
关中平原	[guān zhōng píng yuán] the Guanzhong plain in Shaanxi, the Wei river valley
平米	[píng mǐ] 1. square meter 2. short for
平常日	[píng cháng rì] weekday
平常	[píng cháng] 1. ordinary 2. common 3. usually 4. ordinarily
西太平洋	[xī tài píng yáng] the Western pacific
华北平原	[huá běi píng yuán] North China plain
太平洋	[tài píng yáng] the Pacific Ocean
太平洋战争	[tài píng yáng zhàn zhēng] Pacific war between Japan and the US, 1941-1945
国际和平基金会	[guó jì hé píng jī jīn huì] international peace foundation
金平	[jīn píng] Jinping district of Shantou city, Guangdong
平平常常	[píng píng cháng cháng] 1. nothing out of the ordinary 2. unglamorous
平平	[píng píng] 1. average 2. mediocre
平	[píng] 1. flat 2. level 3. equal 4. to tie (make the same score) 5. to draw (score) 6. calm 7. peaceful 8. level or even tone (i.e. first and second tones in classical Chinese) 9. surname Ping
维护和平	[wéi hù hé píng] to uphold peace
平行线	[píng xíng xiàn] parallel lines
平行	[píng xíng] parallel
十二平均律	[shí èr píng jǜ] equal temperament
平均律	[píng jǜ] equal temperament (music)
太平御览	[tài píng yù lǎn] Imperial Readings of the Taiping Era, general Song dynasty encyclopedia compiled during 977-983 under Li Fan, 1000 scrolls
平谷	[píng gǔ] (N) Pinggu (place in Beijing)
平凉市	[píng liáng shì] Pingliang prefecture level city in Gansu
平均值	[píng j zhí] average value
平面曲线	[píng miàn qū xiàn] (math.) plane curve
日经平均	[rì jīng píng j] Nikkei 225 stock market index
平乡	[píng xiāng] (N) Pingxiang (place in Hebei)
和平乡	[hé píng xiāng] (N) Hoping (village in Taiwan)
平台	[píng tái] 1. platform 2. terrace 3. flat-roofed building
康平县	[kāng píng xiàn] Kangping county in Shenyang, Liaoning
黎平县	[lí píng xiàn] Liping county in Qiandongnan Miao and Dong autonomous prefecture [Qian2 dong1 nan2 zhou1], Guizhou
武平县	[wǔ píng xiàn] Wuping county in Longyan, Fujian
高平县	[gāo píng xiàn] Gaoping County in southern Shanxi
摆平	[bǎi píng] 1. to be fair 2. to be impartial
平均值定理	[píng j zhí dìng lǐ] the mean value theorem (in calculus)

平陆 [píng lù] (N) Pinglu (place in Shanxi)	和平里 [hé píng lǐ] Hepingli neighborhood of Beijing
阿的平 [ā dì píng] atabrine or quinacrine, used as antimalarial drug and antibiotic against intestinal parasite giardiasis	相平面 [xiàng píng miàn] phase plane (math., ordinary differential equations)
阳平 [yáng píng] evenly rising tone, the second tone of putonghua	平果 [píng guǒ] (N) Pingguo (place in Guangxi)
平阳 [píng yáng] (N) Pingyang (place in Zhejiang)	桂平 [guì píng] (N) Guiping (city in Guangxi)
阳平声 [yáng píng shēng] evenly rising tone, the second tone of putonghua	桂平市 [guì píng shì] Guiping county-level city in Gveigangj or Guigang prefecture [Gui4 gang3], Guangxi
扁平 [biǎn píng] 1. flat 2. planar	林雪平 [lín xuě píng] Linkping, city in southeast Sweden
平声 [píng shēng] level or even tone (i.e. the first and second tones of classical Chinese)	太平盛世 [tài píng shèng shì] peace and prosperity (saw)
平民 [píng mín] 1. ordinary people 2. commoner 3. civilian	恩平市 [ēn píng shì] Enping county level city in Jiangmen , Guangdong
平局 [píng jú] 1. a draw (in competition) 2. a tie	平城 [píng chéng] Pyongsong (city in North Korea)
康平 I[kāng píng] Kangping county in Shenyang , Liaoning II[kāng píngkāng píng] peace and prosperity	平成 [píng chéng] Heisei, reign name of Japanese Emperor Akihito, from 1989
平安时代 [píng ān shí dài] Heian period (794-1192), period of Japanese history ruled by Kyoto imperial court	打成平手 [dǎ chéng píng shǒu] 1. to draw (a competition) 2. to fight to a standstill
广平 [guǎng píng] (N) Guangping (place in Hebei)	找平 [zhǎo píng] 1. to level (ground) 2. to make level
平原 [píng yuán] 1. field 2. plain	武平 [wǔ píng] Wuping county level city in Longyan , Fujian
原平 [yuán píng] (N) Yuanping (city in Shanxi)	平武 [píng wǔ] (N) Pingwu (place in Sichuan)
平移 [píng yí] translation (geometry)	天平 [tiān píng] scales (to weigh things)
罗平 [luó píng] (N) Luoping (place in Yunnan)	太平天国 [tài píng tiān guó] Taiping Heavenly Kingdom (1851-1864)
平罗 [píng luó] (N) Pingluo (place in Ningxia)	太平 [tài píng] peace and security
战争与和平 [zhàn zhēng yǔ hé píng] War and Peace by Tolstoy	西平 [xī píng] (N) Xiping (place in Henan)
平均 [píng jūn] average	平息 [píng xī] 1. settle (a dispute) 2. quiet down 3. suppress
平话 [píng huà] storytelling dramatic art dating back to Song and Yuan periods, single narrator without music, often historical topics with commentary	四平 [sì píng] Siping prefecture level city in Jilin province in north-east China
讨平 [tǎo píng] 1. to put down (an uprising) 2. to pacify	四平市 [sì píng shì] Siping prefecture level city in Jilin province in northeast China
平信 [píng xìn] ordinary mail (as opposed to air mail etc)	高平 [gāo píng] (N) Gaoping (city in Shanxi)
平安 [píng ān] 1. safe and sound 2. well 3. without mishap	富平 [fù píng] (N) Fuping (place in Shaanxi)
安平 [ān píng] (N) Anping (place in Hebei)	平定 [píng dìng] 1. to pacify 2. (N) Pingding (place in Shanxi)
出入平安 [chū rù píng ān] 1. lit. peace when you come or go 2. peace wherever you go	平等 [píng děng] 1. equal 2. equality
平安里 [píng ān lǐ] Pingan Li (street name in Beijing)	持平 [chí píng] to stay level (of exchange rate, market share etc)
海平面 [hǎi píng miàn] sea level	平时 [píng shí] 1. in normal times 2. in peacetime
平减 [píng jiǎn] 1. to deflate 2. to decrease (number, esp. price)	平年 [píng nián] common year
平滑 [píng huá] flat and smooth	生平 [shēng píng] one's entire life
黎平 [lí píng] Liping county in Qiandongnan Miao and Dong autonomous prefecture [Qian2 dong1 nan2 zhou1], Guizhou	太平广记 [tài píng guǎng jì] Extensive records of the Taiping era (978), fictional history edited by Li Fang
永平 [yǒng píng] (N) Yongping (place in Yunnan)	平生 [píng shēng] all one's life
平泉 [píng quán] (N) Pingquan (place in Hebei)	北平 [běi píng] Peiping or Beiping (name of Beijing at different periods, esp. 1928-1949)
两性平等 [liáng xìng píng děng] equality between the sexes	平地 [píng dì] (geography) plains
水平 [shuǐ píng] 1. level (of achievement etc) 2. standard 3. horizontal	平面 [píng miàn] a plane (i.e. flat surface)
生活水平 [shēng huó shuǐ píng] living standards	昌平 [chāng píng] Changping town in Beijing municipality
水平面 [shuǐ píng miàn] plane	平昌 [píng chāng] (N) Pingchang (place in Sichuan)
江平 [jiāng píng] Jiang Ping	平坦 [píng tǎn] flat
平江 [píng jiāng] (N) Pingjiang (place in Hunan)	平日 [píng rì] an ordinary day
平鲁 [píng lǔ] (N) Pinglu (place in Shanxi)	平山 [píng shān] 1. (N) Pingshan (place in Hebei) 2. Pingshan district of Benxi city , Liaoning
平顶 [píng dǐng] flat roof	王平 [wáng píng] Wang Ping
平顶山市 [píng dǐng shān shì] Pingdingshan prefecture level city in Henan	地平线 [dì píng xiàn] horizon
平顶山 [píng dǐng shān] Pingdingshan prefecture level city in Henan	§1161 革 I [píng] 1. (artemisia) 2. duckweed II [pín] 1. marsiliaceae 2. clover fern III [píng] apple
平利 [píng lì] (N) Pingli (place in Shaanxi)	苹果公司 [píng guó gōng sī] Apple Inc.
恩平 [ēn píng] Enping county level city in Jiangmen , Guangdong	苹果 [píng guó] apple
平等互利 [píng děng hù lì] 1. mutual benefit 2. to share profits equitably	§1162 评 [píng] 1. to discuss 2. to comment 3. to criticize 4. to judge 5. to choose (by public appraisal)
平和 I [píng hé] (N) Pinghe (place in Fujian) II [píng héping hé] 1. gentle 2. mild 3. moderate 4. placid	评断 [píng duàn] to judge
和平 I [hé píng] Heping district of Shenyang city , Liaoning II [hé píng hé píng] peace	严厉批评 [yán lì pī píng] 1. to criticize severely 2. to slate
	评说 [píng shuō] 1. comment 2. evaluate

评阅	[píng yuè] to read and appraise
评估	[píng gū] 1. to evaluate 2. to assess 3. assessment 4. evaluation
点评	[diǎn píng] 1. to comment 2. a point by point commentary
评点	[píng diǎn] 1. to comment 2. a point by point commentary
评论	[píng lùn] 1. to comment on 2. to discuss 3. comment 4. commentary 5. CL: [piàn]
评头论足	[píng tóu lùn zú] 1. lit. to assess the head and discuss the feet (saw); minute criticism of a woman's appearance 2. fig. to find fault in minor details 3. to remark upon a person's appearance 4. nit-picking 5. over-critical 6. judgmental
评话	[píng huà] storytelling dramatic art dating back to Song and Yuan periods, single narrator without music, often historical topics with commentary
评语	[píng yǔ] 1. comment 2. evaluation
评注	[píng zhù] 1. annotate 2. annotation 3. commentary 4. remark
自我批评	[zì wǒ pī píng] self-criticism
评审	[píng shěn] 1. to appraise 2. to evaluate 3. to judge
评定	[píng dìng] 1. to evaluate 2. to make one's judgment
重评	[chóng píng] 1. to reevaluate 2. to reassess
评书	[píng shū] folk theatrical form, a monologue discussion historical events etc
书评	[shū píng] 1. book review 2. book notice
评事	[píng shì] 1. to discuss and evaluate 2. to appraise
批评	[pī píng] 1. to criticize 2. criticism
评比	[píng bǐ] to evaluate (by comparison)
品评	[pǐn píng] 1. to judge 2. to assess
萍	[píng] duckweed
萍乡	[píng xiāng] Pingxiang prefecture level city in Jiangxi
萍乡市	[píng xiāng shì] Pingxiang prefecture level city in Jiangxi
半	[bàn] 1. half 2. semi- 3. incomplete 4. (after a number) and a half
半工半读	[bàn gōng bàn dú] 1. part work 2. part study 3. work-study program
马来半岛	[mǎ lái bàn dǎo] Malayan peninsula (possibly including Indonesia until 1945)
半失业	[bàn shī yè] 1. semi-employed 2. partly employed 3. under-employed
半导体探测器	[bàn dǎo tǐ tàn cè qì] semiconductor detector
半公斤	[bàn gōng jīn] half kilo
半职	[bàn zhí] part-time work
半截	[bàn jié] half (of a section)
半票	[bàn piào] 1. half-price ticket 2. half fare
半小时	[bàn xiǎo shí] half hour
六点半	[liù diǎn bàn] 1. half past six 2. 6:30
半斤八两	[bàn jīn bā liǎng] 1. not much to choose between the two 2. tweedledum and tweedledee
半径	[bàn jìng] radius
半导体	[bàn dǎo tǐ] semiconductor
半岛	[bàn dǎo] 1. peninsula 2. Al Jazeera (Arabic-language news network)
克里木半岛	[kè lì mù bàn dǎo] 1. Crimea 2. the Crimean peninsula
中印半岛	[zhōng yìn bàn dǎo] 1. Indo-China peninsula 2. also written
半人马座	[bàn rén mǎ zuò] Centaurus (constellation)
半人马	[bàn rén mǎ] centaur (mythology)
半个世纪	[bàn ge shì jì] half a century
半世纪	[bàn shì jì] half century
半点	[bàn diǎn] the least bit
一时半会儿	[yī shí bàn huì r] 1. a short time 2. a little while
一时半会	[yī shí bàn huì] 1. a short time 2. a little while
后半	[hòu bàn] latter half

后半叶	[hòu bàn yè] latter half (of a decade, century etc)
半殖民地	[bàn zhí mín dì] semi-colonial
半死	[bàn sǐ] 1. half dead (of torment, hunger, tiredness etc) 2. (tired) to death 3. (terrified) out of one's wits 4. (beaten) to within an inch of one's life 5. (knock) the daylight out of sb
多半	[duō bàn] 1. chiefly 2. likelihood
减半	[jiǎn bàn] to reduce by half
半球	[bàn qiú] hemisphere
西半球	[xī bàn qiú] Western Hemisphere
北半球	[běi bàn qiú] the northern hemisphere
半圆	[bàn yuán] semicircle
半规则	[bàn guī zé] quasi-regular
半成品	[bàn chéng pǐn] 1. semi-manufactured goods 2. semi-finished articles 3. semi-finished products
头半天	[tóu bàn tiān] 1. morning 2. first half of the day
头半天儿	[tóu bàn tiān r] 1. erhua variant of , morning 2. first half of the day
半天	[bàn tiān] 1. half of the day 2. a long time 3. quite a while
一半天	[yī bàn tiān] 1. in a day or two 2. when I get around to it
大半	[dà bàn] 1. more than half 2. a majority 3. most 4. mostly
大半	[dà bàn] 1. more than half 2. greater part 3. most 4. probably 5. most likely
半以上	[bàn yǐ shàng] more than half
半个	[bàn ge] half of sth
半晌	[bàn xiǎng] 1. half the day 2. a long time 3. quite a while
半白	[bàn bái] fifty (years of age)
半年	[bàn nián] half a year
下半年	[xià bàn nián] last-half year
上半年	[shàng bàn nián] first half (of a year)
一年半	[yī nián bàn] a year and a half
半生	[bàn shēng] half a lifetime
上半	[shàng bàn] first half
上半叶	[shàng bàn yè] the first half (of a period)
折半	[zhé bàn] 1. to reduce by fifty percent 2. half-price
一半	[yī bàn] half
伴	[bàn] 1. partner 2. companion 3. comrade 4. associate 5. to accompany
伙伴	[huǒ bàn] partner (for an activity)
性伙伴	[xìng huǒ bàn] sexual partner
火伴	[huǒ bàn] comrades-in-arms
八百伴	[bā bǎi bàn] Yaohan retail group
性伴	[xìng bàn] sexual partner
结伴	[jié bàn] form companionships
搭伴	[dā bàn] 1. travel with another 2. accompany another
相伴	[xiāng bàn] 1. partner 2. together
伴星	[bàn xīng] companion (star)
同伴	[tóng bàn] 1. companion 2. comrade 3. fellow
伴同	[bàn tóng] to accompany
伴唱	[bàn chàng] 1. vocal accompaniment 2. accompany a singer 3. support of sb 4. echo sb 5. chime in with sb
单	I [chán] see Chny , Han dynasty name for chieftain of Xiongnu Huns II [dān] 1. bill 2. list 3. form 4. single 5. only 6. sole III [shàn] surname
单	Shan
亚词汇单元	[yà cí huì dān yuán] sublexical units
简单的说	[jiǎn dān de shuō] 1. to put it simply 2. simply put
简单地	[jiǎn dān de shuō] 1. expressed simply 2. in a nutshell...
单行	[dān xíng] 1. to come individually 2. to treat separately 3. separate edition 4. one-way traffic

单行线	[dān xíng xiàn] one-way road
单行本	[dān xíng běn] 1. single volume edition 2. offprint
提货单	[tí huò dān] bill of lading
单一货币	[dān yī huò bì] single currency
简单化	[jiǎn dān huà] 1. simplification 2. simplify
单侧	[dān cè] 1. one-sided 2. unilateral
停损单	[tíng sǔn dān] 1. stop loss order SL 2. compulsory halt to stock trading when prices fall to predetermined level
单体	[dān tǐ] monomer
保单	[bǎo dān] guarantee slip
单相思	[dān xiāng sī] 1. one-sided lovesickness 2. unrequited long-ing
单独	[dān dú] 1. alone 2. by oneself 3. on one's own
单枪匹马	[dān qiāng pǐ mǎ] 1. lit. single spear and horse (saw); fig. single handed 2. unaccompanied
表单	[biǎo dǎn] form (document)
单衣	[dān yī] unlined garment
成绩单	[chéng jì dān] 1. school report 2. transcript (of exam grades)
单纯	[dān chún] 1. simple 2. pure 3. alone 4. merely
单味药	[dān wèi yào] 1. medicine made from a single herb 2. drug made from a single substance
黑名单	[hēi míng dān] 1. blacklist 2. list of proscribed people (books etc)
单层塔	[dān céng tǎ] single storied pagoda
单县	[shàn xiàn] Shan county in Shandong
单院	[dān yuàn] single house (assembly)
单口相声	[dān kǒu xiàng shēng] 1. comic monologue 2. one-person comic sketch
单据	[dān jù] 1. receipts 2. invoices 3. transaction records
床单	[chuáng dān] sheet
单人床	[dān rén chuáng] single bed
单源论	[dān yuán lùn] theory of single origin (of mankind)
名单	[míng dān] list (of names)
单句	[dān jù] simple sentence (grammar)
单词	[dān cí] word
订单	[dìng dān] (purchase) order
模块单元	[mó kuài dān yuán] modular unit
单项	[dān xiàng] single-item
单质	[dān zhì] simple substance (consisting purely of one element, such as diamond)
失单	[shī dān] list of lost articles
单程	[dān chéng] one way (ticket)
单模	[dān mó] single mode
单相	[dān xiàng] single phase (elec.)
买单	[mǎi dān] pay the restaurant bill
单人间	[dān rén jiān] single room (hotel)
单元	[dān yuán] 1. unit 2. entrance number 3. staircase (for residential buildings)
西单	[xī dān] Xidan neighborhood of central Beijing
罚单	[fá dān] 1. violation ticket 2. infringement notice
单向往	[dān xiàng] uni-directional
定单	[dìng dān] order form for goods
简单	[jiǎn dān] 1. simple 2. not complicated
简单地	[jiǎn dān de] 1. briefly 2. simply
提单	[tí dān] bill of lading
下单	[xià dān] 1. to place an order 2. to order 3. an order (of goods)
单曲	[dān qǔ] single (music)

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埋单	[mái dān] to pay the bill in a restaurant
单日	[dān rì] on a single day
单打	[dān dǎ] singles (in sports)
单手	[dān shǒu] 1. one hand 2. single-handed
单于	I [chán yú] Chanyu (Han dynasty name for chiefs of Xiongnu Huns) II [chán yúchán yú] Chanyu (Han dynasty name for chiefs of Xiongnu Huns)
单击	[dān jī] single-click
单一	[dān yī] 1. single 2. only 3. sole
首	[shǒu] 1. head 2. chief 3. first (occasion, thing etc) 4. classifier for poems, songs etc
首例	[shǒu lì] 1. first case 2. first instance
首席代表	[shǒu xí dài biǎo] chief representative
首府	[shǒu fǔ] capital city of an autonomous region
首任	[shǒu rèn] first person to be appointed to a post
首创	[shǒu chuàng] 1. to create 2. original creation 3. to be the first to do sth
首席	[shǒu xī] chief (representative, correspondent etc)
会首	[huì shǒu] 1. head of a society 2. sponsor of an organization
首尾	[shǒu wěi] head and tail
尸首	I [shī shǒu] 1. corpse 2. carcass II [shī shǒushī shou] 1. corpse 2. carcass 3. dead body
岁首	[suì shǒu] start of the year
旬首	[xún shǒu] start of a ten day period
句首	[jù shǒu] start of phrase or sentence
首要	[shǒu yào] the most important
首次	[shǒu cì] for the first time
首歌	[shǒu gē] song
首页	[shǒu yè] 1. home page (of a website) 2. title page 3. front page 4. first page 5. fig. beginning 6. cover letter
页首	[yè shǒu] 1. the head of a page 2. page heading
回页首	[huí yè shǒu] hyperlink to top of webpage
首相	[shǒu xiàng] prime minister (of Japan or UK etc)
首映式	[shǒu yǐng shì] premiere of a movie
首映	[shǒu yǐng] 1. premiere (of a play or film) 2. opening night 3. first run 4. to premiere (a film)
首先	[shǒu xiān] 1. first (of all) 2. in the first place
元首	[yuán shǒu] head of state
吉首市	[jí shǒu shì] Jishou city prefecture level city in west Hunan and capital of Xiangxi Tujia and Miao autonomous prefecture
首富	[shǒu fù] 1. richest individual 2. top millionaire
首日封	[shǒu rì fēng] first day of issue
自首	[zì shǒu] 1. to give oneself up 2. to surrender (to the authorities)
昂首	[áng shǒu] 1. head high 2. in high spirits 3. to raise one's head (e.g. of neighing horse)
匪首	[fěi shǒu] bandit
匕首	[bǐ shǒu] dagger
面首	[miàn shǒu] 1. handsome male companion 2. gigolo
吉首	[jí shǒu] Jishou city prefecture level city in west Hunan and capital of Xiangxi Tujia and Miao autonomous prefecture
回首	[huí shǒu] 1. turn around 2. look back 3. recollect
豆	I [dòu] 1. bean 2. peas II [dòu] 1. bean 2. sacrificial vessel
豆类	[dòu lèi] bean
料豆儿	[liào dòu r] cooked black soya bean as animal fodder
目光如豆	[mù guāng rú dòu] 1. short-sighted 2. limited vision
雷公打豆腐	[léi gōng dǎ dòu fu] 1. the God of Thunder strikes bean curd 2. fig. to bully the weakest person 3. to pick on an easy target
小扁豆	[xiǎo biǎn dòu] lentil

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豆腐	[dòu fu] 1. tofu 2. bean curd
豆花	[dòu huā] 1. douhua 2. type of bean curd
绿豆	[lǜdòu] mung bean
纳豆	[nà dòu] 1. stinky tofu (Japanese natto) 2. strong-smelling fermented soybeans 3. same as
纳豆菌	[nà dòu jī] Bacillus subtilis (formerly Bacillus natto), a common soil bacterium
红豆	[hóng dòu] 1. azuki bean 2. red bean
土豆丝	[tǔ dòu sī] shredded potato
扁豆	[biǎn dòu] 1. hyacinth bean 2. haricot
土豆泥	[tǔ dòu ní] mashed potato
豆油	[dòu yóu] soy bean oil
豆科	[dòu kē] fabaceae
大豆	[dà dòu] soy bean
毛豆	[máo dòu] green soy bean
豆苗	[dòu miáo] 1. pea shoots 2. bean seedling
土豆	[tǔ dòu] potato
喜	[xǐ] 1. to be fond of 2. to like 3. to enjoy 4. to be happy 5. to feel pleased 6. happiness 7. delight 8. glad
喜洋洋	[xǐ yáng yáng] radiant with joy
幸喜	[xìng xǐ] fortunately
惊喜	[jīng xǐ] be pleasantly surprised
喜悦	[xǐ yuè] 1. happy 2. joyous
喜德	[xǐ dé] (N) Xide (place in Sichuan)
喜德县	[xǐ dé xiàn] Xide county in Liangshan Yi autonomous prefecture [Liang2 shan1 Yi2 zu2 zì4 zhì4 zhou1], south Sichuan
喜跃	[xǐ yuè] to jump for joy
悲喜剧	[bēi xǐ jù] tragicomedy
狂喜	[kuáng xǐ] 1. ecstasy 2. rapt
喜蛋	[xǐ dàn] red-painted eggs, traditional celebratory gift on third day after birth of new baby
喜滋滋	[xǐ zī zī] 1. pleased 2. happy
喜歌剧院	[xǐ gē jù yuàn] 1. musical theater 2. Opra Comique, Paris
喜阳	[xǐ yáng] 1. heliophile 2. tending towards the sun 3. heliotropism
喜剧	[xǐ jù] comedy
人间喜剧	[rén jiān xǐ jù] La comdie humaine, series of novels by 19th century French novelist Honor de Balzac [Ba1 er3 zha1 ke4]
喜庆	[xǐ qìng] 1. jubilation 2. festive
喜冲冲	[xǐ chōng chōng] 1. to beam with joy 2. in a happy mood
喜酒	[xǐ jiǔ] 1. wedding feast 2. liquor drunk at a wedding feast
欣喜	[xīn xǐ] happy
大喜	[dà xǐ] exultation
害喜	[hài xǐ] 1. morning sickness during pregnancy 2. to have a strong appetite for certain foods (during pregnancy)
闻喜	[wén xǐ] (N) Wenxi (place in Shanxi)
喜事	[xǐ shì] 1. happy occasion 2. wedding
同喜	[tóng xǐ] 1. Thank you for your congratulations! 2. The same to you! (returning a compliment)
喜雨	[xǐ yǔ] 1. welcome fall of rain 2. seasonable rain
可喜	[kě xǐ] 1. making one happy 2. gratifying 3. heartening
嘻嘻	[xī] 1. laugh 2. giggle
嘻哈	[xī hā] hip-hop (music genre)
短	[duǎn] 1. lack 2. short
短粗	[duǎn cū] stocky (short and robust)
目光短浅	[mù guāng duǎn qiǎn] shortsighted
短篇小说	[duǎn piān xiǎo shuō] 1. narrative 2. short story

短信	[duǎn xìn] 1. text message 2. SMS
短促	[duǎn cù] 1. short in time 2. fleeting 3. brief
缩短	[suō duǎn] 1. to curtail 2. to cut down
短跑	[duǎn pǎo] sprint (race)
短袖	[duǎn xiù] 1. short sleeves 2. short-sleeved shirt
短线	[duǎn xiàn] short term
短程线	[duǎn chéng xiàn] 1. a geodesic (curve) 2. a shortest curve
短至	[duǎn zhì] the winter solstice
护短	[hù duǎn] 1. to shield (one's shortcoming) 2. to cover up (errors)
短句	[duǎn jù] clause
短浅	[duǎn qiǎn] narrow and shallow
浅短	[qiǎn duǎn] 1. narrow and shallow (knowledge or skill) 2. superficial
短缺	[duǎn quē] shortage
短歌	[duǎn gē] ballad
短程	[duǎn chéng] short range
打短儿	[dǎ duǎn r] 1. casual labor 2. to work for a bit
简短	[jiǎn duǎn] 1. brief 2. short-duration
短简	[duǎn jiǎn] brief
短时间	[duǎn shí jiān] 1. short term 2. short time
短指	[duǎn zhǐ] brachydactylism (genetic abnormality of short or missing fingers)
曾	I [céng] 1. once 2. already 3. former 4. previously 5. (past tense marker used before verb or clause) II [zēng] 1. surname Zeng 2. great-grand (father)
曾金燕	[zēng jīn yàn] Zeng Jinyan, wife of jailed dissident activist Hu Jia [Hu2 Jiā1] and active campaigner for his release
似曾相识	[sì céng xiāng shí] 1. dj vu (the experience of seeing exactly the same situation a second time) 2. seemingly familiar 3. apparently already acquainted
曾经	[céng jīng] 1. once 2. already 3. former 4. previously 5. ever 6. (past tense marker used before verb or clause)
曾庆红	[zēng qīng hóng] Zeng Qinghong (1939-), politician, vice-president of PRC since 2003 and party secretary-general from 2007
未曾	[wèi céng] never before
增	[zēng] 1. to increase 2. to expand 3. to add
增光	[zēng guāng] 1. to add luster 2. to add glory
增添	[zēng tiān] 1. add to 2. increase
增值	[zēng zhí] 1. appreciation (of a car, house etc) 2. to increase in value
增强	[zēng qiáng] 1. to increase 2. to strengthen
增补	[zēng bǔ] 1. to augment 2. to supplement 3. to add
续增	[xù zēng] 1. addition 2. appendix 3. addendum
增温层	[zēng wēn céng] 1. thermosphere 2. ionosphere
剧增	[jù zēng] dramatic increase
增广	[zēng guǎng] to widen
扩增	[kuò zēng] amplification
增殖	[zēng zhí] 1. growth 2. increase
增多	[zēng duō] 1. to increase 2. to grow in number
增订	[zēng dìng] revise and enlarge
增订本	[zēng dìng běn] revised and enlarged edition
增减	[zēng jiǎn] 1. to add or subtract 2. to increase or decrease 3. to go up or go down
增益	[zēng yì] gain
增城	[zēng chéng] (N) Zengcheng (city in Guangdong)
增大	[zēng dà] 1. to enlarge 2. to amplify
增高	[zēng gāo] 1. heighten 2. raise up
增刊	[zēng kān] 1. additional publication 2. supplement (to a newspaper)

	增量	[zēng liàng] increment
	日增	[rì zēng] increasing by the day
§1174	僧	[sēng] 1. monk 2. Sangha, the Buddhist monastic order
	僧俗	[sēng sú] 1. laymen 2. laity
	僧院	[sēng yuàn] 1. abbey 2. Buddhist monastery 3. vihara
	僧尼	[sēng ní] nun
	僧人	[sēng rén] a monk
	高僧	[gāo sēng] a senior monk
§1175	兽	[shòu] 1. beast 2. quadruped
	兽类	[shòu lèi] animals
	兽穴	[shòu xué] animal den
	兽行	[shòu xíng] 1. brutal act 2. bestiality
	兽性	[shòu xìng] brutal
	人面兽心	[rén miàn shòu xīn] 1. human face, beast's heart (saw); two-faced 2. malicious and duplicitous
	鸟兽	[niǎo shòu] 1. birds and beasts 2. fauna
	草木鸟兽	[cǎo mù niǎo shòu] flora and fauna
	野兽	[yě shòu] 1. beast 2. wild animal
	母兽	[mǔ shòu] mother animal
	走兽	[zǒu shòu] 1. quadruped 2. animal 3. walking beast
	兽术	[shòu shù] 1. animal training 2. skill with animals 3. shoushu - "Animal skill" or "Beast-fist"- Martial Art (esp. fictional)
	兽医	[shòu yī] veterinary
	山西兽	[shān xī shòu] Shansitherium fuguensis (early giraffe)
	害兽	[hài shòu] 1. vermin 2. harmful animal
	瑞兽	[ruì shòu] auspicious animal (such as the dragon)
	巨兽	[jù shòu] large animals
§1176	墙	[qiáng] wall
	火墙	[huǒ qiáng] firewall
	骑墙	[qí qiáng] 1. to sit on the fence 2. to take both sides in a dispute
	民主墙	[mín zhǔ qiáng] Democracy Wall (1978-1989), esp. during the Beijing Spring democracy movement
	柏林墙	[bó lín qiáng] Berlin Wall
	城墙	[chéng qiáng] city wall
	哭墙	[kū qiáng] the Wailing Wall (Jerusalem)
	围墙	[wéi qiáng] enclosure
§1177	夹	I[jiā] 1. to press from either side 2. to place in between 3. to sandwich 4. to carry sth under armpit 5. wedged between 6. between 7. to intersperse 8. to mix 9. to mingle 10. clip 11. folder II[jiá] 1. hold between 2. lined 3. narrow lane
	夹七夹八	[jiā qī jiā bā] 1. completely mixed up 2. in a muddle
	夹断	[jiā duàn] 1. to nip (i.e. cut short) 2. to pinch off
	夹具	[jiā jù] 1. clamp 2. pliers
	贾夹威德	[jiǎ jiā wēi dé] Janjaweed (armed Baggara herders used by the Sudanese government against Darfur rebels)
	夹心	[jiā xīn] 1. to fill with stuffing (e.g. in cooking) 2. stuffed
	衣夹	[yī jiā] peg
	夹层	[jiā céng] 1. wedged between two layers 2. double-layered
	夹江	[jiā jiāng] (N) Jiajiang (place in Sichuan)
	夹棍	[jiā gùn] leg vise (torture instrument)
	夹克	[jiā kè] jacket (loan word)
	夹带	[jiā dài] 1. to smuggle 2. to carry secretly 3. notes smuggled into an exam
	夹持	[jiā chí] 1. to clamp 2. tongs
	夹山寺	[jiā shān sì] Jiashan Temple, Buddhist temple in Shimen, Changde, Hunan, the purported final home and burial place of late Ming peasant rebel leader Li Zicheng

	夹生	[jiā shēng] 1. half cooked 2. not completely done
	夹批	[jiā pī] critical annotations between the lines
	夹击	[jiā jī] 1. pincer attack 2. attack from two or more sides 3. converging attack 4. attack on a flank 5. fork in chess, with one piece making two attacks
§1178	侠	[xiá] 1. knight-errant 2. brave and chivalrous 3. hero 4. heroic
	武侠小说	[wǔ xiá xiǎo shuō] a martial arts (wuxia) novel
	独行侠	[dú xíng xiá] 1. loner 2. single person 3. bachelor
	任侠	[rèn xiá] 1. chivalrous 2. helping the weak for the sake of justice
	武侠	[wǔ xiá] 1. martial arts chivalry (Chinese literary, theatrical and cinema genre) 2. knight-errant
	大侠	[dà xiá] knight
	侠士	[xiá shì] knight-errant
§1179	立	[lì] 1. set up 2. to stand
	美国独立战争	[měi guó dú lì zhàn zhēng] American war of independence (1775-1783)
	国立显忠院	[guó lì xiǎn zhōng yuàn] Korean national memorial cemetery at Dongjak-dong, Seoul
	厄立特里亚	[è lì tè lì yà] Eritrea
	立秋	[lì qiū] Liqiu or Start of Autumn, 13th of the 24 solar terms 7th-22nd August
	公立	[gōng lì] public (e.g. school, hospital)
	倒立	[dǎo lì] 1. a handstand 2. to turn upside-down 3. to stand on one's head 4. upside-down
	立体	[lì tǐ] 1. three dimensional 2. solid 3. stereoscopic
	立体声	[lì tǐ shēng] stereo sound
	立克次体	[lì kè cì tǐ] Rickettsia (genus of intracellular parasitic bacteria)
	侍立	[shì lì] to wait on elders
	快可立	[kuài kě lì] "Quickly", a Tapioca Milk Tea Franchise
	中立性	[zhōng lì xìng] 1. impartiality 2. neutrality
	立志	[lì zhì] to resolve
	独立	[dú lì] 1. independent 2. independence 3. to stand alone
	司法独立	[sī fǎ dú lì] judicial independence
	独立门户	[dú lì mén hù] (set phrase) to live apart from parents after marriage
	独立战争	[dú lì zhàn zhēng] war of independence
	独立宣言	[dú lì xuān yán] Declaration of Independence
	独立自主	[dú lì zì zhǔ] 1. independent and autonomous (saw); self-determination 2. to act independently 3. to maintain control over one's own affairs
	非独立	[fēi dú lì] dependent
	自强自立	[zì qiáng zì lì] (set phrase) stand on one's own feet and strive to become stronger
	立马	[lì mǎ] 1. at once 2. immediately 3. promptly 4. swiftly
	马三立	[mǎ sān lì] Ma Sanli
	创立	[chuàng lì] 1. to found 2. establish 3. originate
	创立人	[chuàng lì rén] founder
	立陶宛	[lì táo wǎn] 1. Lithuania 2. the Lithuanian republic, former Baltic Soviet republic
	立陶宛人	[lì táo wǎn rén] Lithuanian (person)
	起立	[qǐ lì] 1. to stand 2. Stand up!
	立足点	[lì zú diǎn] foothold
	私立	[sī lì] private (company, school etc)
	按立宪治国	[àn lì xiàn zhì guó] to rule a country according to the constitution
	立法	[lì fǎ] legislation
	立法会	[lì fǎ huì] 1. legislative council 2. LegCo (Hong Kong)
	立法院	[lì fǎ yuàn] Legislative Yuan (Taiwan)
	订立	[dìng lì] to conclude (treaty, contract, agreement etc)
	按立	[àn lì] ordination

骨立 [gǔ lì] 1. thin 2. emaciated	阿拉斯 [ā lā sī] Arras, town in northern France
立鱼 [lì yú] tilapia	拉贾斯坦邦 [lā jiǎ sī tǎn bāng] Rajasthan (state in India)
重足而立 [chóng zú ér lì] rooted to the spot (saw); too terrified to move	索戈拉特斯 [suǒ gē lā tè sī] 1. Socrates (name) 2. Jose Socrates, prime minister of Portugal from 2005
林立 [lín lì] to stand in great numbers	以斯拉记 [yǐ sī lā jì] Book of Ezra
成立 [chéng lì] 1. establish 2. set up	阿斯马拉 [ā sī mǎ lǎ] Asmara, capital of Eritrea
耸立 [sǒng lì] towering (of object placed high over sth)	马德拉斯 [mǎ dé lā sī] Madras or Chennai [Qin1 nai4], capital of Tamil Nadu on East coast of India
直立人 [zhí lì rén] Homo erectus	塔斯科拉 [tǎ sī kē lǎ] Tuscola (county in Michigan)
立宪 [lì xiàn] to set up a constitution	德拉门 [dé lā mén] Drammen (city in Buskerud, Norway)
市立 [shì lì] 1. municipal 2. city 3. city-run	德古拉 [dé gǔ lā] 1. Dracula, novel by Bram Stoker 2. Vlad III, Prince of Wallachia (1431-1476), nicknamed Vlad the Impaler or Dracula
立国 [lì guó] to found a country	安得拉邦 [ān dé lā bāng] Andhra Pradesh or Andhra State in southeast India
国立 [guó lì] 1. national 2. state-run 3. public	维拉 [wéi lā] Vala (Middle-earth)
中立国 [zhōng lì guó] neutral country	阿什拉维 [ā shēn lā wéi] 1. surname Ashrawi 2. Hanan Daoud Khalil Ashrawi (1946-), Palestinian scholar and political activist
自立 [zì lì] 1. independent 2. self-reliant 3. self-sustaining 4. to stand on one's own feet 5. to support oneself	马拉维 [mǎ lā wéi] Malawi
立正 [lì zhèng] 1. to stand straight 2. attention! (order to troops)	阿维拉 [ā wéi lā] Avila, Spain
日立 [rì lì] Hitachi, Ltd.	特拉维夫 [tè lā wéi fū] 1. Tel Aviv 2. Tel Aviv-Jaffa
中立 [zhōng lì] neutral	克拉玛依 [kè lā mǎ yī] Qaramay shehiri (Karamay city) or Klmey prefecture level city in Xinjiang
直立 [zhí lì] 1. erect 2. upright	克拉玛依市 [kè lā mǎ yī shì] Qaramay shehiri (Karamay city) or Klmey prefecture level city in Xinjiang
斯特拉斯堡 [sī tè lā sī bǎo] Strasbourg	拉莫斯 [lā mò sī] (Philippine President Fidel) Ramos
基拉韦厄 [jī lā wéi è] Kilauea, Hawaii, the world's most active volcano	特拉华河 [tè lā huá hé] Delaware river, between Pennsylvania and Delaware state, USA
玛拉基书 [mǎ lā jī shū] Book of Malachi	特拉华 [tè lā huá] Delaware, US state
克基拉岛 [kè jī lā dǎo] Corfu (Greek: Kerkira), island in the Ionian sea	拉丁化 [lā dīng huà] romanization
拉关系 [lā guān xi] 1. to seek contact with sb for one's own benefit 2. to suck up to sb	拉倒 [lā dǎo] 1. lit. pull and fall 2. (coll.) the deal is off 3. forget about it! 4. let it go at that!
拉科鲁尼亚 [lā kē lǔ ní yà] La Corua or A Corua (city in Galicia, Spain)	拉夫堡 [lā fū bǎo] Loughborough, English city
霍尼亚拉 [huò ní yà lǎ] Honiara, capital of Solomon Islands	俄克拉何马城 [é kè lā hé mǎ chéng] Oklahoma City
玛拉基亚 [mǎ lā jī yà] Malachi	俄克拉何马 [é kè lā hé mǎ] Oklahoma, US state
普拉亚 [pū lā yà] Praia, capital of Cape Verde	阿拉伯 [ā lā bó] 1. Arabian 2. Arabic 3. Arab
普拉 [pū lā] Pula (city in Croatia)	阿拉伯语 [ā lā bó yǔ] Arabic (language)
斯拉夫语 [sī lā fū yǔ] Slavic language	阿拉伯海 [ā lā bó hǎi] Arabian Sea
贝拉米 [bèi lā mǐ] Bellamy	斯拉夫 [sī lā fū] Slavic
阿拉米语 [ā lā mǐ yǔ] Aramaic (language)	阿拉伯人 [ā lā bó rén] 1. Arab 2. Arabian 3. Arabian people
米拉 [mǐ lā] Mira (red giant star, Omicron Ceti)	拉伸 [lā shēn] 1. to draw 2. to stretch
莫拉莱斯 [mò lā lái sī] Morales	卡拉什尼科夫 [kā lā shí ní kē fū] Kalashnikov (the AK-47 assault rifle)
拉美西斯 [lā měi xī sī] Rameses (name of pharaoh)	强拉 [qiáng lā] tug
拉美 [lā měi] 1. Latin America 2. abbr. for	乌拉圭 [wū lā guī] Uruguay
阿拉善 [ā lā shàn] Alxa league, a prefecture level subdivision of Inner Mongolia	塔克拉玛干 [tǎ kè lā mǎ gàn] Taklaman desert in Xinjiang
拉法兰 [lā fǎ lán] Raffarin, prime minister of France under Jacques Chirac	马拉 [mǎ lā] Jean-Paul Marat
拉平 [lā píng] 1. to bring to the same level 2. to even up 3. to flare out 4. to flatten out	危地马拉 [wēi dì mǎ lǎ] Guatemala
阿拉伯半岛 [ā lā bó bàn dǎo] Arabian Peninsula	马尼拉 [mǎ ní lǎ] Manila, capital of Philippines
阿特拉斯 [ā tè lā sī] 1. Atlas (Titan in Greek mythology) 2. Atlas mountains of north Africa	塔克拉玛干 [tǎ kè lā mǎ gàn] Taklamakan (desert)
半拉 [bàn lā] half	特斯拉 [tè sī lǎ] Tesla (unit)
卡拉比拉 [kā lā bǐ lǎ] Karabilah (Iraqi city)	约翰拉贝 [yuē hàn lā bèi] John Rabe (German eyewitness to Nanjing massacre)
拖拖拉拉 [tuō tuō lā lā] to procrastinate	拉纳卡 [lā nà kǎ] Larnaca (city in Cyprus)
拉姆安拉 [lā mù ān lā] Ramallah	拉丝模 [lā sī mó] die (i.e. tool for cutting wire to a given diameter)
拉拉队 [lā lā duì] 1. support team 2. cheering squad 3. cheerleader 4. also written	杰拉 [jié lā] Gela (city in Sicily)
拉普拉斯 [lā pǔ lā sī] Pierre Simon Laplace (1749-1827), French mathematician	古杰拉特邦 [gǔ jié lā tè bāng] Gujarat, Indian state
半半拉拉 [bàn bàn lā lā] 1. incomplete 2. unfinished	埃拉特 [āi lā tè] Eilat, Israeli port and resort on the Red sea
拉 [lā] 1. to pull 2. to play (string instruments) 3. to drag 4. to draw	法兹鲁拉 [fǎ zī lǔ lā] Maulana Fazlullah, Pakistan Taleban leader
阿拉塔斯 [ā lā tǎ sī] 1. surname Alatas 2. Ali Alatas (1932-), Indonesian Foreign Minister	

拉勾儿	[lā gōu r] to cross little fingers (between children) as a promise
安克拉治	[ān kè lā zhì] Anchorage (Alaska)
法拉	[fā lā] Farad, SI unit of electrical capacitance
拉帕斯	[lā pà sī] La Paz, capital of Bolivia
阿拉法特	[ā lā fā tè] Mohammed Abdel Rahman Abdel Raouf Arafat al-Qudwa al-Husseini (1929-2004), Palestinian leader, popularly known as Yasser Arafat
法拉利	[fā lā lì] Ferrari
法拉盛	[fā lā shèng] Flushing Chinatown, a predominantly Chinese and Korean neighborhood of Queens, New York City
古吉拉特邦	[gǔ jí lā tè bāng] Gujarat, state in west India
阿拉	[ā lā] 1. I 2. we 3. me 4. us
阿拉摩	[ā lā mó] Alamo, city in United States
阿卜杜拉	I [ā bù dù lā] Abdullah (name) II [ā bù dù là bù dù lā] Abdullah (Arab name)
阿克拉	[ā kè lā] Accra, capital of Ghana
阿拉丁	[ā lā dīng] Aladdin, character in one of the tales in the The Book of One Thousand and One Nights
吉拉尼	[jí lā ní] Syed Yousuf Raza Gilani (1952-), Pakistan people's party politician, prime minister from 2008
拉茶	[lā chá] teh tarik, an Indian-style tea with milk (GM)
摩托罗拉	[mó tuō luó lā] Motorola
唐古拉	[táng gǔ lā] Tanggula Mountain on the Qinhai-Tibet plateau
唐古拉山	[táng gǔ lā shān] Tanggula Mountains on the Qinhai-Tibet plateau
罗拉	[luó lā] roller (loan word)
科罗拉多	[kē luó lā duō] Colorado
拉夫罗夫	[lā fū luó fū] 1. Lavrov (name) 2. Sergey Viktorovich Lavrov (1950-), Russian diplomat and politician, Foreign minister from 2004
拉丁语	[lā dīng yǔ] Latin (language)
安拉	[ān lā] Allah (Arabic name of God)
安卡拉	[ān kǎ lā] Ankara, capital of Turkey
安哥拉	[ān gē lā] Angola
拉票	[lā piào] 1. campaign for votes 2. ask voters for support
安圭拉	[ān guī lā] Anguilla
委内瑞拉	[wēi nèi ruì lā] Venezuela
哈拉雷	[hā lā léi] Harare, capital of Zimbabwe
拖拉	[tuō lā] 1. dilatory 2. slow 3. sluggish
拉鲁	[lā lǔ] 1. Lhalu, Tibetan name and place name 2. Lhalu Tsewang Dorje (1915-), Tibetan pro-Chinese politician 3. Lhalu suburb of Lhasa
贝拉	[bèi lā] Beira, Mozambique
拉贝	[lā bèi] (John) Rabe (German eyewitness to Nanjing massacre)
大利拉	[dà lì lā] Delilah (person name)
克拉科夫	[kè lā kē fū] Krakow
查克拉	[chá kè lā] 1. Chakra (name) 2. Chakra system of yogic meditation 3. Chakra (Sanskrit: disc), one of seven symbolic nodes of the body in spiritual Yoga
拉德	[lā dé] rad (unit of radiation)
划拉	[huá lā] 1. to sweep 2. to brush away
卡拉奇	[kā lā qí] Karachi (Pakistan)
拉夫	[lā fū] 1. to force into service 2. press-gang
克拉夫丘克	[kè lā fū qiū kè] Leonid Kravchuk (1934-), first post-communist president of Ukraine 1991-1994
牛肉拉面	[niú ròu lā miàn] ramen (pulled noodles) with beef
拉个手	[lā ge shǒu] to hold hands
克拉	[kè lā] carat (mass)
克拉克	[kè lā kè] Clark (person name)
拉高	[lā gāo] to pull up

毛拉	[máo lā] Mullah (religious leader in Islam)
菲茨杰拉德	[fēi cí jié lā dé] Fitzgerald (name)
古吉拉特	[gǔ jí lā tè] Gujarat, state in west India
拉制	[lā zhì] manufacture
卡拉OK	[kā lā ōu lēi] karaoke (singing to recorded instrumental accompaniment; Japanese: empty orchestra)
卡拉	[kā lā] Kara (Togo)
拉比	[lā bǐ] rabbi
拉面	[lā miàn] 1. pulled noodles 2. ramen
拉里	[lā lǐ] lari (currency of Georgia)
拉手	I [lā shǒu] to shake hands II [lā shǒulā shou] 1. a handle 2. to pull on a handle
手拉手	[shǒu lā shǒu] 1. to join hands 2. hand in hand
拉丁	[lā dīng] 1. Latin 2. (in former times) to press-gang 3. to kidnap and force people into service
卡拉姆昌德	[kā lā mǔ chāng dé] Karamchand (name)
啦	I [lā] 1. (onomat.) 2. (phonetic) II [la] 1. (an auxiliary word performing the grammatical functions of mood) 2. fusion of le +a 3. follows after listed examples
啦啦队	[lā lā duì] 1. support team 2. cheering squad 3. cheerleader
哩哩啦啦	[lǐ lǐ lā lā] 1. scattered 2. intermittent 3. sporadic 4. on and off 5. stop and go
部	[bù] 1. ministry 2. department 3. section 4. part 5. division 6. troops 7. board 8. (classifier for works of literature, films, machines etc)
部首	[bù shǒu] the key or radical by which a character is arranged in a traditional Chinese dictionary
部首编排法	[bù shǒu biān pái fǎ] dictionary arrangement of Chinese characters under radicals
户部尚书	[hù bù shàng shū] Minister of Revenue (from the Han dynasty onwards)
部类	[bù lèi] 1. category 2. division
岛盖部	[dǎo gài bù] pars perculairs
农业部	[nóng yè bù] department of agriculture
海关部门	[hǎi guān bù mén] customs section
公安部	[gōng ān bù] Ministry of Public Security
小卖部	[xiǎo mài bù] 1. kiosk 2. snack counter 3. retail department or section inside a larger business
总部	[zǒng bù] general headquarters
维和部队	[wéi hé bù duì] peace-keeping force
华林部	[huá lín bù] Hualinbu, Ming dynasty theatrical troupe in Nanjing
集部	[jí bù] 1. non-canonical text 2. Chinese literary work not included in official classics 3. apocryphal
保安部队	[bǎo ān bù duì] security forces
部件	[bù jiàn] 1. parts 2. components 3. assembly 4. character radical
局部性	[jú bù xìng] local
统战部	[tǒng zhàn bù] 1. United front work department of CPC central committee, UFWD 2. abbr. for
内部结构	[nèi bù jié gòu] 1. internal structure 2. internal composition
司法部	[sī fǎ bù] Justice Department (of the US government)
队部	[duì bù] 1. office 2. headquarters
部队	[bù duì] 1. army 2. armed forces 3. troops 4. force 5. unit
特种部队	[tè zhǒng bù duì] (military) special forces
后部	[hòu bù] back section
户部	[hù bù] feudal Chinese Ministry of Revenue
尾部	[wěi bù] 1. back end 2. tail (e.g. of car)
局部	[jú bù] 1. part 2. local
局部麻醉	[jú bù má zuì] local anesthetic
上座部	[shàng zuò bù] Theravada, the primary Buddhism, as spread to Sri Lanka and South-East Asia
外部	[wài bù] 1. external part 2. external
国土安全部	[guó tǔ ān quán bù] (US) Department of Homeland Security

部委 [bù wěi] ministries and commissions
 北宋四大部书 [bēi sòng sì dà bù shū] Four great compilations of Northern Song dynasty, namely: Extensive records of the Taiping era (978), Imperial readings of the Taiping era, Prime tortoise of the record bureau, Finest blossoms in the garden of literature
 内部斗争 [nèi bù dòu zhēng] internal power struggle
 木质部 [mù zhì bù] xylem
 头部 [tóu bù] head
 大部 [dà bù] 1. most of 2. the majority of sth
 全部 [quán bù] 1. whole 2. entire 3. complete
 内部 [nèi bù] 1. interior 2. inside (part, section) 3. internal
 人事部门 [rén shì bù mén] personnel office
 西部 [xī bù] western part
 西北部 [xī běi bù] northwest part
 中西部 [zhōng xī bù] midwest
 四部曲 [sì bù qǔ] tetralogy
 门市部 [mén shì bù] 1. retail department 2. section of a retail store
 中宣部 [zhōng xuān bù] 1. Central Propaganda Section 2. abbr. for 3. Central Propaganda Department (of the Chinese communist party)
 部门 [bù mén] 1. department 2. branch 3. section 4. division
 卫生部 [wèi shēng bù] health department
 二部制 [èr bù zhì] two shift system (in schools)
 部下 [bù xià] 1. troops under one's command 2. subordinate
 上部 [shàng bù] upper section
 北部 [běi bù] 1. northern part 2. Tonkin (region in Vietnam)
 中北部 [zhōng běi bù] north central area
 三部曲 [sān bù qǔ] trilogy
 旧部 [jiù bù] one's former subordinates
 中部 [zhōng bù] 1. middle part 2. central section
 干部 [gàn bù] 1. personnel 2. employees 3. cadre (in communist party)
 位 [wèi] 1. position 2. location 3. classifier for people 4. place 5. seat 6. classifier for binary bits (e.g. 16-bit or 2 bytes)
 部位 [bù wèi] 1. position 2. place
 首位 [shǒu wèi] first place
 单位 [dān wèi] 1. a unit 2. unit (of measure) 3. work unit (one's workplace)
 亚单位 [yà dān wèi] sub-unit
 基本单位 [jī běn dān wèi] 1. basic unit 2. fundamental building block
 公制单位 [gōng zhì dān wèi] metric units
 体积单位 [tǐ jī dān wèi] unit of volume
 国际单位 [guó jì dān wèi] international unit
 国际单位制 [guó jì dān wèi zhì] International System of Units
 计量单位 [jì liàng dān wèi] unit of measure
 单位元 [dān wèi yuán] identity element (math.)
 单位向量 [dān wèi xiàng liàng] unit vector
 平等的法律地位 [píng děng de fǎ lǜ dì wèi] equal legal status (legal)
 金本位 [jīn běn wèi] gold standard
 事件相关电位 [shì jiàn xiāng guān diàn wèi] event-related potential
 灵位 [líng wèi] memorial tablet
 穴位 [xué wèi] acupuncture point
 等位基因 [děng wèi jī yīn] allele (one of two paired gene in diploid organism)
 职位 [zhí wèi] 1. post 2. office 3. position

总吨位 [zǒng dūn wèi] overall tonnage (of a shipping fleet or company)
 统一资源定位符 [tǒng yī zī yuán dìng wèi fú] universal resource locator (URL), i.e. webaddress
 本位货币 [běn wèi huò bì] 1. local currency 2. our own currency 3. abbr.
 倒位 [dǎo wèi] inversion
 体位 [tǐ wèi] posture
 三位一体 [sān wèi yī tǐ] Holy Trinity
 舱位 [cāng wèi] 1. shipping space 2. cabin berth 3. cabin seat
 全球定位系统 [quán qiú dìng wèi xì tǒng] global positioning system (GPS)
 卫星定位系统 [wèi xīng dìng wèi xì tǒng] global positioning system (GPS)
 同位素 [tóng wèi sù] isotope
 统一资源定位 [tǒng yī zī yuán dìng wèi] universal resource locator (URL), i.e. webaddress
 位元组 [wèi yuán zǔ] a byte
 席位 [xí wèi] 1. a seat (in a theater, stadium etc) 2. parliamentary or congressional seat
 电邮位置 [diàn yóu wèi zhì] email address
 回声定位 [huí shēng dìng wèi] echolocation
 居位 [jū wèi] to occupy a high position (in administration)
 位居 [wèi jū] to be located at
 床位 [chuáng wèi] 1. bed (in hospital, hotel, train etc) 2. berth 3. bunk
 座位 [zuò wèi] seat
 原位 [yuán wèi] original position
 位移 [wèi yí] displacement (vector)
 列位 [liè wèi] 1. ladies and gentlemen 2. all of you present
 让位 [ràng wèi] 1. to abdicate 2. to yield
 电位计 [diàn wèi jì] potentiometer
 位次 [wèi cì] 1. place (in numbered sequence) 2. degree on employment scale
 水位 [shuǐ wèi] water level
 汗位 [hàn wèi] title of Khan (King in Persian, Mongol and Manchu)
 万位 [wàn wèi] the ten thousands place (or column) in the decimal system
 百万位 [bǎi wàn wèi] the millions place (or column) in the decimal system
 十万位 [shí wàn wèi] the hundred thousands place (or column) in the decimal system
 相位 [xiàng wèi] phase (waves)
 本位 [běn wèi] 1. standard 2. one's own department or unit
 本位制 [běn wèi zhì] monetary standard
 电位器 [diàn wèi qì] potentiometer
 个位 [gè wèi] the units place (or column) in the decimal system
 位元 [wèi yuán] bit
 千位元 [qiān wèi yuán] kilobit
 高位 [gāo wèi] 1. high position 2. eminent status 3. top job 4. raised position 5. upper (limbs) 6. a high (i.e. local maximum) 7. high point on scale, high grade, temperature, latitude etc
 定位 [dìng wèi] 1. position 2. location 3. localization
 千位 [qiān wèi] the thousands place (or column) in the decimal system
 皇位 [huáng wèi] the title of Emperor
 百位 [bǎi wèi] the hundreds place (or column) in the decimal system
 卧位 [wò wèi] berth
 上位 [shàng wèi] 1. top seat 2. person occupying leading position
 吨位 [dūn wèi] tonnage
 地位 [dì wèi] 1. position 2. status 3. place
 地理位置 [dì lǐ wèi zhì] geographical location

<p>电位 [diàn wèi] 1. electric potential 2. voltage</p> <p>同位 [tóng wèi] par</p> <p>位置 [wèi zhì] 1. position 2. place 3. seat</p> <p>品位 [pǐn wèi] 1. rank 2. grade 3. quality</p> <p>位于 [wèi yú] 1. to be located at 2. to be situated at 3. to lie</p> <p>王位 [wáng wèi] 1. title of king 2. kingship</p> <p>十位 [shí wèi] the tens place (or column) in the decimal system</p> <p>§1184 妾 [qiè] concubine</p> <p>纳妾 [nà qiè] to take a concubine</p> <p>妻妾 [qī qiè] wife or concubine</p> <p>§1185 接 [jiē] 1. to receive 2. to answer (the phone) 3. to meet or welcome sb 4. to connect 5. to catch 6. to join 7. to extend 8. to take one's turn on duty 9. take over for sb</p> <p>首尾相接 [shǒu wěi xiāng jiē] 1. to join head to tail 2. bumper-to-bumper (of traffic jam)</p> <p>接下来 [jiē xià lái] 1. to accept 2. to take 3. next 4. following</p> <p>联接 [lián jiē] to connect</p> <p>接待 [jiē dài] 1. to receive (a visitor) 2. to admit (allow sb to enter)</p> <p>接待室 [jiē dài shì] reception room</p> <p>接待员 [jiē dài yuán] receptionist</p> <p>接续 [jiē xù] 1. to follow 2. to continue</p> <p>接线员 [jiē xiàn yuán] switchboard operator</p> <p>接纳 [jiē nà] to admit (to membership)</p> <p>接点 [jiē diǎn] (electrical) contact</p> <p>承接 [chéng jiē] 1. to follow (precedent) 2. to continue (the tradition)</p> <p>接到 [jiē dào] to receive (letter etc)</p> <p>接球 [jiē qiú] 1. to receive a served ball (volleyball, tennis etc) 2. to catch a ball thrown by sb</p> <p>接口模块 [jiē kǒu mó kuài] interface module</p> <p>搭接 [dā jiē] 1. to join 2. to connect up</p> <p>接种 [jiē zhòng] 1. vaccinate 2. inoculate</p> <p>相接 [xiāng jiē] 1. to merge with 2. interlinking 3. to join with 4. to interlock</p> <p>接替 [jiē tì] 1. to replace 2. to take over (a position or post)</p> <p>接头 [jiē tóu] connecting pin (on electric plug)</p> <p>接合 [jiē hé] joint</p> <p>接人 [jiē rén] to meet a person</p> <p>接见 [jiē jiàn] 1. to receive sb 2. to grant an interview</p> <p>间接 [jiàn jiē] indirect</p> <p>接生 [jiē shēng] deliver</p> <p>接下 [jiē xià] continuing on</p> <p>接地 [jiē dì] 1. earth (electric connection) 2. to earth</p> <p>接口 [jiē kǒu] 1. interface 2. port 3. connector</p> <p>直接 [zhí jiē] 1. direct 2. opposite: indirect 3. immediate 4. directly 5. straightforward</p> <p>非直接 [fēi zhí jiē] indirect</p> <p>§1186 童 [tóng] 1. surname Tong 2. boy 3. child 4. children</p> <p>联合国儿童基金会 [lián hé guó ér tóng jī jīn huì] 1. United Nations Children's Fund 2. UNICEF</p> <p>儿童基金会 [ér tóng jī jīn huì] UNICEF (United Nation's Children's fund)</p> <p>仙童 [xiān tóng] 1. elf 2. leprechaun</p> <p>童话 [tóng huà] children's fairy tales</p> <p>童女 [tóng] virgin female</p> <p>女童 [tóng] small girl</p> <p>球童 [qiú tóng] 1. ball boy (tennis) 2. caddie (golf)</p>	<p>顽童 [wán tóng] urchin</p> <p>儿童 [ér tóng] child</p> <p>儿童节 [ér tóng jié] Children's Day</p> <p>门童 [mén tóng] 1. doorman 2. bell boy</p> <p>童星 [tóng xīng] child star</p> <p>童年 [tóng nián] childhood</p> <p>童工 [tóng gōng] child labor</p> <p>§1187 撞 [zhuàng] 1. to hit 2. to strike 3. to meet by accident 4. to run into 5. to bump against 6. to bump into</p> <p>跌跌撞撞 [dié dié zhuàng zhuàng] to stagger along</p> <p>撞烂 [zhuàng làn] 1. to destroy by smashing 2. smashed up</p> <p>撞骗 [zhuàng piàn] to swindle</p> <p>冲撞 [chōng zhuàng] 1. to collide 2. jerking motion 3. to impinge 4. to offend 5. to provoke</p> <p>顶撞 [dǐng zhuàng] contradict</p> <p>相撞 [xiāng zhuàng] 1. collision 2. crash 3. to crash together 4. to collide with 5. to bump into</p> <p>撞见 [zhuàng jiàn] to meet by accident</p> <p>撞击 [zhuàng jī] 1. to strike 2. to hit 3. to ram</p> <p>§1188 商 I [shāng] the Shang dynasty, 16th to 11th century BC II [shāng] 1. commerce 2. to consult 3. quotient</p> <p>商业 [shāng yè] 1. business 2. trade 3. commerce</p> <p>商业化 [shāng yè huà] to commercialize</p> <p>商业中心 [shāng yè zhōng xīn] 1. business center 2. commerce center</p> <p>工商业 [gōng shāng yè] business</p> <p>威尼斯商人 [wēi ní sī shāng rén] the Merchant of Venice by William Shakespeare</p> <p>商标 [shāng biāo] 1. trademark 2. logo</p> <p>国际商会 [guó jì shāng huì] International Chamber of Commerce (ICC)</p> <p>百货商店 [bǎi huò shāng diàn] small department store</p> <p>花商 [huā shāng] florist</p> <p>商品化 [shāng pǐn huà] commodification</p> <p>商代 [shāng dài] the prehistoric Shang dynasty (c. 16th-11th century BC)</p> <p>代理商 [dài lǐ shāng] agent</p> <p>经商 [jīng shāng] 1. to trade 2. to carry out commercial activities 3. in business</p> <p>药商 [yào shāng] druggist</p> <p>医药商店 [yī yào shāng diàn] 1. chemist 2. druggist 3. pharmacy</p> <p>台商 [tái shāng] Taiwanese businessman</p> <p>商城 [shāng chéng] Shangcheng county in Xinyang, Henan</p> <p>会商 [huì shāng] 1. to confer 2. to consult 3. to negotiate 4. to hold a conference</p> <p>商会 [shāng huì] chamber of commerce</p> <p>商队 [shāng duì] caravan</p> <p>商户 [shāng hù] 1. merchant 2. trader 3. businessman 4. firm</p> <p>广告商 [guǎng gào shāng] advertising company</p> <p>商店 [shāng diàn] 1. store 2. shop</p> <p>厂商 [chǎng shāng] 1. company 2. firm</p> <p>外商 [wài shāng] foreign businessman</p> <p>商讨 [shāng tǎo] 1. discuss 2. deliberate</p> <p>奸商 [jiān shāng] 1. an unscrupulous businessman 2. a profiteer 3. a shark 4. dishonest business</p> <p>商水 [shāng shuǐ] (N) Shangshui (place in Henan)</p> <p>商河 [shāng hé] (N) Shanghe (place in Shandong)</p> <p>商贾 [shāng gǔ] merchant</p> <p>智商 [zhì shāng] IQ (intelligence quotient)</p>
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商城	[shāng chéng] Shangcheng county in Xinyang , Henan
拍卖商	[pāi mài shāng] 1. auctioneer 2. auction house
肉商	[ròu shāng] 1. meat merchant 2. butcher
商人	[shāng rén] 1. merchant 2. businessman
自营商	[zì yíng shāng] dealer
商丘市	[shāng qiū shì] Shangqiu prefecture level city in Henan
商定	[shāng dìng] 1. to agree 2. to decide after consultation 3. to come to a compromise
商丘	[shāng qiū] Shangqiu prefecture level city in Henan
商量	[shāng liang] 1. to consult 2. to talk over 3. to discuss
商品	[shāng pǐn] 1. good 2. commodity 3. merchandise
出口商品	[chū kǒu shāng pǐn] 1. export product 2. export goods
出口商	[chū kǒu shāng] 1. exporter 2. export business
工商	[gōng shāng] industry and commerce
音	[yīn] 1. sound 2. noise 3. note (of musical scale) 4. tone 5. news 6. syllable 7. reading (phonetic value of a character)
音位	[yīn wèi] phoneme
亚音节单位	[yà yīn jié dān wèi] sub-syllabic unit
高音部	[gāo yīn bù] 1. upper register 2. soprano part
首音	[shǒu yīn] onset
首尾音	[shǒu wěi yīn] onset and rime
单音词	[dān yīn cí] monosyllabic word
单音节	[dān yīn jié] 1. monosyllabic 2. a monosyllable
半音	[bàn yīn] semitone
半音程	[bàn yīn chéng] semitone
平舌音	[píng shé yīn] 1. alveolar 2. consonants z, c, s produced with the tip of the tongue on the alveolar ridge
基音	[jī yīn] fundamental tone
北京音	[běi jīng yīn] Beijing pronunciation
余音	[yú yīn] lingering sound
舌尖后音	[shé jiān hòu yīn] 1. retroflex 2. consonants zh, ch, sh, r produced on the back of the tongue
舌尖颤音	[shé jiān chàn yīn] alveolar trill (e.g. Russian r sound)
舌尖音	[shé jiān yīn] apical consonant (produced with the tip of the tongue, i.e. d or t)
音标	[yīn biāo] phonetic symbol
国际音标	[guó jì yīn biāo] international phonetic alphabet
标准音	[biāo zhǔn yīn] 1. standard pronunciation 2. standard tone (e.g. A = 440 Hz)
标音法	[biāo yīn fǎ] 1. phonetic transcription 2. system of representing spoken sounds
八音	[bā yīn] 1. music 2. (used in advertising instrumental tuition) 3. (archaic) musical instruments made of eight different materials (metal, stone, clay, leather, silk, wood, gourd, bamboo)
八音盒	[bā yīn hé] musical box
音律	[yīn lǜ] 1. tuning 2. temperament
音符	[yīn fú] 1. (music) note 2. phonetic component of a Chinese character 3. phonetic symbol 4. phonogram
音值	[yīn zhí] phonetic value
音节体	[yīn jié tǐ] syllabic script
音信	[yīn xìn] message
可读音性	[kě dú yīn xìng] pronounceability
心音	[xīn yīn] 1. sound of the heart 2. heartbeat
配音	[pèi yīn] dubbing (filmmaking)
补足音程	[bǔ zú yīn chéng] 1. complementary interval 2. addition musical interval adding to an octave
表音	[biǎo yīn] 1. phonetic 2. phonological 3. transliteration
音素	[yīn sù] phoneme
韩素音	[hán sù yīn] Han Suyin

纯音	[chún yīn] pure tone
组合音响	[zǔ hé yīn xiǎng] 1. combined stereo 2. music center
注音法	[zhù yīn fǎ] 1. phonetic transcription 2. system of representing spoken sounds
隔音	[gé yīn] sound-proofing
声音	[shēng yīn] 1. voice 2. sound
尾音	[wěi yīn] 1. final sound of a syllable 2. rhyme (e.g. in European languages)
语音失语症	[yǔ yīn shī yǔ zhèng] phonetic aphasia
扩音器	[kuò yīn qì] 1. megaphone 2. loudspeaker 3. amplifier 4. microphone
音名	[yīn míng] name of pitch (e.g. C, D, E or do, re, mi)
多音	[duō yīn] polyphony
多音节词	[duō yīn jié cí] 1. polysyllabic word 2. Chinese word made up of three or more characters
音读	[yīn dú] reading or phonetic value of a character
读音	[dú yīn] 1. pronunciation 2. reading of word
元音失读	[yuán yīn shī dú] vowel devoicing
同音词	[tóng yīn cí] homonym (word with exactly the same sound)
语音	[yǔ yīn] voice
语音合成	[yǔ yīn hé chéng] speech synthesis
合成语音	[hé chéng yǔ yīn] assembled phonology
母音	[mǔ yīn] vowel
女高音	[nǚ gāo yīn] soprano
实况录音	[shí kuàng lù yīn] live recording
滑音	[huá yīn] glissando
录音	[lù yīn] (sound) recording
录音带	[lù yīn dài] audio tape
注音	[zhù yīn] 1. Annotated Sounds, a phonetic transliteration for Chinese used esp. in Taiwan 2. also known as Bopomofo
音耗	[yīn hào] message
音箱	[yīn xiāng] 1. soundbox 2. resonating chamber of a musical instrument
颤音	[chàn yīn] 1. vibrato (of stringed instrument) 2. trill (in phonetics)
音质	[yīn zhì] 1. tone 2. sound quality 3. timbre
音程	[yīn chéng] interval (music)
全音	[quán yīn] whole tone (musical interval)
齿音	[chǐ yīn] dental consonant
元音	[yuán yīn] vowel
音带	[yīn dài] audio tape
音高	[yīn gāo] 1. pitch (music) 2. tone
响音	[xiǎng yīn] sonorant
音响	[yīn xiǎng] 1. speakers or speaker (electronic) 2. acoustics 3. sound field (in a room or theater)
重音	[zhòng yīn] 1. accent 2. stress
重音节	[zhòng yīn jié] 1. accented syllable 2. stress
电音	[diàn yīn] electronic music (genre)
同音	[tóng yīn] 1. unison 2. homonym (exactly the same sound)
音节	[yīn jié] syllable
音量	[yīn liàng] sound volume
回音	[huí yīn] 1. echo 2. reply 3. turn (ornament in music)
口音	[kǒu yīn] accent
五音	[wǔ yīn] 1. five notes of pentatonic scale, roughly do, re, mi, sol, la 2. five initial consonants of Chinese phonetics, namely: , , , ,
非音	[fēi yīn] (ling) unstressed (syllable)
三音	[sān yīn] third (musical interval, e.g. do-mi)

§1190	暗	I [àn] 1. dark 2. gloomy 3. hidden 4. secret 5. muddled 6. obscure 7. in the dark II [àn] 1. dark 2. gloomy 3. muddled 4. obscure 5. in the dark 6. to close (a door) 7. night 8. eclipse 9. stupid 10. ignorant
	暗暗	[àn àn] 1. secretly 2. inwardly
	暗暗喜	[àn xǐ] 1. hidden smile 2. smirk 3. to rejoice covertly 4. secret satisfaction concerning one's evil plans
	暗恋	[àn liàn] unrequited love
	暗淡	[àn dàn] 1. dim 2. faint 3. dismal 4. gloomy
	暗探	[àn tàn] 1. secret agent 2. detective
	暗示	[àn shì] 1. to hint 2. to suggest 3. suggestion 4. a hint
	暗袋	[àn dài] camera bag (for changing film)
	暗花儿	[àn huā r] veiled design incised in porcelain or woven in fabric
	暗堡	[àn bǎo] bunker
	暗藏	[àn cáng] 1. hide 2. conceal
	暗记	[àn jì r] secret mark
	黑暗	[hēi àn] 1. dark 2. darkly 3. darkness
	幽暗	[yōu àn] gloom
	暗室	[àn shì] darkroom
	星云	[àn xīng yún] 1. dark nebula (visible as a shadow, absorbing light from behind) 2. absorption nebula
	暗疾	[àn jí] 1. unmentionable disease 2. a disease one is ashamed of
	暗语	[àn yǔ] code word
	凄暗	[qī àn] 1. dismal 2. somber
	暗河	[àn hé] underground river
	暗盒	[àn hé] 1. magazine 2. cassette
	暗箱	[àn xiāng] 1. camera bellows 2. camera obscura
	暗笑	[àn xiào] 1. laugh in (up) one's sleeve 2. snigger 3. snicker
	暗合	[àn hé] 1. to agree implicitly 2. of one mind 3. views coincide without a word exchanged
	暗间儿	[àn jiān r] inner room
	暗害	[àn hài] 1. kill secretly 2. stab in the back
	暗自	[àn zì] 1. inwardly 2. to oneself 3. secretly
	暗指	[àn zhǐ] 1. to hint at 2. to imply 3. sth hidden
	暗地	[àn dì] secretly
	暗地里	[àn de lǐ] 1. secretly 2. inwardly 3. on the sly
	暗中	[àn zhōng] 1. in the dark 2. in secret 3. on the sly 4. surreptitiously
	单意	[dān yì] 1. unambiguous 2. having only one meaning
	出乎意料	[chū hū yì liào] beyond expectation (saw); unexpected
	出乎意外	[chū hū yì wài] beyond expectation (saw); unexpected
	洋洋得意	[yáng yáng dé yì] 1. immensely pleased with oneself (saw) 2. proud 3. complacent
	得意洋洋	[dé yì yáng yáng] 1. joyfully satisfied 2. to be immensely proud of oneself 3. proudly 4. an air of complacency
	善意	[shàn yì] 1. goodwill 2. good-will
	意料	[yì liào] 1. to anticipate 2. to expect 3. to reckon ahead
	出人意料	[chū rén yì liào] 1. exceeds expectations (saw); much better than anticipated 2. unexpected
	粗心大意	[cū xīn dà yì] 1. negligent 2. careless 3. inadvertent
	恶意	[è yì] 1. malice 2. evil intention
	心烦意乱	[xīn fān yì luàn] lit. heart distracted, thoughts in turmoil (saw); distraught with anxiety
	公众意见	[gōng zhòng yì jiàn] public opinion
	意识	[yì shí] 1. consciousness 2. awareness 3. consciously (i.e. deliberately) 4. to be aware
	思想意识	[sī xiǎng yì shí] consciousness
	构词法意识	[gòu cí fǎ yì shí] morphological awareness
	句法意识	[jù fǎ yì shí] syntactic awareness

	失去意识	[shī qù yì shí] unconscious
	潜意识	[qián yì shí] unconscious mind
	示意	[shì yì] 1. to hint 2. to indicate (an idea to sb)
	小玩意	[xiǎo wán yì] 1. gadget 2. widget (small item of software)
	真意	[zhēn yì] 1. real intention 2. true meaning 3. correct interpretation
	真心实意	[zhēn xīn shí yì] genuine and sincere regards (saw); in good faith
	真心实意地	[zhēn xīn shí yì de] wholeheartedly
	德意志	[dé yì zhì] 1. German (phonetic rendition of "Deutsch") 2. Germany
	得意	[dé yì] 1. proud of oneself 2. pleased with oneself 3. complacent
	值得注意的是	[zhí de zhù yì de shì] it's worth noting that...
	值得注意	[zhí de zhù yì] 1. notable 2. noteworthy 3. merit attention
	意符	[yì fú] 1. part of Chinese character indicating the meaning 2. also called significative or radical
	唯意志论	[wéi yì zhì lùn] 1. voluntarism 2. metaphysical view, esp. due to Schopenhauer [Shu1 ben3 huaz], that the essence of the world is willpower
	信意	[xìn yì] 1. at will 2. arbitrarily 3. just as one feels like
	意下如何	[yì xià rú hé] 1. how about it? 2. what do you think?
	任意	[rèn yì] 1. arbitrary 2. at will 3. at random
	任意球	[rèn yì qiú] free kick
	语义性	[yǔ yì xìng] semantic
	愿意	[yuàn yì] 1. to wish 2. to want 3. ready 4. willing (to do sth)
	意愿	[yì yuàn] 1. aspiration 2. wish (for) 3. desire
	意思	[yì si] 1. idea 2. opinion 3. meaning 4. wish 5. desire
	意志	[yì zhì] 1. will 2. willpower 3. determination
	求生意志	[qiú shēng yì zhì] the will to live
	自由意志	[zì yóu yì zhì] free will
	心意	[xīn yì] 1. regard 2. kindly feelings 3. intention
	诚心诚意	[chéng xīn chéng yì] earnestly and sincerely (saw); with all sincerity
	全心全意	[quán xīn quán yì] 1. heart and soul 2. wholeheartedly
	三心二意	[sān xīn èr yì] 1. in two minds about sth (saw); half-hearted 2. shilly-shallying
	一心一意	[yī xīn yī yì] intently
	引人注目	[yǐn rén zhù yì] 1. to attract attention 2. eye-catching 3. conspicuous
	创意	[chuàng yì] 1. creative 2. creativity
	表意	[biǎo yì] 1. to express meaning 2. ideographic
	纵意	[zòng yì] 1. wilfully 2. wantonly
	蓄意	[xù yì] 1. deliberate 2. premeditated 3. malice
	会意	[huì yì] 1. combined ideogram (one of the Six Methods of forming Chinese characters) 2. Chinese character that combines the meanings of existing elements 3. also known as joint ideogram or associative compounds
	尽意	[jìn yì] 1. to express fully 2. all one's feelings
	民意	[mín yì] 1. public opinion 2. popular will 3. public will
	原意	[yuán yì] the original meaning (etymology)
	意外	[yì wài] 1. unexpected 2. accident 3. mishap
	出人意外	[chū rén yì wài] turned out other than expected (saw); unexpected
	出现意外	[chū xiàn yì wài] (to appear) unexpected(ly)
	诚意	[chéng yì] 1. sincerity 2. good faith
	诗意	[shī yì] poetic
	语意	[yǔ yì] 1. meaning 2. content of speech or writing 3. semantic
	意大利语	[yì dà lì yǔ] Italian (language)
	如意	[rú yì] 1. as one wants 2. according to one's wishes

<p>万事如意 [wàn shì rú yì] everything is going just as one would with it (saw)</p> <p>决意 [jué yì] to be determined</p> <p>酒意 [jiǔ yì] tipsy feeling</p> <p>满意 [mǎn yì] 1. satisfied 2. pleased 3. to one's satisfaction</p> <p>注意 [zhù yì] 1. to take note of 2. to pay attention to</p> <p>拿主意 [ná zhǔ yì] 1. to make a decision 2. to make up one's mind</p> <p>失意 [shī yì] 1. disappointed 2. frustrated</p> <p>意大利 [yì dà lì] 1. Italy 2. Italian</p> <p>意大利面 [yì dà lì miàn] 1. pasta 2. lit. Italian noodles</p> <p>意味 [yì wèi] 1. significance 2. imply (that)</p> <p>本意 [běn yì] 1. original idea 2. real intention 3. etymon</p> <p>实意 [shí yì] sincere</p> <p>天意 [tiān yì] 1. providence 2. the Will of Heaven</p> <p>大意 [dà yì] 1. general idea 2. main idea 3. careless</p> <p>合意 [hé yì] 1. acceptable 2. desirable</p> <p>意中人 [yì zhōng rén] 1. sweetheart 2. one's true love 3. the person of one's thoughts</p> <p>意见 [yì jiàn] 1. idea 2. opinion 3. suggestion 4. objection 5. complaint</p>	<p>仙境 [xiān jìng] fairyland</p> <p>心境 [xīn jìng] 1. mood 2. mental state 3. frame of mind</p> <p>危境 [wēi jìng] 1. dangerous situation 2. venerable old age</p> <p>全局语境 [quán jú yǔ jìng] global context</p> <p>梦境 [mèng jìng] dreamland</p> <p>境外 [jìng wài] outside (a country's) borders</p> <p>境内外 [jìng nèi wài] 1. within and without the borders 2. domestic and foreign 3. home and abroad</p> <p>语境 [yǔ jìng] context</p> <p>合成语境 [hé chéng yǔ jìng] composite context</p> <p>境况 [jìng kuàng] circumstances</p> <p>入境 [rù jìng] to enter a country</p> <p>困境 [kùn jìng] 1. predicament 2. in difficulty</p> <p>境内 [jìng nèi] 1. within the borders 2. internal (to a country, province, city etc) 3. domestic</p> <p>四境 [sì jìng] all the borders</p> <p>国境 [guó jìng] 1. national border 2. frontier</p> <p>生境 [shēng jìng] habitat</p> <p>止境 [zhǐ jìng] 1. limit 2. boundary 3. end</p> <p>境地 [jìng dì] circumstances</p> <p>苦境 [kǔ jìng] 1. grievance 2. dire straits</p>
<p>§1191 意 [yì] 1. idea 2. meaning 3. thought 4. to think 5. wish 6. desire 7. intention 8. to expect 9. to anticipate 10. abbr. for Italy</p> <p>睡意 [shuì yì] sleepiness</p> <p>意向 [yì xiàng] disposition</p> <p>主意 [zhǔ yì] 1. plan 2. idea 3. decision</p> <p>特意 [tè yì] 1. specially 2. intentionally</p> <p>生意 [shēng yì] business</p> <p>意指 [yì zhǐ] 1. to mean 2. to imply</p> <p>旨意 [zhǐ yì] 1. decree 2. order</p> <p>同意 [tóng yì] 1. to agree 2. to consent 3. to approve</p> <p>中意 I [zhōng yì] Sino-Italian II [zhōng yìzhōng yì] 1. to take sb's fancy 2. to win approval</p> <p>一意 [yì yì] 1. focus 2. with complete devotion 3. stubbornly</p>	<p>§1195 培 [péi] 1. to cultivate 2. to earth up</p> <p>堪培拉 [kān péi lā] Canberra, capital of Australia</p> <p>培里克利斯 [péi lì kè lì sī] 1. Pericles (c. 495-429 BC), Athenian strategist and politician before and at the start of the Peloponnesian war 2. also written [Bō2 lì3 kē4 lì4]</p> <p>栽培 [cái péi] 1. to grow (crop) 2. cultivation</p> <p>安培 [ān péi] ampere</p> <p>培植 [péi zhí] 1. to cultivate 2. to train</p> <p>培土 [péi tǔ] to earth up</p> <p>§1196 端 [duān] 1. end 2. extremity 3. item 4. port 5. to hold sth level with both hands 6. to carry 7. regular</p> <p>端详 [duān xiáng] details (of information)</p>
<p>§1192 语音意识 [yǔ yīn yì shí] phonetic awareness</p> <p>竞争 [jìng] 1. to compete 2. to contend 3. to struggle</p> <p>直接竞争 [zhí jiē jìng zhēng] 1. direct competitor 2. direct competition</p> <p>公平竞争 [gōng píng jìng zhēng] fair competition</p> <p>竞争性 [jìng zhēng xìng] competitive</p> <p>竞购 [jìng gòu] 1. to bid competitively 2. to compete to buy (at auction)</p> <p>竞争 [jìng zhēng] 1. to compete 2. competition</p> <p>竞争模式 [jìng zhēng mó shì] competition model</p> <p>竞走 [jìng zǒu] walking race (athletics event)</p> <p>竞相 [jìng xiāng] 1. competitive 2. eagerly 3. to vie</p>	<p>尖端 [jiān duān] 1. sharp pointed end 2. the tip 3. the cusp 4. tip-top 5. most advanced and sophisticated 6. highest peak 7. the best</p> <p>端线 [duān xiàn] 1. endline (in sports) 2. sideline 3. boundary</p> <p>端系统 [duān xì tǒng] end system</p> <p>海端乡 [hǎi duān xiāng] (N) Haituan (village in Taiwan)</p> <p>眉端 [méi duān] 1. tip of the eyebrows 2. top margin on a page</p> <p>端庄 [duān zhuāng] dignified</p> <p>端庄 [duān zhuāng] dignified</p> <p>多端 [duō duān] 1. multiport 2. multistation 3. multiterminal</p> <p>要端 [yào duān] the main points</p> <p>端赖 [duān lài] 1. to depend ultimately on (Taiwan usage) 2. absolutely reliant on</p> <p>争端 [zhēng duān] 1. dispute 2. controversy 3. conflict</p>
<p>§1193 竟 [jìng] 1. unexpectedly 2. actually 3. to go so far as to 4. indeed</p> <p>竟然 [jìng rán] 1. unexpectedly 2. to one's surprise 3. in spite of everything 4. in that crazy way 5. actually 6. to go as far as to</p> <p>毕竟 [bì jìng] 1. after all 2. all in all 3. when all is said and done 4. in the final analysis</p> <p>§1194 境 [jìng] 1. border 2. place 3. condition 4. boundary 5. circumstances 6. territory</p> <p>意境 [yì jìng] 1. artistic mood or conception 2. creative concept</p> <p>局部语境 [jú bù yǔ jìng] local context</p> <p>关境 [guān jìng] customs border</p> <p>入境问俗 [rù jìng wèn sú] 1. When you enter a country, enquire about the local customs (saw); do as the natives do 2. When in Rome, do as the Romans do</p> <p>语境依赖性 [yǔ jìng yī lài xìng] context dependency</p>	<p>顶端 [dǐng duān] 1. summit 2. peak</p> <p>末端 [mò duān] extremity</p> <p>端木 [duān mù] two-character surname Duanmu</p> <p>西端 [xī duān] Western extremity</p> <p>端午 [duān wǔ] the Dragon Boat Festival (5th day of 5th lunar month)</p> <p>端午节 [duān wǔ jié] The Dragon Boat Festival (the 5th day of the 5th lunar month)</p> <p>端正 [duān zhèng] 1. upright 2. regular 3. proper 4. correct</p> <p>事端 [shì duān] 1. disturbance 2. incident</p> <p>端口 [duān kǒu] 1. interface 2. port</p> <p>§1197 倍 [bèi] 1. (two, three etc) -fold 2. times (multiplier) 3. double 4. to increase or multiply</p>

倍增	[bèi zēng] 1. to double 2. to redouble 3. to increase many times over 4. to multiply by a factor 5. multiplication
倍增器	[bèi zēng qì] multiplier
单倍体	[dān bèi tǐ] haploid (single chromosome)
单源多倍体	[dān yuán duō bèi tǐ] autopolyploid (polyploid with chromosomes of single species)
倍足类	[bèi zú lèi] Diplopoda (arthropod class with a pair of legs on each segment, including centipedes and millipedes)
安倍晋三	[ān bèi jìn sān] ABE Shinzou, Japanese prime minister from 2006
公倍式	[gōng bèi shì] common multiple expression
八倍体	[bā bèi tǐ] octoploid
多倍体	[duō bèi tǐ] polyploid (multiple chromosomes)
二倍体	[èr bèi tǐ] diploid (in cell biology)
安倍	[ān bèi] Japanese surname Abe
倍塔	[bèi tà] beta
两倍	[liǎng bèi] 1. twice as much 2. double the amount
百倍	[bǎi bèi] 1. a hundredfold 2. a hundred times
十倍	[shí bèi] 1. tenfold 2. ten times (sth)
三倍	[sān bèi] triple
章	[zhāng] 1. chapter 2. seal 3. section 4. movement (of symphony) 5. camphor laurel tree 6. lumber 7. surname Zhang
评章	[píng zhāng] to appraise
兰章	[lán zhāng] 1. a beautiful speech or piece of writing 2. your beautiful article (honorific)
党章	[dǎng zhāng] party constitution
盖章	[gài zhāng] to affix a seal (to sth)
联合国宪章	[lián hé guó xiàn zhāng] United Nations charter
章太炎	[zhāng tài yán] Zhang Taiyan (1869-1936), scholar, journalist, revolutionary and leading intellectual around the time of the Xinhai revolution
公章	[gōng zhāng] official seal
曹余章	[cáo yú zhāng] Cao Yuzhang (1924-), modern writer and publisher, author of narrative history
章回小说	[zhāng huí xiǎo shuō] novel in chapters, main format for long novels from the Ming onwards, with each chapter headed by a summary couplet
鸿章	[hóng zhāng] Li Hung-chang or Li Hongzhang (1823-1901), Qing dynasty general, politician and diplomat
走马章台	[zǒu mǎ zhāng tái] to go to the brothel on horseback (saw); to visit prostitutes
表章	[biǎo zhāng] memorial to the Emperor
袖章	[xiù zhāng] armband (e.g. as part of uniform or to show status)
率由卓章	[shuài yóu zhuó zhāng] (saw); conservative
率由旧章	[shuài yóu jiù zhāng] to act in accordance with the old rules
四十二章经	[sì shí èr zhāng jīng] The Sutra in Forty-two Sections Spoken by the Buddha, the first Chinese Buddhist text, translated in 67 by Kasyapa-Matanga and Gobharana (Dharmaraksha)
约章	[yuē zhāng] charter
约法三章	[yuē fǎ sān zhāng] to agree on three laws (saw); provisional agreement made by new dynastic government with the people
章台	[zhāng tái] 1. street name in ancient Chang'an synonymous with brothel area 2. red-light district
篇章	[piān zhāng] 1. writing 2. sections and chapters
证章	[zhèng zhāng] badge
章贡	[zhāng gòng] Zhanggong district of Ganzhou city, Jiangxi
章鱼	[zhāng yú] octopus
章则	[zhāng zé] rule
章程	[zhāng chéng] 1. rules 2. regulations 3. constitution 4. statute 5. articles of association (of company) 6. articles of incorporation 7. charter (of a corporation) 8. by-laws
出口成章	[chū kǒu chéng zhāng] 1. to speak like a printed book 2. quick and clever talking 3. the gift of the gab
规章	[guī zhāng] 1. rule 2. regulation

吴玉章	[wú yù zhāng] Wu Yuzhang (1878-1966), writer, educator and communist politician
大宪章	[dà xiàn zhāng] Magna Carta, contract forced on Norman king John of England in 1215 by his barons, subsequently viewed as a basis of constitutional government and human rights
宪章	[xiàn zhāng] charter
宜章	[yí zhāng] (N) Yizhang (place in Hunan)
简章	[jiǎn zhāng] 1. general regulation 2. simplified rule
印章	[yìn zhāng] 1. seal 2. signet 3. chop 4. stamp
章丘	[zhāng qiū] (N) Zhangqiu (city in Shandong)
章节	[zhāng jié] 1. chapter 2. section
站	[zhàn] 1. station 2. to stand 3. to halt 4. to stop
端站	[duān zhàn] end station
站立	[zhàn lì] 1. to stand 2. standing 3. on one's feet
站起来	[zhàn qǐ lai] to stand up
基站	[jī zhàn] base station
北京站	[běi jīng zhàn] Beijing railway station
票站	[piào zhàn] polling station
总站	[zǒng zhàn] terminus
货站	[huò zhàn] 1. a store 2. the collection point in a store
停站	[tíng zhàn] bus stop
停靠站	[tíng kào zhàn] 1. bus or tram stop 2. intermediate stop (on route of ship, plane etc) 3. port of call 4. stop-over
站住	[zhàn zhù] stand
站起	[zhàn qǐ] 1. to get up on hind legs (esp. of horse) 2. to stand 3. to spring up
补给站	[bǔ jī zhàn] 1. depot 2. supply station 3. supply point 4. staging post
站点	[zhàn diǎn] website
站台	[zhàn tái] railway platform
多站	[duō zhàn] multistation
多站地址	[duō zhàn dì zhǐ] 1. multicast address 2. multistation address
站姿	[zhàn zī] stance
水电站	[shuǐ diàn zhàn] hydroelectric power plant
抽水站	[chōu shuǐ zhàn] water pumping station
站员	[zhàn yuán] 1. station employee 2. railway clerk
下一站	[xià yī zhàn] the next stop (of a bus etc)
电站	[diàn zhàn] 1. a power station 2. an electricity generating plant
辛	[xīn] 1. tired 2. eighth of 10 heavenly trunks 3. eighth in order 4. letter "H" or roman "VIII" in list "A, B, C", or "I, II, III" etc 5. octa
拉辛	[lā xīn] Jean Racine (French dramatist)
奥斯威辛集中营	[ào sī wēi xīn jí zhōng yíng] Auschwitz concentration camp
奥斯威辛	[ào sī wēi xīn] Auschwitz (concentration camp)
辛普森	[xīn pǔ sēn] Simpson (name)
威斯康辛	[wēi sī kāng xīn] Wisconsin
辛集	[xīn jí] (N) Xinji (city in Hebei)
细辛	[xì xīn] 1. (bot.) Asarum 2. wild ginger
千辛万苦	[qiān xīn wàn kǔ] untold hardships (set phrase)
辛贝特	[xīn bèi tè] Shin Bet (Israel national security service)
利辛	[lì xīn] (N) Lixin (place in Anhui)
辛未	[xīn wèi] eight year H8 of the 60 year cycle, e.g. 1991 or 2051
辛酉	[xīn yǒu] fifty eighth year H10 of the 60 year cycle, e.g. 1981 or 2041
辛苦	[xīn kǔ] 1. hard 2. exhausting 3. with much toil
辛丑	[xīn chǒu] 1. thirty eighth year H2 of the 60 year cycle, e.g. 1961 or 2021 2. cf., Protocol of Beijing of 1901 ending the 8-nation intervention after the Boxer uprising

<p>§1201 辞 [cí] 1. refined language 2. wording 3. poetic genre (so far, interchangeable with) 4. to take leave 5. to resign 6. to dismiss 7. to decline</p> <p>严辞 [yán cí] stern words</p> <p>辞职 [cí zhí] to resign</p> <p>辞行 [cí xíng] 1. to say goodbye 2. leave-taking 3. farewells</p> <p>推辞 [tuī cí] to decline (an appointment, invitation etc)</p> <p>辞任 [cí rèn] to resign (a position)</p> <p>危辞耸听 [wēi cí sǒng tīng] to startle sb with scary tale</p> <p>哀辞 [āi cí] 1. dirge 2. lament</p> <p>辞去 [cí qù] 1. to resign 2. to quit</p> <p>辞海 [cí hǎi] Cì Hǎi, an encyclopedic dictionary first published in 1915, most recent edition 1999</p> <p>寄辞 [jì cí] to send a message</p> <p>挽辞 [wǎn cí] 1. an elegy 2. elegiac words</p> <p>楚辞 [chǔ cí] Chu Ci, the Songs of Chu (ancient book of poems, collected during Han but esp. from country of Chu c. 500 BC)</p> <p>言辞 [yán cí] 1. word 2. word (as opposed to thought and deed)</p> <p>托辞 [tuō cí] 1. pretext 2. excuse 3. also written</p> <p>告辞 [gào cí] to take leave</p> <p>辞掉 [cí diào] 1. to resign a post 2. to sack and get rid of</p> <p>卜辞 [bǔ cí] oracle inscriptions of the Shang Dynasty (16th-11th century BC) on tortoiseshells or animal bones</p> <p>辞世 [cí shì] 1. to die 2. to depart this life (euphemism) 3. same as</p>	<p>相亲 [xiāng qīn] 1. blind date 2. arranged interview to evaluate a proposed marriage partner</p> <p>成亲 [chéng qīn] to get married</p> <p>亲人 [qīn rén] one's close relatives</p> <p>亲笔 [qīn bǐ] in one's own handwriting</p> <p>亲临 [qīn lín] 1. to experience personally 2. at first hand</p> <p>提亲 [tí qīn] to propose marriage</p> <p>提亲事 [tí qīn shì] to propose marriage</p> <p>血亲 [xuè qīng] 1. kin 2. blood relation</p> <p>亲自 [qīn zì] personally</p> <p>亲生 [qīn shēng] 1. born to oneself (i.e. one's natural child) 2. having born oneself (i.e. one's natural parent)</p> <p>亲事 [qīn shì] marriage</p> <p>亲耳 [qīn ěr] with one's own ears</p> <p>可亲 [kě qīn] 1. kindly 2. nice 3. amiable</p> <p>亲口 [qīn kǒu] 1. one's own mouth 2. fig. in one's own words 3. to say sth personally</p> <p>亲手 [qīn shǒu] 1. personally 2. with one's own hands</p> <p>亲王 [qīn wáng] prince</p> <p>百日维新 [bǎi rì wéi xīn] 1. failed attempt to reform the Qing dynasty in 1898 2. also called</p> <p>维新 [wéi xīn] 1. a reformation 2. a political renewal</p> <p>新德里 [xīn dé lǐ] New Delhi, capital of India</p> <p>国际新闻 [guó jì xīn wén] world news</p> <p>标题新闻 [biāo tí xīn wén] 1. headline news 2. title story</p>
<p>§1202 亲 I [qīn] 1. parent 2. one's own (flesh and blood) 3. relative 4. related 5. marriage 6. bride 7. close 8. intimate 9. in person 10. first-hand 11. in favor of 12. pro- 13. to kiss II [qīng] parents-in-law of one's offspring</p> <p>亲亲 [qīn qīn] 1. to kiss 2. friendly</p> <p>单亲 [dān qīn] single parent</p> <p>亲善 [qīn shàn] goodwill</p> <p>亲民党 [qīn mín dǎng] People's First party, Taiwan</p> <p>探亲 [tàn qīn] to go home to visit one's family</p> <p>亲北京 [qīn běi jīng] pro-Beijing (stance, party etc)</p> <p>六亲 [liù qīn] 1. six close relatives, namely: father [fù4], mother [mǔ3], older brothers [xiōng1], younger brothers [di4], wife [qīn1], male children [zǐ3] 2. ones kin</p> <p>说亲 [shuō qīn] to act as a matchmaker</p> <p>亲征 [qīn zhēng] 1. to take to the field oneself (of emperor) 2. to take part in person in an expedition</p> <p>任人唯亲 [rèn rén wéi qīn] 1. to appoint people by favoritism (saw); nepotism 2. corrupt appointment</p> <p>亲代 [qīn dài] 1. parent's generation 2. previous generation</p> <p>亲信 [qīn xìn] trusted aide</p> <p>亲水性 [qīn shuǐ xìng] water soluble</p> <p>思亲 [sī qīn] 1. to remember one's parents 2. to feel homesick for one's relatives</p> <p>表亲 [biǎo qīn] 1. cousin 2. cousinship</p> <p>直系血亲 [zhí xì xuè qīng] 1. direct descendant 2. blood relative</p> <p>结亲 [jié qīn] to marry</p> <p>乡亲 [xiāng qīn] 1. fellow countryman (from the same village) 2. local people 3. villager 4. the folks back home</p> <p>认亲 [rèn qīn] to visit new in-laws after a marriage</p> <p>许亲 [xǔ qīn] to accept a marriage proposal</p> <p>母亲 [mǔ qīn] 1. mother 2. also pr. with light tone [mǔ3 qīn5]</p> <p>母亲节 [mǔ qīn jié] Mother's Day</p> <p>亲如手足 [qīn rú shǒu zú] as close as brothers (saw); deep friendship</p> <p>娃娃亲 [wá wa qīn] arranged betrothal of minors</p> <p>丧亲 [sàng qīn] 1. bereavement 2. to lose a relative</p>	<p>尖新 [jiān xīn] 1. fresh 2. new and pointed</p> <p>新余市 [xīn yú shì] Xinyu prefecture level city in Jiangxi</p> <p>新余 [xīn yú] Xinyu prefecture level city in Jiangxi</p> <p>新斯科舍 [xīn sī kē shè] Nova Scotia province, Canada</p> <p>新出炉 [xīn chū lú] 1. fresh out of the oven 2. fig. novelty just announced 3. recently made available</p> <p>新生代 [xīn shēng dài] Cenozoic (geological era covering the last 65m years)</p> <p>新郑 [xīn zhèng] (N) Xinzheng (city in Henan)</p> <p>新西伯利亚市 [xīn xī bó lì yà shì] Novosibirsk, city in Russia</p> <p>新西伯利亚 [xīn xī bó lì yà] Novosibirsk (city in Russia)</p> <p>新时尚 [xīn shí shàng] new fashion</p> <p>中国新民党 [zhōng guó xīn mín dǎng] New People's Party of China, xinmin.freeforum.ca</p> <p>新党 [xīn dǎng] New Party (Republic of China)</p> <p>新西兰 [xīn xī lán] New Zealand</p> <p>兰新 [lán xīn] Lanzhou and Xinjiang</p> <p>新金县 [xīn jīn xiàn] Xinjin county in Liaoning</p> <p>喜新厌旧 [xǐ xīn yàn jiù] lit. to like the new, and hate the old (saw); fig. enamored with new people (e.g. new girlfriend), bored with the old</p> <p>新时代 [xīn shí dài] new age</p> <p>新意 [xīn yì] a new conception</p> <p>§1203 新 [xīn] 1. new 2. newly 3. abbr. for Xinjiang 4. meso- (chem.)</p> <p>新闻媒体 [xīn wén méi tǐ] news media</p> <p>新化市 [xīn huà shì] Xinhua city in Hunan</p> <p>新殖民化 [xīn zhí mín huà] neocolonialization</p> <p>新化县 [xīn huà xiàn] Xinhua county in Hunan</p> <p>新化 [xīn huà] Xinhua city and county in Hunan</p> <p>新华书店 [xīn huá shū diàn] Xinhua (New China) bookstore</p> <p>新华 [xīn huá] Xinhua (New China, common company name)</p> <p>新一代 [xīn yī dài] new generation</p> <p>新世纪 [xīn shì jì] New Century (commonly used name)</p>

新干线	[xīn gǎn xiàn] Shinkansen (Japanese high-speed train)	新唐书	[xīn táng shū] History of the Later Tang Dynasty, seventeenth of the 24 dynastic histories, compiled under
始新统	[shǐ xīn tǒng] Eocene system (geol., 55m-34m years ago)	Ouyang Xiu and Song Qi in 1060 during Northern Song, 225 scrolls	
统一新罗	[tǒng yī xīn luó] unified Silla (658-935), Korean kingdom	新庄	[xīn zhuāng] (N) Hsinchuang (city in Taiwan)
全新统	[quán xīn tǒng] holocene system (geological strata laid down during the last 12000 years)	新店	[xīn diàn] (N) Hsintien (city in Taiwan)
重新统一	[chóng xīn tǒng yī] reunification	新源	[xīn yuán] (N) Xinyuan (place in Xinjiang)
古新统	[gǔ xīn tǒng] Palaeocene system (geol., 65m-55m years ago)	新罗	[xīn luó] 1. Silla, Korean kingdom 57 BC-935 AD 2. one of the Korean Three Kingdoms from 1st century AD, defeating its
新约	[xīn yuē] New Testament	rivals Paikche [Bai3 ji4] and Koguryo [Gao1 ju4 li2] around 660 in alliance with Tang China 3. unified Silla 658-935	
中法新约	[zhōng fǎ xīn yuē] treaty of Tianjin of 1885 ceding Vietnam to France	读卖新闻	[dú mài xīn wén] Yomiuri Shimbun (Japanese newspaper)
新约全书	[xīn yuē quán shū] New Testament	新安	[xīn ān] Xin'an county in Luoyang, Henan
新宿	[xīn sù] Shinjuku (district of Tokyo with many Chinese residents)	新马	[xīn mǎ] abbr. for Singapore and Malaysia
纳新	[nà xīn] 1. to accept the new 2. to take fresh (air) 3. fig. to accept new members (to reinvigorate the party) 4. new blood	安新	[ān xīn] (N) Anxin (place in Hebei)
新闻组	[xīn wén zǔ] newsgroup	每日新闻	[měi rì xīn wén] Mainichi Shimbun, a Japanese daily newspaper
新乡	[xīn xiāng] Xinxiang prefecture level city in Henan	永新	[yǒng xīn] Yongxin county in Ji'an, Jiangxi
新屋乡	[xīn wū xiāng] (N) Hsinwu (village in Taiwan)	新津	[xīn jīn] (N) Xinjin (place in Sichuan)
新城乡	[xīn chéng xiāng] (N) Hsincheng (village in Taiwan)	新河	[xīn hé] (N) Xinhe (place in Hebei)
新园乡	[xīn yuán xiāng] (N) Hsinyuan (village in Taiwan)	新贵	[xīn guì] 1. nouveau riche 2. upstart 3. new appointee
新乡市	[xīn xiāng shì] Xinxiang prefecture level city in Henan	新闻稿	[xīn wén gǎo] press release
新市乡	[xīn shì xiāng] (N) Hsinshih (village in Taiwan)	新和	[xīn hé] Toqsu nahiyisi or Xinhe county in Aksu prefecture, Xinjiang
新丰乡	[xīn fēng xiāng] (N) Hsinfeng (village in Taiwan)	新林	[xīn lín] Xinlin district of Daxing'anling prefecture, Heilongjiang
新墨西哥	[xīn mò xī gē] New Mexico, US state	新式	[xīn shì] 1. new type 2. latest type 3. new-style
新任	[xīn rèn] 1. newly-appointed 2. newly elected 3. new (in a political office)	创新	[chuàng xīn] 1. innovation 2. to bring forth new ideas 3. to blaze new trails
始新世	[shǐ xīn shì] Eocene (geological epoch from 55m-34m years ago)	新奇	[xīn qí] 1. novelty 2. new and odd
新城电台	[xīn chéng diàn tái] Metro Radio Hong Kong	新天地	[xīn tiān dì] Xintiandi (district in Shanghai)
新台币	[xīn tái bì] New Taiwan dollar (NTD)	大新	[dà xīn] (N) Daxin (place in Guangxi)
新县	[xīn xiàn] Xin county in Xinyang, Henan	全新	[quán xīn] 1. all new 2. completely new
新野县	[xīn yě xiàn] Xinye county in Nanyang [Nan2 yang2], Henan	全新世	[quán xīn shì] Holocene (geological period covering approx 12000 years since the last ice age)
新会县	[xīn huì xiàn] Xinhui county in Guangdong	新人	[xīn rén] 1. new age person 2. new type of person 3. newly-wed, esp. new bride 4. bride and groom
新安县	[xīn ān xiàn] Xin'an county in Luoyang, Henan	新生儿	[xīn shēng ér] 1. newborn baby 2. neonate
永新县	[yǒng xīn xiàn] Yongxin county in Ji'an, Jiangxi	新营	[xīn yíng] (N) Hsinying (city in Taiwan)
新和县	[xīn hé xiàn] Toqsu nahiyisi or Xinhe county in Aksu prefecture, Xinjiang	新宁	[xīn níng] (N) Xinning (place in Hunan)
新城县	[xīn chéng xiàn] Xincheng county in Hebei	重新	[chóng xīn] 1. again 2. once more 3. re-
新思想	[xīn sī xiǎng] new ideas	始新纪	[shǐ xīn jì] Eocene (geological epoch from 55m-34m years ago)
新田县	[xīn tián xiàn] Xintian county in Yongzhou [Yong3 zhou1], Hunan	新书	[xīn shū] new book
新丰县	[xīn fēng xiàn] Xinfeng county in Shaoguan, Guangdong	新闻自由	[xīn wén zì yóu] freedom of the press
新干县	[xīn gān xiàn] Xingan county in Ji'an, Jiangxi	新闻	[xīn wén] news
新野	[xīn yě] Xinye county in Nanyang [Nan2 yang2], Henan	新竹	[xīn zhú] Hsinchu, city in northern Taiwan noted for its high tech industries
新会	[xīn huì] Xinhui county and district of Jiangmen city, Guangdong	新星	[xīn xīng] nova (astronomy)
新会市	[xīn huì shì] Xinhui city in Guangdong	新年	[xīn nián] New Year
新大陆	[xīn dà lù] 1. the New World 2. the Americas as opposed to the Old World [jiu4 da4 lu4] or Eurasia	新生	[xīn shēng] 1. newborn 2. new student
阳新	[yáng xīn] (N) Yangxin (place in Hubei)	新生儿	[xīn chū shēng] newly born
新民	[xīn mín] Xinmin county level city in Shenyang, Liaoning	上新世	[shàng xīn shì] Pliocene (geological epoch from 5m-2m years ago)
新民市	[xīn mín shì] Xinmin county level city in Shenyang, Liaoning	古新世	[gǔ xīn shì] Palaeocene (geological epoch from 65m-55m years ago)
新剧同志会	[xīn jù tóng zhì huì] New Dramatic Society, Chinese theatrical company from 1912, a continuation of Tokyo Spring willow society	全新纪	[quán xīn jì] 1. holocene 2. period since the last ice age
刷新	[shuā xīn] 1. to renovate 2. to refurbish 3. to refresh (computer window)	中新世	[zhōng xīn shì] Miocene (geological epoch from 24m-5m years ago)
新居	[xīn jū] 1. new residence 2. new home	革新	[gé xīn] innovation
新城病	[xīn chéng bìng] Newcastle Disease	面目一新	[miàn mù yī xīn] 1. complete change (saw); facelift 2. We're in a wholly new situation.
		新昌	[xīn chāng] (N) Xinchang (place in Zhejiang)
		新田	[xīn tián] Xintian county in Yongzhou [Yong3 zhou1], Hunan

§1204

新手	[xīn shǒu] 1. new hand 2. novice 3. raw recruit
出新	[chū xīn] 1. to make new advances 2. to move forwards
新山	[xīn shān] Johor Bahru (city in Malaysia)
新丰	[xīn fēng] Xinfeng county in Shaoguan , Guangdong
新干	[xīn gān] Xingan county in Ji'an , Jiangxi
新纪元	[xīn jì yuán] New Age; New Age movement
皇帝	[dì] emperor
皇帝的新衣	[huáng dì de xīn yī] the Emperor's new clothes (i.e. naked)
帝辛	[dì xīn] another name for Zhou4 , last ruler of Shang (11th Century BC), famous as a tyrant
帝位	[dì wèi] the title of Emperor
炎帝	[yán dì] 1. Fiery emperor, colleague of Yellow Emperor 2. another name for
末代皇帝	[mò dài huáng dì] the Last Emperor, biopic of Pu Yi by Bernardo Bertolucci
罗马帝国	[luó mǎ dì guó] Roman Empire (27 BC-476 AD)
帝后	[dì hòu] 1. empress 2. imperial consort
女皇帝	[huáng dì] 1. empress 2. refers to Tang empress Wuzetian (624-705), reigned 690-705
宋武帝	[sòng wǔ dì] 1. Emperor Wudi of Song 2. Liu Yu, founder of Song of the Southern dynasties , broke away from Eastern Jin in 420
查理大帝	[chá lǐ dà dì] Charlemagne (c. 747-c. 814), King of the Franks, Holy Roman Emperor from 800
白帝城	[bái dì chéng] Baidi town in Chongqing , north of the Changjiang, an important tourist attraction
大英帝国	[dà yīng dì guó] the British Empire
天帝	[tiān dì] 1. God of heaven 2. Celestial emperor
玉皇大帝	[yù huáng dà dì] Jade Emperor
帝国	[dì guó] 1. empire 2. imperial
皇帝	[huáng dì] emperor
三皇五帝	[sān huáng wǔ dì] 1. three sovereigns and five emperors of myth and legend 2. the earliest system of Chinese historiography
二皇帝	[èr huáng dì] second emperor of a dynasty
帝制	[dì zhì] the Imperial regime
上帝	[shàng dì] God
五帝	[wǔ dì] 1. Five Emperors from legendary times; possibly tribal leaders before the historiographers got working on them 2. usually taken to be Yellow Emperor and four of his sons Zhuan Xu , Di Ku , Tang Yao , Yu Shun
帝王	[dì wáng] regal
竭	[jié] to exhaust
衰竭	[shuāi jié] failure (e.g. kidney failure)
竭尽	[jié jìn] exhaustion
血竭	[xuè jié] dragon's blood (bright red tree resin)
啻	[chì] 1. (not) just 2. (not) only
滴	[dī] 1. a drop 2. to drip
点点滴滴	[diǎn diǎn dī dī] 1. bit by bit 2. dribs and drabs
小滴	[xiǎo dī] a drop
点滴	[diǎn dī] 1. a drip 2. a little bit 3. intravenous drip (used to administer drugs)
滴答声	[dī da shēng] tick (tock)
水滴	[shuǐ dī] drop
滴答	I [dī dā] tick tock II [dī dādī da] onomat. drip
滴定	[dī dìng] titration
滴下	[dī xià] drip
雨滴	[yǔ dī] raindrop
蒂	[dì] stem (of fruit)
普里什蒂纳	[pǔ lǐ shí dì nà] Pristina, capital of Kosovo

§1208

§1209

卡斯蒂利亚	[kǎ sī dì lì yà] 1. Castilla, old Spanish kingdom 2. modern Spanish provinces of Castilla-Leon and Castilla-La Mancha
克里斯蒂安	[kè lì sī dì ān] Kristian or Christian (name)
法蒂玛	[fǎ dì mǎ] Fatimah (name)
克里丝蒂娃	[kè lì sī dì wá] Kristeva (psychoanalyst)
瓜蒂	[guā dì] 1. stem of a melon 2. pedicel (stem) of melon, used as emetic in Chinese medicine
贾南德拉	[jiǎ nán dé lǎ] Gyanendra of Nepal
南斯拉夫	[nán sī lǎ fū] Yugoslavia, 1943-1992
原南斯拉夫	[yuán nán sī lǎ fū] former Yugoslavia (1945-1992)
中南部	[zhōng nán bù] south central region
西南部	[xī nán bù] the southwest
南部	[nán bù] southern part
商南	[shāng nán] (N) Shangnan (place in Shaanxi)
南	[nán] south
南洋	[nán yáng] 1. Southeast Asia 2. South seas
南拳	[nán quán] Nanquan - "Southern Fist"(Chinese Martial Art)
南荷兰	[nán hé lán] South Holland
金永南	[jīn yǒng nán] Kim Yong-nam (1928-), North Korean politician, foreign minister 1983-1998 and president of Supreme people's assembly from 1998 (nominal head of state and described as deputy leader)
南平市	[nán píng shì] Nanping prefecture level city in Fujian
南平	[nán píng] Nanping prefecture level city in Fujian
平南	[píng nán] (N) Pingnan (place in Guangxi)
南半球	[nán bàn qiú] Southern hemisphere
中南半岛	[zhōng nán bàn dǎo] 1. Indo-China peninsula 2. lit. China South peninsula
南冰洋	[nán bīng yáng] the Antarctic Ocean
南京市	[nán jīng shì] 1. Nanjing prefecture level city on the Changjiang, capital of Jiangsu province 2. capital of China at different historical periods
南票	[nán piào] Nanpiao district of Huludao city , Liaoning
南征	[nán zhēng] punitive expedition to the south
南征北伐	[nán zhēng běi fá] war on all sides (saw); fighting from all four quarters
南征北讨	[nán zhēng běi tǎo] war on all sides (saw); fighting from all four quarters
南征北战	[nán zhēng běi zhàn] war on all sides (saw); fighting from all four quarters
华南	[huá nán] Southern China
南华	[nán huá] (N) Nanhua (place in Yunnan)
南化乡	[nán huà xiāng] (N) Nanhua (village in Taiwan)
南侧	[nán cè] 1. south side 2. south face
南美	[nán měi] South America
伯南克	[bó nán kè] 1. Bernanke (name) 2. Ben Shalom Bernanke (1953-), US economist, Chairman of Fed from 2006
思南	[sī nán] Sinan county in Tongren prefecture [Tong2 ren2 di4 qu1], Guizhou
思南县	[sī nán xiàn] Sinan county in Tongren prefecture [Tong2 ren2 di4 qu1], Guizhou
南岛	[nán dǎo] South Island
海南岛	[hǎi nán dǎo] Hainan Island
苍南	[cāng nán] (N) Cangnan (place in Zhejiang)
哀江南赋	[āi jiāng nán fù] Lament for the South, long poem in Fu style by Yu Xin mourning the passing of Liang of the Southern dynasties
南庄乡	[nán zhuāng xiāng] (N) Nanchuang (village in Taiwan)
南燕	[nán yān] Southern Yan of the Sixteen Kingdoms (398-410)
南瓜	[nán guā] pumpkin
南北美	[nán běi měi] North and South America

南充 [nán chōng] Nanchong prefecture level city in Sichuan	全南 [quán nán] Quannan county in Ganzhou , Jiangxi
南充市 [nán chōng shì] Nanchong prefecture level city in Sichuan	西南 [xī nán] southwest
台南 [tái nán] Tainan (city and county in Taiwan)	西南 [xiàng xī nán] southwestward
台南县 [tái nán xiàn] Tainan county in Taiwan	南宁市 [nán níng shì] Nanning prefecture level city and capital of Guangxi Zhuang autonomous region in south China
台南市 [tái nán shì] Tainan (city in Taiwan)	南昌市 [nán chāng shì] Nanchang prefecture level city and capital of Jiangxi province in southeast China
南县 [nán xiàn] Nan county in Hunan	向南 [xiàng nán] southward
南阳县 [nán yáng xiàn] Nanyang county in Henan	宁南 [níng nán] (N) Ningnan (place in Sichuan)
南城县 [nán chéng xiàn] Nancheng county in Fuzhou , Jiangxi	南关 [nán guān] Nanguan district of Changchun city , Jilin
全南县 [quán nán xiàn] Quannan county in Ganzhou , Jiangxi	南宁 [nán níng] Nanning prefecture level city and capital of Guangxi Zhuang autonomous region in south China
宁南县 [níng nán xiàn] Ningnan county in Liangshan Yi autonomous prefecture [Liang2 shan1 Yiz zu2 zì4 zhi4 zhou1], south Sichuan	南宫 [nán gōng] (N) Nangong (city in Hebei)
南卡罗来纳 [nán kǎ luó lái nà] South Carolina, US state	指南宫 [zhǐ nán gōng] Zhinan Temple
定南县 [dìng nán xiàn] Dingnan county in Ganzhou , Jiangxi	定南 [dìng nán] Dingnan county in Ganzhou , Jiangxi
甘南县 [gān nán xiàn] Gannan county in Qiqihar [Qiz qiz ha1 er3], Heilongjiang	南特 [nán tè] Nantes (city in France)
南昌县 [nán chāng xiàn] Nanchang county in Nanchang , Jiangxi	南门二 [nán mén èr] Alpha Centauri or Rigel Kentaurus
南丰县 [nán fēng xiàn] Nanfeng county in Fuzhou , Jiangxi	南下 [nán xià] southward
云南 [yún nán] Yunnan province in southwest China, bordering on Vietnam, Laos and Myanmar, abbr. or , capital Kunming	南北 [nán běi] north and south
南海舰队 [nán hǎi jiàn duì] South Sea Fleet	南北韩 [nán běi hán] North and South Korea
南阳 [nán yáng] Nanyang prefecture level city in Henan	指南 [zhǐ nán] to guide
阳市 [nán yáng shì] Nanyang prefecture level city in Henan	南凉 [nán liáng] Southern Liang of the Sixteen Kingdoms (397-414)
南康 [nán kāng] Nankang county level city in Ganzhou , Jiangxi	南岳 [nán yuè] Mt Heng in Hunan, one of the Five Sacred Mountains
南康市 [nán kāng shì] Nankang county level city in Ganzhou , Jiangxi	南韩 [nán hán] South Korea
南亚 [nán yà] southern Asia	甘南 [gān nán] Gannan county in Qiqihar [Qiz qiz ha1 er3], Heilongjiang
南唐 [nán táng] Tang of the Five Southern Dynasties 937-975	南面 [nán miàn] 1. south side 2. south
南鱼座 [nán yú zuò] Piscis Austrinus (constellation)	南昌 [nán chāng] 1. Nanchang prefecture level city and capital of Jiangxi province in southeast China 2. also Nanchang county
广南 [guǎng nán] (N) Guangnan (place in Yunnan)	中南 [zhōng nán] abbr. for China-South Africa
南岸 [nán àn] the south bank	南山 [nán shān] 1. Nanshan or Namsan, common place name 2. Nanshan district of Shenzhen City , Guangdong
越南语 [yuè nán yǔ] Vietnamese language, Ting Vit	南非 [nán fēi] South Africa
安南 [ān nán] 1. Kofi Annan (1938-), UN Secretary General 1997-2007 2. old name for Vietnam	丰南 [fēng nán] (N) Fengnan (city in Hebei)
南安 [nán ān] (N) Nan'an (city in Fujian)	丰南 [nán fēng] Nanfeng county in Fuzhou , Jiangxi
南海 [hǎi nán] Hainan province, an island off southern China, abbr. , capital Haikou	南京 [nán jīng] 1. Nanjing prefecture level city on the Changjiang, capital of Jiangsu province 2. capital of China at different historical periods
南海 [nán hǎi] South China Sea	§1210 喃 [nán] mumble in repetition
中南海 [zhōng nán hǎi] Zhongnanhai, to the West of the Forbidden City, now the Communist Party headquarters	喃喃 [nán nán] 1. onomat. to mutter 2. to mumble 3. to murmur
西南亚 [xī nán yà] southwest Asia	呢喃细语 [ní nán xì yǔ] whispering in a low voice (saw); murmuring
南汇 [nán huì] (N) Nanhui (place in Shanghai)	呢喃 [ní nán] 1. onomat. twittering of birds 2. whispering 3. murmuring
河南 [hé nán] Henan province (Honan) in central China, abbr. , capital Zhengzhou	§1211 献 [xiàn] to offer
江南 [jiāng nán] 1. south of Changjiang or Yangtze river 2. south of the lower reaches of Changjiang 3. often refers to south Jiangsu, south Anhui and north Zhejiang provinces 4. a province during Qing times 5. in literature, refers to the sunny south	献花 [xiàn huā] 1. to offer flowers 2. to lay flowers (as a memorial)
南江 [nán jiāng] (N) Nanjiang (place in Sichuan)	献给 [xiàn gěi] 1. present to 2. offer to
南宋 [nán sòng] the Southern Song dynasty (1127-1279)	献县 [xiàn xiàn] Xian county in Hebei
越南 [yuè nán] 1. Vietnam 2. Vietnamese	理论贡献 [lǐ lùn gòng xiàn] theoretical contribution
南越 [nán yuè] 1. South Vietnam 2. South Vietnamese	贡献 [gòng xiàn] 1. to contribute 2. to dedicate 3. to devote 4. contribution
越南战争 [yuè nán zhàn zhēng] 1. Vietnam war 2. Vietnam conflict	重大贡献 [zhòng dà gòng xiàn] 1. important contribution 2. a major role
贵南 [guì nán] (N) Guinan (place in Qinghai)	献血 [xiàn xuè] to donate blood
南和 [nán hé] (N) Nanhe (place in Hebei)	献上 [xiàn shàng] to offer to God
南郑 [nán zhèng] (N) Nanzheng (place in Shaanxi)	献出 [xiàn chū] 1. to offer 2. to give (as tribute) 3. to devote (one's life) 4. to sacrifice (oneself)
南木林 [nán mù lín] (N) Namling (place in Tibet)	§1212 兴 I [xīng] 1. flourish 2. it is the fashion to 3. to become popular II [xīng] interest
南城 [nán chéng] Nancheng county in Fuzhou , Jiangxi	高兴兴 [gāo gāo xìng xìng] 1. cheerful and optimistic 2. in a good mood 3. gaily
南大 [nán dà] Nanjing University NJU	新兴 [xīn xīng] 1. new 2. up and coming 3. newly developing 4. rising

中兴新村	[zhōng xīng xīn cūn] Chung-hsing New Village, model town in Nantou County, west-central Taiwan, administrative seat of the Taiwan Provincial Government
兴平	[xīng píng] (N) Xingping (city in Shaanxi)
德兴	[dé xīng] Dexing county level city in Shangrao , Jiangxi
德兴市	[dé xīng shì] Dexing county level city in Shangrao , Jiangxi
华兴会	[huá xīng huì] anti-Qing revolutionary party set up in Changsha by Huang2 Xing1 in 1904, a precursor of Sun Yat-sen's Alliance for Democracy and of the Guomindang
兴化	[xīng huà] (N) Xinghua (city in Jiangsu)
兴仁	[xīng rén] Xingren county in Qianxinan Buyei and Miao Autonomous Prefecture [Qian2 xi1 nan2 zhou1], Guizhou
兴仁县	[xīng rén xiàn] Xingren county in Qianxinan Buyei and Miao Autonomous Prefecture [Qian2 xi1 nan2 zhou1], Guizhou
兴起	[xīng qǐ] 1. to arise 2. to emerge 3. to burgeon 4. to come into vogue
兴衰	[xīng shuāi] 1. prosperity and decline (of a kingdom) 2. rise and fall
始兴	[shǐ xīng] Shixing county in Shaoguan , Guangdong
始兴县	[shǐ xīng xiàn] Shixing county in Shaoguan , Guangdong
兴县	[xīng xiàn] Xing county in Shanxi
兴国县	[xīng guó xiàn] Xingguo county in Ganzhou , Jiangxi
兴中会	[xīng zhōng huì] Revive China society, founded by Dr Sun Yat-sen in 1894 in Honolulu
尽兴	[jìn xīng] 1. to enjoy oneself to the full 2. to one's heart's content
兴安	[xīng ān] 1. (N) Xing'an (place in Guangxi) 2. Hinggan league, a prefecture level subdivision of Inner Mongolia 3. Xing'an district of Hegang city [He4 gang3], Heilongjiang
兴海	[xīng hǎi] (N) Xinghai (place in Qinghai)
海兴	[hǎi xīng] (N) Haixing (place in Hebei)
资兴	[zī xīng] (N) Zixing (city in Hunan)
兴冲冲	[xīng chōng chōng] 1. full of joy and expectations 2. animatedly
永兴	[yǒng xīng] (N) Yongxing (place in Hunan)
酒兴	[jiǔ xīng] 1. interest in wine 2. passion for drinking
兴奋	[xīng fèn] 1. excited 2. excitement
兴和	[xīng hé] (N) Xinghe (place in Inner Mongolia)
兴荣	[xīng róng] 1. flourish 2. prosper
大兴土木	[dà xīng tǔ mù] to carry out large scale construction
兴盛	[xīng shèng] 1. flourish 2. thrive
兴城	[xīng chéng] Xincheng county level city in Huludao , Liaoning
兴城市	[xīng chéng shì] Xincheng county level city in Huludao , Liaoning
大兴	I [dà xīng] (N) Daxing (place in Beijing) II [dà xīng dà xīng] 1. to go in for something in a big way 2. to undertake on a large scale
玩兴	[wán xìng] 1. interest in dallying 2. in the mood for playing
高兴	[gāo xìng] 1. happy 2. glad 3. willing (to do sth) 4. in a cheerful mood
兴宁市	[xīng níng shì] Xingning county level city in Meizhou , Guangdong
兴亡	[xīng wáng] 1. to flourish and decay 2. rise and fall
宜兴	[yí xīng] (N) Yixing (city in Jiangsu)
兴宁	[xīng níng] Xingning county level city in Meizhou , Guangdong
宝兴	[bǎo xīng] (N) Baoxing (place in Sichuan)
定兴	[dìng xīng] (N) Dingxing (place in Hebei)
兴国	I [xīng guó] Xingguo county in Ganzhou , Jiangxi II [xīng guó xīng guó] to invigorate the country
时兴	[shí xīng] 1. fashionable 2. popular
扫兴	[sǎo xìng] 1. to have one's spirits dampened 2. to feel disappointed
兴山	[xīng shān] Xingshan district of Hegang city [He4 gang3], Heilongjiang
举	[jǔ] 1. to lift 2. to hold up 3. to cite 4. to enumerate 5. to act 6. to raise 7. to choose 8. to elect

百端待举	[bǎi duān dài jǔ] 1. a thousand things remain to be done 2. numerous tasks remain to be undertaken
举例来说	[jǔ lì lái shuō] for example
公举	[gōng jǔ] public election
一举两得	[yī jǔ liǎng dé] one move, two gains (saw); two birds with one stone
举行	[jǔ xíng] to hold (a meeting, ceremony etc)
举债	[jǔ zhài] 1. to raise a loan 2. to borrow money
推举	[tuī jǔ] 1. to elect 2. to choose 3. press (weightlifting technique)
举例	[jǔ lì] to give an example
伟举	[wěi jǔ] 1. great feat 2. splendid achievement
创举	[chuàng jǔ] pioneering work
举起	[jǔ qǐ] 1. to heave 2. to lift 3. to raise up 4. to uphold
包举	[bāo jǔ] 1. to summarize 2. to swallow up 3. to annex 4. to merge
举世闻名	[jǔ shì wén míng] (saying) world famous
列举	[liè jǔ] 1. a list 2. to list 3. to enumerate
多此一举	[duō cǐ yī jǔ] 1. to do more than is required (saw); superfluous 2. gilding the lily
科举	[kē jǔ] imperial examination
科举制	[kē jǔ zhì] imperial examination system
盛举	[shèng jǔ] 1. grand event 2. magnificent undertaking
武举	[wǔ jǔ] successful military candidate in the imperial provincial examination
大举	[dà jǔ] carry out a large-scale (military) operation
举人	[jǔ rén] a candidate for the Imperial exams
高举	[gāo jǔ] 1. to lift up 2. to hold high
举重	[jǔ zhòng] weight-lifting (athletics)
举止	[jǔ zhǐ] 1. bearing 2. manner 3. mien
举世	[jǔ shì] 1. throughout the world 2. world ranking (e.g. first)
中举	[zhōng jǔ] to pass imperial examination
举手	[jǔ shǒu] 1. to raise a hand 2. to put up one's hand (as signal)
手举	[shǒu jǔ] 1. a salute 2. hands raised
一举	[yī jǔ] 1. a move 2. an action 3. in one move 4. at a stroke 5. in one go
尊	[zūn] 1. to honor 2. to respect 3. (classifier for cannons and statues) 4. ancient wine vessel
尊亲	[zūn qīn] (honorific) your parent
尊意	[zūn yì] 1. (honorific) your respected opinion 2. What do you think, your majesty?
尊堂	[zūn táng] (honorific) your mother
尊尚	[zūn shàng] 1. to value highly 2. to hold up sth as a model
尊严	[zūn yán] 1. dignity 2. sanctity 3. honor
尊公	[zūn gōng] (honorific) your father
自尊	[zì zūn xīn] 1. self-respect 2. self-esteem 3. ego
独尊	[dú zūn] 1. to revere as sole orthodoxy 2. supremacy (of a religion, ideology, cultural norm, social group etc) 3. sole dominant ideology
尊命	[zūn mìng] (honorific) your request
尊鱼	[zūn yú] trout
尊贵	[zūn guì] 1. respected 2. respectable 3. honorable
尊荣	[zūn róng] honor and glory
尊从	[zūn cóng] 1. to obey 2. to observe 3. to follow
尊重	[zūn zhòng] 1. esteem 2. respect 3. to honor 4. to value sth
自尊	[zì zūn] 1. self-respect 2. self-esteem 3. ego 4. pride
年尊	[nián zūn] 1. aged and respected 2. senior
世尊	[shì zūn] 1. World Honored One 2. Revered One of the World (Buddha)
奈	[nài] how can one help

§1216	西奈半岛	[xī nài bàn dǎo] Sinai Peninsula
	奈何	[nài hé] 1. to do something to sb 2. to deal with 3. to cope 4. how? 5. to no avail
	林奈	[lín nài] 1. Carl Linnaeus 2. Carl Linn
	西奈	[xī nài] Sinai Peninsula
	山奈	[shān nài] 1. Thai ginger 2. lesser galangale (Kaempferia galanga) 3. cyanide (loanword) 4. same as
	慕	[mù] admire
	尚慕杰	[shàng mù jié] James Sasser (US Ambassador to China)
	慕名而来	[mù míng ér lái] to come to a place on account of its reputation (saw); attracted to visit a famous location
	倾慕	[qīng mù] 1. to adore 2. to admire greatly
	仰慕	[yǎng mù] to admire
§1217	思慕	[sī mù] 1. to cherish the memory of sb 2. to think of with respect
	慕尼黑	[mù ní hēi] Mnchen or Mních, capital of Bavaria, Germany
	慕名	[mù míng] 1. to admire sb's reputation 2. to seek out famous person or location
	渴慕	[kě mù] to thirst for
	百慕大	[bǎi mù dà] Bermuda
	企慕	[qǐ mù] to admire
	向慕	[xiàng mù] to adore
	窝	[wō] nest
	窝藏	[wō cáng] 1. to harbor 2. to shelter
	窝心	[wō xīn] warm; warm hearted
§1218	心窝儿	[xīn wō r] 1. one's breast 2. the pit of one's stomach
	鸟窝	[niǎo wō] bird's nest
	燕窝	[yàn wō] bird's nest soup
	窝阔台	[wō kuò tái] gedei Khan (11861242), a son of Genghis Khan
	窝阔台汗	[wō kuò tái hàn] gedei Khan (11861242), a son of Genghis Khan
	太阳窝	[tài yáng wō] temple (on the sides of human head)
	酒窝	[jiǔ wō] dimple
	薛	[xuē] 1. surname Xue 2. wormwood
	薛居正	[xuē jū zhèng] Xue Juzheng (912-981), Song historian and compiler of History of the Five Dynasties between Tang and Song
	薛城	[xuē chéng] Xuecheng district of Zaozhuang city [Zao3 Zhuang1 shi4], Shandong
§1219	空	I[kōng] 1. air 2. sky 3. empty 4. free time 5. in vain II[kòng] 1. empty 2. leisure
	空空	[kōng kōng] 1. empty 2. vacuous 3. nothing 4. vacant 5. in vain 6. all for nothing 7. air-to-air (missile)
	空空如也	[kōng kōng rú yě] 1. as empty as anything (saw); completely bereft 2. to have nothing 3. vacuous 4. hollow 5. empty (argument, head etc)
	空洞洞	[kōng kōng dòng dòng] 1. empty 2. hollow
	买空卖空	[mǎi kōng mài kōng] 1. to buy and sell short (i.e. without paying cash) 2. to speculate
	两手空空	[liǎng shǒu kōng kōng] empty-handed (saw); fig. not receiving anything
	国际太空站	[guó jì tài kōng zhàn] International Space Station
	太空站	[tài kōng zhàn] space station
	空间站	[kōng jiān zhàn] space station
	空谷足音	[kōng gǔ zú yīn] 1. sound of footsteps in an empty valley (saw); a rare occurrence 2. That's sth you don't often hear!
	空位	[kōng wèi] 1. empty place 2. room (for sb)
	空心墙	[kōng xīn qiáng] 1. cavity wall 2. hollow wall
	半空中	[bàn kōng zhōng] 1. in mid air 2. in the air
	人去楼空	[rén qù lóu kōng] 1. people are gone, the tower is empty; cf Yellow Crane Tower , Tang poem by Cui Hao , with theme the past will never return 2. nostalgia for old friends
	深空	[shēn kōng] deep space (outer space)

	太空探索	[tài kōng tàn suǒ] space exploration
	空间探测	[kōng jiān tàn cè] space probe
	空穴	[kòng xué] electron hole
	空余	[kòng yú] 1. free 2. vacant 3. unoccupied
	坐标空间	[zuò biāo kōng jiān] coordinate space
	空中小姐	[kōng zhōng xiǎo jiě] 1. stewardess 2. air hostess
	真空	[zhēn kōng] vacuum
	空口说白话	[kōng kǒu shuō bái huà] to make empty promises
	太空行走	[tài kōng xíng zǒu] spacewalk
	四维时空	[sì wéi shí kōng] four dimensional space-time (in relativity)
	四维空间	[sì wéi kōng jiān] four dimensional space (math.)
	高维空间	[gāo wéi kōng jiān] (math.) higher dimensional space
	三维空间	[sān wéi kōng jiān] 1. three-dimensional space 2. 3D
	空集	[kōng jí] empty set (set theory)
	倒空	[dào kōng] 1. to empty (a bag) 2. to turn inside out 3. to turn out
	司空见惯	[sī kōng jiàn guàn] a common occurrence
	悬空	[xuán kōng] midair
	悬空寺	[xuán kōng sì] Xuankong Temple or Suspended Temple near Yanyuan in Shanxi
	空想	[kōng xiǎng] 1. daydream 2. fantasy 3. to fantasize
	空心	I[kōng xīn] 1. hollow 2. empty headed 3. mindless II[kōng xīnkōng xīn] 1. fasting 2. on an empty stomach
	空心儿	[kōng xīn r] 1. erhua variant of , fasting 2. on an empty stomach
	太空舱	[tài kōng cāng] 1. space capsule 2. ejection capsule (cabin)
	空白点	[kòng bái diǎn] 1. gap 2. empty space
	空幻	[kōng huàn] 1. vanity 2. empty fantasy 3. illusion
	外层空间	[wài céng kōng jiān] outer space
	高空病	[gāo kōng bìng] high altitude sickness
	外太空	[wài tài kōng] outer space
	空名	[kōng míng] 1. vacuous reputation 2. name without substance 3. in name only 4. so-called
	空话	[kōng huà] 1. empty talk 2. bunk 3. malicious gossip
	空口白话	[kōng kǒu bái huà] empty promises
	空城计	[kōng chéng jì] 1. empty city strategy (saw), cf Zhuge Liang playing the guqin zither over the open gate to his empty fort, fooling Sima Yi into suspecting an ambush; a bold front hides a weak defense 2. double bluff
	海阔天空	[hǎi kuò tiān kōng] 1. wide sea and sky (saw); boundless open vistas 2. the whole wide world 3. chatting about everything under the sun
	目空四海	[mù kōng sì hǎi] 1. the eye can see nothing worthwhile all around (saw); arrogant 2. condescending 3. supercilious
	空姐	[kōng jiě] 1. abbr. for 2. stewardess 3. air hostess 4. female flight attendant
	空洞	[kōng dòng] 1. cavity 2. empty 3. vacuous
	空缺	[kòng quē] vacancy
	空闲	[kòng xián] 1. idle 2. free time 3. leisure
	相空间	[xiàng kōng jiān] phase space (math., ordinary differential equations)
	空喊	[kōng hǎn] 1. idle clamor 2. to prattle
	空战	[kōng zhàn] 1. air war 2. air warfare
	卖空	[mài kōng] to sell short
	空头	[kōng tóu] short (finance)
	天空	[tiān kōng] sky
	太空	[tài kōng] outer space
	太空人	[tài kōng rén] astronaut
	全日空	[quán rì kōng] All Nippon Airways (ANA)

<p>空儿 [kòng r] 1. spare time 2. free time</p> <p>高空 [gāo kōng] high altitude</p> <p>时空 [shí kōng] space-time (in relativity)</p> <p>空白 [kòng bái] blank space</p> <p>空间 [kōng jiān] space</p> <p>空竹 [kōng zhú] Chinese yo-yo</p> <p>星空 [xīng kōng] 1. starry sky 2. the heavens</p> <p>上空 [shàng kōng] 1. overhead 2. in the sky</p> <p>空地 [kòng dì] 1. vacant land 2. open space</p> <p>空日 [kòng rì] day that is named but not numbered (on ethnic calendar)</p> <p>抽空 [chōu kōng] to find the time to do sth</p> <p>空中 [kōng zhōng] 1. in the sky 2. in the air</p> <p>中空 [zhōng kōng] 1. hollow 2. empty interior</p> <p>空口 [kōng kǒu] 1. incomplete meal of a single dish 2. meat or vegetable dish without rice or wine 3. rice without meat or vegetables</p> <p>排空 [pái kōng] to fly up to the sky</p> <p>空手 [kōng shǒu] 1. empty-handed 2. unarmed 3. karate</p> <p>非空 [fēi kōng] nonempty (set)</p>	<p>国民生产总值 [guó mín shēng chǎn zǒng zhí] 1. gross national product 2. gross domestic product (GDP)</p> <p>国内生产总值 [guó nèi shēng chǎn zǒng zhí] gross domestic product (GDP)</p> <p>生产总值 [shēng chǎn zǒng zhí] 1. gross domestic production (GDP) 2. total output value</p> <p>资产负债表 [zī chǎn fù zhài biǎo] balance sheet</p> <p>产值 [chǎn zhí] 1. value of output 2. output value</p> <p>停产 [tíng chǎn] stop production</p> <p>催生 [cuī chǎn] 1. to induce labor 2. to expedite childbirth</p> <p>估产 [gū chǎn] 1. to assess 2. to estimate (value of property, yield of harvest etc)</p> <p>引产 [yǐn chǎn] to induce labor (childbirth)</p> <p>包产 [bāo chǎn] make a production contract</p> <p>包产到户 [bāo chǎn dào hù] fixing of farm output quotas for each household</p> <p>包产到户制 [bāo chǎn dào hù zhì] system of quotas for farm output per household</p> <p>农产 [nóng chǎn] 1. agriculture products 2. farm produce</p> <p>农产品 [nóng chǎn pǐn] agricultural produce</p> <p>非农产品 [fēi nóng chǎn pǐn] nonagricultural products</p> <p>生产率 [shēng chǎn lǜ] 1. productivity 2. efficiency of production</p> <p>生产线 [shēng chǎn xiàn] 1. assembly line 2. production line</p> <p>生产要素 [shēng chǎn yào sù] factors of production</p> <p>产品经理 [chǎn pǐn jīng lǐ] product manager</p> <p>畜产品 [xù chǎn pǐn] domesticated animal products</p> <p>产院 [chǎn yuàn] maternity hospital</p> <p>生产队 [shēng chǎn duì] production team</p> <p>产后 [chǎn hòu] postnatal</p> <p>扩大再生产 [kuò dà zài shēng chǎn] 1. to expand production 2. to reproduce on an extended scale</p> <p>原产 [yuán chǎn] 1. original production 2. native to (of species)</p> <p>原产国 [yuán chǎn guó] country of origin</p> <p>原产地 [yuán chǎn dì] 1. original source 2. place of origin 3. provenance</p> <p>死产 [sǐ chǎn] stillbirth</p> <p>名产 [míng chǎn] 1. staple 2. name-brand product</p> <p>多产 [duō chǎn] 1. prolific 2. fertile 3. high yield</p> <p>产量多 [chǎn liàng duō] fruitful</p> <p>语言产生 [yǔ yán chǎn shēng] production of speech</p> <p>海产 [hǎi chǎn] 1. marine 2. produced in sea</p> <p>产妇 [chǎn fù] 1. pregnant woman 2. lady about to give birth</p> <p>妇产科 [fù chǎn kē] 1. department of gynecology and obstetrics 2. birth clinic</p> <p>二产妇 [èr chǎn fù] lady who has given birth twice</p> <p>资产 [zī chǎn] 1. property 2. assets</p> <p>固定资产 [gù dìng zī chǎn] fixed assets</p> <p>减产 [jiǎn chǎn] 1. to lose output 2. a drop in crop yield 3. reduction in production</p> <p>水产 [shuǐ chǎn] 1. aquatic 2. produced in sea, rivers or lakes</p> <p>重水生产 [zhòng shuǐ shēng chǎn] heavy water production</p> <p>产油国 [chǎn yóu guó] oil-producing countries</p> <p>产程 [chǎn chéng] the process of childbirth</p> <p>产科 [chǎn kē] 1. maternity department 2. maternity ward 3. obstetrics</p> <p>生产成本 [shēng chǎn chéng běn] production costs</p> <p>盛产 [shèng chǎn] 1. superabundant 2. to teem with 3. to produce in abundance 4. to abound in</p> <p>大量生产 [dà liàng shēng chǎn] 1. to manufacture in bulk 2. mass production</p> <p>产儿 [chǎn ér] 1. newborn baby 2. fig. brand-new object</p>
<p>腔 [qiāng] 1. cavity of body 2. barrel (e.g. engine cylinder) 3. compartment 4. tune 5. accent of speech</p> <p>空腔 [kōng qiāng] cavity</p> <p>口腔炎 [kǒu qiāng yán] 1. stomatitis 2. ulceration of oral cavity 3. inflammation of the mucous lining of the mouth</p> <p>花腔 [huā qiāng] 1. florid ornamentation in opera 2. coloratura</p> <p>体腔 [tǐ qiāng] 1. body cavity 2. coelom (biology)</p> <p>帮腔 [bāng qiāng] vocal accompaniment in some traditional Chinese operas</p> <p>泄殖腔 [xiè zhí qiāng] 1. cloaca 2. cloacal cavity (of bird, reptile etc)</p> <p>球腔菌 [qiú qiāng jùn] Mycosphaerella (genus of sac fungus, a plant pathogen)</p> <p>满腔 [mǎn qiāng] 1. one's heart filled with 2. full of (joy)</p> <p>搭腔 [dā qiāng] 1. to answer 2. to respond 3. to converse</p> <p>答腔 [dā qiāng] 1. to answer 2. to respond 3. to converse</p> <p>哭腔 [kū qiāng] 1. dirge 2. opera tune portraying mourning 3. voice hear between sobs</p> <p>高腔 [gāo qiāng] gaoqiang, high-pitched opera singing style</p> <p>唱腔 [chàng qiāng] 1. vocal music (in opera) 2. aria</p> <p>口腔 [kǒu qiāng] oral cavity</p> <p>产 [chǎn] 1. to give birth 2. to reproduce 3. to produce 4. product 5. resource 6. estate 7. property</p> <p>新产品 [xīn chǎn pǐn] new product</p> <p>竞争产品 [jìng zhēng chǎn pǐn] 1. competitive product 2. competitor's product</p> <p>生产单位 [shēng chǎn dān wèi] production unit</p> <p>增产 [zēng chǎn] increase production</p> <p>拳头产品 [quán tóu chǎn pǐn] 1. competitive product 2. superior goods 3. with real punch</p> <p>同类产品 [tóng lèi chǎn pǐn] similar product</p> <p>生产资料 [shēng chǎn zī liào] means of production</p> <p>产业 [chǎn yè] 1. industry 2. estate 3. property 4. industrial</p> <p>性产业 [xìng chǎn yè] the sex industry</p> <p>水产业 [shuǐ chǎn yè] aquaculture</p> <p>生产企业 [shēng chǎn qī yè] manufacturer</p> <p>产业工人 [chǎn yè gōng rén] industrial worker</p> <p>生产关系 [shēng chǎn guān xi] 1. relations between levels of production 2. socio-economic relations</p> <p>总产值 [zǒng chǎn zhí] 1. gross product 2. total output</p>	

高产	[gāo chǎn] high yielding
临产	[lín chǎn] 1. to face childbirth 2. about to give birth 3. refers esp. to the onset of regular contractions
国产	[guó chǎn] 1. made in one's own country 2. made in China
中国产	[zhōng guó chǎn] 1. made in China 2. home-grown (talent)
特产	[tè chǎn] 1. special local product 2. (regional) specialty
产生	[chǎn shēng] 1. to arise 2. to come into being 3. to come about 4. to give rise to 5. to bring into being 6. to bring about 7. to produce 8. to engender 9. to generate 10. to appear 11. appearance 12. emergence 13. generation 14. production 15. yield
生产	[shēng chǎn] 1. childbirth 2. parturition 3. to produce 4. manufacture
批量生产	[pī liàng shēng chǎn] to mass produce
再生产	[zài shēng chǎn] 1. producing a copy 2. to reproduce
产下	[chǎn xià] to bear (give birth)
副产品	[fù chǎn pǐn] by-product
产地	[chǎn dì] 1. the source (of a product) 2. place of origin 3. manufacturing location
地产	[dì chǎn] estate
产量	[chǎn liàng] output
早产	[zǎo chǎn] 1. premature birth 2. premature labor
日产	[rì chǎn] 1. Nissan, Japanese car make 2. also transliterated
中产	[zhōng chǎn] 1. middle class 2. to ascend to the middle class
产品	[chǎn pǐn] 1. goods 2. merchandise 3. product
出口产品	[chū kǒu chǎn pǐn] export product
出产	[chū chǎn] output
丰产	[fēng chǎn] 1. high yield 2. bumper crop
土产	[tǔ chǎn] 1. produced locally 2. local product (with distinctive native features)
辨别	[biàn] 1. to distinguish 2. to recognize
辨识	[biàn shí] 1. identification 2. to identify 3. to recognize
辨证论治	[biàn zhèng lùn zhì] holistic diagnosis and treatment (in traditional Chinese medicine)
辨认	[biàn rèn] 1. to recognize 2. to identify
辨证	[biàn zhèng] investigate
答辩	[dá biàn] 1. to plead (in law court) 2. to reply to a charge
辨析	[biàn xī] 1. differentiate and analyze 2. discriminate
是非莫辨	[shì fēi mò biàn] unable to distinguish right and wrong (saw)
肥胖	[pàng] 1. fat 2. plump
胖乎乎	[pàng hū hū] chubby
心广体胖	[xīn guǎng tǐ pàng] broad heart and full belly (saw); comfortably off
心宽体胖	[xīn kuān tǐ pàng] 1. (set phrase) carefree and contented 2. fit and happy
矮胖	[ǎi pàng] 1. short and stout 2. dumpy 3. roly-poly
胖人	[pàng rén] 1. overweight person 2. fatty
鉴	[jiàn] 1. example 2. mirror 3. to view 4. reflection 5. to reflect 6. to inspect 7. to warn 8. (ancient bronze mirror)
鉴赏	[jiàn shǎng] to appreciate
鉴真和尚	[jiàn zhēn hé shang] Jianzhen or Ganjin (688-763), Tang Buddhist monk, who crossed to Japan after several unsuccessful attempts, influential in Japanese Buddhism
鉴真	[jiàn zhēn] Jianzhen or Ganjin (688-763), Tang dynastic Buddhist monk, who crossed to Japan after several unsuccessful attempts, influential in Japanese Buddhism
德法年鉴	[dé fǎ nián jiàn] Deutsch-französische Jahrbcher (published once in 1844 by Karl Marx and bourgeois radical Arnold Ruge)
鉴定委员会	[jiàn dìng wěi yuán huì] 1. evaluation committee 2. review board
鉴定	[jiàn dìng] 1. to appraise 2. to identify 3. to evaluate
年鉴	[nián jiàn] 1. almanac 2. yearbook
品鉴	[pǐn jiàn] 1. to judge 2. to examine 3. to evaluate

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鉴于	[jiàn yú] 1. in light of 2. in view of 3. whereas
款	[kuǎn] 1. section 2. paragraph 3. funds
新款	[xīn kuǎn] new style
善款	[shàn kuǎn] 1. charity 2. donated funds
公款	[gōng kuǎn] public money
款待	[kuǎn dài] entertain
贷款	[dài kuǎn] 1. a loan 2. to provide a loan (e.g. bank)
贷款人	[dài kuǎn rén] the lender
债款	[zhài kuǎn] debt
货款	[huò kuǎn] payment for goods
款伏	[kuǎn fú] 1. to obey 2. faithfully following instructions 3. to admit guilt
付款	[fù kuǎn] 1. pay 2. payment
汇款	[huì kuǎn] 1. to remit money 2. remittance
款项	[kuǎn xiàng] 1. funds 2. a sum of money
款式	[kuǎn shì] style
现款	[xiàn kuǎn] cash
款儿	[kuǎn r] 1. haughty manner 2. proud bearing
罚款	[fá kuǎn] 1. (impose a) fine 2. penalty 3. fine (monetary)
提款	[tí kuǎn] 1. to withdraw money 2. to take money out of the bank
提款卡	[tí kuǎn kǎ] 1. bank debit card 2. ATM card
巨款	[jù kuǎn] huge sum of money
耀	[yào] 1. brilliant 2. glorious
显耀	[xiǎn yào] to show off
耀县	[yào xiàn] Yao county in Shaanxi
荣耀	[róng yào] 1. honor 2. glory
闪耀	[shǎn yào] glint
梅斯梅尔	[méi sī méi ěr] 1. Mesmer (name) 2. Franz Anton Mesmer (1734-1815), Austrian doctor who introduced hypnosis
贝尔法斯特	[bèi ěr fǎ sī tè] Belfast
纽卡斯尔	[niǔ kǎ sī ěr] Newcastle (place name)
卡尔斯鲁厄	[kǎ ěr sī lǜ è] Karlsruhe (city in Germany)
马克斯威尔	[mǎ kè sī wēi ěr] James Clerk Maxwell (1831-1879)
马尔斯	[mǎ ěr sī] Mars (Roman God of War)
捷尔任斯克	[jié ěr rèn sī kè] Dzerzhinsk, Russian city
沃尔夫斯堡	[wò ěr fū sī bǎo] Wolfsburg
霍尔姆斯	[huò ěr mǔ sī] Holmes (name)
维尔纽斯	[wéi ěr niǔ sī] Vilnius, capital of Lithuania
马尔谷	[mǎ ěr gǔ] 1. Mark 2. St Mark the evangelist 3. less common variant of preferred by the Catholic church
斯德哥尔摩	[sī dé gē ěr mó] Stockholm, capital of Sweden
吉尔吉斯斯坦	[jī ěr jí sī sī tǎn] Kyrgyzstan
高尔基	[gāo ěr jī] 1. Gorkii (name) 2. Maxim Gorkii (1868-1936), Russian proletarian writer and propagandist
高尔基体	[gāo ěr jī tǐ] Golgi apparatus
西科尔斯基	[xī kē ěr sī jī] 1. Sikorski (name) 2. Radosaw Sikorski (1950-), Polish conservative politician, foreign minister of Poland from 2007
基尔	[jī ěr] Kiel (German city)
阿尔梅里亚	[ā ěr méi lì yà] Almeria
阿卡普尔科	[ā kǎ pǔ ěr kē] Acapulco, city in Mexico
阿普尔顿	[ā pǔ ěr dùn] 1. Appleton (name) 2. Sir Edward Appleton (1892-1965), British physicist, Nobel laureate who discovered the ionosphere
标准普尔	[biāo zhǔn pǔ ěr] 1. Standard and Poor's (S&P), company specializing in financial market ratings) 2. S&P financial index

涂尔干	[tú ěr gān] Durkheim
菲尔普斯	[fēi ěr pǔ sī] 1. Phelps (name) 2. Michael Phelps (1985-), US swimmer and multiple Olympic gold medallist
斯普林菲尔德	[sī pǔ lín fēi ěr dé] Springfield
盖尔语	[gài ěr yǔ] Gaelic (language)
盖尔	[gài ěr] 1. Gaelic 2. Geier or Gayer (name)
米尔顿	[mǐ ěr dùn] 1. Milton (name) 2. John Milton (1608-1674), English republican writer and poet, author of Paradise Lost
哈米尔卡	[hā mǐ ěr kǎ] Hamilcar (c. 270-228 BC), Carthaginian statesman and general
米歇尔	[mǐ xiē ěr] Michel (name)
帕米尔高原	[pà mǐ ěr gāo yuán] Pamir high plateau on the border between Xinjiang and Tajikistan
埃米尔	[āi mǐ ěr] 1. Emir (Muslim ruler) 2. Amir
克什米尔	[kè shí mǐ ěr] Kashmir
吉尔吉斯	[jǐ ěr jí sī] 1. Kyrgyz 2. Kyrgyzstan
米德尔伯里	[mǐ dé ěr bó lǐ] Middlebury (College)
米尔斯	[mǐ ěr sī] Mills (name)
奥威尔	[ào wēi ěr] 1. Orwell (name) 2. George Orwell (1903-1950), British novelist, author of Animal farm and 1984
奥康内尔	[ào kāng nèi ěr] 1. O'Connell (name) 2. Daniel O'Connell (1775-1847), Irish nationalist and catholic activist
马尔克奥雷利	[mǎ ěr kè ào léi lì] Marcus Aurelius (121-180)
奥马尔	[ào mǎ ěr] Omar (Arabic name)
美尼尔病	[měi ní ěr bìng] Meniere's disease (loss of balance after stroke)
海尔德兰	[hǎi ěr dé lán] Gelderland
托尔金	[tuō ěr jīn] J.R.R. Tolkien (1892-1973), British philologist and author of fantasy fiction such as Lord of the Rings
埃尔金	[āi ěr jīn] 1. James Bruce, 8th Earl of Elgin (1811-1863), British High Commissioner to China who ordered the looting and destruction of the Old Winter Palace Yuanmingyuan in 1860 2. Thomas Bruce, 7th Earl of Elgin (1766-1841), who stole the Parthenon Marbles in 1801-1810
吉尔吉斯斯坦	[jǐ ěr jí sī tǎn] Kyrgyzstan
呼伦贝尔市	[hū lún bèi ěr shì] Hulunbuir prefecture level city in Inner Mongolia
呼伦贝尔	[hū lún bèi ěr] Hulunbuir prefecture level city in Inner Mongolia
呼伦贝尔草原	[hū lún bèi ěr cǎo yuán] Hulunbuir grasslands of inner Mongolia
索尔兹伯里平原	[suǒ ěr zī bó lǐ píng yuán] Salisbury plain
萍卡菲尔特	[píng kǎ fēi ěr tè] Pinkafeld (Hungarian Pinkaf) Austrian town on the border with Hungary
首尔	[shǒu ěr] Seoul, capital of South Korea
拉合尔	[lā hé ěr] Lahore (city in Pakistan)
哈拉尔五世	[hā lǎ ěr wǔ shì] Harald V of Norway
海拉尔	[hǎi lǎ ěr] (N) Haila'er (city in Inner Mongolia)
阿拉尔市	[ā lǎ ěr shì] Aral shehiri (Aral city) or l'r subprefecture level city in west Xinjiang)
帕斯卡尔	[pà sī kǎ ěr] Pascal (name)
阿拉尔	[ā lǎ ěr] Aral shehiri (Aral city) or l'r subprefecture level city in west Xinjiang)
古杰拉尔	[gǔ jié lǎ ěr] 1. Gujral (name) 2. Inder Kumar Gujral (1919-), Indian Janata politician, prime minister 1997-1998
乌拉尔山	[wū lǎ ěr shān] the Ural mountains in Russia, dividing Europe from Asia
乌拉尔	[wū lǎ ěr] the Ural mountains in Russia, dividing Europe from Asia
拉什莫尔山	[lā shí mò ěr shān] Mt Rushmore National Memorial, South Dakota
拉尔维克	[lǎ ěr wéi kè] Larvik (city in Vestfold, Norway)
戈斯拉尔	[gē sī lǎ ěr] Goslar, Germany
拉姆斯菲尔德	[lā mǔ sī fēi ěr dé] (Donald) Rumsfeld, secretary of Defense
拉斯帕尔马斯	[lā sī pà ěr mǎ sī] Las Palmas, Spain

维尔斯特拉斯	[wéi ěr sī tè lǎ sī] Karl Weierstrass (1815-1897), German mathematician
吉尔吉斯人	[jǐ ěr jí sī rén] Kyrgyz (person)
富拉尔基	[fù lǎ ěr jī] Fularji district of Qiqihar city [Qiz qiz ha1 er3], Heilongjiang
拉盖尔	[lǎ gài ěr] 1. Laguerre (name) 2. Edmond Laguerre (1834-1886), French mathematician
帕蒂尔	[pà dì ěr] 1. Patil (name) 2. Pratibha Patil, female Indian Congress party politician, president from 2007
埃尔南德斯	[āi ěr nán dé sī] Hernandez (name)
新南威尔士	[xīn nán wēi ěr shì] New South Wales, southeast Australian state
康奈尔	[kāng nài ěr] Cornell (US University)
尔	[ěr] 1. thus 2. so 3. like that 4. you 5. thou
查尔斯	[chá ěr sī] Charles
查尔斯顿	[chá ěr sī dùn] Charleston
哈尔斯塔	[hǎ ěr sī tǎ] Harstad (city in Norway)
具尔	[jù ěr] brother
维吾尔	[wéi wú ěr] Uighur (people of Xinjiang)
维吉尔	[wéi jí ěr] Virgil or Vergilius (70-19 BC), Roman poet and author the Aenid
华尔兹	[huá ěr zī] waltz (dance)
华尔街	[huá ěr jiē] 1. Wall Street, New York 2. by extension, American big business
马尔他	[mǎ ěr tā] Malta
马尔他语	[mǎ ěr tā yǔ] Maltese (language)
马尔他人	[mǎ ěr tā rén] Maltese (person)
霍尔木兹岛	[huò ěr mù zī dǎo] Hormuz Island, Iran, at the mouth of the Persian gulf
霍尔木兹	[huò ěr mù zī] Hormuz, Iran, at the mouth of the Persian gulf
马尔堡病毒	[mǎ ěr bǎo bìng dú] Marburg virus
尔德	[ěr dé] Eid (Arabic: festival), Muslim feast
保尔	[bǎo ěr] Paul (name)
保尔森	[bǎo ěr sēn] 1. Paulson or Powellson (name) 2. Henry (Hank) Paulson (1946-), US banker, US Treasury Secretary from 2006
马尔代夫	[mǎ ěr dài fū] the Maldives
英代尔	[yīng dài ěr] Intel
代尔夫特	[dài ěr fū tè] Delft, Zuid-Holland, the Netherlands
杜尔伯特县	[dù ěr bó tè xiàn] Dorbod Mongol autonomous county in Daqing [Da4 qing4], Heilongjiang
阿尔伯塔	[ā ěr bó tā] Alberta province of Canada, capital Edmonton [A11 dez meng2 dun4]
阿尔伯特	[ā ěr bó tè] Albert (name)
伯尔尼	[bó ěr ní] Bern, capital of Switzerland
杜尔伯特	[dù ěr bó tè] Dorbod Mongol autonomous county in Daqing [Da4 qing4], Heilongjiang
科茨沃尔德	[kē cí wò ěr dé] the Cotswolds (England)
吉尔伯特	[jǐ ěr bó tè] Gilbert (name)
法尔卡什	[fǎ ěr kǎ shí] Farkas (Hungarian name)
乌尔	[wù ěr] Ur (Sumerian city c. 4500 BC in modern Iraq)
乌尔姆	[wū ěr mǔ] Ulm (city in Germany)
沃尔玛	I[wò ěr mǎ] Wal-Mart (US supermarket chain) II[wò ěr mǎwò ěr mǎ] Walmart
塔玛尔	[tǎ mā ěr] Tamar (name)
马尔默	[mǎ ěr mò] Malmo (Malmo city, of Sweden)
马尔康县	[mǎ ěr kāng xiàn] Barkam county (Tibetan, Chinese Ma'erkang) in north Sichuan
马尔康	[mǎ ěr kāng] (N) Ma'erkang (place in Sichuan)
马歇尔	[mǎ xiē ěr] Marshall
菲德尔	[fēi dé ěr] Fidel (name)
马扎尔语	[mǎ zhā ěr yǔ] 1. Magyar (language) 2. Hungarian

哈马尔	[hā mǎ ěr] Hamar (town in Norway)
马扎尔	[mǎ zhā ěr] 1. Magyar 2. Hungarian
厄瓜多尔	[è guā duō ěr] Ecuador
包尔	[bāo ěr] Borr (Norse deity)
索尔	[suǒ ěr] Thor (Norse god of thunder)
埃尔帕索	[āi ěr pà suǒ] El Paso (Texas)
罗纳尔多	[luó nà ěr duō] Ronaldo
墨尔本	[mò ěr běn] Melbourne, capital of Victoria, Australia
阿尔茨海默病	[ā ěr cí hǎi mò bìng] 1. Alzheimer's disease 2. senile dementia
雪菲尔德	[xuě fēi ěr dé] Sheffield (City in England)
阿尔茨海默症	[ā ěr cí hǎi mò zhèng] 1. Alzheimer's disease 2. senile dementia
阿尔茨海默	[ā ěr cí hǎi mò] Alois Alzheimer (1864-1915), German psychiatrist and neuropathologist
默克尔	[mò kè ěr] Angela Merkel (1954-), German CDU politician, chancellor from 2005
埃尔多安	[āi ěr duō ān] 1. Erdogan (name) 2. Recep Tayyip Erdoan (1954-), Turkish politician, Prime Minister from 2003
特鲁埃尔	[tè lǚ āi ěr] Tergel or Teruel, Spain
菲尔兹	[fēi ěr zǐ] Fields (name)
阿尔法	[ā ěr fǎ] alpha (Greek letter)
阿法尔	[ā fǎ ěr] 1. Afar region of northeast Ethiopia 2. Afar people
比哈尔邦	[bǐ hā ěr bāng] Bihar
古尔邦节	[gǔ ěr bāng jié] Eid al-Azha festival of sacrifice on tenth of twelfth month of Muslim lunar calendar
德雷尔	[dé léi ěr] 1. Dreyer (name) 2. June Teufel Dreyer, China expert at Univ. of Miami and Foreign Policy Research Institute
阿贝尔	[ā bèi ěr] 1. Niels Henrik Abel (1802-1829), Norwegian mathematician 2. (math.) abelian
非阿贝尔	[fēi ā bèi ěr] (math.) non-abelian
雷阿尔城	[léi ā ěr chéng] Ciudad Real
阿尔卡特	[ā ěr kǎ tè] Alcatel, old company name
尼日尔河	[ní rì ěr hé] Niger River of West Africa
尼日尔	[ní rì ěr] 1. Niger (African state) 2. Niger, West African River
摩尔	[mó ěr] 1. a moor (i.e. Muslim) 2. Moore or Moor (name) 3. a mole (unit of volume in quantitative chemistry, about 6.022 x 10 ²³ molecules)
摩尔人	[mó ěr rén] a moor (i.e. Muslim)
康托尔	[kāng tuō ěr] 1. Cantor (name) 2. Georg Cantor (1845-1918), German mathematician, founder of set theory [jīz hez lun4]
罗尔定理	[luó ěr dìng lǐ] Rolle's theorem (in calculus)
得尔塔	[děi ěr tà] delta (Greek letter)
多尔	[duō ěr] 1. Dole (name) 2. Bob Dole (1923-), US Republican politician, Kansas senator 1969-1996
威尔士语	[wēi ěr shì yǔ] Welsh (language)
威尔士	[wēi ěr shì] Wales, constituent nation of UK
沃尔沃	[wò ěr wò] Volvo (Swedish car company)
沃尔夫	[wò ěr fū] Wolf, Woolf (name)
高尔夫球	[gāo ěr fū qiú] 1. golf 2. golf ball
打高尔夫球	[dǎ gāo ěr fū qiú] to play golf
鲁尔河	[lǚ ěr hé] Ruhr river, a tributary of the Rhine in Germany
塔塔尔	[tǎ tā ěr] Tatar ethnic group of Xinjiang
塔尔寺	[tǎ ěr sì] Kumbum (Chinese Ta'er), monastery in Qinhai, formerly Amdo province of Tibet
利伯维尔	[lì bó wéi ěr] Libreville, capital of Gabon
卡塔尔	[kǎ tā ěr] Qatar
哈贝尔	[hā bèi ěr] (Webster) Hubbell (former Associate Attorney-General)

鲁尔	[lǚ ěr] Ruhrgebiet or Ruhr region, Germany
贝尔	[bèi ěr] Bell (person name)
贝克尔	[bèi kè ěr] Baker or Becker (name)
科尔	[kē ěr] 1. Kohl (name) 2. Helmut Kohl (1930-), German CDU politician, Chancellor 1982-1998
柏柏尔	[bò bò ěr] Berber people of North Africa
戈尔	[gē ěr] 1. Gore (name) 2. Al Gore (1948-), US vice-president 1993-2001 under Bill Clinton, subsequently environmental campaigner and Nobel Peace laureate
英特尔	[yīng tè ěr] Intel
高尔夫	[gāo ěr fū] 1. golf 2. golf ball
维吾尔语	[wéi wú ěr yǔ] Uighur language
打高尔夫	[dǎ gāo ěr fū] to play golf
菲舍尔	[fēi shě ěr] Fisher (name)
帕内尔	[pà nèi ěr] 1. Parnell (name) 2. Charles Stewart Parnell (1846-1891), Irish nationalist politician
克尔白	[kè ěr bái] Ka'aba, sacred building in Mecca
西里尔	[xī lǐ ěr] Cyrillic
菲尔特	[fēi ěr tè] Frth (city in Germany)
卡尔	[kǎ ěr] Karl (name)
比尔	[bǐ ěr] Bill (name)
丘吉尔	[qiū jí ěr] (name) Churchill
里尔	[lǐ ěr] Lille (city in France)
维吾尔人	[wéi wú ěr rén] Uighur person or people
§1228 算	[suàn] 1. regard as 2. to figure 3. to calculate 4. to compute
暗算	[àn suàn] plot against
算术平均	[suàn shù píng jūn] arithmetic mean (math.)
小算盘	[xiǎo suàn pán] 1. lit. small abacus 2. fig. selfish calculations 3. bean-counting
打小算盘	[dǎ xiǎo suàn pán] 1. lit. to count on a narrow abacus (saw); petty and scheming selfishly 2. concerned with petty interests 3. selfish and uncaring of the interests of others 4. bean counter
总算	[zǒng suàn] 1. at long last 2. finally 3. on the whole
说话算话	[shuō huà suàn huà] 1. to do as promised 2. to be as good as one's word 3. to honor one's word 4. to mean what one says
推算	[tuī suàn] 1. to calculate an amount 2. to extrapolate (in calculation)
估算	[gū suàn] 1. assessment 2. evaluation
试算表	[shì suàn biǎo] spreadsheet
结算	[jié suàn] 1. to settle a bill 2. to close an account
默算	[mò suàn] 1. mental arithmetic 2. to calculate inwardly
预算	[yù suàn] budget
算法	[suàn fǎ] 1. arithmetic 2. algorithm 3. method of calculation
屈指一算	[qū zhǐ yī suàn] to count on one's fingers
计算尺	[jì suàn chē] slide rule
算话	[suàn huà] to keep to one's word
计算	[jì suàn] 1. to count 2. to calculate 3. to compute
算计	[suàn jì] 1. to reckon 2. to calculate 3. to work out 4. to plan 5. to plot
计算机	[jì suàn jī] 1. computer 2. calculator
计算器	[jì suàn qì] 1. calculator 2. calculating machine 3. computer
算盘	[suàn pán] abacus
盘算	[pán suàn] 1. to plot 2. to scheme 3. to calculate
决算	[jué suàn] 1. final account 2. to calculate the final bill 3. fig. to draw up plans to deal with sth
测算	[cè suàn] to take measurements and calculate
满打满算	[mǎn dǎ mǎn suàn] 1. taking everything into account (saw) 2. when all is said and done
算命	[suàn mìng] fortune-telling

换算	[huàn suàn] 1. convert 2. conversion 3. translation
失算	[shī suàn] 1. to miscalculate 2. miscalculation
算术	[suàn shù] 1. arithmetic 2. sums (mathematics as primary school subject)
算术式	[suàn shù shì] 1. formula in mathematics 2. arithmetic formula
珠算	[zhū suàn] calculation using abacus
划算	[huá suàn] 1. to calculate 2. to weigh (pros and cons) 3. to view as profitable 4. worthwhile 5. value for money 6. cost-effective
合算	[hé suàn] 1. worthwhile 2. reckon up
笔算	[bǐ suàn] 1. do a sum in writing 2. written calculation
重算	[chóng suàn] 1. to recalculate 2. to reckon again
算是	[suàn shì] 1. considered to be 2. at last
折算	[zhé suàn] to convert (between currencies)
打算	[dǎ suàn] 1. to plan 2. to intend 3. to calculate 4. plan 5. intention 6. calculation
算出	[suàn chū] to figure out
容	[róng] 1. to hold 2. to contain 3. to allow 4. appearance 5. look 6. countenance
从从	[cóng cóng] 1. unhurried 2. all in good time
维尔容	[wéi ěr róng] (Johannes Lodewikus) Viljoen (South African ambassador to Taiwan)
慕容	[mù róng] 1. a branch of the Xianbei nomadic people 2. two-character surname Murong
尊容	[zūn róng] your face (usually mocking)
美容	[měi róng] 1. to improve one's appearance (using cosmetics or cosmetic surgery) 2. to make oneself more attractive 3. to beautify
美容院	[měi róng yuàn] 1. beauty salon 2. lady's hair parlor
美容店	[měi róng diàn] beauty salon
美容女	[měi róng nǚ] 1. hair dresser (female) 2. beautician
美容术	[měi róng shù] cosmetic surgery
朱容基	[zhū róng jī] common erroneous form of , Zhu Ronji (1928-), PRC politician, premier 1998-2003
容积	[róng jī] 1. volume 2. physical space taken up by an object
真容	[zhēn róng] 1. portrait 2. genuine appearance 3. real face
华容	[huá róng] (N) Huarong (place in Hunan)
兼容性	[jiān róng xìng] compatibility
容貌	[róng mào] 1. countenance 2. personage
包容	[bāo róng] 1. tolerant 2. forgiving 3. to pardon 4. to forgive 5. can contain 6. can hold 7. to tolerate 8. to show tolerance
容纳	[róng nà] 1. to hold 2. to contain 3. to accommodate 4. to tolerate (different opinions)
纵容	[zòng róng] 1. to indulge 2. to connive at
容县	[róng xiàn] (N) Rong county (county in Guangxi)
病容	[bìng róng] sickly look
句容	[jù róng] (N) Jurong (place in Jiangsu)
容许	[róng xǔ] 1. permit 2. allow
威容	[wēi róng] grave and dignified
姿容	[zī róng] 1. looks 2. appearance
笑容	[xiào róng] 1. smile 2. smiling expression
兼容	[jiān róng] compatible
相互兼容	[xiāng hù jiān róng] mutually compatible
完全兼容	[wán quán jiān róng] completely compatible
相容	[xiāng róng] consistent
容城	[róng chéng] (N) Rongcheng (place in Hebei)
容器	[róng qì] 1. receptacle 2. vessel
电容器	[diàn róng qì] capacitor
大容量	[dà róng liàng] high capacity
内容	[nèi róng] 1. content 2. substance 3. details

从容	[cōng róng] 1. go easy 2. unhurried
宽容	[kuān róng] 1. lenient 2. tolerant
容克	[róng kè] Junker (German aristocracy)
比容	[bǐ róng] specific volume
电容	[diàn róng] capacitance
面容	[miàn róng] 1. appearance 2. facial features
容量	[róng liàng] 1. capacity 2. volume 3. quantitative (science)
裕	[yù] abundant
裕仁	[yù rén] Hirohito (Emperor of Japan, reigned 1925-1989 under the reign name Showa)
充裕	[chōng yù] 1. plenty 2. sufficient 3. enough
富裕县	[fù yù xiàn] Fuyu county in Qiqihar [Qiqi qiqi ha1 er3], Heilongjiang
裕民	[yù mín] (N) Yumin (place in Xinjiang)
宽裕	[kuān yù] 1. comfortably off 2. ample 3. plenty
富裕	I [fù yù] Fuyu county in Qiqihar [Qiqi qiqi ha1 er3], Heilongjiang II [fù yù fù yù] 1. prosperous 2. well-to-do 3. well-off
裕固	[yù gù] Yugur ethnic minority of Gansu
丰裕	[fēng yù] 1. abundance 2. plenty
肖	[xiào] 1. similar 2. resembling 3. to resemble 4. to be like
肖伯纳	[xiào bó nà] Bernard Shaw (1856-1950), Irish-born British playwright
肖邦	[xiào bāng] Frederic Chopin or Fryderyk Franciszek Chopin (1810-1849), Polish pianist and composer
生肖	[shēng xiào] 12 animals symbolic of the Terrestrial Branches
毕肖	[bì xiào] 1. resemble closely 2. be the very image of 3. to look very much like 4. to be the spitting image of
削	I [xiāo] to scrape II [xuē] 1. to reduce 2. to pare (away) 3. to cut (down)
削职	[xuē zhí] 1. demotion 2. to have one's job cut
削减	[xuē jiǎn] 1. to cut down 2. to reduce 3. to lower
剥削	[bō xuē] 1. to exploit 2. exploitation
削球	[xiāo qiú] 1. (sport) to chop 2. to cut
削弱	[xuē ruò] to weaken
消	[xiāo] 1. consume 2. news 3. subside 4. to disappear 5. to vanish
消音	[xiāo yīn] to silence
消音器	[xiāo yīn qì] silencer
消金	[xiāo jīn] 1. consumer finance 2. abbr. of [xiao1 fei4 jin1 rong2]
消灭	[xiāo miè] 1. to put an end to 2. to annihilate 3. to cause to perish 4. to perish 5. annihilation (in quantum field theory)
消炎	[xiāo yán] 1. to reduce fever 2. antipyretic 3. to decrease inflammation
消炎药	[xiāo yán yào] antibiotic medicine
消化	[xiāo huà] 1. digest 2. digestion 3. digestive
消化系统	[xiāo huà xì tǒng] 1. digestive system 2. gastrointestinal tract
消停	[xiāo tíng] 1. peaceful 2. restful
消息	[xiāo xī] 1. news 2. information 3. CL:[tiaoz]
内线消息	[nèi xiàn xiāo xī] insider information
与时消息	[yǔ shí xiāo xī] 1. variable with the times 2. transient 3. impermanent
消融	[xiāo róng] to melt (e.g. an icecap)
消毒法	[xiāo dú fǎ] sterilization
消毒	[xiāo dú] eliminate
消声	[xiāo shēng] 1. sound dissipation 2. noise reduction
消声器	[xiāo shēng qì] noise reduction equipment
消毒	[xiāo dú] 1. disinfect 2. sterilize
洗消	[xǐ xiāo] decontamination
消耗	[xiāo hào] 1. to use up 2. to consume

	消耗战	[xiāo hào zhàn] war of attrition
	消耗掉	[xiāo hào diào] consumption
	消耗量	[xiāo hào liàng] rate of consumption
	消损	[xiāo sǔn] 1. wear and tear 2. to wear away over time
	消失	[xiāo shī] 1. to disappear 2. to fade away
	消闲	[xiāo xián] 1. to spend one's leisure time 2. to idle away the time
	消闲儿	[xiāo xián r] 1. erhua variant of , to spend one's leisure time 2. to idle away the time
	消元	[xiāo yuán] 1. elimination (math) 2. to eliminate one variable from equations
	消亡	[xiāo wáng] 1. to die out 2. to wither away
	打消	[dǎ xiāo] 1. to dispel (doubts, misgivings etc) 2. to give up on
§1234	悄	[qiǎo] 1. quiet 2. sad
	悄悄	[qiǎo qiǎo] quietly
	悄悄地	[qiǎo qiǎo de] 1. gently 2. softly 3. stealthily
	悄然	[qiǎo rán] quietly
§1235	稍	[shāo] 1. somewhat 2. a little
	稍稍	[shāo shāo] 1. somewhat 2. a little 3. slightly
	稍息	[shào xī] Stand at ease! (military)
	稍等	[shāo děng] to wait a moment
	稍早时	[shāo zǎo shí] a little earlier
	稍早	[shāo zǎo] a little early
§1236	除	[chú] 1. to get rid of 2. to remove 3. to exclude 4. to eliminate 5. to wipe out 6. to divide 7. except 8. not including
	消除	[xiāo chú] 1. to eliminate 2. to remove
	除尘	[chú chén] to eliminate dust (i.e. filter out suspended particles)
	小除夕	[xiǎo chú xī] the day before New Year's Eve
	除法	[chú fǎ] division (math.)
	除去	[chú qù] 1. to eliminate 2. to remove 3. except for
	去除	[qù chú] 1. to remove 2. dislodge
	移除	[yí chú] to remove
	除外	[chú wài] 1. to exclude 2. not including sth (when counting or listing) 3. except for
	除名	[chú míng] 1. to strike off (the rolls) 2. to remove from a list
	除夕	[chú míng] 1. to strike off (the rolls) 2. to remove from a list
	除夕	[chú xī] (New Year's) Eve
	除冰	[chú bīng] 1. to defrost 2. to get rid of ice
	免除	[miǎn chú] 1. to prevent 2. to avoid 3. to exempt sb (from duty) 4. exempt from 5. exemption 6. immunity (from prosecution)
		7. to release sb (from obligation) 8. to relieve sb (of a position) 9. to remove (from office) 10. to depose 11. to sack
	扫除天下	[sǎo chú tiān xià] 1. to sweep away evil 2. to purge (the world of crime)
	除以	[chú yǐ] divided by
	割除	[gē chú] 1. to amputate 2. to excise (cut out)
	除掉	[chú diào] to eliminate
	革除	[gé chú] 1. to eliminate 2. to expel 3. to abolish
	除草	[chú cǎo] to weed
	扣除	[kòu chú] to deduct
	扫除	[sǎo chú] 1. to sweep 2. to clean with a brush 3. to sweep away (often fig.)
	排除	[pái chú] 1. to eliminate 2. to get rid of 3. to remove
	除非	[chú fēi] 1. only if (... or otherwise, ...) 2. only when 3. only in the case that
§1237	谈	[tán] 1. to speak 2. to talk 3. to converse 4. to chat 5. to discuss 6. sur-name Tan
	谈谈	[tán tán] 1. to discuss 2. to have a chat
	土耳其四谈	[tǔ ěr qí sì tán] Turkestan
	空谈	[kōng tán] 1. prattle 2. idle chit-chat

	举行会谈	[jǔ xíng huì tán] 1. to hold talks 2. to take part in discussions with
	商谈	[shāng tán] 1. confer 2. discuss 3. engage in talks
	和平会谈	[hé píng huì tán] 1. peace talks 2. peace discussions
	谈得来	[tán de lái] 1. to be able to talk to 2. to get along with 3. to be congenial
	深谈	[shēn tán] 1. have an in depth conversation 2. have intimate talks 3. discuss thoroughly
	土耳其四谈	[tǔ ěr qí sì tán] Turkestan
	谈天说地	[tán tiān shuō dì] 1. to talk endlessly 2. talking of anything under the sun
	倾谈	[qīng tán] to have a good talk
	谈心	[tán xīn] a heart-to-heart chat
	司马谈	[sī mǎ tán] Sima Tan (-110 BC), Han dynasty scholar and historian, and father of Sima Qian
	纵谈	[zòng tán] to talk freely
	谈到	[tán dào] 1. to refer to 2. to speak about 3. to talk about
	会谈	[huì tán] 1. talks 2. discussions
	座谈会	[zuò tán huì] 1. conference 2. symposium 3. rap session
	座谈会	[zuò tán] to have an informal discussion
	谈论	[tán lùn] 1. to discuss 2. to talk about
	高谈阔论	[gāo tán kuò lùn] 1. to harangue 2. loud arrogant talk 3. to spout
	谈话	[tán huà] 1. talk 2. conversation
	和谈	[hé tán] peace talks
	闲谈	[xián tán] 1. idle talk 2. empty gossip
	奇谈	[qí tán] 1. odd story 2. exotic tale 3. fig. ridiculous argument
	谈天	[tán tiān] to chat
	丛谈	[cóng tán] 1. discussion 2. forum
	言谈	[yán tán] 1. discourse 2. words 3. utterance 4. what one says 5. manner of speech
	笔谈	[bǐ tán] 1. conversation by writing 2. sketches and notes
	谈星	[tán xīng] 1. astrology 2. fortune-telling
	面谈	[miàn tán] 1. face-to-face meeting 2. an interview
§1238	称	I [chèn] 1. balanced 2. to fit 3. well-off 4. suitable II [chēng] 1. to call 2. to praise 3. to weigh 4. to estimate 5. to consider 6. to address 7. to name 8. to say 9. commend III [chèng] 1. steelyard 2. variant form of
	尊称	[zūn chēng] 1. to address sb deferentially 2. title 3. honorific
	称心如意	[chèn xīn rú yì] 1. after one's heart (saw); gratifying and satisfactory 2. everything one could wish
	称呼	[chēng hu] 1. to call 2. to address as 3. appellation
	美称	[měi chēng] 1. honorific 2. elegant form of words intended to honor or show respect
	公称	[gōng chēng] nominal
	职称	[zhí chēng] 1. one's professional position 2. title 3. job title
	称职	[chèn zhí] 1. well qualified 2. competent 3. to be equal to the task 4. able to do sth very well
	标称	[biāo chēng] nominal (e.g. nominal value in specification)
	俗称	[sú chēng] 1. commonly referred to as 2. common term
	总称	[zǒng chēng] generic term
	值得称赞	[zhí de chēng zàn] commendable
	人称代词	[rén chēng dài cí] personal pronoun: I , you , she , they , we two etc
	称心	[chèn xīn] 1. satisfactory 2. agreeable
	配称	[pèi chēng] worthy
	统称	[tōng chēng] 1. collectively called 2. common name
	声称	[shēng chēng] 1. to claim 2. to state 3. to proclaim 4. to assert
	据称	[jù chēng] 1. it is said 2. allegedly 3. according to reports 4. or so they say
	名称	[míng chēng] 1. name (of a thing) 2. name (of an organization)
	称多	[chèn duō] (N) Chenduo (place in Qinghai)
	匀称	[yún chèn] 1. well proportioned 2. well shaped

<p>称谓 [chēng wèi] 1. title 2. appellation 3. form of address</p> <p>案称 [àn chēng] counter scale</p> <p>满口称赞 [mǎn kǒu chēng zàn] to praise profusely</p> <p>称赞 [chēng zàn] 1. to praise 2. to acclaim 3. to commend 4. to compliment</p> <p>相称 [xiāng chèn] 1. to match 2. to suit 3. mutually compatible</p> <p>盛称 [shèng chēng] 1. enthusiastic praise 2. to praise highly</p> <p>或称 [huò chēng] 1. also called 2. also known as 3. a.k.a.</p> <p>全称 [quán chēng] full name</p> <p>合称 [hé chēng] 1. common term 2. general term</p> <p>人称 [rén chēng] 1. a person's name 2. person (first person, second person etc in grammar)</p> <p>宣称 [xuān chēng] 1. to assert 2. to claim</p> <p>简称 [jiǎn chēng] abbreviation</p> <p>称重 [chēng zhòng] to weigh</p> <p>自称 [zì chēng] 1. to call oneself 2. to claim to be 3. to profess 4. to claim a title</p> <p>旧称 [jiù chēng] 1. old term 2. old way of referring to sth</p>	<p>俱乐部 [jù lè bù] club (i.e. a group or organization)</p> <p>喜乐 [xǐ lè] joy</p> <p>喜闻乐见 [xǐ wén lè jiàn] a delight to see (saw); an attractive spectacle</p> <p>乐平 [lè píng] Leping county level city in Jingdezhen , Jiangxi</p> <p>平乐 [píng lè] (N) Pingle (place in Guangxi)</p> <p>乐平市 [lè píng shì] Leping county level city in Jingdezhen , Jiangxi</p> <p>乐羊羊 [lè yáng yáng] Happy sheep (group of five cartoon sheep), mascot of 2010 Guangzhou Asian games</p> <p>知足常乐 [zhī zú cháng lè] satisfied with what one has (saw)</p> <p>乐业 [lè yè] (N) Leye (place in Guangxi)</p> <p>安居乐业 [ān jū lè yè] live in peace and work happily (saw)</p> <p>可口可乐公司 [kě kǒu kě lè gōng sī] The Coca-Cola Company</p> <p>脆谷乐 [cuì gǔ lè] Cheerios (breakfast cereal)</p> <p>谁人乐队 [shéi rén yuè duì] The Who (1960s UK rock band)</p> <p>乐府诗集 [yuè fǔ shī jí] Collection of yuefu lyric poems, compiled in 12th century by Guo Maoqian</p> <p>乐府 [yuè fǔ] yuefu (Chinese style of lyric poetry)</p> <p>马伯乐 [mǎ bó lè] Maspero (name)</p> <p>快乐 [kuài lè] 1. happy 2. merry</p> <p>生日快乐 [shēng rì kuài lè] Happy birthday</p> <p>性乐 [xìng lè] 1. sexual pleasure 2. orgasm</p> <p>利乐包 [lì lè bāo] 1. carton (e.g. for milk or juice) 2. Tetra Pak</p> <p>哀乐 [āi yuè] 1. funeral music 2. plaint 3. dirge</p> <p>乐经 [yuè jīng] Book of Music, said to be one of the Six Classics lost after Qin's burning of the books in 212 BC, but may simply refer to Book of Songs</p>
<p>§1239 突 [tū] 1. to dash 2. to move forward quickly 3. to bulge 4. to protrude 5. to break through 6. to rush out 7. sudden 8. Taiwan pr. tuz</p> <p>突起部 [tū qǐ bù] 1. bit sticking out 2. projection</p> <p>突如其来 [tū rú qí lái] 1. to arise abruptly 2. to arrive suddenly 3. happening suddenly</p> <p>突显 [tū xiǎn] 1. conspicuous 2. to make sth stand out 3. make sth prominent</p> <p>突尼西亚 [tū ní xī yà] Tunisia</p> <p>突尼斯 [tū ní sī] 1. Tunisia 2. Tunis, capital of Tunisia</p> <p>突尼斯市 [tū ní sī shì] Tunis, capital of Tunisia</p> <p>小冲突 [xiǎo chōng tū] skirmish</p> <p>突起 [tū qǐ] 1. to appear suddenly 2. projection 3. bit sticking out</p> <p>突然 [tū rán] 1. sudden 2. abrupt 3. unexpected</p> <p>突泉县 [tū quán xiàn] Tuquan county in Jilin</p> <p>突击队员 [tū jī duì yuán] commando</p> <p>突击队 [tū jī duì] commando unit</p> <p>唐突 [táng tū] 1. to be rude 2. to offend</p> <p>冲突 [chōng tū] 1. conflict 2. to conflict 3. clash of opposing forces 4. collision (of interests) 5. contention</p> <p>突围 [tū wéi] 1. to break a siege 2. to break out of an enclosure</p> <p>突击 [tū jī] 1. sudden and violent attack 2. assault 3. fig. rushed job 4. concentrated effort to finish a job quickly</p> <p>突出 [tū chū] 1. prominent 2. outstanding 3. to give prominence to 4. to protrude 5. to project</p>	<p>乐安县 [lè ān xiàn] Le'an county in Fuzhou , Jiangxi</p> <p>室内乐 [shì nèi yuè] chamber music</p> <p>乐至 [lè zhì] (N) Lezhi (place in Sichuan)</p> <p>乐坛 [yuè tán] 1. music circles 2. music world</p> <p>陶乐 [táo lè] (N) Taole (place in Ningxia)</p> <p>乐队 [yuè duì] 1. band 2. pop group</p> <p>声乐 [shēng yuè] vocal music</p> <p>民乐 [mín yuè] folk music, esp. for traditional instruments</p> <p>康乐 [kāng lè] (N) Kangle (place in Gansu)</p> <p>安乐死 [ān lè sǐ] euthanasia</p> <p>乐安 [lè ān] Le'an county in Fuzhou , Jiangxi</p> <p>安乐 [ān lè] peace and happiness</p> <p>永乐 [yǒng lè] reign name 1403-1424 of third Ming emperor Chengzu (Zhudi)</p> <p>和乐 [hé lè] harmonious and happy</p> <p>韩村乐 [hán cūn lè] Charles Hutjler. US journalist, Associated Press Beijing bureau chief</p> <p>乐器 [yuè qì] musical instrument</p> <p>器乐 [qì yuè] instrumental music</p> <p>打击乐器 [dǎ jī yuè qì] percussion instrument</p> <p>玩乐 [wán lè] 1. to play around 2. to disport oneself</p> <p>乐园 [lè yuán] paradise</p> <p>乐亭 [lè tíng] (N) Leting (place in Hebei)</p> <p>乐高 [lè gāo] Lego (toys)</p> <p>乐昌市 [lè chāng shì] Lechang county level city in Shaoguan , Guangdong</p> <p>乐山市 [lè shān shì] Leshan prefecture level city in Sichuan</p> <p>国乐 [guó yuè] 1. national music 2. Chinese traditional music</p> <p>百事可乐 [bǎi shì kě lè] Pepsi</p> <p>乐事 [lè shì] pleasure</p>
<p>§1240 乐 I [lè] 1. happy 2. laugh 3. cheerful 4. surname Le II [yuè] 1. surname Yue 2. music</p> <p>安乐窝 [ān lè wō] comfortable niche</p> <p>南乐 [nán lè] (N) Nanle (place in Henan)</p> <p>新乐 [xīn lè] (N) Xinle (city in Hebei)</p> <p>新纪元音乐 [xīn jì yuán yīn yuè] New Age music (music genre)</p> <p>新年快乐 [xīn nián kuài lè] Happy New Year!</p> <p>乐章 [yuè zhāng] movement (of a symphony)</p> <p>乐意 [lè yì] 1. happy to do sth 2. content 3. satisfied</p> <p>音乐 [yīn yuè] music</p> <p>乐音 [yuè yīn] 1. musical note 2. tone</p> <p>现代音乐 [xiàn dài yīn yuè] 1. modern music 2. contemporary music</p> <p>音乐会 [yīn yuè huì] concert</p> <p>音乐院 [yīn yuè yuàn] 1. conservatory 2. music college</p> <p>民间音乐 [mín jiān yīn yuè] folk music</p> <p>中国音乐 [zhōng guó yīn yuè] music of China</p> <p>音乐节 [yīn yuè jié] music festival</p>	

§1241	乐曲	[yuè qǔ] musical composition
	乐理	[yuè lǐ] music theory
	乐昌	[lè chāng] Lechang county level city in Shaoguan , Guangdong
	昌乐	[chāng lè] (N) Changle (place in Shandong)
	可乐	[kě lè] cola
	可口可乐	[kě kǒu kě lè] Coca-Cola
	乐手	[yuè shǒu] instrumental performer
	乐山	[lè shān] Leshan prefecture level city in Sichuan
§1241	继	[jì] 1. to continue 2. to follow after 3. then 4. afterwards 5. to go on with 6. to succeed 7. to inherit
	多端中继器	[duō duān zhōng jì qì] multiport repeater
	继位	[jì wèi] to succeed to the throne
	继任	[jì rèn] 1. succeed sb in a job 2. successor
	继续	[jì xù] 1. to continue 2. to proceed with 3. to go on with
	继承	[jì chéng] 1. to inherit 2. to carry on 3. to succeed
	承继	[chéng jì] 1. adoption (e.g. of a nephew as a son) 2. to inherit
	女继承人	[jì chéng rén] inheritress
	继承人	[jì chéng rén] 1. heir 2. successor
	继母	[jì mǔ] step mother
	继女	[jì] 1. stepdaughter 2. CL:[ge4],[ming2]
	相继	[xiāng jì] 1. in succession 2. following closely
	继电器	[jì diàn qì] relay (electronics)
	中继器	[zhōng jì qì] repeater
	继而	[jì ér] 1. then 2. afterwards
	中继	[zhōng jì] 1. to relay 2. to repeat
§1242	弹	I[dàn] 1. crossball 2. bullet 3. shot 4. shell 5. ball II[tán] 1. impeach 2. to pluck a string 3. to play (a stringed musical instrument with fingers) 4. to snap
	空空导弹	[kōng kōng dǎo dàn] air-to-air missile
	弹药补给站	[dàn yào bǔ jǐ zhàn] ammunition depot
	弹夹	[dàn jiá] 1. cartridge clip 2. magazine (of an automatic firearm)
	烟幕弹	[yān mù dàn] smoke bomb
	陆基导弹	[lù jī dǎo dàn] land-based missile
	弹涂鱼	[tán tú yú] mudskipper (amphibious fish)
	小弹	[xiǎo dàn] bomblet (of cluster bomb)
	弹花	[tán huā] to soften cotton fiber by fluffing
	催泪弹	[cuī lèi dàn] 1. tear bomb 2. tear-gas grenade
	弹性	[tán xìng] 1. elasticity (phys.) 2. flexibility
	弹性模量	[tán xìng mó liàng] 1. modulus of elasticity 2. coefficient of restitution
	导弹	[dǎo dàn] 1. guided missile 2. cruise missile 3. missile
	战术导弹	[zhàn shù dǎo dàn] tactical missile
	枪弹	[qiāng dàn] bullet
	弹弓	[dàn gōng] 1. catapult 2. sling
	弹药	[dàn yào] ammunition
	弹纠	[tán jiū] 1. to accuse 2. to impeach
	弹冠相庆	[tán guān xiāng qīng] 1. lit. to flick dust off sb's cap (saw); to celebrate an official appointment 2. to congratulate and celebrate (promotion, graduation etc)
	弹压	[tán yā] 1. to suppress 2. to quell (a disturbance) 3. repression
	弹词	[tán cí] ballad tune in southern dialects, usually to sanxian or pipa accompaniment
	母弹	[mǔ dàn] parent shell (of a cluster bomb)
	球弹	[qiú dàn] ball (in sport, incl. billiards)
	一弹指顷	[yī tán zhǐ qīng] 1. a snap of the fingers (saw); in a flash 2. in the twinkling of an eye
	弹珠	[dàn zhū] marbles

	实弹	[shí dàn] live ammunition
	弹头	[dàn tóu] warhead
	重弹	[chóng tán] 1. to replay string instrument 2. fig. to harp on the same string 3. to raise the same old topic again
	弹斥	[tán chì] accuse and criticize
	弹指	[tán zhǐ] 1. a snap of the fingers 2. a short moment 3. in a flash 4. in the twinkling of an eye
	弹唱	[tán chàng] to sing and play (plucked string instrument)
	中弹	[zhòng dàn] 1. hit by a bullet 2. shot
	手弹	[shǒu tán] fingered (bass)
	弹出	[tán chū] 1. to eject 2. to exit from
	您	[nín] you (polite, as opposed to informal [nǐ])
§1243	您的	[nín de] your, yours (polite form)
	寅	[yín] 3rd earthly branch: 3-5 a.m., 1st solar month (4th February-5th March), year of the Tiger
§1244	唐寅	[tāng yín] Tang Bohu or Tang Yin (1470-1523), Ming painter and poet, one of Four great southern talents of the Ming
	庚寅	[gēng yín] twenty seventh year G3 of the 60 year cycle, e.g. 2010 or 2070
	丙寅	[bǐng yín] third year C3 of the 60 year cycle, e.g. 1986 or 2046
	戊寅	[wù yín] fifteenth year E3 of the 60 year cycle, e.g. 1998 or 2058
	甲寅	[jiǎ yín] fifty first year A3 of the 60 year cycle, e.g. 1974 or 2034
	演	[yǎn] 1. to develop 2. to evolve 3. to practice 4. to perform 5. to play 6. to act
§1245	演算	[yǎn suàn] 1. to calculate 2. to perform calculations
	演首	[shǒu yǎn] 1. maiden stage role 2. first performance 3. first public showing
	公演	[gōng yǎn] 1. to perform (e.g. on the stage) 2. to lecture
	禁演	[jìn yǎn] to prohibit performance
	演示	[yǎn shì] 1. to demonstrate 2. to show
	演说	[yǎn shuō] 1. speech 2. to deliver a speech
	演化	[yǎn huà] evolution
	推演	[tuī yǎn] 1. to deduce 2. to infer 3. to derive 4. an implication
	导演	[dǎo yǎn] 1. direct 2. director (film etc)
	表演	[biǎo yǎn] 1. play 2. show 3. performance 4. exhibition 5. to perform 6. to act 7. to demonstrate
	预演	[yù yǎn] 1. dummy run 2. to run through sth 3. to rehearse
	演唱会	[yǎn chàng huì] vocal recital or concert
	演剧	[yǎn jù] to perform a play
	天演论	[tiān yǎn lùn] the theory of evolution (early translation, since replaced by)
	试演	[shì yǎn] 1. audition 2. dress rehearsal 3. preview (of a theatrical performance) 4. dummy run
	女演员	[yǎn yuán] actress
	汇演	[huì yǎn] joint performance
	演员	[yǎn yuán] 1. actor or actress 2. performer
	操演	[cāo yǎn] demonstration
	演武	[yǎn wǔ] 1. arms drill 2. to practice martial arts
	天演	[tiān yǎn] 1. natural change 2. evolution (early translation, since replaced by)
	合演	[hé yǎn] 1. to act together 2. to put on a joint performance
	重演	[chóng yǎn] 1. a repeat performance 2. repeat occurrence (e.g. of a disaster)
	主演	[zhǔ yǎn] 1. to act the leading role (in a movie or a play) 2. to star 3. lead actor
	上演	[shàng yǎn] 1. to screen (a movie) 2. to stage (a play) 3. a screening 4. a staging
	演习	[yǎn xí] 1. exercise 2. practice 3. to put on a play 4. to act
	演唱	[yǎn chàng] 1. sung performance 2. to sing for an audience
	演出	[yǎn chū] 1. to act (in a play) 2. to perform 3. to put on (a performance)
§1246	税	[shuì] 1. taxes 2. duties

<p>税款 [shuì kuǎn] tax payments</p> <p>关税国境 [guān shuì guó jìng] customs border</p> <p>间接税 [jiān jiē shuì] indirect tax</p> <p>直接税 [zhí jiē shuì] direct tax</p> <p>增值税 [zēng zhí shuì] value-added tax (VAT)</p> <p>营业税 [yíng yè shuì] 1. tax on turnover 2. sales tax</p> <p>关税 [guān shuì] 1. (customs) duty 2. tariff</p> <p>税关 [shuì guān] customs house (in ancient times)</p> <p>征税 [zhēng shuì] to levy taxes</p> <p>所得税 [suǒ dé shuì] income tax</p> <p>利得税 [lì dé shuì] profit tax</p> <p>印花税 [yìn huā shuì] stamp duty</p> <p>补税 [bǔ shuì] 1. pay a tax one has evaded 2. pay an overdue tax</p> <p>纳税 [nà shuì] to pay taxes</p> <p>纳税人 [nà shuì rén] taxpayer</p> <p>税后 [shuì hòu] after tax</p> <p>减税 [jiǎn shuì] tax cut</p> <p>赋税 [fù shuì] taxation</p> <p>免税 [miǎn shuì] 1. not liable to taxation (of monastery, imperial family etc) 2. tax free 3. duty free (shop)</p> <p>损税 [sǔn shuì] crippling taxation</p> <p>租税 [zū shuì] 1. taxation 2. in former times, esp. land tax</p> <p>人头税 [rén tóu shuì] poll tax</p> <p>地稅 [dì shuì] rates (tax)</p> <p>§1247 宗 [zōng] 1. school 2. sect 3. purpose 4. model 5. ancestor 6. family 7. sur-name Zong</p> <p>华严宗 [huá yán zōng] Chinese Buddhist school founded on the Buddhavatamsaka-mahavaipulya Sutra (Garland sutra)</p> <p>联宗 [lián zōng] combined branches of a clan</p> <p>唐玄宗 [táng xuán zōng] Emperor Xuanzong of Tang (712-756)</p> <p>天台宗 [tiān tái zōng] Tiantai school of Buddhism</p> <p>唐太宗 [táng tài zōng] second Tang emperor Taizong (reigned 626-649)</p> <p>广宗 [guǎng zōng] (N) Guangzong (place in Hebei)</p> <p>宗庙 [zōng miào] 1. temple 2. ancestral shrine</p> <p>世宗大王 [shì zōng dà wáng] 1. Sejong the Great (1397-1450), reigned 1418-1450 as fourth king of Joseon or Chosun dynasty 2. His reign saw the creation of the Hangeul phonetic script.</p> <p>宁宗 [níng zōng] Emperor Ningzong of Southern Song (1168-1224)</p> <p>白山宗 [bái shān zōng] Sufi sect of Islam in central Asia</p> <p>正宗 [zhèng zōng] 1. orthodox school 2. fig. traditional 3. old school 4. authentic 5. genuine</p> <p>宗旨 [zōng zhǐ] 1. objective 2. aim 3. goal</p> <p>世宗 [shì zōng] King Sejong the Great or Sejong Daewang (1937-1450), the fourth king of the Korean Yi dynasty, reigned 1418-1450, in whose reign the hangeul script was invented</p> <p>§1248 综 [zōng] 1. to sum up 2. to put together 3. heddle (device to form warp in weaving textiles) 4. Taiwan pr. zong4</p> <p>综合征 [zōng hé zhēng] a syndrome</p> <p>综合性 [zōng hé xìng] synthesis</p> <p>综合法 [zōng hé fǎ] 1. synthesis 2. synthetic reasoning</p> <p>综计 [zōng jì] 1. grand total 2. to add everything together</p> <p>综析 [zōng xī] synthesis</p> <p>综合 [zōng hé] 1. composite 2. synthesized 3. to sum up 4. to integrate 5. to synthesize</p> <p>综括 [zōng kuò] 1. to summarize 2. to round up</p> <p>§1249 踪 [zōng] 1. footprint 2. trace 3. tracks</p> <p>行踪 [xíng zōng] 1. whereabouts 2. (lose) track (of)</p> <p>藏踪 [cáng zōng] to hide</p>	<p>潜踪 [qián zōng] in hiding</p> <p>失踪 [shī zōng] 1. missing 2. lost 3. unaccounted for</p> <p>§1250 控 [kòng] 1. to accuse 2. to charge 3. to control 4. to sue</p> <p>掌控 [zhǎng kòng] 1. to control 2. in control of</p> <p>疾病控制中心 [jí bìng kòng zhì zhōng xīn] Centers for Disease Control (CDC)</p> <p>控制台 [kòng zhì tái] 1. control desk 2. console</p> <p>控制室 [kòng zhì shì] control room</p> <p>控制论 [kòng zhì lùn] 1. control theory (math.) 2. cybernetics</p> <p>控诉 [kòng sù] 1. accuse 2. denounce</p> <p>测控 [cè kòng] measurement and control</p> <p>失控 [shī kòng] out of control</p> <p>程控 [chéng kòng] 1. programmed 2. under automatic control</p> <p>操控 [cāo kòng] 1. to control 2. to manipulate</p> <p>监控 [jiān kòng] to monitor</p> <p>自控 [zì kòng] automatic control</p> <p>控告 [kòng gào] 1. accuse 2. charge 3. sue</p> <p>控制 [kòng zhì] 1. control 2. to exercise control over 3. to contain</p> <p>地面控制 [dì miàn kòng zhì] ground control (of airborne or space operation)</p> <p>指控 [zhǐ kòng] 1. accusation 2. a (criminal) charge 3. to accuse</p> <p>电控 [diàn kòng] electric control</p> <p>控罪 [kòng zuì] 1. criminal charge 2. accusation</p> <p>§1251 登 [dēng] 1. scale 2. climb 3. ascend 4. mount 5. go up 6. register 7. note 8. to publish 9. to issue 10. to record</p> <p>满登登 [mǎn dēng dēng] 1. brim full 2. filled to overflowing</p> <p>满满登登 [mǎn mǎn dēng dēng] 1. ample 2. extremely abundant</p> <p>登台表演 [dēng tái biǎo yǎn] to go on stage</p> <p>哈尔登 [hā ěr dēng] Halden (city in Norway)</p> <p>拉登 [lā dēng] (Osama) bin Laden (1957-), leader of Al Qaeda</p> <p>本拉登 [běn lā dēng] (Osama) bin Laden (1957-), leader of Al Qaeda</p> <p>喜来登 [xǐ lái dēng] Sheraton (hotel chain)</p> <p>登出来 [dēng chū lái] 1. to publish 2. to appear (in print)</p> <p>古登堡 [gǔ dēng bǎo] 1. Gutenberg (name) 2. Johannes Gutenberg (c. 1400-1468), inventor in Europe of the printing press</p> <p>3. Beno Gutenberg (1889-1960), German-born US seismologist, coinventor of the Richter magnitude scale</p> <p>登记 [dēng jì] to register (one's name)</p> <p>登记表 [dēng jì biǎo] registration form</p> <p>登记名 [dēng jì míng] 1. to register one's name 2. account name (on a computer)</p> <p>登记员 [dēng jì yuán] registrar</p> <p>补登 [bǔ dēng] record entry (e.g. into a bank passbook)</p> <p>登陆 [dēng lù] 1. to land 2. to come ashore 3. to make landfall (of typhoon etc)</p> <p>登陆舰 [dēng lù jiàn] landing craft</p> <p>登革病毒 [dēng gé bìng dú] dengue virus</p> <p>摩登 [mó dēng] 1. modern (loan from English) 2. fashionable</p> <p>登广告 [dēng guǎng gào] to advertise</p> <p>永登 [yǒng dēng] (N) Yongdeng (place in Gansu)</p> <p>登录 [dēng lù] 1. login 2. register</p> <p>捷足先登 [jié zú xiān dēng] (int) dibs</p> <p>登入 [dēng rù] 1. to log in (to a computer) 2. to enter (data)</p> <p>贝利卡登 [bèi lì kǎ dēng] 1. Ballycotton (Irish: Baile Choitín), village near Cork 2. Ballycotton, music band</p> <p>登封 [dēng fēng] (N) Dengfeng (city in Henan)</p> <p>登时 [dēng shí] 1. immediately 2. at once</p>
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登门	[dēng mén] to visit sb at home
登上	[dēng shàng] 1. to climb over 2. to ascend onto 3. to mount
刊登	[kān dēng] 1. to carry a story 2. to publish (in a newspaper or magazine)
拜登	[bài dēng] 1. Biden or Biden (name) 2. Joe Biden (1942-), US democrat politician, senator for Delaware from 1972, several of Senate foreign relations committee, vice president of USA from 2009
登出	[dēng chū] 1. to log out (computer) 2. to publish 3. to be published 4. to appear (in a newspaper etc)
登山	[dēng shān] 1. to climb a mountain 2. climbing 3. mountaineering
丰登	[fēng dēng] 1. plentiful harvest 2. bumper crop
松	I[sōng] 1. loose 2. pine 3. surname Song II[sōng] 1. loose 2. to loosen 3. to relax
克里斯蒂安松	[kè lǐ sī dì ān sōng] Kristiansund (city in Norway)
马拉松	[mǎ lá sōng] marathon (race)
亚松森	I[yà sōng sēn] Asuncin, capital of Paraguay II[yà sōng sēnyà sōng sēn] Asuncion, capital of Paraguay
松下公司	[sōng xià gōng sī] 1. Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. 2. Panasonic
松花蛋	[sōng huā dàn] thousand-year egg
松花江	[sōng huā jiāng] Songhua river in Jilin province through Harbin, a tributary of Heilongjiang
霍克松	[huò kè sōng] Hokksund (city in Buskerud, Norway)
松果体	[sōng guǒ tǐ] pineal body
宿松	[sù sōng] (N) Susong (place in Anhui)
松仁	[sōng rén] pine nuts
松快	[sōng kuai] 1. less crowded 2. relieved 3. relaxed 4. to relax
松岛	[sōng dǎo] 1. Matsushima (name) 2. Matsushima town and national park in Miyagi prefecture, Japan
阿森松岛	[ā sēn sōng dǎo] Ascension Island
阿松森岛	[ā sōng sēn dǎo] Ascension island
乌松乡	[niǎo sōng xiāng] (N) Niasong (village in Taiwan)
马尾松	[mǎ wěi sōng] Masson pine (Pinus massoniana, Chinese red pine, horsetail pine)
松滋	[sōng zī] (N) Songzi (place in Hubei)
松阳	[sōng yáng] (N) Songyang (place in Zhejiang)
尼克松	[ní kè sōng] Nixon
松原	[sōng yuán] Songyuan prefecture level city in Jilin province in northeast China
松原市	[sōng yuán shì] Songyuan prefecture level city in Jilin province in northeast China
油松	[yóu sōng] Chinese red pine
松节油	[sōng jié yóu] turpentine
松江	[sōng jiāng] (N) Songjiang (place in Shanghai)
松菌	[sōng jùn] matsutake (Tricholoma matsutake), edible mushroom considered a great delicacy in Japan
松科	[sōng kē] pinaceae
松香	[sōng xiāng] 1. rosin 2. pine rosin
松柏	[sōng bǎi] 1. pine and cypress 2. fig. chaste and undefiled 3. fig. tomb
松果	[sōng guǒ] 1. pine cone 2. strobile 3. strobilus
松木	[sōng mù] 1. pine wood 2. deal 3. larch
武松	[wǔ sōng] Wu Song, a heroic outlaw of Liangshan po in the classic novel Water Margin, whose exploits including killing a tiger with his bare hands
松下电器	[sōng xià diàn qì] 1. Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. 2. Panasonic
肉松	[ròu sōng] 1. rousong 2. meat floss
宽松	[kuān sōng] 1. to relax (policy) 2. relaxed
松下	[sōng xià] 1. Matsushita (name) 2. Panasonic, Japanese electronics company
松北	[sōng běi] Songbei district of Harbin [Ha1 er3 bin1] in Heilongjiang
曲松	[qū sōng] (N) Qusong (place in Tibet)

雪松	[xuě sōng] 1. cedar tree 2. cedarwood
松田	[sōng tián] Matsuda (name)
松山	[sōng shān] Matsuyama, city in Japan
松土	[sōng tǔ] to plow (loosen the soil)
炮	I[pào] 1. cannon 2. gun 3. firecracker II[pào] 1. gun 2. cannon
炮弹	[pào dàn] artillery shell
空中炮舰	[kōng zhōng pào jiàn] helicopter gunship
炮火	[pào huǒ] 1. artillery barrage 2. gunfire
火炮	I[huǒ pào] 1. cannon 2. gun 3. artillery II[huǒ pàohuǒ pào] 1. cannon 2. gun 3. artillery
八二三炮战	[bā èr sān pào zhàn] bombardment of Kinmen by PRC forces that started August 23rd 1958, also called second Taiwan strait crisis
花炮	[huā pào] firecracker
鸟枪换炮	[niǎo qiāng huàn pào] bird shotgun replaced by cannon (saw); equipment improved enormously
马后炮	I[mǎ hòu pào] 1. lit. firing after the horse; fig. belated action 2. giving advice in hindsight II[mǎ hòu pàomǎ hòu pào] 1. lit. firing after the horse; fig. belated action 2. giving advice in hindsight
枪炮	[qiāng pào] firearm
炮台	[pào tái] battery
炮舰	I[pào jiàn] gunship II[pào jiànpào jiàn] 1. gunboat 2. gunship
炮塔	[pào tǎ] gun turret
大炮	[dà pào] 1. big gun 2. cannon 3. artillery 4. one who talks big 5. trad. form also used
炮响	[pào xiǎng] 1. sound of gunfire 2. fig. news of momentous events
重炮	I[zhòng pào] 1. heavy artillery 2. also written II[zhòng pàozhòng pào] heavy artillery
炮耳	[pào ěr] 1. trunnion 2. protrusions on either side of a cannon facilitating mounting and vertical pivot 3. also written
打炮	[dǎ pào] 1. to open fire with artillery 2. to make one's stage debut 3. (slang) to ejaculate
排炮	[pái pào] 1. to fire a salvo 2. broadside 3. cannonade
炮手	[pào shǒu] 1. gunner 2. artillery crew
炮击	I[pào jī] 1. to shell 2. to bombard 3. bombardment II[pào jìpào jī] 1. to shell 2. to bombard 3. bombardment
脱	[tuō] 1. to shed 2. to take off 3. to escape 4. to get away from
脱脱	[tuō tuō] 1. Toktoghan (1314-1355), Mongol politician during the Yuan dynasty, prime minister until 1345, compiled three dynastic histories of Song, Liao and Jin 2. also written Tuoketuo
松脱	[sōng tuō] 1. loose 2. flaking
脱除	[tuō chú] to get rid of
脱产	[tuō chǎn] 1. to transfer (from production to other duties) 2. to take leave (for study or other job) 3. to dispose of property 4. to transfer assets (to avoid liability)
半脱产	[bàn tuō chǎn] 1. partly released from productive labor 2. partly released from one's regular work
脱空	[tuō kōng] 1. to fail 2. to come to nothing 3. to fall through (of plans, hopes) 4. to lie
拉脱维亚	[lā tuō wéi yà] Latvia
脱党	[tuō dǎng] 1. to leave a political party 2. to give up party membership
脱光	[tuō guāng] 1. strip naked 2. strip nude
脱俗	[tuō sú] 1. free from vulgarity 2. refined 3. outstanding
脱货	[tuō huò] 1. out of stock 2. sold out
推脱	[tuī tuō] 1. to evade 2. to shirk
脱胎成仙	[tuō tāi chéng xiān] reborn as immortal
脱线	[tuō xiàn] 1. derailment 2. to jump the track (of train) 3. to derail
墨脱	[mò tuō] (N) Motuo (place in Tibet)
墨脱县	[mò tuō xiàn] Medog County
脱然	[tuō rán] 1. unconcerned 2. without worries
脱序	[tuō xù] disorder

脱胎	[tuō tāi] 1. born 2. to emerge from the womb 3. fig. to develop out of sth else (of ideas, stories, political systems etc) 4. fig. to shed one's body (to be reborn) 5. bodiless (e.g. lacquerware)
脱骨换胎	[tuō gǔ huàn tāi] 1. to shed one's mortal body and exchange one's bones (saw); born again Daoist 2. to turn over a new leaf 3. fig. to change wholly
脱胎换骨	[tuō tāi huàn gǔ] 1. to shed one's mortal body and exchange one's bones (saw); born again Daoist 2. to turn over a new leaf 3. fig. to change wholly 4. to create from other material (story, artwork etc)
摆脱	[bǎi tuō] 1. to break away from 2. to cast off (old ideas etc) 3. to get rid of 4. to break away (from) 5. to break out (of) 6. to free oneself from 7. to extricate oneself
脱去	[tuō qù] throw off
脱泥	[tuō ní] 1. to remove mud 2. desliming (in coal production)
脱误	[tuō wù] 1. omission 2. missing word
脱滑	[tuō huá] 1. to shirk 2. to try to get off work 3. to slide on the job
脱水	[tuō shuǐ] 1. to dry out 2. to extract water 3. dehydration 4. dehydrated 5. desiccation
脱换	[tuō huàn] to molt
挣脱	[zhèng tuō] throw off
脱稿	[tuō gǎo] 1. to complete a draft 2. to put out a manuscript
脱垂	[tuō chuí] prolapse
脱卸	[tuō xiè] 1. to evade responsibility 2. to shirk
脱毛	[tuō máo] 1. to lose hair or feathers 2. molt 3. depilation 4. to shave
脱掉	[tuō diào] 1. to remove 2. to take off 3. to strip off 4. to discard 5. to shed 6. to come off 7. to fall off
脱下	[tuō xià] to take off (clothing)
脱羽	[tuō yǔ] 1. to shed feathers 2. to molt (of birds)
脱节	[tuō jié] to come apart
脱口而出	[tuō kǒu ér chū] 1. to blurt out 2. to let slip (an indiscreet remark)
品脱	[pǐn tuō] pint (approx. 0.47 liter)
脱口	[tuō kǒu] to blurt out
脱手	[tuō shǒu] (not of regular commerce) to sell or dispose of (goods etc)
脱出	[tuō chū] 1. to break away 2. to extricate 3. to escape 4. to leave the confines of
出脱	[chū tuō] 1. to manage to sell 2. to dispose of sth (by selling) 3. to get property off one's hands 4. to find excuses (to get off a charge) 5. to extricate sb (from trouble) 6. to vindicate 7. to become prettier (of child)
鲜	I [xiān] fresh II [xiǎn] 1. few 2. rare
新鲜	[xīn xiān] 1. fresh (experience, food etc) 2. freshness
鲜美	[xiān měi] delicious, tasty
鲜货	[xiān huò] 1. produce; fresh fruits and vegetables 2. fresh aquatic food 3. fresh herbs
鲜花	[xiān huā] fresh flowers
鲜红	[xiān hóng] 1. scarlet 2. bright red
海鲜	[hǎi xiān] seafood
浅鲜	[qiǎn xiǎn] 1. meager 2. slight
鲜味	[xiān wèi] umami
鲜血	[xiān xuè] blood
辟	I [bì] 1. king 2. emperor 3. monarch 4. royal 5. ward off II [pì] law III [pì] 1. dispel 2. open up 3. refute
大辟	[dà pì] 1. death sentence 2. crime punishable by death
壁	[bì] 1. wall 2. rampart
腔壁	[qiāng bì] cavity wall
壁立	[bì lì] 1. (of cliffs etc) stand like a wall 2. rise steeply
墙壁	[qiáng bì] wall
半壁江山	[bàn bì jiāng shān] half of country
壁炉	[bì lú] fireplace
壁灯	[bì dēng] 1. wall lamp 2. bracket light

侧壁	[cè bì] side wall
后壁乡	[hòu bì xiāng] (N) Houpi (village in Taiwan)
壁山县	[bì shān xiàn] (N) Bishan county (county in Sichuan)
隔壁	[gé bì] next door
壁球	[bì qiú] squash (sport)
戈壁	[gē bì] Gobi (desert)
壁画	[bì huà] 1. mural (painting) 2. fresco
壁挂	[bì guà] wall hanging
填	[tián] to fill in
填空	[tián kòng] 1. to fill a job vacancy 2. to fill in a blank (e.g. on questionnaire or exam paper)
填料	[tián liào] packing material
代填	[dài tián] to fill in a form for sb else
填补	[tián bǔ] 1. to fill a gap 2. to fill in a blank (on a form) 3. to overcome a deficiency
填表	[tián biǎo] fill a form
填充	[tián chōng] 1. pad 2. padding
充填	[chōng tián] 1. to fill (gap, hole, area, blank) 2. to pad out 3. to complement 4. (dental) filling 5. filled
填写	[tián xiě] 1. to fill in a form 2. to write data in a box (on a questionnaire or web form)
填词	[tián cí] to compose a poem (to a given tune)
填海	[tián hǎi] land reclamation
填满	[tián mǎn] to cram
欲	I [yù] 1. desire 2. wish II [yù] 1. desire 2. longing 3. appetite 4. wish
兽欲	[shòu yù] beastly desire
欲火	[yù huǒ] lust
跃跃欲试	[yuè yuè yù shì] eager to give it a try (saw); raring to go
性欲	[xìng yù] 1. sexual desire 2. lust
从心所欲	[cóng xīn suǒ yù] 1. whatever you like 2. to do as one pleases
纵欲	[zòng yù] to indulge in debauchery
私欲	[sī yù] selfish desire
求知欲	[qiú zhī yù] desire for knowledge
肉欲	[ròu yù] carnal desire
萨	[sà] 1. Bodhisattva 2. surname Sa
萨拉戈萨	[sà lā gē sà] Zaragoza, Spain
萨尔	[sà ěr] Saarland
萨尔普斯堡	[sà ěr pǔ sī bǎo] Sarpsborg (city in stfold, Norway)
阿尔萨斯	[ā ěr sà sī] Alsace, French department
萨德尔	[sà dé r] 1. Sadr (name) 2. Moqtada Sadr (c.1973-), Iraqi Shia clergyman and militia leader
萨德尔市	[sà dé ěr shì] Sadr city (Shia township in East Baghdad)
萨尔茨堡	[sà ěr cí bǎo] Salzburg
萨尔温江	[sà ěr wēn jiāng] Salween river, flowing from Tibet into Myanmar
萨尔科奇	[sà ěr kē qí] 1. Sarkozy (name) 2. Nicolas Sarkozy (1955), French politician, President from 2007
吉木萨尔	[jí mù sà ěr] (N) Jimusa'er (place in Xinjiang)
萨拉森帝国	[sà lā sēn dì guó] Saracen empire (medieval European name for Arab empire)
拉萨	[lā sà] Lhasa, capital city of Tibet autonomous region
乌普萨拉	[wū pǔ sà lā] Upsalla, Swedish university city just north of Stockholm
拉萨市	[lā sà shì] Lhasa, capital city of Tibet autonomous region
萨马兰奇	[sà mǎ lán qí] Juan Antonio Samaranch (1920-), Spanish olympic official, President of International Olympic Committee 1980-2001
奥里萨邦	[ào lǐ sà bāng] Orissa, eastern Indian state bordering Bangladesh

<p>萨丁尼亚岛 [sà dīng ní yà dǎo] Sardinia</p> <p>萨摩亚 [sà mó yà] Samoa</p> <p>西萨摩亚 [xī sà mó yà] Western Samoa</p> <p>萨斯 [sà sī] 1. SARS 2. Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome</p> <p>堪萨斯 [kān sà sī] Kansas, US state</p> <p>德克萨斯 [dé kè sà sī] Texas</p> <p>得克萨斯 [dé kè sà sī] Texas, US state</p> <p>萨斯病 [sà sī bìng] SARS (Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome)</p> <p>哈萨克斯坦 [hā sà kè sī tǎn] Kazakhstan</p> <p>萨克斯 [sà kè sī] 1. sax 2. saxophone</p> <p>雷克萨斯 [léi kè sà sī] 1. Lexus 2. see also [Ling2 zhi4]</p> <p>比萨斜塔 [bǐ sà xié tǎ] leaning tower of Pisa</p> <p>阿萨德 [ā sà dé] Assad (Arabic name)</p> <p>摩萨德 [mó sà dé] Mossad</p> <p>萨卡什维利 [sà kǎ shí wéi lì] Mikheil Saakashvili (1967-), Georgian politician, president of Georgia since 2004</p> <p>卢萨卡 [lú sà kǎ] Lusaka, capital of Zambia</p> <p>萨摩 [sà mó] Satsuma district of Kagoshima prefecture in Kyushu, Japan</p> <p>萨哈罗夫 [sà hǎ luó fū] Andrei Sakharov (1921-1989), Russian nuclear scientist and dissident human rights activist</p> <p>哈萨克语 [hā sà kè yǔ] Kazakh language</p> <p>梅萨林 [méi sà lín] muslin or mouseline silk fabric</p> <p>哈萨克人 [hā sà kè rén] 1. Kazakh person 2. Kazakh people</p> <p>哈萨克 [hā sà kè] 1. Kazakhstan 2. Kazakh (ethnic group in PRC)</p> <p>萨克森 [sà kè sēn] Sachsen or Saxony, Bundesland in east of Germany, bordering on Poland and Czech republic, capital Dresden [De2 lei4 sī1 dùn4]</p> <p>萨克 [sà kè] 1. Zaku (animated robot character in a computer game) 2. sax 3. saxophone 4. (used as phonetic for za-ke or sack, e.g. in Saxon, Isaac)</p> <p>哥萨克 [gē sà kè] Cossack (people)</p> <p>萨特 [sà tè] Jean-Paul Sartre (1905-1980), French existential philosopher and novelist</p> <p>比萨 [bǐ sà] 1. pizza 2. Pisa, town in Toscana, Italy</p> <p>萨菲 [sà fēi] Safi (Moroccan city on the Atlantic coast)</p> <p>瑞萨 [ruì sà] Renesas technology (PRC microchip company affiliated with Hitachi and Mitsubishi)</p> <p>萨里 [sà lǐ] Surrey (county in England)</p> <p>烧 [shāo] 1. to burn 2. to cook 3. to stew 4. to bake 5. to roast 6. fever</p> <p>烧火 [shāo huǒ] to light a fire for cooking</p> <p>火烧 [huǒ shāo] to burn down</p> <p>火烧云 [huǒ shāo yún] 1. nue ardente 2. hot cloud of volcanic ash</p> <p>火烧眉毛 [huǒ shāo méi mao] 1. lit. the fire burns one's eyebrows (saw); fig. desperate situation 2. extreme emergency</p> <p>烧焦 [shāo jiāo] scorch</p> <p>烧心 [shāo xīn] to worry</p> <p>烧包 [shāo bǎo] 1. to forget oneself in extravagance 2. to burn money</p> <p>烧结 [shāo jié] 1. to sinter 2. to agglomerate ore by burning</p> <p>红烧 [hóng shāo] simmer-fried (dish)</p> <p>烧红 [shāo hóng] heat until red</p> <p>红烧肉 [hóng shāo ròu] 1. red-cooked meat (pork) 2. simmer fried meat</p> <p>烧到 [shāo dào] to have a fever reaching (a certain temperature)</p> <p>烧死 [shāo sǐ] to burn to death</p> <p>烧酒 [shāo jiǔ] 1. name of a famous Tang dynasty wine 2. same as 3. clear distilled wine</p> <p>烧香 [shāo xiāng] to burn incense</p>	<p>烧高香 [shāo gāo xiāng] 1. to burn incense 2. to thank profusely</p> <p>烧卖 [shāo mài] shaomai, a type of food ball</p> <p>高烧 [gāo shāo] 1. fever 2. high temperature</p> <p>烧毛 [shāo máo] to singe (textiles)</p> <p>烧制 [shāo zhì] to fire (manufacturing process)</p> <p>烧掉 [shāo diào] 1. to burn 2. to char 3. to cremate 4. to incinerate</p> <p>烧埋 [shāo mái] 1. to bury 2. funeral rites</p> <p>串烧 [chuàn shāo] 1. to cook on a skewer 2. barbequed food on a skewer 3. shish kebab</p> <p>障碍 [zhàng] 1. to block 2. to hinder 3. to obstruct</p> <p>业障 [yè zhàng] 1. retribution (for sins of a previous incarnation) 2. evil creature (preventing a Buddhist monk from progressing to enlightenment) 3. vile spawn 4. filthy lucre (i.e. money) 5. fig. term of abuse for younger generation</p> <p>保障 [bǎo zhàng] 1. to ensure 2. to guarantee 3. to safeguard</p> <p>残障 [cán zhàng] handicapped</p> <p>越障 [yuè zhàng] 1. to surmount obstacles 2. assault course for training troops</p> <p>智障 [zhì zhàng] 1. learning difficulties (handicap) 2. retarded</p> <p>智障人士 [zhì zhàng rén shì] 1. person with learning difficulties (handicap) 2. retarded person</p> <p>白内障 [bái nèi zhàng] cataract</p> <p>徐 [xú] 1. slow 2. gentle 3. surname Xu</p> <p>徐徐 [xú xú] 1. slowly 2. gently</p> <p>徐徐 [xú xíng] walk slowly, stroll</p> <p>徐悲鸿 [xú bēi hóng] Xu Beihong (1895-1953), famous European trained painter and influential art teacher</p> <p>徐志摩 [xú zhì mó] Xu Zhimo (1897-1931), writer and poet</p> <p>徐水 [xú shuǐ] (N) Xushui (place in Hebei)</p> <p>林则徐 [lín zé xú] Lin Zexu or Lin Tse-hsu "Commissioner Lin" (1785-1850), Qing official whose anti-opium activities led to first Opium war with Britain 1840-1842</p> <p>徐克 [xú kè] Tsui Hark, a movie director</p> <p>徐闻 [xú wén] (N) Xuwen (place in Guangdong)</p> <p>徐星 [xú xīng] Xu Xing (1956-), Chinese palaeontologist</p> <p>徐世昌 [xú shì chāng] Xu Shichang (1855-1939), politician associated with the Northern Warlords, president of China in 1921</p> <p>尝 I [cháng] 1. to taste 2. flavor 3. (past tense marker) 4. already 5. formerly 6. ever 7. once 8. test II [cháng] to taste</p> <p>尝试 [cháng shì] 1. to try 2. to attempt</p> <p>浅尝 I [qiǎn cháng] 1. dilettante 2. amateur 3. to dabble in 4. to flirt with (a topic) II [qiǎn chángqiǎn cháng] 1. dilettante 2. amateur 3. to dabble in 4. to flirt with (a topic)</p> <p>未尝 [wèi cháng] not yet</p> <p>品尝 [pǐn cháng] 1. to taste a small amount 2. to sample</p> <p>偿 [cháng] 1. to compensate 2. pay back 3. to recompense</p> <p>偿债 [cháng zhài] to repay a debt</p> <p>血债血偿 [xuè zhài xuè cháng] 1. A debt of blood must be paid in blood. 2. Blood calls for blood.</p> <p>补偿 [bù cháng] 1. compensate 2. make up</p> <p>偿命 [cháng mìng] to pay with one's life</p> <p>灾 [zāi] 1. disaster 2. calamity</p> <p>火灾 [huǒ zāi] fire (that burns buildings etc)</p> <p>自然灾害 [zì rán zāi hài] natural disaster</p> <p>灾后 [zāi hòu] 1. after a catastrophe 2. post-traumatic</p> <p>灾民 [zāi mín] victim (of a disaster)</p> <p>次生灾害 [cì shēng zāi hài] secondary disaster (e.g. epidemic following floods)</p> <p>减灾 [jiǎn zāi] measures to reduce disasters</p> <p>水灾 [shuǐ zāi] 1. flood 2. flood damage</p> <p>成灾 [chéng zāi] 1. disastrous 2. to turn into a disaster</p>
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§1267	天灾	[tiān zāi] natural disaster
	大灾	[dà zāi] plague
	灾害	[zāi hài] 1. disastrous damage 2. scourge
	重灾	[zhòng zāi] natural disaster
	灾星	[zāi xīng] comet or supernova viewed as evil portent
	辩	[biàn] 1. dispute 2. debate 3. argue 4. discuss
	辩辞	[biàn cí] an excuse
	善辩	[shàn biàn] 1. eloquent 2. good at arguing
	手写辨识	[shǒu xiě biàn shí] handwriting recognition
	辩说	[biàn shuō] 1. to debate 2. to argue
§1268	辩证法	[biàn zhèng fǎ] 1. dialectics 2. dialectic or Socratic method of debate
	辩护	[biàn hù] 1. to speak in defense of 2. to argue in favor of 3. to defend 4. to plead
	辩护人	[biàn hù rén] 1. defender 2. defending counsel
	辩护士	[biàn hù shì] 1. defender 2. apologist
	辩论	[biàn lùn] 1. debate 2. argue over
	辨认	[biàn rèn] 1. to distinguish 2. to examine and recognize
	辨证	[biàn zhèng] 1. investigate 2. dialectical
	辩词	[biàn cí] an excuse
	辩答	[biàn dá] a reply (in debate)
	答辩	[dá biàn] to reply (to an accusation)
§1269	辩争	[biàn zhēng] 1. to argue 2. to dispute
	争辩	[zhēng biàn] 1. a dispute 2. to wrangle
	辩白	[biàn bái] 1. offer an explanation 2. plead innocence 3. try to defend oneself
	申辩	[shēn biàn] 1. to defend oneself 2. to rebut a charge
	辩士	[biàn shì] 1. eloquent person 2. person with rhetoric skills
	崇	[chóng] 1. high 2. dignified 3. lofty 4. to honor
	尊崇	[zūn chóng] 1. to revere 2. to admire 3. to honor 4. to venerate
	崇尚	[chóng shàng] 1. to hold up (as an model) 2. to hold in esteem 3. to revere 4. to advocate
	推崇	[tuī chóng] 1. value 2. accord great importance to
	崇信	[chóng xìn] (N) Chongxin (place in Gansu)
§1270	崇仁	[chóng rén] Chongren county in Fuzhou , Jiangxi
	崇仁县	[chóng rén xiàn] Chongren county in Fuzhou , Jiangxi
	崇阳	[chóng yáng] (N) Chongyang (place in Hubei)
	崇庆	[chóng qīng] (N) Chongqing (place in Sichuan)
	崇安	[chóng ān] (N) Chong'an (place in Fujian)
	个人崇拜	[gè rén chóng bài] personality cult
	崇高	[chóng gāo] 1. majestic 2. sublime
	崇拜	[chóng bài] 1. to worship 2. adoration
	煤	[méi] coal
	烧煤	[shāo méi] to burn coal
§1271	煤焦油	[méi jiāo yóu] coal tar
	黑煤	[hēi méi] black coal
	黑煤玉	[hēi méi yù] jet
	煤层	[méi céng] 1. a coal bed 2. a coal seam
	泥煤	[ní méi] peat
	煤球	[méi qiú] charcoal briquette
	煤油	[méi yóu] kerosene
	块煤	[kuài méi] lump coal
	煤箱	[méi xiāng] coal box
	末煤	[mò méi] slack coal (final poor quality coal)

§1272	白煤	[bái méi] 1. anthracite 2. hard coal 3. white coal 4. waterpower
	煤田	[méi tián] a coalfield
	袞	[gǔn] imperial robe
	多尔袞	[duō ěr gǔn] Dorgon (1612-1651), fourteenth son of Nurhaci , successful general, instrumental in Manchu conquest of China, ruled China as regent 1644-1650 for his nephew Emperor Shunzhi
	滚	[gǔn] 1. to boil 2. to roll
	滚滚	[gǔn gǔn] 1. to surge on 2. to roll on
	滚蛋	[gǔn dàn] 1. get out of here! 2. beat it!
	滚水	[gǔn shuǐ] boiling water
	打滚	[dǎ gǔn] to roll about
	燃	[rán] 1. to burn 2. to ignite 3. to light 4. fig. to spark off (hopes) 5. to start (debate) 6. to raise (hopes)
§1273	燃煤	[rán méi] coal fuel
	燃烧	[rán shāo] 1. combustion 2. flaming 3. kindle
	燃烧弹	[rán shāo dàn] 1. fire bomb 2. incendiary device
	燃料	[rán liào] fuel
	燃料组合	[rán liào zǔ hé] fuel fabrication
	燃料电池	[rán liào diàn chí] fuel cell
	燃料油	[rán liào yóu] fuel oil
	燃素说	[rán sù shuō] phlogiston theory
	可燃性	[kě rán xìng] 1. flammable 2. flammability
	燃油舱	[rán yóu cāng] oil tank (of ship)
§1274	燃起	[rán qǐ] 1. to ignite 2. to light 3. fig. to spark off (hopes, controversy, flames of revolution)
	点燃	[diǎn rán] 1. to ignite 2. to set on fire 3. aflame
	燃点	[rán diǎn] 1. ignition point (temperature) 2. combustion point
	阻燃	[zǔ rán] fire resistant
	燃眉	[rán méi] 1. to burn one's eyebrows 2. fig. desperately serious situation
	燃油	[rán yóu] fuel oil
	油耗	[rán hào] fuel consumption
	燃香	[rán xiāng] to burn incense
	内燃	[nèi rán] internal combustion (engine)
	自燃	[zì rán] spontaneous combustion
§1275	可燃	[kě rán] inflammable
	澳	[ào] 1. deep bay 2. cove 3. harbor 4. abbr. for Macao 5. abbr. for Austria and Australia
	南澳	[nán ào] Nan'ao county in Shantou , Guangdong
	南澳岛	[nán ào dǎo] Nan'ao Island in Shantou prefecture , Guangdong province
	南澳乡	[nán ào xiāng] (N) Nanao (village in Taiwan)
	南澳县	[nán ào xiàn] Nan'ao county in Shantou , Guangdong
	澳门立法会	[ào mén lì fǎ huì] Legislative Council of Macao
	澳大利亚联邦	[ào dà lì yà lián bāng] Commonwealth of Australia
	澳大利亚	[ào dà lì yà] 1. Australia 2. Australian 3. same as
	西澳大利亚	[xī ào dà lì yà] Western Australia (State of Australia)
§1276	澳纽	[ào niǔ] 1. Australia and New Zealand 2. Australia and New Zealand army corps (ANZAC)
	澳元	[ào yuán] Australian dollar
	澳币	[ào bì] Australian dollar
	澳门	[ào mén] 1. Macao 2. Aomen 3. Macau
	中澳	[zhōng ào] China-Australia (relations)
	尉	[wèi] 1. military officer 2. to quiet 3. surname Wei
	大尉	[dà wèi] 1. captain (army rank) 2. senior captain
	上尉	[shàng wèi] captain (military rank)

	中尉	[zhōng wèi] 1. lieutenant (navy) 2. first lieutenant (army) 3. sub-altern
§1275	慰	[wèi] reassure
	快慰	[kuài wèi] feel pleased
	安慰	[ān wèi] 1. to comfort 2. to console
	慰安妇	[wèi ān fù] comfort woman
	自我安慰	[zì wǒ ān wèi] 1. to comfort oneself 2. to console oneself 3. to reassure oneself
	欣慰	[xīn wèi] to be gratified
	宽慰	[kuān wèi] 1. to console 2. to soothe 3. relieved
	自慰	[zì wèi] 1. console oneself 2. masturbate 3. onanism 4. masturbation
	慰问	[wèi wèn] express sympathy, greetings, consolation etc
	吊慰	[diào wèi] 1. to offer condolences 2. to console the bereaved
§1276	陪	[péi] 1. to accompany 2. to keep sb company
	陪伴	[péi bàn] accompany
	陪读	[péi dú] 1. to accompany one's child or spouse who is studying overseas 2. to help a child with their study, reading or practicing together
	失陪	[shī péi] 1. Excuse me, I really must go. 2. (modest set phrase on taking leave)
	陪同	[péi tóng] accompany
§1277	赔	[péi] 1. lose in trade 2. pay damage
	赔偿	[péi cháng] compensate
	赔偿金	[péi cháng jīn] compensation
	要求赔偿	[yāo qiú péi cháng] to demand compensation
	赔款	[péi kuǎn] 1. reparations 2. to pay reparations
	倒赔	[dào péi] to sustain loss in trade
	包赔	[bāo péi] guarantee to pay compensations
	索赔	[suǒ péi] 1. compensation 2. (be awarded) damages
	认赔	[rèn péi] 1. to agree to pay compensation 2. to accept liability
	赔本	[péi běn] a loss
	赔罪	[péi zuì] to apologize
§1278	誉	[yù] reputation
	美誉	[měi yù] 1. fame 2. good reputation 3. famous for sth
	信誉	[xìn yù] 1. prestige 2. distinction 3. reputation 4. trust
	声誉	[shēng yù] fame
	名誉	[míng yù] 1. fame 2. reputation 3. honor 4. honorary 5. emeritus (of retired professor)
	赞誉	[zàn yù] 1. to praise 2. recognition
	荣誉	[róng yù] 1. honor 2. emeritus
	盛誉	[shèng yù] flourishing reputation
	面誉	[miàn yù] to praise sb to his face
§1279	欺	[qī] 1. take unfair advantage of 2. to deceive 3. to cheat
	自欺欺人	[zì qī qī rén] 1. to deceive others and to deceive oneself 2. to believe one's own lies
	欺人太甚	[qī rén tài shèn] to bully intolerably (saw)
	打狗欺主	[dǎ gǒu qī zhǔ] 1. to beat a dog and bully its owner 2. fig. to humiliate sb indirectly by bullying a subordinate
	欺骗	[qī piàn] 1. to deceive 2. to cheat
	欺负	[qī yā] 1. to bully 2. to push around
	欺负	[qī fu] to bully
	欺负	[zì qī] to deceive oneself
§1280	粒	[lì] 1. a grain 2. a granule 3. classifier for small round things (peas, bullets, peanuts, pills, grains etc)
	脱粒	[tuō lì] to thresh
	端粒	[duān lì] telomere
	米粒	[mǐ lì] grains of rice

	谷粒	[gǔ lì] grain (of cereal)
	粒径	[lì jīng] grain size
	线粒体	[xiàn lì tǐ] mitochondrion
	中心粒	[zhōng xīn lì] centriole
	细粒	[xì lì] 1. fine grain 2. fine-grained
	颗粒	[kē lì] 1. kernel 2. granule 3. granulated (sugar, chemical product)
	质粒	[zhì lì] plasmid
§1281	峡	[xiá] gorge
	霍尔木兹海峡	[huò ěr mù zī hǎi xiá] Strait of Hormuz
	科罗拉多大峡谷	[kē luó lā duō dà xiá gǔ] the Grand Canyon (Colorado)
	马六甲海峡	[mǎ liù jiǎ hǎi xiá] the Strait of Malacca or Melaka
	峡谷	[xiá gǔ] 1. canyon 2. gill 3. ravine
	大峡谷	[dà xiá gǔ] 1. great valley 2. Grand Canyon of Colorado River
	墨西拿海峡	[mò xī ná hǎi xiá] strait of Messina between Calabria and Sicily
	峡江县	[xiá jiāng xiàn] Xiajiang county in Ji'an, Jiangxi
	西峡县	[xī xiá xiàn] Xixia county in Nanyang [Nan2 yang2], Henan
	海峡	[hǎi xiá] 1. channel 2. strait
	英吉利海峡	[yīng jí lì hǎi xiá] English Channel
	峡江	[xiá jiāng] Xiajiang county in Ji'an, Jiangxi
	巫峡	[wū xiá] Wuxia gorge on the Changjiang or Yangtze, the middle of the Three gorges [san1 xia2]
	西峡	[xī xiá] Xixia county in Nanyang [Nan2 yang2], Henan
	三门峡市	[sǎn mén xiá shì] Sanmenxia prefecture level city in Henan
	三门峡	[sǎn mén xiá] Sanmenxia prefecture level city in Henan
	山峡	[shān xiá] 1. gorge 2. canyon 3. mountain valley
	三峡	[sān xiá] Three gorges on the Changjiang or Yangtze, namely: Qutang gorge [Qu1 tang2 xia2], Wuxia gorge [Wu1 xia2] and Xiling gorge [Xi1 ling2 xia2]
§1282	粹	[cuì] 1. pure 2. unmixed 3. essence
	纳粹党	[nà cuì dǎng] 1. Nazi party 2. Nationalsozialistische deutsche Arbeiterpartei (1919-1945)
	纳粹德国	[nà cuì dé guó] Nazi Germany (1933-1945)
	纯粹	[chún cuì] purely
	纳粹	[nà cuì] Nazi
	国粹	[guó cuì] 1. national essence 2. quintessence of national culture
§1283	糖	[táng] 1. sugar 2. sweets 3. candy
	阿拉伯糖	[ā lā bó táng] arabinose (type of sugar)
	喜糖	[xǐ táng] sweet given on a happy occasion (esp. wedding)
	单糖	[dān táng] monosaccharide
	糖类	[táng lèi] sugar (chem.)
	棉花糖	[mián huā táng] 1. cotton candy 2. candyfloss
	焦糖	[jiāo táng] caramel
	代糖	[dài táng] sugar substitute
	糖蛋白	[táng dàn bái] glycoprotein
	泡泡糖	[pào pào táng] bubble gum
	泡泡口香糖	[pào pào kǒu xiāng táng] bubble-gum
	己糖	[jǐ táng] hexose (CH ₂ O) ₆ , monosaccharide with six carbon atoms, such as glucose [pu2 tao5 tang2]
	红糖	[hóng táng] 1. dark brown sugar 2. molasses
	黑糖	[hēi táng] 1. unrefined sugar 2. brown sugar
	糖瓜	[táng guā] malt sugar candy, a traditional offering to the kitchen God Zaoshen
	糖尿病	[táng niào bìng] 1. diabetes 2. diabetes mellitus
	庚糖	[gēng táng] heptose (CH ₂ O) ₇ , monosaccharide with seven carbon atoms

	糖原	[táng yuán] glycogen
	多糖	[duō táng] polysaccharide (complex carbohydrate such as starch and cellulose)
	冰糖	[bīng táng] 1. crystal sugar 2. rock candy
	糖水	[táng shuǐ] Tong Sui
	丙糖	[bǐng táng] triose (CH ₂ O) ₃ , monosaccharide with three carbon atoms, such as glyceraldehyde [gān1 you2 quan2]
	口香糖	[kǒu xiāng táng] chewing gum
	糖果	[táng guǒ] candy
	果糖	[guǒ táng] fructose
	木糖	[mù táng] xylose (type of sugar)
	戊糖	[wù táng] pentose (CH ₂ O) ₅ , monosaccharide with five carbon atoms, such as ribose [he2 tang2]
	高血糖	[gāo xuè táng] 1. hyperglycemia 2. abnormally high blood sugar level
	白糖	[bái táng] (refined) white sugar
	丁糖	[dīng táng] tetrose (CH ₂ O) ₄ , monosaccharide with four carbon atoms
	二糖	[èr táng] disaccharide
§1284	弥	I[mí] 1. full 2. to fill 3. completely 4. to fix up II[mí] overflowing
	弥补	[mí bǔ] 1. to complement 2. to make up for a deficiency
	弥天	[mí tiān] 1. filling the entire sky 2. covering everything (of fog, crime, disaster etc)
	弥合	[mí hé] to cause a wound to close up and heal
	弥封	[mí fēng] to sign across the seal (as a precaution against fraud)
§1286	珍	[zhēn] 1. precious thing 2. treasure
	袖珍音响	[xiù zhēn yīn xiǎng] 1. pocket stereo 2. walkman
	维珍	[wéi zhēn] Virgin (company)
	珍藏	[zhēn cáng] 1. collection 2. collect (valuables)
	袖珍	[xiù zhēn] pocket
	袖珍本	[xiù zhēn běn] 1. pocket book 2. paperback
	山珍海味	[shān zhēn hǎi wèi] 1. exotic delicacies 2. luxury food-stuff from distant locations
	永珍	[yǒng zhēn] Vientiane, capital city of Laos
	珍贵	[zhēn guì] precious
	珍珠	[zhēn zhū] 1. pearl 2. also written
	珍奇	[zhēn qí] 1. rare 2. strange
	珍宝	[zhēn bǎo] a treasure
	珍重	[zhēn zhòng] 1. precious 2. extremely valuable 3. (honorific) Please take good care of yourself!
	珍闻	[zhēn wén] 1. oddity 2. news tidbits 3. strange and interesting item
	珍品	[zhēn pǐn] 1. valuable object 2. curio
§1287	须	I[xū] 1. beard 2. necessary 3. must II[xū] 1. beard 2. mustache
	须要	[xū yào] 1. must 2. have to
	须知	[xū zhī] 1. prerequisites 2. rules that must be known before starting sth
	四大须生	[sì dà xū shēng] Four great beards of Beijing opera, namely: Ma Lianliang , Tan Fuying , Yang Baosen , Xi Xiaobo
	须毛	[xū máo] 1. whiskers 2. mustache
§1288	趁	[chèn] 1. to avail oneself of 2. to take advantage of
	趁早	[chèn zǎo] 1. as soon as possible 2. at the first opportunity 3. the sooner the better 4. before it's too late
§1289	穆	[mù] 1. surname Mu 2. solemn
	穆索尔斯基	[mù suǒ ěr sī jī] Modest Mussorgsky (1839-1881), Russian composer, composer of Pictures at an Exhibition
	阿穆尔河	[ā mù ěr hé] 1. the Amur River (the border between north east China and Russia) 2. same as
	穆斯林	[mù sī lín] Muslim
	穆桂英	[mù guì yīng] Mu Guiying, female warrior and heroine of the Yang Saga

§1290	影	[yǐng] 1. picture 2. image 3. reflection 4. shadow
	影踪	[yǐng zōng] 1. trace 2. sign
	电影导演	[diàn yǐng dǎo yǎn] film director
	电影演员	[diàn yǐng yǎn yuán] movie star
	暗影	[àn yǐng] 1. shadow 2. umbra
	影音	[yǐng yīn] 1. recorded media (CD and DVD) 2. sound and movies
	直接影响	[zhí jiē yǐng xiǎng] 1. direct influence 2. immediate impact
	立体电影院	[lì tǐ diàn yǐng yuàn] 1. stereoscopic cinema 2. 3D cinema
	显影	[xiǎn yǐng] to expose (a photographic plate)
	影业	[yǐng yè] film industry
	电影票	[diàn yǐng piào] cinema ticket
	倒影	[dào yǐng] 1. inverted image 2. reversed image (e.g. upside-down)
	缩影	[suǒ yǐng] 1. miniature 2. a big picture in a nutshell 3. the epitome (of sth)
	心影儿	[xīn yǐng ér] (Taiwan usage) child in need of help (orphaned, abandoned, abused etc)
	泡影	[pào yǐng] 1. lit. soap bubble 2. pie in the sky 3. nothing
	梦幻泡影	[mèng huàn pào yǐng] 1. lit. dreams and visions in a bubble (saw); fig. the illusory nature of the world in Buddhism 2. illusions
	幻影	[huàn yǐng] 1. phantom 2. mirage
	影坛	[yǐng tán] 1. moviedom 2. the world of movies 3. film circles
	影院	[yǐng yuàn] 1. cinema 2. movie theater
	电影院	[diàn yǐng yuàn] 1. cinema 2. movie theater
	后影	[hòu yǐng] 1. rear view 2. figure seen from behind 3. view of the back (of a person or object)
	电影剧本	[diàn yǐng jù běn] screenplay
	外国电影	[wài guó diàn yǐng] foreign film; foreign movie
	录影带	[lù yǐng dài] videotape (Taiwan usage)
	潜影	[qián yǐng] 1. to hide 2. latent image (in photography)
	背影	[bèi yǐng] 1. rear view 2. figure seen from behind 3. view of the back (of a person or object)
	背影儿	[bèi yǐng r] 1. erhua variant of [bei4 ying3], rear view 2. figure seen from behind 3. view of the back (of a person or object)
	古墓丽影	[gǔ mù lì yǐng] Tomb Raider
	本影	[běn yǐng] umbra
	影印本	[yǐng yìn běn] a photocopy
	巨大影响	[jù dà yǐng xiǎng] huge influence
	全影	[quán yǐng] 1. total shadow 2. umbra
	合影	[hé yǐng] 1. joint photo 2. group photo
	影儿	[yǐng r] shadow
	影响	[yǐng xiǎng] 1. an influence 2. an effect 3. to influence 4. to affect (usually adversely) 5. to disturb
	定影	[dìng yǐng] to fix a photographic image
	重影	[chóng yǐng] 1. overlapping images 2. double exposure of photo (e.g. due to fault or motion of camera) 3. double vision
	影星	[yǐng xīng] film star
	影印	[yǐng yìn] 1. photographic reproduction 2. photocopying 3. photo-offset
	电影	[diàn yǐng] 1. movie 2. film
	电影节	[diàn yǐng jié] film festival
	面影	[miàn yǐng] 1. face (esp. remembered) 2. mental image of sb
§1291	彭	[péng] surname Peng
	彭真	[péng zhēn] Peng Zhen (1902-1997), Chinese communist leader
	彭县	[péng xiàn] Peng county in Sichuan
	彭阳	[péng yáng] (N) Pengyang (place in Ningxia)
	彭定康	[péng dìng kāng] Chris Patten (1944-), last British Governor of Hong Kong 1992-1997

<p>§1292 彭山 [péng shān] (N) Pengshan (place in Sichuan)</p> <p>参 I[cān] 1. take part in 2. participate 3. join 4. attend 5. to join 6. unequal 7. varied 8. irregular 9. to counsel 10. uneven 11. not uniform 12. abbr. for Senate, Upper House II [shēn] ginseng</p> <p>参量空间 [cān liàng kōng jiān] 1. moduli space (math.) 2. parameter space</p> <p>总参谋部 [zǒng cān móu bù] (military) General Staff Headquarters</p> <p>参半 [cān bàn] 1. half 2. half and half 3. both ... and ... 4. just as much ... as ... 5. equally</p> <p>党参 [dǎng shēn] 1. poor man's ginseng (Codonopsis pilosula) 2. codonopsis root used in traditional Chinese medicine</p> <p>参阅 [cān yuè] 1. to consul 2. to read (instructions)</p> <p>参宿 [shēn xiù] the constellation Shen or Orion in traditional Chinese astronomy</p> <p>参悟 [cān wù] perceive through meditation</p> <p>约翰参书 [yuē hàn cān shū] 1. Third epistle of St John 2. also written</p> <p>参两院 [cān liǎng yuàn] both houses of US Congress</p> <p>参与 [cān yù] to participate (in sth)</p> <p>参谋 [cān móu] 1. staff officer 2. give advice</p> <p>海参 [hǎi shēn] sea cucumber</p> <p>参赞 [cān zàn] 1. diplomatic officer 2. attache</p> <p>参天 [cān tiān] 1. reach high to the sky 2. tall 3. of great height</p> <p>内参 [nèi cān] internal reference (within the same publication)</p> <p>人参 [rén shēn] ginseng</p> <p>参见 [cān jiàn] 1. to refer to 2. see also 3. confer (cf.) 4. to pay respect to</p> <p>高参 [gāo cān] 1. senior staff officer 2. staff officer of great talent</p> <p>高丽参 [gāo lí shēn] Koryo ginseng</p> <p>苦参 [kǔ shēn] liquorice (Sophora flavescens), with roots used in traditional Chinese medicine</p> <p>参量 [cān liàng] 1. parameter (math) 2. quantity used as a parameter 3. modulus (math.)</p> <p>参拜 [cān bài] 1. to formally call on 2. to worship (a God) 3. to pay homage to sb</p> <p>§1293 诊 [zhěn] examine or treat medically</p> <p>诊断 [zhěn duàn] 1. diagnosis 2. to diagnose</p> <p>中德诊所 [zhōng dé zhěn suǒ] Sino-German clinic</p> <p>候诊 [hòu zhěn] awaiting diagnosis</p> <p>诊治 [zhěn zhì] to diagnose and treat</p> <p>门诊室 [mén zhěn shì] 1. clinic 2. outpatient department (or consulting room)</p> <p>会诊 [huì zhěn] 1. consultation (medical) 2. to meet for diagnosis 3. (by extension) consultation of different specialists</p> <p>诊所 [zhěn suǒ] clinic</p> <p>听诊器 [tīng zhěn qì] 1. stethoscope 2. medical device to listen to heart rate</p> <p>门诊 [mén zhěn] outpatient service</p> <p>出诊 [chū zhěn] 1. to visit a patient at home (of a doctor) 2. house call</p> <p>§1294 惨 [cǎn] 1. miserable 2. wretched 3. cruel 4. inhuman 5. seriously 6. badly 7. tragic</p> <p>惨境 [cǎn jìng] wretched situation</p> <p>惨淡 [cǎn dàn] 1. dark 2. gloomy 3. dismal 4. by painstaking effort</p> <p>惨淡经营 [cǎn dàn jīng yíng] to manage by painstaking effort (saw)</p> <p>惨景 [cǎn jǐng] wretched sight</p> <p>悲惨 [bēi cǎn] 1. miserable 2. tragic</p> <p>惨烈 [cǎn liè] 1. bitter 2. desperate</p> <p>惨然 [cǎn rán] 1. grieved 2. distressed</p> <p>惨剧 [cǎn jù] 1. tragedy 2. calamity 3. atrocity</p> <p>凄惨 [qī cǎn] 1. plaintive 2. mournful 3. miserable</p> <p>惨毒 [cǎn dú] 1. cruel 2. vicious</p> <p>惨案 [cǎn àn] 1. massacre 2. tragedy</p>	<p>四一二惨案 [sì yī èr cǎn àn] 1. the massacre of 12th Mar 1927 2. the Shanghai coup of 12th Mar 1927 by Chiang Kai-shek against the communists</p> <p>惨况 [cǎn kuàng] 1. tragic situation 2. dreadful state</p> <p>惨笑 [cǎn xiào] bitter smile</p> <p>惨重 [cǎn zhòng] disastrous</p> <p>惨白 [cǎn bái] deathly pale</p> <p>惨事 [cǎn shì] disaster</p> <p>惨叫 [cǎn jiào] 1. to scream 2. blood-curdling screech 3. miserable shriek</p> <p>§1295 彦 [yàn] 1. accomplished 2. elegant</p> <p>高村正彦 [gāo cūn zhēng yàn] KOMURA Masahiko (1942-), Japanese politician, foreign minister from 1998, minister of defense from 2007</p> <p>§1296 颜 [yán] 1. color 2. countenance 3. surname Yan</p> <p>颜料 [yán liào] 1. paint 2. dye 3. pigment</p> <p>颜体 [yán tǐ] Yan Style (in Chinese calligraphy)</p> <p>伯颜 [bó yán] 1. Bayan (name) 2. Bayan of the Baarin (1236-1295), Mongol Yuan general under Khubilai Khan, victorious over the Southern Song 1235-1239 3. Bayan of the Merkid (-1340), Yuan dynasty general and politician</p> <p>慈颜 [cí yán] one's mother's loving face</p> <p>红颜 [hóng yán] 1. a beautiful woman 2. young beauties 3. youths 4. rosy cheeks</p> <p>面颜 [miàn yán] face</p> <p>颜回 [yán huí] Yan Hui or Yan Yuan [Yan2 Yuan1] (521-481 BC), disciple of Confucius, much praised in Analects</p> <p>§1298 昔 [xī] 1. past 2. former</p> <p>往昔 [wǎng xī] in the past</p> <p>宿昔 [sù xī] 1. formerly 2. in the past</p> <p>昔阳 [xí yáng] (N) Xiyang (place in Shanxi)</p> <p>昔年 [xī nián] 1. former years 2. previous years</p> <p>昔日 [xī rì] 1. formerly 2. in olden days</p> <p>§1299 措 [cuò] 1. to handle 2. to manage 3. to put in order 4. to arrange 5. to administer 6. to execute 7. to take action on 8. to plan</p> <p>措置裕如 [cuò zhì yù rú] to handle easily (saw); effortless</p> <p>举措 [jǔ cuò] 1. to move 2. to act 3. action 4. decision 5. conduct 6. manner</p> <p>措置 [cuò jǔ] 1. move 2. measure 3. step (to some end)</p> <p>措辞 [cuò cí] 1. wording 2. way of expressing something 3. turn of phrase 4. diction</p> <p>措意 [cuò yì] to pay attention to</p> <p>措美 [cuò měi] (N) Cuomei (place in Tibet)</p> <p>措词 [cuò cí] 1. wording 2. way of expressing something 3. turn of phrase 4. diction</p> <p>失措 [shī cuò] to be at a loss</p> <p>措大 [cuò dà] 1. worthless scholar 2. useless wretch</p> <p>措置 [cuò zhì] 1. to handle 2. to arrange</p> <p>措手 [cuò shǒu] 1. to deal with 2. to manage 3. to proceed</p> <p>§1300 借 [jiè] 1. to lend 2. to borrow 3. excuse 4. pretext 5. by means of 6. to seize (an opportunity) 7. to take (an opportunity)</p> <p>借款 [jiè kuǎn] loan</p> <p>善后借款 [shàn hòu jiè kuǎn] reconstruction loan provided by Great Powers to Yuan Shikai in 1913</p> <p>借款人 [jiè kuǎn rén] the borrower</p> <p>借鉴 [jiè jiàn] 1. to use other people's experience 2. to borrow from a source 3. to use as reference</p> <p>借端 [jiè duān] to use as pretext</p> <p>借位 [jiè wèi] in arithmetic of subtraction, to borrow 10 and carry from the next place</p> <p>借单 [jiè dān] 1. receipt for a loan 2. written confirmation of a debt 3. IOU</p> <p>借单儿 [jiè dān r] 1. receipt for a loan 2. written confirmation of a debt 3. IOU</p> <p>借书单 [jiè shū dān] book slip</p>
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借光	[jiè guāng] 1. Excuse me. 2. reflected glory 3. to profit from sb else's prestige
借火	[jiè huǒ] to borrow a light (for a cigarette)
借阅	[jiè yuè] to borrow books to read
借贷	[jiè dài] 1. to borrow 2. a loan 3. debit and credit items on a balance sheet
借债	[jiè zhài] to owe
借债人	[jiè zhài rén] 1. debtor 2. borrower
借代	[jiè dài] melonymy (rhetoric device of using one thing to stand for another)
借住	[jiè zhù] to lodge
借宿	[jiè sù] 1. to stay with sb 2. to ask for lodging
借记卡	[jiè jì kǎ] debit card
续借	[xù jiè] extended borrowing (e.g. library renewal)
借给	[jiè gěi] to lend to sb
借据	[jiè jù] receipt for a loan
借读	[jiè dú] to attend school on a temporary basis
借书证	[jiè shū zhèng] library card
借词	[jiè cí] 1. loan word 2. pretext
借命	[jiè mìng] to live out a pointless existence
背城借一	[bèi chéng jiè yī] 1. to make a last-ditch stand before the city wall (saw); to fight to the last ditch 2. to put up a desperate struggle
租借	[zū jiè] leasehold
租借地	[zū jiè dì] concession (territory)
找借口	[zhǎo jiè kǒu] to look for a pretext
借以	[jiè yǐ] 1. for the purpose of 2. so as to
借重	[jiè zhòng] to rely on sb for support
借书	[jiè shū] borrow books
借问	[jiè wèn] (honorific) May I ask?
借口	[jiè kǒu] 1. to use as an excuse 2. on the pretext
出借	[chū jiè] 1. to lend 2. to put out a loan
借出	[jiè chū] to lend
§1301 惜	[xī] 1. pity 2. regret 3. to rue 4. to begrudge 5. Taiwan pr. xiz
珍惜	[zhēn xī] 1. treasure 2. value 3. cherish
体惜	[tǐ xī] 1. to empathize 2. to understand and sympathize
休惜	[xiū xī] recess
顾惜	[gù xī] 1. to take loving care of 2. to value
可惜	[kě xī] 1. it is a pity 2. what a pity 3. (it's) too bad
§1302 共	[gòng] 1. common 2. general 3. to share 4. together 5. total 6. altogether 7. abbr. for [gong4 chan3 dang3], Communist party
共产	[gòng chǎn] communist
越南共产党	[yuè nán gòng chǎn dǎng] Communist Party of Vietnam
共产党部队	[gòng chǎn dǎng bù duì] communist forces
共产党	[gòng chǎn dǎng] Communist party
法国共产党	[fǎ guó gòng chǎn dǎng] French Communist Party
中国共产党中央委员会	[zhōng guó gòng chǎn dǎng zhōng yāng wéi yuán huì] Central Committee of the Communist Party of China
共产党员	[gòng chǎn dǎng yuán] communist party member
日本共产党	[rì běn gòng chǎn dǎng] Japanese Communist Party
共产党人	[gòng chǎn dǎng rén] Communist party members
共产党宣言	[gòng chǎn dǎng xuān yán] 1. Manifesto of the Communist Party 2. "Manifest der kommunistischen Partei" by Marx and Engels (1848)
中国共产党	[zhōng guó gòng chǎn dǎng] Communist Party of China
共产国际	[gòng chǎn guó jì] Communist international (Comintern)

共同基金	[gòng tóng jī jīn] mutual fund
共和党	[gòng hé dǎng] Republican Party
共和党人	[gòng hé dǎng rén] a Republican party member
国共两党	[guó gòng liǎng dǎng] Guomindang and Chinese communist party
克罗地亚共和国	[kè luó dì yà gòng hé guó] Republic of Croatia
公共事业	[gōng gòng shì yè] 1. public utility 2. state-run enterprise 3. public foundation or enterprise, often charitable
公共关系	[gōng gòng guān xì] public relations
马其顿共和国	[mǎ qí dùn gòng hé guó] Republic of Macedonia (former Yugoslav republic)
公共	[gōng gòng] 1. public 2. common (use)
小公共	[xiǎo gōng gòng] mini bus (used for public transportation)
公共秩序	[gōng gòng zhì xù] public order
公共安全罪	[gōng gòng ān quán zuì] crime against public order
公共卫生	[gōng gòng wèi shēng] public health
共识	[gòng shí] consensus
总共	[zǒng gòng] 1. altogether 2. in sum 3. in all 4. in total
中华人民共和国	[zhōng huá rén mín gòng hé guó] The People's Republic of China
共焦	[gòng jiāo] confocal (math.)
共性	[gòng xìng] overall character
人畜共患症	[rén chù gòng huàn zhèng] zoonosis
共鸣	[gòng míng] 1. physical resonance 2. sympathetic response to sth
统共	[tóng gòng] 1. altogether 2. in total
共同点	[gòng tóng diǎn] common ground
人民共和国	[rén mín gòng hé guó] People's Republic
共谋	[gòng móu] conspire
共谋罪	[gòng móu zuì] conspiracy
共话	[gòng huà] to discuss together
共计	[gòng jì] 1. to sum up to 2. to total
录共	[lù gòng] to take down a confession
共同利益	[gòng tóng lì yì] 1. common interest 2. mutual benefit
捷克共和国	[jié kè gòng hé guó] Czech Republic
越共	[yuè gòng] the Vietnamese communist party
共赴	[gòng fù] 1. joint participation 2. to go together
共和	[gòng hé] republic
共和国	[gòng hé guó] republic
韩国共和国	[hán guó gòng hé guó] 1. Republic of Korea 2. South Korea
中非共和国	[zhōng fēi gòng hé guó] Central African Republic
共和制	[gòng hé zhì] republic
中共中央	[zhōng gòng zhōng yāng] Chinese Communist Party Central Committee
合共	[hé gòng] 1. altogether 2. in sum
国共	[guó gòng] Guomindang and Chinese communist party
共生	[gòng shēng] symbiosis
共同	[gòng tóng] 1. common 2. joint 3. jointly 4. together 5. collaborative
同甘共苦	[tóng gān gòng kǔ] 1. shared delights and common hardships (saw); to share life's joys and sorrows 2. for better or for worse
中共	[zhōng gòng] abbr. for Chinese Communist (party, regime etc)
一共	[yī gòng] altogether
§1303 供	1 [gòng] 1. offer (information etc) 2. supply II [gòng] 1. offer 2. sacrificial offering 3. trial statement 4. confession
供献	[gòng xiàn] a contribution

供货商	[gōng huò shāng] 1. supply of merchandise 2. a supplier
提供商	[tí gōng shāng] provider (company)
供职	[gòng zhí] hold an office or post
总供给	[zǒng gòng jǐ] aggregate supply
供货	[gòng huò] to supply goods
骗供	[piàn gòng] 1. to cheat sb into confessing 2. to induce a confession
供给	[gòng jǐ] 1. to furnish 2. to provide 3. supply (as in supply and demand)
供认	[gòng rèn] 1. to confess 2. confession
供求	[gòng qiú] supply and demand (econ.)
供大于求	[gòng dà yú qiú] supply exceeds demand
录供	[lù gòng] to take down a confession
供水	[gòng shuǐ] to supply water
笔供	[bǐ gòng] written evidence, as opposed to oral evidence [kou3 gong4]
提供	[tí gòng] 1. to supply 2. to provide 3. to furnish
供血	[gòng xuè] to donate blood
供电	[gòng diàn] supply electricity
供需	[gòng xū] supply and demand
串供	[chuàn gòng] 1. to collude 2. to string a false confession
供品	[gòng pǐn] offering
口供	[kǒu gòng] 1. confession 2. oral evidence, as opposed to written evidence [bi3 gong4] 3. statement made under examination
洪	[hóng] 1. flood 2. surname Hong
洪灾	[hóng zāi] flood
景洪	[jǐng hóng] (N) Jinghong (city in Yunnan)
洪堡	[hóng bǎo] Humboldt
洪洞县	[hóng dòng xiàn] Hongtong county in Shanxi
洪水	[hóng shuǐ] 1. deluge 2. flood
洪洞	[hóng dòng] Hongtong county in Shanxi
泄洪	[xiè hóng] 1. to release flood water 2. flood discharge
洪江	[hóng jiāng] (N) Hongjiang (city in Hunan)
洪森	[hóng sēn] Hun Sen (Cambodian leader)
洪武	[hóng wǔ] reign name (1386-1398) of first Ming emperor Zhu Yuanzhang (posthumous name Ming Taizu)
宽洪大量	[kuān hóng dà liàng] 1. magnanimous 2. generous 3. broad-minded
宽洪	[kuān hóng] 1. magnanimous 2. generous 3. broad-minded 4. wide 5. resonant (voice)
于洪	[yú hóng] Yuhong district of Shenyang city , Liaoning
山洪	[shān hóng] 1. mountain flash flood 2. mountain torrent
黄	[huáng] 1. yellow 2. sulfur 3. surname Huang or Hwang
黄光裕	[huáng guāng yù] Huang Guang'yu (1969-), PRC entrepreneur and millionaire, founder of Guo mei or Gome electronics [Guo2 me3 dian4 qi4]
黄兴	[huáng xīng] Huang Xing (1874-1916), revolutionary politician, close collaborator of Sun Yat-sen, prominent in the 1911 Xinhai revolution , murdered in Shanghai in 1916
黄帝	[huáng dì] Yellow Emperor
黄帝内经	[huáng dì nèi jīng] Yellow Emperor's internal canon, medical text c. 300 BC
黄豆	[huáng dòu] soy bean
黄平	[huáng píng] Huangping county in Qiandongnan Miao and Dong autonomous prefecture [Qian2 dong1 nan2 zhou1], Guizhou
黄平县	[huáng píng xiàn] Huangping county in Qiandongnan Miao and Dong autonomous prefecture [Qian2 dong1 nan2 zhou1], Guizhou
黄金	[huáng jīn] gold
金黄	[jīn huáng] 1. golden yellow 2. golden
黄金时代	[huáng jīn shí dài] golden age

满城尽带黄金甲	[mǎn chéng jìn dài huáng jīn jiǎ] Curse of the Golden Flower (2007), period drama movie by Zhang Yimou
黄金宝	[huáng jīn bǎo] Wong Kam Po
米黄	[mǐ huáng] beige
淡黄	[dàn huáng] light yellow
黄漂	[huáng piāo] running the Yellow river or Huanghe (as a dare-devil sport)
黄牛票	[huáng niú piào] scalped tickets
花黄	[huā huáng] yellow flower (cosmetic powder used on women's forehead in former times)
黄花女	[huáng huā nǚ] 1. maiden 2. virgin
黄花鱼	[huáng huā yú] 1. yellow croaker (fish) 2. corvina
焦黄	[jiāo huáng] 1. sallow 2. yellow and withered 3. sickly
黄体	[huáng tǐ] corpus luteum (glands in female mammals producing progesterone)
黄信	[huáng xìn] Huang Xin (character in "The Water Margin")
黄忠	[huáng zhōng] Huang Zhong (-220), general of Shu in Romance of the Three Kingdoms, portrayed as an old fighter
蛋黄	[dàn huáng] egg yolk
蛋黄素	[dàn huáng sù] lecithin (phospholipid found in egg yolk)
黄克强	[huáng kè qiáng] pseudonym of Huang Xing , one of the heroes of the 1911 Xinhai revolution
黄岛	[huáng dǎo] Huangdao district of Qingdao city , Shandong
苍黄	[cāng huáng] 1. greenish yellow 2. sallow (pale or yellow complexion) 3. variant of , in a panic 4. flurried
麻黄素	[má huáng sù] ephedrine
黄绿	[huáng lǜ] yellow-green
黄瓜	[huáng guā] cucumber
宜黄县	[yí huáng xiàn] Yihuang county in Fuzhou , Jiangxi
黄麻	[huáng má] 1. jute (Corchorus capsularis Linn.) 2. plant fiber used for rope or sacks
麻黄	[má huáng] 1. ephedra plant (Ephedra sinica) 2. ephedrine (alkaloid of traditional Chinese medicine)
黄土高原	[huáng tǔ gāo yuán] loess plateau of northwest China
黄梅	[huáng méi] (N) Huangmei (place in Hubei)
黄海	[huáng hǎi] Yellow Sea
黄泉	I [huáng quán] 1. the Yellow Springs 2. the Chinese equivalent of Hades or Hell II [huáng quán huáng quán] 1. the yellow springs 2. the underworld of Chinese mythology 3. Hades
黄酒	[huáng jiǔ] "yellow wine"(mulled rice wine, usually served warm)
黄水	[huáng shuǐ] 1. citrine (orange or yellow quartz SiO2) 2. yellow water 3. name of river in Henan
黄水晶	[huáng shuǐ jīng] citrine (orange or yellow quartz SiO2 as a semiprecious stone)
黄河	[huáng hé] Yellow River or Huang He
黄河大合唱	[huáng hé dà hé chàng] Yellow river Oratorio (1939) by Xian Xinghai
黄油	[huáng yóu] butter
黄鱼	[huáng yú] yellow croaker (fish)
大黄鱼	[dà huáng yú] Croceine croaker (Pseudosciaena crocea), a fish popular in Cantonese cooking
黄页	[huáng yè] Yellow Pages
黄种人	[huáng zhòng rén] yellow race
大黄	[dài huáng] rhubarb
内黄	[nèi huáng] (N) Neihuang (place in Henan)
黄山市	[huáng shān shì] Huangshan prefecture level city centered around Huangshan Mountains in south Anhui
宜黄	[yí huáng] Yihuang county in Fuzhou , Jiangxi
黄玉	[huáng yù] topaz
黄牛	[huáng niú] 1. ox 2. cattle 3. scalper of tickets etc 4. to fail to show up 5. to break a promise
地黄	[dì huáng] Chinese foxglove (Rehmannia glutinosa), its rhizome used in traditional Chinese medicine
黄土地	[huáng tǔ dì] the yellow earth (of China)

§1306	黄巾	[huáng jīn] refers to the Yellow Turbans peasant uprising at the end of later Han (from 184)
	扫黄	[sǎo huáng] campaign against pornography
	黄山	[huáng shān] 1. Mt Huang 2. Yellow mountains 3. Huangshan prefecture level city centered around Huangshan Mountains in south Anhui
	黄土	[huáng tǔ] loess (yellow sandy soil typical of north China)
	二黄	[èr huáng] erhuang, a lively opera tune
	横	I [héng] 1. horizontal 2. across 3. (horizontal character stroke) II [hèng] unruly
	打横炮	[dǎ héng pào] speak unwarrantedly
	横冲直撞	[héng chōng zhí zhuàng] 1. lit. bashing sideways and colliding straight on (saw); to push through shoving and bumping 2. to barge 3. to charge around violently
	横断面	[héng duàn miàn] horizontal section
	横截	[héng jié] intercept, cut across, block one's way
	横截线	[héng jié xiàn] transversal line
	横截面	[héng jié miàn] cross-section
	横坐标	[héng zuò biāo] 1. horizontal coordinate 2. abscissa
	横行	[héng xíng] 1. rampage 2. riot
	强横	[qiáng hèng] 1. surly and unreasoning 2. bullying 3. tyrannical
	横线	[héng xiàn] 1. horizontal line 2. horizontal coordinate line
	纵横	[zòng héng] 1. lit. warp and woof in weaving; vertically and horizontal 2. length and breadth 3. criss-crossed 4. able to move unhindered 5. Political Strategists (pre-Han school of thought)
	横山乡	[héng shān xiāng] (N) Hengshan (village in Taiwan)
	横县	[héng xiàn] Heng county in Guangxi
	横山县	[héng shān xiàn] Hengshan county in Yulin , Shaanxi
	横死	[héng sǐ] to die by violence
	横骨	[héng gǔ] pubic bone
	横贯	[héng guàn] 1. horizontal traverse 2. to cut across 3. to cross transversally
	横向往	[héng xiàng] 1. horizontal 2. orthogonal 3. perpendicular 4. lateral 5. crosswise
	横笔	[héng bǐ] bristles lying down (brush movement in painting)
	横是	[héng shì] 1. roughly 2. anyway
	横卧	[héng wò] recline
	横折	[héng zhé] (horizontal-starting right angle character stroke)
	横扫	[héng sǎo] 1. to sweep away 2. to sweep across
	横山	[héng shān] Hengshan county in Yulin , Shaanxi
§1307	谨	[jǐn] cautious
	严谨	[yán jǐn] 1. rigorous 2. strict 3. careful 4. cautious 5. compact 6. well-knit
	小心谨慎	[xiǎo xīn jìn shèn] 1. cautious and timid (saw); prudent 2. careful
	谨慎	[jīn shèn] 1. cautious 2. prudent
	谨记	[jīn jì] 1. to remember with reverence 2. to bear in mind 3. to keep in mind
	谨守	[jīn shǒu] to adhere strictly (to the rules)
	典	[diǎn] 1. canon 2. dictionary
	袖珍辞典	[xiù zhēn cí diǎn] pocket dictionary
	古典音乐	[gǔ diǎn yīn yuè] classical music
	永乐大典	[yǒng lè dà diǎn] the Yongle Great Encyclopedia (1408)
	古典乐	[gǔ diǎn yuè] classical music (mainly western)
	辞典	[cí diǎn] 1. dictionary (of Chinese compound words) 2. variant of
	恩典	[ēn diǎn] 1. favor 2. grace
	心理词典	[xīn lǐ cí diǎn] mental lexicon
	经典	[jīng diǎn] 1. the classics 2. scriptures 3. classical
	药典	[yào diǎn] pharmacopoeia
	民法典	[mín fǎ diǎn] civil code

	庆典	[qīng diǎn] a celebration
	词典	[cí diǎn] 1. dictionary (of Chinese compound words) 2. also written 3. CL:[bu4],[ben3]
	百科词典	[bǎi kē cí diǎn] an encyclopedic dictionary
	古典语言	[gǔ diǎn yǔ yán] classical language
	瑞典语	[ruì diǎn yǔ] Swedish (language)
	典范	[diǎn fàn] paragon
	操典	[cāo diǎn] drill book
	盛典	[shèng diǎn] 1. majestic pomp 2. grand ceremony
	瑞典人	[ruì diǎn rén] Swede
	宝典	[bǎo diǎn] 1. canonical text 2. treasury (i.e. book of treasured wisdom)
	重典	[zhòng diǎn] 1. important classic text 2. cruel torture 3. severe punishment
	瑞典	[ruì diǎn] Sweden
	古典	[gǔ diǎn] classical
	非典	[fēi diǎn] 1. atypical pneumonia 2. Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome 3. SARS
	恭	[gōng] respectful
	恭亲王	[gōng qīn wáng] Grand Prince (Qīng title)
	恭喜	[gōng xǐ] 1. congratulations 2. greetings
	恭维	[gōng wéi] to flatter or give a compliment
	恭候	[gōng hòu] 1. to look forward to sth 2. to wait respectfully
	洗耳恭听	[xǐ ěr gōng tīng] 1. to listen with respectful attention 2. (a polite request to sb to speak) 3. we are all ears
	恭城	[gōng chéng] (N) Gongchen (place in Guangxi)
	巷	[xiàng] 1. lane 2. alley
	万人空巷	[wàn rén kōng xiàng] 1. the multitudes come out from everywhere, emptying every alleyway (to celebrate) 2. the whole town turns out
	烟花巷	[yān huā xiàng] red-light district
	小巷	[xiǎo xiàng] alley
	大街小巷	[dà jiē xiǎo xiàng] great streets and small alleys (saw); everywhere in the city
	街头巷尾	[jiē tóu xiàng wěi] top of streets, bottom of alleys (saw); everywhere in the city
	死巷	[sǐ xiàng] 1. blind alley 2. dead end
	港	[gǎng] 1. harbor 2. Hong Kong (abbr. for)
	珍珠港	[zhēn zhū gǎng] Pearl Harbor (Hawaii)
	港澳	[gǎng ào] Hong Kong and Macao
	莫尔兹比港	[mò ěr zī bǐ gǎng] Port Moresby, capital of Papua New Guinea
	新港乡	[xīn gǎng xiāng] (N) Hsinkang (village in Taiwan)
	商港	[shāng gǎng] 1. commercial port 2. trading harbor
	洋山港	[yáng shān gǎng] Yangshan terminal, port of Shanghai
	香港湿地公园	[xiāng gǎng shī dì gōng yuán] Hong Kong wetlands park, in Yuen Long, New Territories
	维多利亚港	[wéi duō lì yà gǎng] Victoria Harbor, Hong Kong
	香港工会联合会	[xiāng gǎng gōng huì lián hé huì] Hong Kong Federation of Trade Unions
	深港	[shēn gǎng] Shenzhen and Hong Kong
	香港足球总会	[xiāng gǎng zú qiú zǒng huì] Hong Kong Football Association
	停靠港	[tíng kào gǎng] port of call
	港府	[gǎng fǔ] Hong Kong government
	伸港乡	[shēn gǎng xiāng] (N) Shenkang (village in Taiwan)
	香港岛	[xiāng gǎng dǎo] Hong Kong Island
	驻港	[zhù gǎng] (abbr.) stationed in Hong Kong
	驻香港	[zhù xiāng gǎng] stationed in Hong Kong
	马尾港	[mǎ wěi gǎng] Mawei harbor, the harbor of Fuzhou city

§1312	西港乡	[xī gǎng xiāng] (N) Hsikang (village in Taiwan)
	里港乡	[lǐ gǎng xiāng] (N) Likang (village in Taiwan)
	港台	[gǎng tái] Hong Kong and Taiwan
	香港电台	[xiāng gǎng diàn tái] Radio Television Hong Kong
	中港台	[zhōng gǎng tái] China, Hong Kong and Taiwan (abbr.)
	出港大厅	[chū gǎng dà tīng] departure lounge
	海港	[hǎi gǎng] 1. seaport 2. harbor
	渔港	[yú gǎng] fishing port
	河港	[hé gǎng] river port
	贵港	[guì gǎng] Guigang prefecture level city in Guangxi
	贵港市	[guì gǎng shì] Guigang prefecture level city in Guangxi
	香港	[xiāng gǎng] Hong Kong
	香港人	[xiāng gǎng rén] Hong Kong person/people
	港口城市	[gǎng kǒu chéng shì] port city
	吉大港	[jí dà gǎng] Chittagong (Bangladesh port city)
	港人	[gǎng rén] Hong Kong person or people
	港元	[gǎng yuán] Hong Kong dollar
	港币	[gǎng bì] 1. Hong Kong currency 2. Hong Kong dollar
	封港	[fēng gǎng] to seal off a port
	自由港	[zì yóu gǎng] free port
	中港	[zhōng gǎng] PRC and Hong Kong
	港口	[gǎng kǒu] 1. port 2. harbor
	出港	[chū gǎng] 1. to leave harbor 2. departure (at airport)
	暴	[bào] 1. sudden 2. violent 3. cruel 4. to show or expose 5. to injure 6. surname Bao
	暴洪	[bào hóng] 1. a sudden 2. violent flood 3. flash flood
	粗暴	[cū bào] 1. rough 2. cruel
	暴光	[bào guāng] exposure
	尘暴	[chén bào] dust devil
	暴徒	[bào tú] 1. bandit 2. thug 3. ruffian
	暴行	[bào xíng] 1. savage act 2. outrage 3. atrocity
	暴跌	[bào dié] 1. steep fall (in price) 2. slump
	狂暴	[kuáng bào] frantic
	强暴	[qiáng bào] violent
	暴烈	[bào liè] 1. violent 2. fierce
	暴民	[bào mín] a mob of people
	暴病	[bào bìng] sudden attack of a serious illness
	残暴	[cán bào] 1. bloody and cruel 2. a brutal person 3. to massacre 4. an atrocity
	暴卒	[bào zú] 1. die of sudden illness 2. die suddenly
	暴利	[bào lì] sudden huge profits
	暴富	[bào fù] to get rich quick
	暴乱	[bào luàn] 1. riot 2. rebellion 3. revolt
	雷暴	[léi bào] thunderstorm
	暴雨	[bào yǔ] 1. torrential rain 2. rainstorm
	爆	[bào] 1. to crack 2. to explode or burst
§1313	燃爆	[rán bào] 1. to cause to explode 2. to fire 3. to set off
	爆音	[bào yīn] sonic boom
	爆料	[bào liào] 1. to expose (in the media) 2. to talk about sth often overlooked or non-confirmable 3. to scoop (esp. Taiwan media)
	爆米花	[bào mǐ huā] 1. puffed rice 2. popcorn
	爆光	[bào guāng] 1. photographic exposure 2. public exposure
	光爆	[guāng bào] explosion of light

	火爆	[huǒ bào] 1. a popular craze 2. explosive popularity
	引爆	[yǐn bào] 1. to cause to burn 2. to ignite 3. to detonate
	起爆	[qǐ bào] 1. to explode 2. to set off an explosion 3. to detonate
	爆裂	[bào liè] 1. burst 2. crack
	爆声	[bào shēng] pop
	试爆	[shì bào] 1. trial explosion 2. nuclear test
	爆满	[bào mǎn] filled to capacity (of theater, stadium, gymnasium etc)
	爆笑	[bào xiào] 1. loud laugh 2. guffaw 3. explosion of laughter
	内爆	[nèi bào] to implode
	宫爆肉丁	[gōng bào ròu dīng] stir-fried diced pork
	爆竹	[bào zhú] firecracker
	赛	[sài] 1. to compete 2. competition 3. match
§1314	参赛	[cān sài] 1. to compete 2. taking part in a competition
	弥赛亚	[mí sài yà] Messiah
	纳赛尔	[nà sài ěr] 1. Nasr or Nasser (Arab name) 2. Gamal Abdel Nasser (1918-1970), Egyptian President
	竞赛	[jìng sài] 1. race 2. competition
	半决赛	[bàn jué sài] semifinals
	拳击比赛	[quán jī bǐ sài] boxing match
	奥德赛	[ào dé sài] Homer's Odyssey
	奥赛罗	[ào sài luó] Othello (play by Shakespeare)
	百米赛跑	[bǎi mǐ sài pǎo] 100-meter dash
	普赛	[pǔ sài] psi (Greek letter)
	吉普赛人	[jí pǔ sài rén] gypsy
	以赛亚书	[yǐ sài yà shū] Book of Isaiah
	径赛	[jìng sài] track events (athletics competition)
	田径赛	[tián jìng sài] track and field competition
	侯赛因	[hóu sài yīn] 1. Husain or Hussein (name) 2. Hussein (c. 626-680), Muslim leader whose martyrdom is commemorated at Ashura 3. Saddam Hussein al Tikriti (1937-2006), dictator of Iraq 1979-2003
	霍赛	[huò sài] Jose (name)
	伯赛大	[bó sài dà] Bethsaida (city)
	赛跑	[sài pǎo] 1. race (running) 2. to race (running)
	越野赛跑	[yuè yě sài pǎo] cross-country running
	与时间赛跑	[yǔ shí jiān sài pǎo] to race against time
	和时间赛跑	[hé shí jiān sài pǎo] to race against time
	马赛	[mǎ sài] 1. Marseille, city in south France 2. Basay, one of the indigenous peoples of Taiwan
	赛马	[sài mǎ] 1. horse race 2. horse racing
	赛马会	[sài mǎ huì] the Jockey Club, Hong Kong philanthropic organization (and former gentleman's club)
	马赛克	[mǎ sài kè] mosaic
	马赛曲	[mǎ sài qǔ] La Marseillaise
	赛点	[sài diǎn] match point (tennis etc)
	预赛	[yù sài] 1. preliminary competition 2. to hold preliminary heats
	法利赛人	[fǎ lì sài rén] Pharisee, a Jewish sect in New Testament times
	赛会	[sài huì] 1. religious procession 2. exposition
	多日赛	[duō rì sài] 1. race of several days 2. many day competition
	计时赛	[jì shí sài] 1. time trial (e.g. in cycle race) 2. timed race 3. competition against the clock
	计时比赛	[jì shí bǐ sài] 1. time trial (e.g. in cycle race) 2. timed race 3. competition against the clock
	决赛	[jué sài] finals (of a competition)
	球赛	[qiú sài] 1. sports match 2. ballgame
	足球赛	[zú qiú sài] 1. soccer match 2. soccer competition

歌唱赛	[gē chàng sài] song contest
比赛项目	[bǐ sài xiàng mù] 1. sporting event 2. item on program of sports competition
赛程	[sài chéng] competition event
个人赛	[gè rén sài] 1. individual competition 2. individual race
赛特	[sài tè] Seth (name)
吉卜赛	[jí bù sài] gypsy (may refer to Roma people, or to Bohemian lifestyle)
赛事	[sài shì] competition (e.g. sporting)
比赛	[bǐ sài] 1. competition (sports etc) 2. match
再赛	[zài sài] 1. a replay (of sports match) 2. a play-off
田赛	[tián sài] field events (athletics competition)
出赛	[chū sài] 1. to compete 2. to take part (in a sports event)
塞 I	[sāi] 1. stop up 2. to squeeze in 3. to stuff 4. Serb (abbr.) 5. Serbian II
塞 II	[sài] strategic pass III [sè] 1. piston 2. unenlightened
填塞	[tián sè] stuff
地塞米松	[dì sāi mǐ sōng] dexamethasone
塞尔南	[sāi ěr nán] Eugene Cernan (1934-), US astronaut in Apollo 10 and Apollo 17 missions, "Last man on the moon"
帕拉塞尔士	[pà lǎ sè ěr shì] Paracelsus (Auroleus Phillipus Theoprastus Bombastus von Hohenheim, 1493-1541), Swiss alchemist and prominent early European scientist
塞尔维亚民主党	[sāi ěr wéi yà mín zhǔ dǎng] Democratic Party of Serbia
塞尔维亚克罗地亚语	[sāi ěr wéi yà kè luó dì yà yǔ] Serbo-Croatian (language)
塞尔维亚	[sāi ěr wéi yà] Serbia
塞尔维亚和黑山	[sāi ěr wéi yà hé hēi shān] Serbia and Montenegro (after break-up of Yugoslavia in 1992)
塞尔维亚语	[sāi ěr wéi yà yǔ] Serbian (language)
杜塞尔多夫	[dù sāi ěr duō fū] Dsseldorf (Germany)
塞尔特语	[sāi ěr tè yǔ] Celtic language
塞舌尔	[sāi shé ěr] Seychelles
塞尔特	[sāi ěr tè] Celtic
塞拉利昂	[sāi lǎ lì áng] Sierra Leone
夹塞儿	[jiā sāi r] 1. to cut into a line 2. queue-jumping
奥塞罗	[ào sāi luó] Othello, 1604 tragedy by William Shakespeare
吉普塞人	[jí pǔ sāi rén] 1. Gypsy (European minority) 2. Romany 3. Tsigane
塞维利亚	[sāi wéi lì yà] Sevilla, Spain
塞哥维亚	[sè gē wéi yà] Segovia, Spain
埃塞俄比亚	[āi sài é bǐ yà] Ethiopia, East Africa
关塞	[guān sài] border fort, esp. defending narrow valley
火花塞	[huǒ huā sāi] spark plug
马塞卢	[mǎ sāi lú] Maseru, capital of Lesotho
塞给	[sāi gěi] 1. to slip sb sth 2. to press sb to accept sth 3. to insert surreptitiously 4. to foist sth off on sb
塞纳河	[sāi nà hé] Seine
充塞	[chōng sè] 1. congestion to block 2. to congest 3. to crowd 4. to choke 5. to cram 6. to fill up 7. to stuff 8. to take up all the space
阿克塞县	[ā kè sài xiàn] Aksai Kazakh autonomous county in Jiuquan, Gansu
阻塞	[zú sè] 1. to block 2. to clog
塞尺	[sāi chǐ] gauge
塞外	[sài wài] beyond the Great Wall
西塞罗	[xī sāi luó] Marcus Tullius Cicero (106-43 BC), famous Roman politician, orator and philosopher, murdered at the orders of Marc Anthony
塞语	[sāi yǔ] Hungarian language
安塞	[ān sāi] (N) Ansai (place in Shaanxi)
要塞	[yào sài] stronghold

冰塞	[bīng sāi] 1. ice blockage 2. freezing of waterway
活塞	[huó sāi] 1. piston 2. valve
杜塞	[dù sè] 1. to stop 2. to block
血塞	[xuè sè] blood obstruction
耳塞	[ěr sāi] earplug
塞耳	[sāi ěr] 1. earplug 2. earwax
可塞	[kě sài] xi or ksi (Greek letter)
寒	[hán] 1. cold 2. poor 3. to tremble
一暴十寒	[yī pù shí hán] 1. one day's sun, ten days' frost (saw, from Mencius); fig. to work for a bit then skimp
严寒	[yán hán] 1. bitter cold 2. severe winter
小寒	[xiǎo hán] Lesser Cold, 23rd of the 24 solar terms 6th-19th January
心寒	[xīn hán] be very disappointed
寒武纪	[hán wǔ jì] Cambrian (geological period 545-495m years ago)
凄寒	[qī hán] cold and desolate
寒战	[hán zhàn] a chill
大寒	[dà hán] Great Cold, 24th of the 24 solar terms 20th January-3rd February
寒带	[hán dài] polar climate
北寒带	[běi hán dài] the north frigid zone
高寒	[gāo hán] high and cold (mountain area)
寒毛	[hán máo] fine hair on the human body
耐寒	[nài hán] 1. cold-proof 2. resistant to cold
苦寒	[kǔ hán] bitter cold
戴	[dài] 1. to put on 2. to respect 3. to bear 4. to support 5. wear (glasses, hat, gloves) 6. surname Dai
戴高乐	[dài gāo lè] Charles De Gaulle (1890-1970), French general and politician, leader of the Free French during World War II and President of the Republic 1959-1969
戴尔	[dài ěr] Dell
戴维斯	[dài wéi sī] Davis or Davies (name)
感恩戴德	[gǎn ēn dài dé] deeply grateful
戴维营	[dài wéi yíng] Camp David
感戴	[gǎn dài] sincerely grateful
戴绿头巾	[dài lǜ tóu jīn] 1. lit. to wear green headband (to visit a Yuan dynasty brothel) 2. cuckold
戴名世	[dài míng shì] Dai Mingshi (1653-1713), early Qing writer
北戴河	[běi dài hé] Beidaihe, seaside resort in Qinhuangdao municipality, Hebei province
戴上	[dài shàng] to put on (hat etc)
翼	[yì] wing
小心翼翼	[xiǎo xīn yì yì] 1. cautious and solemn (saw); very carefully 2. prudent 3. gently and cautiously
太阳翼	[tài yáng yì] solar panel
尾翼	[wěi yì] 1. tail wing 2. empennage (arrow feathers or tail assembly of plane) 3. tail unit
羽翼丰满	[yǔ yì fēng mǎn] fully fledged
翼城	[yì chéng] (N) Yicheng (place in Shanxi)
比翼	[bǐ yì] fly wing to wing
腊 I	[là] preserved (meat) II [là] 1. December 2. preserved (meat)
烧腊	[shāo là] barbecue (Cantonese style)
真腊	[zhēn là] 1. Khmer kingdom of Kampuchea or Cambodia 2. Chinese term for Cambodia from 7th to 15th century
籍	[jí] 1. register 2. native place 3. record of person's identity, including surname, place of birth and ancestral shrine 4. surname Ji
典籍	[diǎn jī] canonical text
美籍	[měi jí] US citizen
党籍	[dǎng jí] party membership

经籍	[jīng jí] religious text
承籍	[chéng jí] to inherit a rank (from a predecessor)
户籍	[hù jí] 1. census register 2. household register
原籍	[yuán jí] 1. ancestral home (town) 2. birthplace
外籍	[wài jí] foreign nationality
多重国籍	[duō chóng guó jí] dual nationality
寄籍	[jì jí] 1. to register as domiciled in another land 2. naturalization
入籍	[rù jí] 1. become naturalized 2. become a citizen
籍贯	[jí guàn] 1. one's native place 2. place of ancestry 3. registered birthplace
书籍	[shū jí] 1. books 2. works
国籍	[guó jí] nationality
古籍	[gǔ jí] antiquarian book
猎	[liè] hunting
猎鹰	[liè yīng] falcon
猎狗	[liè gǒu] hunting dog
猎枪	[liè qiāng] 1. hunting gun 2. shotgun
猎户座大星云	[liè hù zuò dà xīng yún] the Great Nebula in Orion M42
猎户座	[liè hù zuò] Orion (constellation)
猎犬座	[liè quǎn zuò] Canes Venatici (constellation)
渔猎	[yú liè] 1. fishing and hunting 2. fig. to loot 3. to plunder
猎潜	[liè qián] anti-submarine (warfare)
猎头	[liè tóu] head hunting (for job placement, a loan word)
猎头人	[liè tóu rén] 1. head-hunter 2. headhunter 3. recruiter
猎犬	[liè quǎn] hound
猎人	[liè rén] hunter
打猎	[dǎ liè] hunt
猎手	[liè shǒu] hunter
出猎	[chū liè] to go out hunting
番	I [pān] 1. surname Pan 2. place name II [fān] 1. deeds 2. foreign 3. classifier for repeated actions: time
番红花	[fān hóng huā] saffron (Crocus sativus)
番瓜	[fān guā] pumpkin
番木瓜	[fān mù guā] papaya
番邦	[fān bāng] 1. foreign country 2. foreigner
三番五次	[sān fān wǔ cì] (saying) do over and over again
吐鲁番市	[tǔ lǔ fān shì] Turpan City in Xinjiang (Chinese: Tulufan)
吐鲁番	[tǔ lǔ fān] Turpan City in Xinjiang (Chinese: Tulufan)
播	[bō] 1. sow 2. scatter 3. spread 4. broadcast 5. Taiwan pr. bo4
演播	[yǎn bō] 1. broadcast performance 2. televised or podcast lecture
演播室	[yǎn bō shì] broadcasting studio
新闻主播	[xīn wén zhǔ bō] 1. newsreader 2. anchor
播音	[bō yīn] 1. transmit 2. broadcast
美国全国广播公司	[měi guó quán guó guǎng bō gōng sī] National Broadcasting Company (NBC)
全美广播公司	[quán měi guǎng bō gōng sī] National Broadcasting Company (NBC)
美国广播公司	[měi guó guǎng bō gōng sī] ABC (American Broadcasting Corporation)
哥伦比亚广播公司	[gē lún bī yà guǎng bō gōng sī] Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS)
秋播	[qiū bō] sowing in autumn (for a crop in spring)
穴播	[xué bō] bunch planting
英国广播公司	[yīng guó guǎng bō gōng sī] 1. British Broadcasting Corporation 2. BBC

中国国际广播电台	[zhōng guó guó jì guǎng bō diàn tái] 1. China Radio International
2. CRI	
点播	[diǎn bō] 1. webcast 2. to request item for broadcast on radio program 3. dibble seeding 4. spot seeding
英国广播电台	[yīng guó guǎng bō diàn tái] 1. British Broadcasting Corporation 2. BBC
中央广播电台	[zhōng yāng guǎng bō diàn tái] Radio Taiwan International (RTI)
广播室	[guǎng bō shì] broadcasting room
广播剧	[guǎng bō jù] radio drama
广播	[guǎng bō] 1. broadcast 2. widely spread
广播员	[guǎng bō yuán] (radio) broadcaster
广播地址	[guǎng bō dì zhǐ] broadcast address
广播节目	[guǎng bō jié mù] 1. radio program 2. broadcast schedule
试播	[shì bō] trial broadcast
播种	[bō zhǒng] 1. to sow seeds 2. sowing 3. seed
果播	[guǒ bō] dissemination as fruit (evolutionary strategy for seed dispersal)
播映	[bō yǐng] 1. to broadcast a film 2. to televise
早播	[zǎo bō] 1. to plant early 2. to sow seeds in early spring 3. early sowing
播出	[bō chū] 1. to broadcast 2. to put out TV programs
直播	[zhí bō] 1. live broadcast (not recorded) 2. direct internet broadcasting
悉	[xī] 1. in all cases 2. know
惊悉	[jīng xī] 1. pleasantly surprise 2. besides oneself with joy
得悉	[dé xī] 1. to learn about 2. to be informed
悉尼	[xī ní] Sydney, capital of New South Wales, Australia
据悉	[jù xī] 1. according to reports 2. it is reported (that)
洞悉	[dòng xī] to clearly understand
知悉	[zhī xī] to know
闻悉	[wén xī] to hear (about sth)
翻	[fān] 1. to turn over 2. to flip over 3. to overturn 4. to translate 5. to decode
翻供	[fān gòng] 1. to retract testimony 2. to withdraw a confession
翻滚	[fān gǔn] 1. to roll 2. to boil
翻空出奇	[fān kōng chū qí] to overturn empty convention, and display originality (saw); new and different ideas
翻新	[fān xīn] 1. to revamp 2. a face-lift 3. to retread (a tire) 4. to refurbish (old clothes) 5. newly emerging
翻新后	[fān xīn hòu] after refurbishment
翻阅	[fān yuè] 1. to browse 2. to flit through (a book)
推翻	[tuī fān] overthrow
翻倒	[fān dǎo] 1. to overturn 2. to overthrow 3. to capsize 4. to collapse
翻江倒海	[fān jiāng dǎo hǎi] 1. overwhelming flood 2. deluge 3. fig. a flood (of goods, people, information etc)
倒海翻江	[dǎo hǎi fān jiāng] 1. overwhelming flood 2. deluge 3. fig. a flood (of goods, people, information etc)
翻悔	[fān huǐ] 1. to renege 2. to go back (on a deal) 3. to back out (of a promise)
翻案	[fān àn] 1. to reverse a verdict 2. to present different views on a historical person or verdict
翻越	[fān yuè] 1. to cross 2. to surmount 3. to transcend
翻印	[fān yìn] 1. reprint 2. to reissue 3. to publish a new edition
打翻	[dǎ fān] 1. to overturn 2. to overthrow 3. to strike down (an enemy)
锦	[jīn] 1. brocade 2. embroidered work 3. bright
锦标赛	[jīn biāo sài] 1. championship contest 2. championships
世锦赛	[shì jīn sài] world championship
织金锦	[zhī jīn jīn] gilt brocade
织锦	[zhī jīn] 1. brocade 2. silk fabric with colored pattern
锦标	[jīn biāo] 1. prize 2. trophy 3. title

§1329	集锦 [jí jīn] 1. best of the best 2. collection of the best (of sth)
	什锦果盘 [shí jīn guǒ pán] mixed fruit salad
§1330	三索锦蛇 [sān suǒ jīn shé] copperhead race (Elaphe radiata), kind of snake
	经锦 [jīng jīn] 1. warp brocade 2. woven fabric with single colored woof but many-colored warp
	锦县 [jīn xiàn] Jin county in Liaoning
	盘锦 [pán jīn] Panjin prefecture level city in Liaoning province in northeast China
	盘锦市 [pán jīn shì] Panjin prefecture level city in Liaoning province in northeast China
	锦西 [jīn xī] (N) Jinxi (city in Liaoning)
	富锦市 [fù jīn shì] Fujin county level city in Kiamusze or Jiamusi city [Jia1 mu4 si1], Heilongjiang
	富锦 [fù jīn] Fujin county level city in Kiamusze or Jiamusi city [Jia1 mu4 si1], Heilongjiang
	锐 [ruì] acute
	新锐 [xīn ruì] 1. cutting-edge (in technology, science, fashion, the arts etc) 2. novel and competitive 3. new and dashing
	锐意 [ruì yì] 1. acute determination 2. dauntless
	尖锐批评 [jiān ruì pī píng] sharp criticism
	尖锐 [jiān ruì] 1. sharp 2. intense 3. penetrating 4. pointed 5. acute (illness)
	锐化 [ruì huà] to sharpen
	锐志 [ruì zhì] firm determination
	锐减 [ruì jiǎn] steep decline
	锐利 [ruì lì] 1. sharp 2. keen 3. acute 4. incisive 5. penetrating 6. perceptive
	销 [xiāo] 1. to melt 2. to do away with 3. to sell
	供销 [gōng xiāo] 1. supply and marketing 2. distribution 3. supply and sales
	供销商 [gōng xiāo shāng] 1. distribution business 2. supplier
	脱销 [tuō xiāo] 1. to sell out 2. to run out (of supplies) 3. deficient 4. lack of supplies
	产销 [chǎn xiāo] production and marketing
	经销商 [jīng xiāo shāng] 1. dealer 2. seller 3. distributor 4. broker 5. agency 6. franchise (i.e. company) 7. retail outlet
	承销商 [chéng xiāo shāng] 1. underwriting company 2. dealership 3. sales agency
	主承销商 [zhǔ chéng xiāo shāng] lead underwriter
	销行 [xiāo xíng] 1. on sale 2. to be sold 3. to sell (millions of copies)
	行销 [xíng xiāo] 1. to sell 2. on sale
	行销诉求 [xíng xiāo sù qiú] marketing message
	销售 [xiāo shòu] 1. to sell 2. market 3. sales
	倾销 [qīng xiāo] to dump (goods, products)
	花销 [huā xiāo] expenses
	推销 [tuī xiāo] 1. to market 2. to sell
	推销员 [tuī xiāo yuán] 1. sales representative 2. salesperson
	代销 [dài xiāo] 1. to sell as agent 2. to sell on commission (e.g. insurance policies) 3. proxy sale (of stocks)
	代销店 [dài xiāo diàn] 1. outlet 2. commission shop 3. agency
	促销 [cù xiāo] promote sales
	包销 [bāo xiāo] 1. have exclusive selling rights 2. be the sole agent for a production unit or firm
	展销 [zhǎn xiāo] 1. to display and sell (e.g. at a fair) 2. sales exhibition
	展销会 [zhǎn xiāo huì] 1. trade fair 2. sales exhibition
	经销 [jīng xiāo] 1. to sell 2. to distribute
	统销 [tōng xiāo] state marketing monopoly
	统购统销 [tōng gòu tōng xiāo] state monopoly of purchasing and marketing
	承销 [chéng xiāo] 1. to underwrite (i.e. guarantee financing) 2. underwriting 3. to sell as agent 4. consignee
	承销店 [chéng xiāo diàn] dealership
	承销人 [chéng xiāo rén] 1. sales agent 2. salesman 3. consignee 4. underwriter

§1331	承销品 [chéng xiāo pǐn] goods on consignment
	一笔勾销 [yī bǐ gōu xiāo] to write off at one stroke
	外销 [wài xiāo] 1. to export 2. to sell abroad
	试销 [shì xiāo] 1. trial sale 2. test marketing
	寄销 [jì xiāo] 1. to dispatch 2. consigned (goods)
	营销 [yíng xiāo] marketing
	吊销 [diào xiāo] 1. to suspend (an agreement) 2. to revoke
	销量 [xiāo liàng] sales volume
	直销 [zhí xiāo] direct marketing
	钱 [qián] 1. coin 2. money 3. surname Qian
	借钱 [jiè qián] 1. to lend money 2. to borrow money
	金钱 [jīn qián] 1. money 2. currency
	洋钱 [yáng qián] 1. foreign money 2. flat silver (former coinage) 3. also written
	多钱善贾 [duō qián shàn gǔ] much capital, good business (saw); fig. good trading conditions
	余钱 [yú qián] surplus money
	钱袋 [qián dài] 1. purse 2. wallet
	花钱 [huā qián] to spend money
	乱花钱 [luàn huā qián] 1. to spend money recklessly 2. to squander
	值钱 [zhí qián] 1. valuable 2. costly 3. expensive
	体己钱 [tǐ jī qián] private saved money of close family members
	付钱 [fù qián] to pay money
	钱三强 [qián sān qiáng] Qian Sanqiang
	钱包 [qián bāo] 1. purse 2. wallet
	洗黑钱 [xǐ hēi qián] money laundering
	钱庄 [qián zhuāng] money farm (dealing in illegal foreign currency of money laundering)
	店钱 [diàn qián] 1. room charge in a hotel 2. accommodation expenses
	压岁钱 [yā suì qián] money given to children as new year present
	要钱 [yào qián] 1. to charge 2. to demand payment
	酒钱 [jiǔ qián] tip
	洗钱 [xǐ qián] money laundering
	缺钱 [quē qián] shortage of money
	挣钱 [zhèng qián] to make money
	利钱 [lì qián] interest (money paid on a loan)
	租钱 [zū qián] 1. rent 2. same as
	本钱 [běn qián] capital
	找钱 [zhǎo qián] to give change
	大钱 [dà qián] 1. high denomination of banknotes or coins 2. lots of money 3. a big sum (e.g. a bribe)
	现钱 [xiàn qián] cash
	钱串儿 [qián chuàn r] erhua variant of , string of cash
	搞钱 [gǎo qián] 1. to get money 2. to accumulate money
	笔钱 [bǐ qián] 1. fund 2. sum of money
	钱币 [qián bì] money
	地钱 [dì qián] liverwort (Marchantia polymorpha)
	折钱 [shé qián] 1. a loss 2. to lose money
	钱串 [qián chuàn] string of cash
	出钱 [chū qián] to pay
	工钱 [gōng qián] 1. salary 2. wages
	错 [cuò] 1. mistake 2. error 3. blunder 4. fault 5. cross 6. uneven 7. wrong
§1332	一错再错 [yī cuò zài cuò] 1. to repeat errors 2. to continue blundering 3. to make continuous mistakes

山珍海错	[shān zhēn hǎi cuò] rarities from the mountain and the sea (saw); fig. a sumptuous spread of food delicacies
错综	[cuò zōng] 1. intricate 2. complicated 3. tangled 4. involved 5. to synthesize
读音错误	[dú yīn cuò wù] mistake of pronunciation
错位	[cuò wèi] 1. to misplace 2. displacement (e.g. of broken bones) 3. out of alignment 4. faulty contact 5. erroneous judgment
6. inversion (medical, e.g. breach delivery)	
羊卓错	[yáng zhuó cuò] Yamdrokto lake in central Tibet
类比错误	[lèi bǐ cuò wù] analogy error
惊错	[jīng cuò] 1. puzzled 2. surprised and nonplussed
出错信息	[chū cuò xìn xī] error message (computing)
犯错	[fàn cuò] to err
纳木错	[nà mù cuò] Namtso lake at Nakchu in central Tibet
纠错	[jiū cuò] to correct (a typo)
错误的结合	[cuò wù de jié hé] illusory conjunction
错读	[cuò dú] to mispronounce
错误	[cuò wù] 1. error 2. mistake 3. mistaken
认错	[rèn cuò] 1. to admit an error 2. to acknowledge one's mistake
盘错	[pán cuò] 1. intertwined (of tree roots or branches) 2. fig. an intricate matter
错案	[cuò àn] 1. a misjudged legal case 2. a miscarriage (of justice)
错失	[cuò shī] 1. fault 2. mistake 3. to miss (a chance)
失错	[shī cuò] 1. mistake 2. slip-up 3. by accident
走错	[zǒu cuò] 1. astray 2. misstep
大错	[dà cuò] blunder
搞错	[gǎo cuò] 1. mistake 2. to make a mistake 3. to blunder 4. mistaken
错乱	[cuò luàn] 1. in disorder 2. deranged (mentally)
听错	[tīng cuò] to mishear
打错	[dǎ cuò] 1. to err 2. to dial a wrong number 3. to make a typo
排错	[pái cuò] 1. troubleshooting 2. debugging 3. debug 4. erratum 5. to arrange in incorrect sequence
出错	[chū cuò] 1. to make a mistake 2. error
铁	[tiě] iron Fe, transition metal, atomic number 26
埃菲尔铁塔	[āi fēi ěr tiě tǎ] Eiffel tower
地铁站	[dì tiě zhàn] subway station
点铁成金	[diǎn tiě chéng jīn] to touch base matter and turn it to gold (saw); fig. to turn crude writing into a literary gem
点金成铁	[diǎn jīn chéng tiě] to transform gold into base metal (saw); fig. to edit sb else's beautiful prose and ruin it
铁拳	[tiě quán] Tekken (video game)
亚铁	[yà tiě] ferrous
高铁血红蛋白	[gāo tiě xuè hóng dàn bái] hemoglobin
铁丝	[tiě sī] 1. iron wire 2. CL:[gen1]
铁法	[tiě fǎ] (N) Tiefert (city in Liaoning)
滑铁卢	[huá tiě lú] 1. Waterloo (Flanders) 2. 1815 battle of Waterloo 3. fig. a defeat 4. setback
铁甲舰	[tiě jiǎ jiàn] 1. ironclad 2. an armor-plated battleship
铁水	[tiě shuǐ] molten iron
铁拿	[ná tiě] 1. latte 2. latt
铁塔	[tiě tǎ] iron tower
铁箱	[tiě xiāng] 1. metal trunk 2. metal box 3. a safe
铁幕	[tiě mù] iron curtain
铁人三项	[tiě rén sān xiàng] triathlon
铁器	[tiě qì] 1. hardware 2. ironware
铁西	[tiě xī] 1. Tiexi district of Siping city , Jilin 2. Tiexi district of Shenyang city , Liaoning

铁托	[tiě tuō] Marshal Josip Broz Tito (1892-1980), Yugoslav military and communist political leader, President of Yugoslavia 1945-1980
白铁	[bái tiě] galvanized iron
白口铁	[bái kǒu tiě] white iron
生铁	[shēng tiě] pig iron
铁匠	[tiě jiàng] blacksmith
地铁	[dì tiě] 1. subway 2. metro
铁面	[tiě miàn] 1. iron mask (as defensive armor) 2. fig. upright and selfless person
钟	[zhōng] 1. clock 2. o'clock 3. time as measured in hours and minutes 4. bell 5. surname Zhong
钱钟书	[qián zhōng shū] Qian Zhongshu (1910-1998), literary academic and novelist, studied in London and Paris author of the 1947 novel Beleguered City
钟乐	[zhōng yuè] bells
金钟	[jīn zhōng] Admiralty, Hong Kong
钟楼	[zhōng lóu] 1. bell tower 2. campanile 3. clock tower 4. Bell Tower, historic attraction in Xian, Beijing etc
鸣钟	[míng zhōng] 1. drum call 2. bell ring 3. chime
钟表	[zhōng biǎo] clock
钟表盘	[zhōng biǎo pán] clockface
点钟	[diǎn zhōng] (indicating time of day) o'clock
钟点	[zhōng diǎn] 1. hour 2. specified time
钟山县	[zhōng shān xiàn] Zhongshan county in Guangxi
钟摆	[zhōng bǎi] pendulum
摆钟	[bǎi zhōng] pendulum clock
钟室	[zhōng shì] 1. belfry 2. clock room
座钟	[zuò zhōng] desk clock
时钟座	[shí zhōng zuò] Horologium (constellation)
丧钟	[sāng zhōng] knell
钟头	[zhōng tóu] hour
闹钟	[nào zhōng] alarm clock
定时钟	[dìng shí zhōng] 1. timer 2. timing clock 3. alarm clock
时钟	[shí zhōng] clock
钟罩	[zhōng zhào] bell canopy
钟面	[zhōng miàn] clock face
挂钟	[guà zhōng] wall clock
钟山	[zhōng shān] Zhongshan district of Liupanshui city [Liu4 pan2 shui3 shí4], Guizhou
镇	[zhèn] 1. composed 2. small town 3. to suppress 4. to press down 5. to post
北港镇	[běi gǎng zhèn] (N) Peikang (town in Taiwan)
三峡镇	[sān xiá zhèn] (N) Sanhsia (town in Taiwan)
马尔康镇	[mǎ ěr kāng zhèn] Barkam town (Tibetan, Chinese Ma'erkang), capital of Ngawa Tibetan and Qiang autonomous prefecture in north Sichuan
斗南镇	[dǒu nán zhèn] (N) Tounan (town in Taiwan)
竹南镇	[zhú nán zhèn] (N) Chunan (town in Taiwan)
新化镇	[xīn huà zhèn] Hsinhua (town in Taiwan)
新市镇	[xīn shì zhèn] new town
麻豆镇	[má dòu zhèn] (N) Matou (town in Taiwan)
镇平	[zhèn píng] Zhenping county in Nanyang [Nan2 yang2], Henan
平镇	[píng zhèn] (N) Pingchen (town in Taiwan)
镇平县	[zhèn píng xiàn] Zhenping county in Nanyang [Nan2 yang2], Henan
金城镇	[jīn chéng zhèn] (N) Chincheng (town in Taiwan)
卓兰镇	[zhuó lán zhèn] (N) Cholan (town in Taiwan)
善化镇	[shàn huà zhèn] (N) Shanhua (town in Taiwan)

美浓镇 [měi nóng zhèn] (N) Meinung (town in Taiwan)	针 [zhēn] 1. injection 2. needle 3. pin
和美镇 [hé měi zhèn] (N) Homei (town in Taiwan)	指南针 [zhǐ nán zhēn] compass
关西镇 [guān xī zhèn] (N) Kuanhsi (town in Taiwan)	撞针 [zhuàng zhēn] firing pin
关山镇 [guān shān zhèn] (N) Kuanshan (town in Taiwan)	金针 [jīn zhēn] orange day-lily (Hemerocallis fulva)
淡水镇 [dàn shuǐ zhèn] (N) Tanshui (town in Taiwan)	探针 [tàn zhēn] probe
景德镇 [jǐng dé zhèn] Jingdezhen prefecture level city in Jiangxi province, famous for porcelain	针织 [zhēn zhī] 1. knitting 2. knitted garment
景德镇市 [jǐng dé zhèn shì] Jingdezhen prefecture level city in Jiangxi province, famous for porcelain	针织品 [zhēn zhī pǐn] knitwear
小营盘镇 [xiǎo yíng pán zhèn] Xiaoyingpan township in Btala Shehiri or Bole City, Xinjiang	表针 [biǎo zhēn] hand of a clock
集镇 [jí zhèn] town	针线 [zhēn xiàn] 1. needle and thread 2. needlework
集集镇 [jí jí zhèn] (N) Chichi (town in Taiwan)	针线活计 [zhēn xiàn huó jì] 1. needlework 2. sewing
佳里镇 [jiā lǐ zhèn] (N) Chiali (town in Taiwan)	针线活 [zhēn xiàn huó] 1. needlework 2. sewing
乡镇 [xiāng zhèn] 1. village 2. township	针线活儿 [zhēn xiàn huó er] 1. needlework 2. working for a living as a needleworker
镇源县 [zhèn yuán xiàn] Zhenyuan county in Yunnan	针法 [zhēn fǎ] stitch
镇宁县 [zhèn níng xiàn] Zhenning Buyei and Hmong autonomous county in Anshun [An1 shun4], Guizhou	毒针 [dú zhēn] to inject poison
镇康 [zhèn kāng] (N) Zhenkang (place in Yunnan)	骨针 [gǔ zhēn] 1. spicule (in biology) 2. bone needle (in archaeology)
镇原 [zhèn yuán] (N) Zhenyuan (place in Gansu)	顶针 [dǐng zhēn] thimble
镇压 [zhèn yā] 1. suppression 2. repression 3. to suppress 4. to put down 5. to quell	针刺 [zhēn cì] injection
营盘镇 [yíng pán zhèn] 1. Yingpan township, place name 2. Yingpan in Shangluo prefecture, Shaanxi 3. Yingpan township in Yunnan 4. (many others)	针叶林 [zhēn yè lín] needle-leaved forest
镇安 [zhèn ān] (N) Zhen'an (place in Shaanxi)	指北针 [zhǐ běi zhēn] compass
镇海 [zhèn hǎi] (N) Zhenhai (place in Zhejiang)	指针 [zhǐ zhēn] 1. pointer on a gauge 2. clock hand 3. cursor
冰镇 [bīng zhèn] iced	扎针 [zhā zhēn] to give or have an acupuncture treatment
盐水镇 [yán shuǐ zhèn] (N) Yanshui (town in Taiwan)	唱针 [chàng zhēn] stylus (gramophone needle)
白河镇 [bái hé zhèn] (N) Paiho (town in Taiwan)	针叶 [zhēn yè] needle-leaved (tree)
镇江 [zhèn jiāng] Zhenjiang prefecture level city in Jiangsu	打针 [dǎ zhēn] to give or have an injection
镇江市 [zhèn jiāng shì] Zhenjiang prefecture level city in Jiangsu	§1337 镜 [jìng] mirror
万山镇 [wàn shān zhèn] Wanshan township in Tongren prefecture [Tong2 ren2 di4 qu1], Guizhou	借镜 [jiè jìng] 1. to use other people's experience 2. to borrow from a source 3. to use as reference
大柴旦镇 [dà chái dàn zhèn] (N) Dachaidanzhen (place in Qinghai)	显镜 [xiǎn jìng] 1. microscope 2. same as
员林镇 [yuán lín zhèn] (N) Yuanlin (town in Taiwan)	墨镜 [mò jìng] sunglasses
村镇 [cūn zhèn] hamlet (place)	护目镜 [hù mù jìng] 1. goggles 2. protective glasses
大林镇 [dà lín zhèn] (N) Talin (town in Taiwan)	镜头 [jìng tóu] 1. camera shot (in a movie etc) 2. scene
二林镇 [èr lín zhèn] (N) Erhlin (town in Taiwan)	面镜 [miàn jìng] mask (diving)
城镇 [chéng zhèn] 1. cities and towns 2. city 3. town	目镜 [mù jìng] eyepiece
头城镇 [tóu chéng zhèn] (N) Toucheng (town in Taiwan)	出镜 [chū jìng] 1. appear on camera 2. play a role in a film
天镇 [tiān zhèn] (N) Tianzhen (place in Shanxi)	§1338 钻 I [zuān] 1. to drill 2. to bore 3. to get into 4. to make one's way into 5. to enter (a hole) 6. to thread one's way through 7. to study intensively 8. to dig into 9. to curry favor for personal gain II [zuàn] 1. an auger 2. diamond
大甲镇 [dà jiǎ zhèn] (N) Tachia (town in Taiwan)	钻头夹盘 [zuān tóu jiá pán] drill chuck
市镇 [shì zhèn] small town	钻探 [zuān tàn] drilling
北镇市 [běi zhèn shì] Beizhen county level city in Jinzhou, Liaoning	钻心虫 [zuān xīn chóng] 1. boring insect 2. snout moth's larva (Aphomia gullaris or Plodia interpuncuella or Heliothus armigera etc), major agricultural pest
镇守 [zhèn shǒu] to guard (region etc)	[zuān yā] pressure on a drill bit
镇定 [zhèn dìng] 1. calm 2. unperturbed 3. cool	钻压 [zuān móu] 1. to use influence to get what one wants 2. to find a way through (esp. corrupt) 3. to succeed by means fair or foul
重镇 [zhòng zhèn] strategic town	钻谋 [zuān móu] 1. to use influence to get what one wants 2. to find a way through (esp. corrupt) 3. to succeed by means fair or foul
玉里镇 [yù lǐ zhèn] (N) Yuli (town in Taiwan)	钻头卡盘 [zuān tóu qiǎ pán] drill chuck
北斗镇 [běi dòu zhèn] (N) Peitou (town in Taiwan)	钻洞 [zuān dòng] to bore
竹山镇 [zhú shān zhèn] (N) Chushan (town in Taiwan)	钻头 [zuān tóu] drill bit
草屯镇 [cǎo tún zhèn] (N) Tsaotun (town in Taiwan)	钻营 [zuān yíng] 1. toadying for personal gain 2. to curry favor 3. to drill a way through to fame and profit
北镇 [běi zhèn] Beizhen county level city in Jinzhou, Liaoning	钻卡 [zuān qiǎ] drill chuck
田中镇 [tián zhōng zhèn] (N) Tienchung (town in Taiwan)	电钻 [diàn zuān] electric drill
固镇 [gù zhèn] (N) Guzhen (place in Anhui)	§1339 铜 [tóng] 1. copper Cu, transition metal, atomic number 29 2. see copper, and the alloys brass and bronze
丰镇 [fēng zhèn] (N) Fengzhen (city in Inner Mongolia)	铜墙铁壁 [tóng qiáng tiě bì] copper wall, iron bastion (saw); impenetrable defense

黄铜	[huáng tóng] brass (alloy of copper and zinc)
常规铜电话线	[cháng guī tóng diàn huà xiàn] ordinary copper telephone line
铜仁	[tóng rén] Tongren city and prefecture in Guizhou
铜仁市	[tóng rén shì] Tongren city, capital of Tongren prefecture, Guizhou
紫铜	[zǐ tóng] copper (pure copper, as opposed to alloy)
红铜	[hóng tóng] 1. copper Cu, transition metal, atomic number 29 2. pure copper, as opposed to its alloys brass and bronze
自然铜	[zì rán tóng] 1. natural copper 2. chalcopyrite 3. copper iron sulfide CuFeS ₂
铜器	[tóng qì] 1. copper ware 2. bronze ware
白铜	[bái tóng] copper-nickel alloy
铜匠	[tóng jiāng] coppersmith
铜山	[tóng shān] (N) Tongshan (place in Jiangsu)
当	I[dāng] 1. to be 2. to act as 3. manage 4. withstand 5. when 6. during 7. ought 8. should 9. match equally 10. equal 11. same 12. obstruct 13. just at (a time or place) 14. on the spot 15. right 16. just at II [dàng] 1. at or in the very same... 2. to pawn 3. suitable 4. adequate 5. fitting 6. proper 7. replace 8. represent
满当当	[mǎn dāng dāng] 1. brim full 2. completely packed
满满当当	[mǎn mǎn dāng dāng] 1. brim full 2. completely packed
响当当	[xiǎng dāng dāng] 1. resounding 2. loud 3. well known 4. famous
典当	[diǎn dāng] 1. to pawn 2. pawnshop
当演员	[dāng yǎn yuán] to go on stage
空当	[kòng dāng] 1. gap 2. interval
夹当	[jiā dāng] 1. crucial moment 2. critical time
夹当儿	[jiā dāng r] 1. erhua variant of , crucial moment 2. critical time
约当现金	[yuē dāng xiàn jīn] (accounting) cash equivalent
亚当	[yà dāng] Adam
亚当斯	[yà dāng sī] Adams
当涂	[dāng tú] (N) Dangtu (place in Anhui)
当真	[dāng zhēn] 1. to take seriously 2. serious 3. No joking, really!
得当	[dé dāng] 1. appropriate 2. suitable
当代	[dāng dài] 1. the present age 2. the contemporary era
恰当	[qià dāng] 1. appropriate 2. suitable
正当性	[zhèng dāng xìng] (political) legitimacy
当心	[dāng xīn] 1. to take care 2. to look out
独当一面	[dú dāng yī miàn] to assume personal responsibility (saw); to take charge of a section
乌当	[wū dāng] Wudang district of Guiyang city [Gui ₄ yang ₂ shì ₄], Guizhou
死马当活马医	[sǐ mǎ dāng huó mǎ yī] lit. to give medicine to a dead horse (saw); fig. to keep trying everything in a desperate situation
当然	[dāng rán] 1. only natural 2. as it should be 3. certainly 4. of course 5. without doubt
理所当然	[lǐ suǒ dāng rán] 1. as it should be by rights (saw); proper and to be expected as a matter of course 2. inevitable and right
勾当	[gōu dāng] shady business
充当	[chōng dāng] 1. serve as 2. play the role of
允当	[yǔn dāng] 1. proper 2. suitable
至当	[zhì dāng] 1. most suitable 2. extremely appropriate
当阳	[dāng yáng] (N) Dangyang (city in Hubei)
当地居民	[dāng dì jū mín] 1. a local person 2. the local population
当局	[dāng jú] authorities
中国当局	[zhōng guó dāng jú] Chinese authorities
当时的	[dāng shí de] 1. of that time 2. former
每当	[měi dāng] 1. whenever 2. every time

当晚	[dàng wǎn] 1. that evening 2. the same evening
失当	[shī dāng] 1. inappropriate 2. improper
相当	[xiāng dāng] 1. equivalent to 2. appropriate 3. considerably 4. to a certain extent 5. fairly
相当于或大于	[xiāng dāng yú huò dà yú] 1. greater than or equal to 2. at least as great as
当成	[dàng chéng] 1. to consider as 2. take to be
武当山	[wǔ dāng shān] Wudang Mountain range in northwest Hebei
当天	[dàng tiān] 1. that day 2. the same day
两当	[liǎng dāng] (N) Liangdang (place in Gansu)
当众	[dāng zhòng] 1. in public 2. in front of everybody
当事人	[dāng shì rén] 1. persons involved or implicated 2. party (to an affair)
当世冠	[dāng shì guān] 1. the foremost person of his age 2. unequalled 3. a leading light
当儿	[dāng r] 1. the very moment 2. just then 3. during (that brief interval)
当回事儿	[dàng huí shì r] 1. erhua variant of , to take seriously (often with negative expression: "don't take it too seriously") 2. to treat conscientiously
定当	[dìng dāng] 1. settled 2. ready 3. finished
当事国	[dāng shì guó] the countries involved
当时	[dāng shí] 1. then 2. at that time 3. while
当地时间	[dāng dì shí jiān] local time
正当时	[zhèng dāng shí] 1. the right time for sth 2. the right season (for planting cabbage)
当年	[dāng nián] 1. in those days 2. then 3. in those years 4. during that time
正当	[zhèng dāng] 1. honest 2. reasonable 3. fair 4. sensible 5. timely 6. just (when needed)
正当理由	[zhèng dāng lǐ yóu] 1. proper reason 2. reasonable grounds
正当中	[zhèng dāng zhōng] 1. right in the midpoint 2. a bull's eye 3. to hit the nail on the head
当下	[dāng xià] 1. presently 2. immediately 3. at once
当上	[dāng shàng] 1. to take up duty as 2. to assume a working position
上当	[shàng dāng] 1. taken in (by sb's deceit) 2. to be fooled 3. duped
当事	[dāng shì] 1. effective (in some matter) 2. involved (in some matter)
当回事	[dàng huí shì] 1. to take seriously (often with negative expression: "don't take it too seriously") 2. to treat conscientiously
当地	[dāng dì] local
当世	[dāng shì] 1. the present age 2. in office 3. the current office holder
当面	[dāng miàn] 1. to sb's face 2. in sb's presence
当量	[dāng liàng] yield
担当	[dān dāng] to undertake
当日	[dāng rì] 1. that very day 2. the same day
当中	[dāng zhōng] 1. among 2. in the middle 3. in the center
挡	I[dǎng] 1. to resist 2. to obstruct 3. to hinder 4. to keep off 5. to block (a blow) 6. to get in the way of 7. cover 8. gear II [dàng] 1. arrange 2. put in order
空挡	[kōng dǎng] neutral gear
挡位	[dǎng wèi] gear level (i.e. first gear, high gear etc)
挡住	[dǎng zhù] to obstruct
阻挡	[zǔ dǎng] 1. to stop 2. to resist 3. to obstruct
换挡	[huàn dǎng] to change gear
头挡	[tóu dǎng] first gear
排挡	[pái dǎng] gear
挂挡	[guà dǎng] 1. to put into gear 2. to engage the gear 3. gear-change
锁	[suǒ] 1. to lock up 2. to lock
暗锁	[àn suǒ] built-in lock

§1344	撞锁	[zhuàng suǒ] lock
	倒锁	[dào suǒ] locked in (with the door locked from the outside)
	大锁	[dà suǒ] 1. collarbone 2. clavicle
	锁定	[suǒ dìng] 1. to lock (a door) 2. to close with a latch 3. to lock into place 4. a lock 5. a latch 6. to lock a computer file (to prevent it being overwritten) 7. to lock (denying access to a computer system or device or files, e.g. by password-protection) 8. to focus attention on 9. to target
	锁国	[suǒ guó] 1. to close a country 2. to exclude foreign contact 3. closed country (Qing China, North Korea etc)
	封锁	[fēng suǒ] 1. to blockade 2. to seal off
	门锁	[mén suǒ] door lock
	锁门	[suǒ mén] to lock the door
	锁掉	[suǒ diào] lock up; lock out; lock
	锁匠	[suǒ jiàng] locksmith
	挂锁	[guà suǒ] padlock
	档案	[dàng] 1. official records 2. grade (of goods) 3. file 4. records 5. shelves 6. cross-piece 7. (classifier for cross-pieces)
	脱档	[tuō dàng] 1. sold out 2. out of stock
	断档	[duàn dàng] 1. sold out 2. to be out of stock
	档案	[dàng àn] 1. file 2. record 3. archive
	档次	[dàng cì] 1. grade 2. class 3. quality 4. level
	搭档	[dā dàng] 1. to cooperate 2. partner
	换档	[huàn dàng] to change gear
	高档	[gāo dàng] 1. superior quality 2. high grade
	拍档	[pāi dàng] partner
§1346	排档	[pái dǎng] gear (of car etc)
	摇	[yáo] 1. shake 2. to rock
	摇滚	[yáo gǔn] 1. to shake and boil 2. rock and roll (music)
	摇滚乐	[yáo gǔn yuè] 1. rock music 2. rock 'n roll
	摇光	[yáo guāng] eta Ursae Majoris in the Big Dipper
	摇摆	[yáo bǎi] 1. to waver 2. swaying (of building in an earthquake)
	大摆	[dà yáo dà bǎi] 1. to strut 2. swaggering
	摇头	[yáo tóu] to shake one's head
§1347	妥	[tuǒ] 1. secure 2. sound
	妥当	[tuǒ dàng] 1. appropriate 2. proper 3. ready
	牢靠	[láo kào] 1. reliable 2. solid and dependable
	妥当	[tuǒ dāng] 1. appropriate 2. proper
	威妥玛	[wēi tuǒ mǎ] Herbert Allen Giles (1845-1935), British missionary and linguist, originator of Wade-Giles romanization of Chinese
	欠妥	[qiàn tuǒ] 1. not very proper or appropriate 2. not satisfactory or dependable
	妥贴	[tuǒ tiē] 1. properly 2. satisfactorily 3. firmly 4. very fitting 5. appropriate 6. proper 7. to be in good order 8. also written
	采	I[cǎi] 1. to pick 2. to pluck 3. to collect 4. to select 5. to choose 6. to gather II[cǎi] 1. affairs 2. gather III[cài] allotment to a feudal noble
§1348	采煤	[cǎi méi] 1. coal mining 2. coal extraction 3. coal cutting
	兴高采烈	[xīng gāo cǎi liè] 1. happy and excited (saw); in high spirits 2. in great delight
	采样	[cǎi yàng] sampling
	采样率	[cǎi yàng lǜ] sampling rate
	采光	[cǎi guāng] 1. lighting 2. day lighting
	采集	[cǎi jí] 1. to gather 2. to collect 3. to harvest
	采伐	[cǎi fá] 1. fell 2. cut
	采纳	[cǎi nà] 1. to accept 2. to adopt
	采购	[cǎi gòu] 1. make purchases for an organization or enterprise 2. purchase
	采购员	[cǎi gòu yuán] 1. buyer 2. purchasing agent

§1349	采声	[cǎi shēng] applause
	尼采	[ní cǎi] Friedrich Nietzsche (1844-1900), German philosopher
	多采	[duō cǎi] 1. multicolored 2. varied 3. also written
	喝彩	[hè cǎi] 1. acclaim 2. cheer
	剥采比	[bō cǎi bǐ] 1. stripping-to-ore ratio 2. stripping ratio
	采录	[cǎi lù] collect and record
	采油	[cǎi yóu] 1. oil extraction 2. oil recovery
	采种	[cǎi zhǒng] seed collecting
	采果	[cǎi guǒ] fruit picking
	采珠	[cǎi zhū] to dive for pearls
	采珠人	[cǎi zhū rén] the Pearl Fishers, 1863 opera by Georges Bizet [Bì4 caiz]
	采买	[cǎi mǎi] 1. purchase 2. buy
	采制	[cǎi zhì] collect and process
	回采	[huí cǎi] 1. stoping (excavating ore using stepped terraces) 2. to extract ore 3. extraction 4. to pull back
	采出	[cǎi chū] 1. to extract 2. to mine
	丰采	[fēng cǎi] 1. same as , svelte 2. elegant manner 3. graceful bearing
	菜	[cài] 1. dish (type of food) 2. vegetables 3. vegetable 4. cuisine
	金针菜	[jīn zhēn cài] day lily (Hemerocallis), used in Chinese medicine and cuisine
	番菜	[fān cài] 1. foreign food 2. western food
	鲜菜	[xiān cài] fresh vegetable
	空心菜	[kōng xīn cài] 1. water spinach or ong choy (Ipomoea aquatica) 2. morning glory
	菜单	[cài dān] menu
	洋菜	[yáng cài] 1. agar (plant jelly from seaweed Gelidium amansii) 2. same as [qiong2 zhi1]
	洋香菜	[yáng xiāng cài] parsley
	洋白菜	[yáng bái cài] cabbage (round cabbage most commonly found in Western countries)
	盖菜	[gài cài] leaf mustard
	秋菜	[qiū cài] autumn vegetables
	小菜	[xiǎo cài] 1. appetizer 2. small side dish
	小白菜	[xiǎo bái cài] 1. bak choy 2. Brassica chinensis
	菜花	[cài huā] cauliflower
	花菜	[huā cài] cauliflower
	苦菜花	[kǔ cài huā] Bitter cauliflower, 1954 socialist realist novel by Feng Deying [Fēng2 De2 yīng1] loosely based on Maxim Gorky's Mother, made into a 1967 film by Li Ang
	什菜	[shén cài] mixed vegetables
	菜鸟	[cài niǎo] 1. (derog.) sb new to a particular subject 2. greenhorn 3. newbie
	泡菜	[pào cài] 1. pickled cabbage 2. Korean kimchhi
	菜农	[cài nóng] vegetable farmer
	紫菜	[zǐ cài] 1. flavored roasted seaweed 2. generic term for edible seaweed 3. Japanese: nori
	素菜	[sù cài] vegetable dish
	点菜	[diǎn cài] to order dishes (in a restaurant)
	野菜	[yě cài] 1. wild herb 2. potherb
	白屈菜	[bái qū cài] greater celandine
	名菜	[míng cài] 1. famous dishes 2. specialty dishes
	歇菜	[xiē cài] 1. Stop it! (recent Beijing and internet slang) 2. Game over! 3. You're dead!
	酒菜	[jiǔ cài] food to accompany wine
	湘菜	[xiāng cài] Hunan cuisine
	油菜	[yóu cài] oilseed rape (Brassica campestris)
	拿手菜	[ná shǒu cài] specialty (dish)
	鲁菜	[lǔ cài] Shandong cuisine

圆白菜	[yuán bái cài] round white cabbage (i.e. western cabbage)
香菜	[xiāng cài] 1. coriander 2. cilantro
香菜叶	[xiāng cài yè] coriander leaf
咸菜	[xián cài] 1. salted vegetables 2. pickles
大白菜	[dà bái cài] 1. bok choy 2. Chinese cabbage 3. Brassica pekinensis
苋菜	[xiàn cài] Chinese spinach or amaranth (Amaranthus inamoensis) with sprouts, tender leaves and seeds used as food and in medicine
菜园	[cài yuán] vegetable garden
甘蓝菜	[gān lán cài] cabbage
甜菜	[tián cài] beet
国菜	[guó cài] national food specialty
中国菜	[zhōng guó cài] Chinese cuisine
时菜	[shí cài] seasonal vegetable
白菜	[bái cài] 1. Chinese cabbage 2. pak choi or bok choy
生菜	[shēng cài] 1. lettuce 2. raw fresh vegetables
菜牛	[cài niú] beef cattle (grown for meat)
上菜	[shàng cài] to serve, also to put on plate
菜地	[cài dì] vegetable field
干菜	[gān cài] dried vegetable
彩	[cǎi] 1. (bright) color 2. variety 3. applause 4. applaud 5. (lottery) prize
彩蛋	[gūn cǎi dàn] egg rolling (rolling of decorated, hard-boiled eggs down hillsides by children at Easter)
彩弹	[cǎi dàn] paintball
兴高采烈	[xīng gāo cǎi liè] 1. happy and excited (saw); in high spirits 2. in great delight
满堂彩	[mǎn táng cǎi] 1. everyone present applauds 2. universal acclaim 3. a standing ovation 4. to bring the house down
光彩	[guāng cǎi] 1. luster 2. splendor 3. radiance 4. brilliance
光彩夺目	[guāng cǎi duó mù] 1. dazzling 2. brilliant
彩票	[cǎi piào] 1. the lottery 2. lottery ticket
六合彩	[liù hé cǎi] Mark Six (Hong Kong lotto game)
华彩	[huá cǎi] 1. gorgeous 2. resplendent or rich color
花彩	[huā cǎi] 1. to festoon 2. to decorate with a row of colored garlands
倒彩	[dǎo cǎi] adverse audience reaction: boos and jeers, hissing, catcalls or deliberate applause after a mistake
喝倒彩	[hè dǎo cǎi] to boo or jeer (as a sign of displeasure at an actor)
彩蛋	[cǎi dàn] 1. Easter egg 2. colored egg 3. painted eggshell
彩衣	[cǎi yī] 1. coloured clothes 2. motley attire
彩绘	[cǎi huì] 1. painted 2. colored painted-on designs
结彩	[jié cǎi] 1. to adorn 2. to festoon
云彩	[yún cǎi] cloud (colored by the rising or setting sun)
多姿多彩	[duō zī duō cǎi] diversity (of forms and colors)
丰富多彩	[fēng fù duō cǎi] richly colorful
喝彩	[hè cǎi] 1. to acclaim 2. to cheer
水彩画	[shuǐ cǎi huà] 1. watercolor 2. aquarelle
奇彩	[qí cǎi] unexpected splendour
彩画	[cǎi huà] color painting
彩电	[cǎi diàn] color TV
中彩	[zhōng cǎi] to win a lottery
彩排	[cǎi pái] dress rehearsal
全	[qiān] all
险	[xiǎn] 1. danger 2. dangerous 3. rugged
脱险	[tuō xiǎn] 1. to escape (danger) 2. to rescue 3. to come out alive
保险单	[bǎo xiǎn dān] an insurance policy

险恶	[xiǎn è] 1. dangerous 2. sinister 3. vicious
居心险恶	[jū xīn xiǎn è] with treacherous intent (saw); intentional malice
探险	[tàn xiǎn] to explore
保险公司	[bǎo xiǎn gōng sī] insurance company
惊险	[jīng xiǎn] 1. thrilling 2. a thriller
保险	[bǎo xiǎn] 1. insurance 2. to insure 3. safe 4. secure 5. be sure 6. be bound to
保险丝	[bǎo xiǎn sī] fuse
保险箱	[bǎo xiǎn xiāng] safe deposit box
保险柜	[bǎo xiǎn guì] 1. a safe 2. strongbox
再保险	[zài bǎo xiǎn] reinsurance (contractual device spreading risk between insurers)
抢险	[qiǎng xiǎn] 1. emergency (measures) 2. to react to an emergency
危险	[wēi xiǎn] 1. danger 2. dangerous
冒生命危险	[mào shēng mìng wēi xiǎn] to risk one's life
危险品	[wēi xiǎn pǐn] hazardous materials
险阻	[xiǎn zǔ] dangerous and difficult (path)
据险	[jù xiǎn] to rely on natural barriers (for one's defense)
据守天险	[jù shǒu tiān xiǎn] to guard a natural stronghold
险症	[xiǎn zhèng] critical illness
险要	[xiǎn yào] 1. inaccessible stronghold 2. strategic fortress
奸险	[jiān xiǎn] 1. malicious 2. treacherous 3. wicked and crafty
险球	[xiǎn qiú] dangerous ball (in soccer, volleyball etc)
走险	[zǒu xiǎn] 1. to take risks 2. to run risks
天险	[tiān xiǎn] a natural stronghold
险些	[xiǎn xiē] 1. narrowly 2. almost 3. nearly
冒险	[mào xiǎn] 1. to take risks 2. to take chances 3. foray 4. adventure
出险	[chū xiǎn] 1. to get out of trouble 2. to escape from danger 3. a danger appears 4. threatened by danger
应	I [yīng] ought II [yīng] 1. surname Ying 2. to answer 3. to respond
应当	[yīng dāng] 1. should 2. ought to
供应	[gōng yīng] 1. to supply 2. to provide 3. to offer
供应商	[gōng yīng shāng] supply trade
货币供应量	[huò bì gōng yīng liàng] money supply
供应品	[gōng yīng pǐn] supplies
应付裕如	[yīng fù yù rú] handling any occasion smoothly (saw); equal to any situation
呼应	[hū yīng] 1. echoed 2. echo
光感应	[guāng gǎn yīng] 1. optical response 2. reaction to light 3. light sensitive 4. photoinduction
应征	[yīng zhēng] 1. to apply (for a job) 2. to reply to a job advertisement
应得	[yīng dé] deserve
得心应手	[dé xīn yīng shǒu] 1. lit. what the heart wishes, the hand accomplishes (saw) skilled at the job 2. entirely in one's element 3. going smoothly and easily
应付	[yīng fù] 1. to deal with 2. to cope
感应	[gǎn yīng] 1. response 2. reaction 3. interaction 4. irritability (biol.) 5. induction (elec.) 6. inductance
感应器	[gǎn yīng qì] inductor (elec.)
承应	[chéng yīng] 1. to agree 2. to promise
满口应承	[mǎn kǒu yīng chéng] to promise readily
应县	[yīng xiàn] Ying county in Shanxi
应县木塔	[yīng xiàn mù tǎ] the Yingxian wooden pagoda or Sakyamuni Pagoda near Datong in Shanxi province
应声	[yīng shēng] 1. an answering voice 2. to answer a voice 3. to respond 4. to copy a voice 5. to parrot
应许	[yīng xǔ] 1. to promise 2. to allow
答应	[dā yīng] 1. to reply 2. to respond 3. to promise 4. to agree

<p> 应答 [yīng dá] to reply 策应 [cè yīng] 1. in coordination with 2. to support 应和 [yīng hè] 1. to echo one another 2. to respond (in agreement) 相应 [xiāng yīng] 1. to correspond 2. answering (one another) 3. to agree (among the part) 4. corresponding 5. relevant 6. appropriate 7. (modify) accordingly 应城 [yīng chéng] (N) Yingcheng (city in Hubei) 应战 [yīng zhàn] 1. face a challenge 2. face an attack and meet it 因应 [yīn yīng] 1. to respond accordingly to 2. to adapt to 3. to cope with 响应 [xiǎng yīng] 1. respond to 2. answer 响应时间 [xiǎng yīng shí jiān] response time 宝应 [bǎo yīng] (N) Baoying (place in Jiangsu) 理应 [lǐ yīng] should 回应 [huí yīng] 1. response 2. respond §1354 剑 [jiàn] (double-edged) sword 短剑 [duǎn jiàn] dagger 剑尖 [jiàn jiān] 1. point 2. sharp end 花剑 [huā jiàn] foil (fencing) 剑河县 [jiàn hé xiàn] Jianhe county in Qiandongnan Miao and Dong autonomous prefecture [Qian2 dong1 nan2 zhou1], Guizhou 剑鱼座 [jiàn yú zuò] Dorado (constellation) 剑河 [jiàn hé] Jianhe county in Qiandongnan Miao and Dong autonomous prefecture [Qian2 dong1 nan2 zhou1], Guizhou 利剑 [lì jiàn] sharp sword 剑术 [jiàn shù] fencing 木剑 [mù jiàn] wooden sword 宝剑 [bǎo jiàn] a double-edged sword 重剑 [zhòng jiàn] pe (fencing) 剑牛 [jiàn niú] 1. Oxbridge 2. Cambridge and Oxford (universities) 击剑 [jī jiàn] fencing (sport) §1355 检 [jiǎn] 1. to check 2. to examine 3. to inspect 中共中央纪律检查委员会 [zhōng gòng zhōng yāng jì lǜ jiǎn chá wēi yuán huì] disciplinary committee of Chinese communist party 检控 [jiǎn kòng] 1. to prosecute (criminal) 2. the prosecution 突击检查 [tū jī jiǎn chá] 1. sudden unannounced investigation 2. on-the-spot inspection 3. to search without notification 检举 [jiǎn jǔ] 1. to report (an offense to the authorities) 2. to inform against sb 检查站 [jiǎn chá zhàn] checkpoint 出境检查 [chū jìng jiǎn chá] emigration control 光检测器 [guāng jiǎn cè qì] optical detector 公检法 [gōng jiǎn fǎ] public security authorities 检阅 [jiǎn yuè] 1. inspect 2. review (troops) 体检 [tǐ jiǎn] 1. physical check-up 2. short for 检索 [jiǎn suǒ] 1. retrieval 2. retrieve 3. research 药检 [yào jiǎn] drugs test (e.g. on athletes) 点检 [diǎn jiǎn] 1. to inspect one by one 2. to list individually 检点 [jiǎn diǎn] 1. to examine 2. to check 3. to keep a lookout 4. cautious 质检局 [zhì jiǎn jú] 1. quarantine bureau 2. quality inspection office 尸检 [shī jiǎn] autopsy 检讨 [jiǎn tǎo] 1. to search out shortcomings 2. to examine, esp. self-criticism 3. to review 4. to check for errors 5. an inspection 6. a study 7. a review 检证 [jiǎn zhèng] 1. verification 2. inspection (loan word from modern Japanese) 检毒盒 [jiǎn dú hé] detection kit </p>	<p> 检毒箱 [jiǎn dú xiāng] detection kit 安检 [ān jiǎn] safety check 安全检查 [ān quán jiǎn chá] 1. safety check 2. security inspection (at airports) 检测 [jiǎn cè] to detect 检测器 [jiǎn cè qì] detector 检录 [jiǎn lù] 1. roll-call (e.g. at athletics event) 2. check the record 检查员 [jiǎn chá yuán] inspector 质检 [zhì jiǎn] 1. quarantine 2. quality inspection 质量检查 [zhì liàng jiǎn chá] 1. mass inspection 2. analysis by mass spectroscopy 检束 [jiǎn shù] 1. to regulate 2. to check and restrict 检查 [jiǎn chá] 1. inspection 2. to examine 3. to inspect 检定 [jiǎn dìng] 1. a test 2. determination 3. to check up on 4. to examine 5. to assay 抽检 [chōu jiǎn] 1. sampling 2. spot check 3. random test 排检 [pái jiǎn] 1. to arrange for ease of search 2. to catalogue for retrieval §1356 验 [yàn] 1. to examine 2. to test 3. to check 检验 [jiǎn yàn] 1. to inspect 2. to examine 3. to test 实践是检验真理的唯一标准 [shí jiàn shì jiǎn yàn zhēn lǐ de wéi yī biāo zhǔn] Actual practice is the sole criterion for judging truth (item from Deng Xiaoping theory, from 1978) 验光配镜业 [yàn guāng pèi jìng yè] 1. optometry 2. eyesight testing 验光配镜法 [yàn guāng pèi jìng fǎ] 1. optometry 2. eyesight testing 验算 [yàn suàn] 1. to verify a calculation 2. a double-check 贝尔实验室 [bèi ěr shí yàn shì] Bell Labs 民意测验 [mín yì cè yàn] opinion poll 验光 [yàn guāng] optometry (eyesight test) 验光法 [yàn guāng fǎ] 1. optometry 2. eyesight testing 验关 [yàn guān] customs inspection (at frontier) 灵验 [líng yàn] 1. efficacious 2. effective 3. accurate 验票 [yàn piào] to check tickets 验货 [yàn huò] inspection of goods 化验 [huà yàn] 1. laboratory test 2. chemical experiment 3. assay 体验 [tǐ yàn] to experience for oneself 试验性 [shì yàn xìng] experimental 经验 [jīng yàn] 1. to experience 2. experience 经验丰富 [jīng yàn fēng fù] 1. experienced 2. with ample experience 测验结果 [cè yàn jié guǒ] test result 语言实验室 [yǔ yán shí yàn shì] language laboratory 实验室 [shí yàn shì] laboratory 验尸 [yàn shī] 1. an autopsy 2. a postmortem examination (to determine cause of death etc) 试验 [shì yàn] 1. experiment 2. test 3. experimental 验证 [yàn zhèng] 1. to inspect and verify 2. experimental verification 证验 [zhèng yàn] 1. real results 2. to verify 计时测验 [jì shí cè yàn] time trial 案验 [àn yàn] investigate the evidence of a case 测验 [cè yàn] 1. test 2. to test 查验 [chá yàn] 1. inspection 2. to examine 验电器 [yàn diàn qì] a rheoscope (for detecting electric current) 实验 [shí yàn] 1. to experiment 2. experiments 先验 [xiān yàn] a priori and a posteriori (philosophy) 验定 [yàn dìng] 1. to test and determine 2. to examine 3. to assay </p>
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§1357	验血	[yàn xuè] blood test
	签 I[qiān] sign one's name II[qiān] 1. a note 2. a stick 3. sign one's name	
	名称标签	[míng chēng biāo qiān] name tag
	签章	[qiān zhāng] signature
	入境签证	[rù jìng qiān zhèng] entry visa
	标签	[biāo qiān] 1. label 2. tag
	附签	[fù qiān] price tag
	棉药签	[mián yào qiān] medical swab
	签约	[qiān yuē] to sign up (a recruit)
	签名	[qiān míng] 1. to sign (one's name with a pen etc) 2. to auto-graph
	名签	[míng qiān] name tag
	签证	[qiān zhèng] 1. visa 2. certificate 3. to certify
	签订	[qiān dìng] to agree to and sign (a treaty etc)
	棉签	[mián qiān] cotton swab
	签入	[qiān rù] 1. to log on 2. to log in
	题签	[tí qiān] to write the title of a book on a label
	签定	[qiān dìng] to sign (a contract, treaty etc)
	书签	[shū qiān] bookmark
	抽签	[chōu qiān] 1. to draw straws (to settle a dispute) 2. a ballot (in share dealing)
	中签	[zhòng qiān] 1. to win a ballot 2. to draw a lucky number
§1359	签出	[qiān chū] to log off
	春	[chūn] 1. spring (time) 2. gay 3. joyful 4. youthful 5. love 6. lust 7. life
	恒春镇	[héng chūn zhèn] (N) Hengchun (town in Taiwan)
	春播	[chūn bō] spring sowing
	倒春寒	[dào chūn hán] abnormal cold after the start of spring
	新春	[xīn chūn] Chinese New Year
	新春佳节	[xīn chūn jiā jié] Chinese New Year festivities
	立春	[lì chūn] Lichun or Start of Spring, 1st of the 24 solar terms 4th-18th February
	公羊春秋	[gōng yáng chūn qiū] Mr Gongyang's annals or commentary on , early history, probably written during Han dynasty, same as
	春光	[chūn guāng] spring sunshine
	春联	[chūn lián] 1. Spring Festival couplets 2. New Year scrolls
	春秋	[chūn qiū] 1. spring and autumn 2. four seasons 3. the year 4. a person's age 5. Spring and Autumn period (770-476 BC), with many states contending for hegemony 6. Spring and Autumn Annals, chronicle of Lu State 722-481 BC, the earliest surviving Chinese history in the form of annals, at one time attributed to Confucius, and one of the Confucian Five Classics 7. used in book titles
	十六国春秋	[shí liù guó chūn qiū] history of the Sixteen Kingdoms 304-439 by Cui Hong , written towards the end of Wei of the Northern Dynasties , 100 scrolls
	春秋战国时代	[chūn qiū zhàn guó shí dài] 1. the Spring and Autumn (770-476 BC) and Warring States (475-221) periods 2. Eastern Zhou (770-221 BC)
	春秋时代	[chūn qiū shí dài] Spring and Autumn period (770-476 BC)
	吴越春秋	[wú yuè chūn qiū] History of the Southern States Wu and Yue (traditional rivals), compiled by Han historian Zhao Ye , 10 extant scrolls
	春秋战国	[chūn qiū zhàn guó] the Spring and Autumn (770-476 BC) and Warring States (475-221 BC) periods
	十国春秋	[shí guó chūn qiū] History of Ten States of South China (1669) by Wu Renchen , 77 scrolls
	春景	[chūn jǐng] spring scenery
	春茶	[chūn chá] 1. spring tea 2. tea-leaves gathered at spring time
	踏春	[tà chūn] to go for a hike in spring
	绿春	[lǜ chūn] (N) Luchun (place in Yunnan)
	春药	[chūn yào] aphrodisiac
	春日乡	[chūn rì xiāng] Chunjih village in Taiwan

	阳春	[yáng chūn] (N) Yangchun (city in Guangdong)
	永春	[yǒng chūn] (N) Yongchun (place in Fujian)
	卖春	[mài chūn] prostitution
	春天	[chūn tiān] spring (season)
	宜春市	[yí chūn shì] Yichun prefecture level city in Jiangxi
	宜春	[yí chūn] Yichun prefecture level city in Jiangxi
	春宫	[chūn gōng] 1. Crown Prince's chambers 2. by extension, the Crown Prince 3. erotic picture
	春节	[chūn jié] Spring Festival (Chinese New Year)
§1360	早春	[zǎo chūn] early spring
	奏	[zòu] 1. present a memorial 2. to play (music)
	演奏	[yǎn zòu] 1. to play a musical instrument 2. to perform music
	弹奏	[tán zòu] to play (musical instrument, esp. string)
	奏乐	[zòu yuè] 1. to perform music 2. to play a tune
	伴奏	[bàn zòu] to accompany (musically)
	八重奏	[bā chóng zòu] octet (musical ensemble)
	独奏	[dú zòu] solo
	奏鸣曲式	[zòu míng qǔ shì] sonata form (one of the large-scale structures used in Western classical music)
	奏鸣曲	[zòu míng qǔ] sonata
	吹奏	[chuī zòu] to play (wind instruments)
	合奏	[hé zòu] to perform music (as ensemble)
	四重奏	[sì chóng zòu] quartet (musical ensemble)
	重奏	[chóng zòu] musical ensemble of several instruments (e.g. duet or trio)
	三重奏	[sān chóng zòu] trio (musical ensemble)
	二重奏	[èr chóng zòu] duet (in music)
	节奏	[jié zòu] 1. rhythm 2. tempo 3. musical pulse 4. cadence 5. beat
	申奏	[shēn zòu] 1. to present (a document) 2. to submit (a petition)
§1361	秦	[qín] 1. surname Qin 2. Qin dynasty (221-207 BC) of the first emperor 3. abbr. for Shaanxi province
	秦穆公	[qín mù gōng] Duke Mu of Qin, the first substantial king of Qin (ruled 659-621 BC), sometimes considered one of the Five Hegemons
	秦腔	[qín qiāng] 1. Qinqiang, an opera style popular in north-west China, possibly originating in Ming dynasty folk music 2. Shanxi opera
	秦始皇帝	[qín shí huáng dì] the First Emperor 259-210 BC
	秦火	[qín huǒ] the Qin burning of the books in 212 BC
	秦代	[qín dài] Qin dynasty (221-207 BC), founded by the First Emperor Qin Shi Huang [Qin2 shi3 huang2], the first dynasty to rule the whole of China
	秦皇岛市	[qín huáng dǎo shì] Qinhuangdao prefecture level city in Hebei
	秦皇岛	[qín huáng dǎo] Qinhuangdao prefecture level city in Hebei
	秦始皇	[qín shǐ huáng] Qin Shi Huang (259-210 BC), the First Emperor
	后秦	[hòu qín] Later Qin of the Sixteen Kingdoms (384-417)
	秦安	[qín ān] (N) Qin'an (place in Gansu)
	秦末	[qín mò] the end of the Qin dynasty 207 BC
	大秦	[dà qín] Han dynasty term for Roman empire [Luo2 ma3 Di4 guo2]
	先秦	[xiān qín] pre-Qin, Chinese history up to the foundation of the Qin imperial dynasty in 221 BC
	西秦	[xī qín] Western Qin of the Sixteen Kingdoms (385-431)
	秦国	[qín guó] the state of Qin (hist.)
§1362	凑	[còu] 1. assemble 2. put together 3. press near 4. come together
	凑成	[còu chéng] 1. to put together 2. to make up (a set) 3. to round up (a number to a convenient multiple) 4. resulting in...
	凑合	[còu hé] 1. to bring together 2. to make do in a bad situation 3. to improvise 4. passable 5. not too bad
	凑手	[còu shǒu] 1. at hand 2. within easy reach 3. convenient 4. handy

§1363	奉 [fèng] 1. to offer (tribute) 2. to present respectfully (to superior, ancestor, deity etc) 3. to esteem 4. to revere 5. to believe in (a religion) 6. to wait upon 7. to accept orders (from superior)
	供奉 [gòng fèng] 1. to consecrate 2. to enshrine and worship 3. an offering (to one's ancestors) 4. a sacrifice (to a God)
	奉陪 [fèng péi] 1. (honorific) to accompany 2. to keep sb company
	尊奉 [zūn fèng] 1. worship 2. to revere 3. to venerate
	奉献 [fèng xiàn] 1. to consecrate 2. to dedicate 3. to devote
	什一奉献 [shí yī fèng xiàn] tithing
	奉新 [fèng xīn] Fengxin county in Yichun , Jiangxi
	奉新县 [fèng xīn xiàn] Fengxin county in Yichun , Jiangxi
	奉辛比克党 [fèng xīn bǐ kè dǎng] Funcinpec (royalist Cambodian political party)
	奉公 [fèng gōng] to pursue public affairs
	奉公克己 [fèng gōng kè jǐ] 1. self-restraint and devotion to public duties (saw); selfless dedication 2. to serve the public interest wholeheartedly
	克己奉公 [kè jǐ fèng gōng] 1. self-restraint and devotion to public duties (saw); selfless dedication 2. to serve the public interest wholeheartedly
	奉公守法 [fèng gōng shǒu fǎ] to carry out official duties and observe the law
	奉职 [fèng zhí] devotion to duty
	奉行 [fèng xíng] to pursue (a course, a policy)
	奉化 [fèng huà] Fenghua county-level city in Ningbo prefecture, Zhejiang
	信奉 [xìn fèng] 1. belief 2. to believe (in sth)
	侍奉 [shì fèng] 1. to wait upon 2. to serve 3. to attend to sb's needs
	奉系 [fèng xì] Fengtian clique (of northern warlords)
	奉承 [fèng chéng] 1. to fawn on 2. to flatter 3. to ingratiate oneself
	奉命 [fèng mìng] 1. to receive orders 2. to follow orders 3. to act under orders
	趋奉 [qū fèng] 1. to fawn on 2. to kiss up to
	奉天 [fèng tiān] old name for Shenyang in modern Liaoning province
	奉现 [fèng xiàn] offering
	董奉 [dǒng fèng] Dong Feng, doctor during Three Kingdoms period, famous for refusing fees and requesting that his patients plant apricot trees instead
	奉告 [fèng gào] (honorific) to inform
	奉事 [shì fèng] to serve
	奉旨 [fèng zhǐ] on imperial orders
	奉节 [fèng jié] (N) Fengjie (place in Sichuan)
§1364	寿 [shòu] (long) life
	寿险 [shòu xiǎn] 1. life insurance 2. abbr. for
	寿保险公司 [shòu bǎo xiǎn gōng sī] life insurance company
	人寿保险 [rén shòu bǎo xiǎn] life insurance
	寿比南山 [shòu bǐ nán shān] 1. Live as long as Mt Nan! (saw, conventional greeting) 2. We wish you a Happy Birthday and many more of them.
	喜寿 [xǐ shòu] 77th birthday (honorific, archaic or Japanese term)
	平均寿命 [píng j shòu mìng] life expectancy
	寿堂 [shòu táng] 1. mourning hall 2. a hall for a birthday celebration
	寿光 [shòu guāng] (N) Shouguang (city in Shandong)
	灵寿 [líng shòu] (N) Lingshou (place in Hebei)
	仁寿 [rén shòu] (N) Renshou (place in Sichuan)
	寿衣 [shòu yī] burial clothes
	寿丰乡 [shòu fēng xiāng] (N) Shoufeng (village in Taiwan)
	寿县 [shòu xiàn] (N) Shou county (county in Anhui)
	阳寿 [yáng shòu] predestined life-span
	寿阳 [shòu yáng] (N) Shouyang (place in Shanxi)

	永寿 [yǒng shòu] (N) Yongshou (place in Shaanxi)
	寿命 [shòu mìng] 1. life span 2. life expectancy
	万寿山 [wàn shòu shān] Longevity hill in Summer Palace [yìz hez yuan2], Beijing
	中田英寿 [zhōng tián yīng shòu] Hidetoshi Nakata
	人寿年丰 [rén shòu nián fēng] 1. long-lived people, rich harvests (saw); stable and affluent society 2. prosperity
	高寿 [gāo shòu] 1. longevity 2. venerable age 3. your venerable age?
	寿宁 [shòu níng] (N) Shouning (place in Fujian)
	寿星 [shòu xīng] god of longevity
	年寿 [nián shòu] 1. length of life 2. life span
	寿司 [shòu sī] sushi
	寿面 [shòu miàn] birthday noodles (for longevity)
	拜寿 [bài shòu] 1. congratulate an elderly person on his birthday 2. offer birthday felicitations
§1365	卷 I [juǎn] 1. to roll (up) 2. to sweep up 3. to carry on II [juàn] 1. chapter 2. examination paper III [juǎn] 1. coil 2. to roll
	春卷 [chūn juǎn] 1. egg roll 2. spring roll
	卷心菜 [juǎn xīn cài] cabbage
	翻卷 [fān juǎn] 1. to spin 2. to whirl around
	卷须 I [juǎn xū] tendril II [juàn xūjuǎn xū] tendril
	卷舌元音 I [juǎn shé yuán yīn] retroflex vowel (e.g. the final r of putonghua) II [juàn shé yuán yīnjuǎn shé yuán yīn] retroflex vowel (e.g. the final r of putonghua)
	卷土重来 [juǎn tǔ chóng lái] 1. to make a stage comeback 2. lit. to return in a swirl of dust
	卷烟 [juǎn yān] 1. cigarette 2. cigar
	烟卷 [yān juǎn r] cigarette
	卷积云 [juǎn jī yún] cirrocumulus (cloud)
	卷起 [juǎn qǐ] 1. to roll up 2. to curl up 3. to furl (a flag, umbrella etc) 4. to swirl (of dust, wind, sandstorm etc) 5. twist (e.g. gymnastics)
	经卷 [jīng juàn] 1. volumes of classics 2. volumes of scriptures 3. ancient scrolls
	死海经卷 [sǐ hǎi jīng juàn] Dead Sea Scrolls
	千经万卷 [qiān jīng wàn juǎn] lit. a thousand sutras, ten thousand scrolls; fig. the vast Buddhist canon
	席卷 [xí juǎn] 1. to engulf 2. to sweep 3. to carry away everything
	卷层云 [juǎn céng yún] cirrostratus (cloud)
	卷云 [juǎn yún] cirrus (cloud)
	卷尺 [juǎn chǐ] 1. tape measure 2. tape rule
	死海古卷 [sǐ hǎi gǔ juàn] Dead Sea Scrolls
	残卷 [cán juàn] 1. surviving section of a classic work 2. remaining chapters (while reading a book)
	试卷 [shì juàn] 1. examination paper 2. test paper
	证卷 [zhèng juàn] 1. a bond (banking) 2. a share certificate 3. a unit trust
	案卷 [àn juàn] 1. records 2. files 3. archives
	答卷 [dá juàn] 1. completed examination paper 2. answer sheet
	卷入 [juǎn rù] 1. to be drawn into 2. to be involved in
	卷带 [juǎn dài] tape
	书卷 [shū juàn] 1. volume 2. scroll
	白卷 [bái juàn] blank exam paper
	画卷 [huà juǎn] picture scroll
	吊卷 [diào juàn] to consult the archives
	卷曲 [juǎn qǔ] 1. to curl (hair) 2. curly
	瑞士卷 [ruì shì juǎn] Swiss roll
	手卷 [shǒu juǎn] 1. hand scroll (horizontal format for Chinese landscape painting) 2. hand roll (Japanese: temaki, style of fish cuisine) 3. hand rolled cigarette 4. hand roll (many contexts) 5. roll up
§1366	圈 I [juān] 1. to confine 2. enclose II [juàn] 1. pen (pig) 2. a fold III [quān] 1. circle 2. ring 3. loop 4. classifier for loops, orbits, laps of race etc
	感应线圈 [gǎn yīng xiàn quān] 1. induction coil 2. solenoid

钻圈	[zuān quān] jumping through hoops (as acrobatic show)
呼拉圈	[hū lā quān] hula hoop
光圈	[guāng quān] 1. aperture 2. diaphragm
烟圈	[yān quān] smoke ring
花圈	[huā quān] wreath
线圈	[xiàn quān] 1. solenoid (electrical engineering) 2. coil
经圈	[jīng quān] 1. line of longitude 2. meridian (geography)
罗圈	[luó quān] round frame of a sieve
罗圈儿	[luó quān r] erhua variant of , round frame of a sieve
水圈	[shuǐ quān] 1. the earth's ocean 2. the hydrosphere (geology)
圆圈	[yuán quān] circle
大圆圈	[dà yuán quān] great circle (in spherical geometry)
成圈	[chéng quān] wreath
出圈儿	[chū quān r] 1. to overstep the norm 2. to go out of bounds
甜圈	[tián quān] a ring donut
出圈	[chū quān] 1. to muck out 2. to clean muck from a cowshed, pigsty etc
泰	[tài] 1. safe 2. peaceful 3. most 4. Mt Thai in Shandong 5. abbr. for Thailand 6. grand
泰尔	[tài ěr] Tyre (city in Lebanon)
泰米尔	[tài mǐ ěr] Tamil
泰米尔纳德邦	[tài mǐ ěr nà dé bāng] Tamil Nadu (state in India)
泰米尔语	[tài mǐ ěr yǔ] Tamil language
托尔斯泰	[tuō ěr sī tài] 1. Tolstoy (name) 2. Count Lev Nikolayevich Tostoy (1828-1910), great Russian novelist, author of War and Peace
伏尔泰	[fú ěr tài] Voltaire (1694-1778), Enlightenment philosopher
阿尔泰	[ā ěr tài] Altai republic in Russian central Asia, capital Gorno-Altaysk
阿尔泰语	[ā ěr tài yǔ] Altaic language
阿尔泰山	[ā ěr tài shān] Altai mountain range in Xinjiang and Siberia
泰兴	[tài xīng] (N) Taixing (city in Jiangsu)
新泰	[xīn tài] (N) Xintai (city in Shandong)
泰半	[tài bàn] 1. more than half 2. a majority 3. most 4. mostly
泰拳	[tài quán] Muay Thai - "Thai fist"- Martial Art
泰来	[tài lái] Tailai county in Qiqihar [Q12 q12 ha1 er3], Heilongjiang
泰来县	[tài lái xiàn] Tailai county in Qiqihar [Q12 q12 ha1 er3], Heilongjiang
景泰	[jǐng tài] (N) Jingtai (place in Gansu)
景泰蓝	[jǐng tài lán] 1. cloisonne 2. cloisonn
泰华	[tài huà] 1. Mt Tai and Mt Hua 2. another name for Mt Hua
鸿毛泰山	[hóng máo tài shān] light as a goose feather, heavy as Mt Tai (saw); of no consequence to one person, a matter of life or death to another
泰山鸿毛	[tài shān hóng máo] as weighty as Mt Tai, as light as a feather (refers to death)
泰安乡	[tài ān xiāng] (N) Taian (village in Taiwan)
泰武乡	[tài wǔ xiāng] (N) Taiwu (village in Taiwan)
泰山乡	[tài shān xiāng] (N) Taishan (village in Taiwan)
泰然	[tài rán] 1. calm 2. self-composed
泰县	[tài xiàn] Tai county in Jiangsu
泰安县	[tài ān xiàn] Tai'an county in Shandong
泰和县	[tài hé xiàn] Taihe county in Ji'an , Jiangxi
国泰民安	[guó tài mín ān] The country is prosperous and the people live in peace
泰卢固语	[tài lú gù yǔ] Telegu, the official language of Andhra Pradesh, India
康泰	[kāng tài] safe and healthy

泰罗	[tài luó] 1. Tylo (name) 2. Hollywood actress Hunter Tylo
泰语	[tài yǔ] Thai (language)
泰安	[tài ān] Tai'an city prefecture level city in Shandong
安如泰山	[ān rú tài shān] 1. as secure as Mount Taishan 2. as solid as a rock
泰安市	[tài ān shì] Tai'an prefecture level city in Shandong
永泰	[yǒng tài] (N) Yongtai (place in Fujian)
泰和	[tài hé] Taihe county in Ji'an , Jiangxi
泰式	[tài shì] Thai-style (of food, massage etc)
泰西	[tài xī] 1. "the Far West" 2. old term for Europe and America
泰宁	[tài níng] (N) Taining (place in Fujian)
重于泰山	[zhòng yú tài shān] heavier than Mt Tai (saw); fig. extremely serious matter
泰国	[tài guó] 1. Thailand 2. Thai
国泰	[guó tài] Cathay Pacific (Hong Kong airline)
泰斗	[tài dòu] 1. leading scholar of his time 2. magnate
泰山北斗	[tài shān běi dòu] as weighty as Mt Tai, as brilliant as the Big Dipper (saw); a giant among men
泰坦	[tài tǎn] Titan
泰山	[tài shān] Mt Tai in Shandong, eastern of the Five Sacred Mountains
筹	[chóu] 1. chip (in gambling) 2. token (for counting) 3. ticket 4. to prepare 5. to plan 6. to raise (funds) 7. resource 8. means
筹钱	[chóu qián] to raise money
筹措	[chóu cuò] raise (money)
筹算	[chóu suàn] 1. to calculate (using bamboo tokens on a counting board) 2. to count beads 3. fig. to budget 4. to plan (an investment)
筹款	[chóu kuǎn] fundraising
筹商	[chóu shāng] 1. to discuss (a plan) 2. to negotiate (an outcome)
筹集	[chóu jí] 1. collect money 2. raise funds
筹思	[chóu sī] 1. to ponder a solution 2. to consider (the best move, how to find a way etc)
统筹兼顾	[tǒng chóu jiān gù] an overall plan taking into account all factors
一筹莫展	[yī chóu mò zhǎn] 1. unable to find a way out 2. to be at wits' end
统筹	[tǒng chóu] 1. an overall plan 2. to plan an entire project as a whole
筹谋	[chóu móu] 1. to plan 2. to ponder a plan
筹资	[chóu zī] to raise resources
筹划	[chóu huà] to plan and prepare
筹拍	[chóu pāi] 1. to prepare to film 2. to plan a shoot
筹画	[chóu huà] to plan and prepare
今	[jīn] 1. today 2. modern 3. present 4. current 5. this 6. now
当今	[dāng jīn] 1. current 2. present 3. now 4. nowadays
今昔	[jīn xī] 1. past and present 2. yesterday and today
今非昔比	[jīn fēi xī bǐ] 1. You can't compare the present with the past. 2. Nothing is as good as in former times. 3. Things ain't what they used to be.
今音	[jīn yīn] modern (i.e. not ancient) pronunciation of a Chinese character
古往今来	[gǔ wǎng jīn lái] 1. since ancient times 2. since times immemorial
古今小说	[gǔ jīn xiǎo shuō] Tales old and new by Feng Menglong , collection of late Ming baihua tales
距今	[jù jīn] 1. before the present 2. (a long period) ago
从今天起	[cóng jīn tiān qǐ] starting from today
至今	[zhì jīn] until now
时至今日	[shí zhì jīn rì] 1. lit. the time up to today (saw); up to the present 2. even now
今后	[jīn hòu] 1. hereafter 2. henceforth 3. in the future 4. from now on
从今以后	[cóng jīn yǐ hòu] henceforth

如今	[rú jīn] nowadays
今晚	[jīn wǎn] tonight
今村	[jīn cūn] Imamura (Japanese name)
今天	[jīn tiān] 1. today 2. at the present 3. now
从今	[cóng jīn] from now on
现今	[xiàn jīn] 1. now 2. nowadays 3. modern
今儿	[jīn r] today
今年	[jīn nián] this year
今生	[jīn shēng] this life
今世	[jīn shì] 1. this life 2. this age
而今	[ér jīn] 1. now 2. at the present (time)
目今	[mù jīn] 1. nowadays 2. at present 3. as things stand
今日	[jīn rì] today
古今	[gǔ jīn] 1. then and now 2. ancient and modern
§1371 贪	[tān] greedy
贪欲	[tān yù] 1. greed 2. avarice 3. rapacious 4. avid
贪恋	[tān liàn] to cling to
贪腐	[tān fǔ] corruption
贪生怕死	[tān shēng pà sǐ] 1. greedy for life, afraid of death (saw); craven and cowardly 2. clinging abjectly to life
3. only interested in saving one's neck	
贪心	[tān xīn] greedy
贪污	[tān wū] (political, moral) corruption
§1372 念	[niàn] 1. to read 2. to study (a degree course) 3. to read aloud 4. twenty (banker's anti-fraud numeral corresponding to)
欲念	[yù niàn] desire
意念	[yì niàn] idea
纪念馆	[jì niàn táng] 1. memorial hall 2. mausoleum
毛主席纪念馆	[máo zhǔ xí jì niàn táng] Mausoleum of Mao Zedong
中正纪念馆	[zhōng zhèng jì niàn táng] Jiang Kai-shek memorial hall in Taipei
纪念邮票	[jì niàn yóu piào] commemorative postage stamp
体念	[tǐ niàn] 1. to consider sb else's position 2. to put oneself in sb else's shoes
信念	[xìn niàn] 1. faith 2. belief 3. conviction
感念	[gǎn niàn] 1. to recall fondly 2. to remember with emotion
悬念	[xuán niàn] 1. suspense in a movie, play etc 2. concern for sb's welfare
想念	[xiǎng niàn] 1. miss 2. remember with longing 3. long to see again
思念	[sī niàn] 1. think of 2. long for 3. miss
顾念	[gù niàn] 1. to care for 2. to worry about
纪念	[jì niàn] 1. to commemorate 2. to remember
纪念日	[jì niàn rì] 1. day of commemoration 2. memorial day
纪念品	[jì niàn pǐn] souvenir
纪念	[jì niàn] 1. to recollect 2. to remember 3. souvenir 4. recollection
念经	[niàn jīng] recite or chant Buddhist scripture
默念	[mò niàn] 1. to read in silence 2. to contemplate inwardly
念珠	[niàn zhū] prayer beads
念头	[niàn tóu] 1. thought 2. idea 3. intention
闪念	[shǎn niàn] 1. sudden idea 2. flash of thought
一闪念	[yī shǎn niàn] 1. sudden idea 2. flash of insight
念书	[niàn shū] 1. read 2. study
理念	[lǐ niàn] 1. idea 2. concept 3. philosophy 4. theory
念日	[niàn rì] 1. memorial day 2. commemoration day
挂念	[guà niàn] concerned

§1373 令	[lìng] 1. make or cause to be 2. order 3. command 4. decree 5. honorable
令尊令堂	[lìng zūn lìng táng] (honorific) your parents
白令海峡	[bái lìng hǎi xiá] the Bering straits (between Siberia and Alaska)
令尊	[lìng zūn] (honorific) your father
辞令	[cí lìng] 1. appropriate language 2. manners in talking with sb
令人满意	[lìng rén mǎn yì] satisfactory
总司令部	[zǒng sī lìng bù] general headquarters
司令部	[sī lìng bù] 1. headquarters 2. military command center
令堂	[lìng táng] (honorific) your mother
秋令	[qiū lìng] 1. autumn 2. autumn weather
禁令	[jìn lìng] 1. prohibition 2. ban
禁止令行	[jìn zhǐ lìng xíng] 1. lit. if he orders you go, he forbids you stop (saw); fig. to demand exact compliance with instructions 2. to ensure strictly obedience
令行禁止	[lìng xíng jìn zhǐ] 1. lit. if he orders you go, he forbids you stop (saw); fig. to demand exact compliance with instructions 2. to ensure strictly obedience
禁酒令	[jìn jiǔ lìng] 1. prohibition 2. ban on alcohol
禁制令	[jìn zhì lìng] 1. prohibition 2. ban 3. law forbidding sth
总司令	[zǒng sī lìng] 1. commander-in-chief 2. top military commander for a country or theater of operations
强令	[qiáng lìng] 1. to order by force 2. peremptory
令人	[lìng rén] 1. leader 2. usually written
袁于令	[yuán yú lìng] Yuan Yuling (-1674) Qing writer, author of ?
绕口令	[rào kǒu lìng] tongue-twister
纵令	[zòng lìng] 1. to indulge 2. to give free rein 3. even if
县令	[xiàn lìng] county magistrate (during Tang to Qing times)
法令	[fǎ lìng] 1. decree 2. ordinance
词令	[cí lìng] 1. appropriate language 2. manners in talking with sb 3. variant of
白令海	[bái lìng hǎi] Bering Sea
酒令	[jiǔ lìng] wine-drinking game
酒令儿	[jiǔ lìng r] erhua variant of , wine-drinking game
命令	[mìng lìng] 1. order 2. command
司令员	[sī lìng yuán] commander
责令	[zé lìng] 1. to order 2. to enjoin 3. to charge 4. to instruct sb to finish sth
令人	[lìng rén] 1. to cause sb (to do) 2. to make one (feel sth) 3. (used in constructing words for feelings such as anger, surprise, sympathy etc)
先令	[xiān lìng] shilling
时令	[shí lìng] in season (usually refers to food)
下令	[xià lìng] give an order
副司令	[fù sī lìng] second in command
指令	[zhǐ lìng] 1. order 2. command 3. instruction
司令	[sī lìng] commanding officer
申令	[shēn lìng] 1. an order 2. a command
口令	[kǒu lìng] 1. oral command 2. a word of command (used in drilling troops or gymnasts) 3. password (used by sentry)
§1374 玲	[líng] 1. onomat. ting-a-ling (in compounds such as or) 2. tinkling of gem-pendants
玲玲	[líng líng] onomat. tinkling (e.g. of jewels)
美玲	[měi líng] 1. Mei Ling (girl's name) 2. Zhou Meiling (1969-), Taiwanese gay film director
丁玲	[dīng líng] Ding Ling (1904-1986), female novelist, author of novel The Sun Shines over the Sanggan River , attacked during the 1950s as anti-Party
§1375 零	[líng] 1. remnant 2. zero
零钱	[líng qián] 1. change (of money) 2. small change 3. pocket money
零件供货商	[líng jiàn gōng huò shāng] supply of spare parts

公共零点	[gōng gòng líng diǎn] common zeros (of system of equations)
零售商人	[líng shòu shāng] 1. tradesman 2. dealer
零部件	[líng bù jiàn] 1. spare part 2. component
零点六	[líng diǎn liù] 0.6
零售	[líng shòu] retail
零售店	[líng shòu diàn] 1. shop 2. retail store
零件	[líng jiàn] 1. spare parts 2. spares
零起点	[líng qǐ diǎn] 1. from zero 2. from scratch 3. beginners' (course) 4. for beginners
零曲率	[líng qū lǜ] 1. zero curvature 2. flat
零点	[líng diǎn] zero (math.)
零缺点	[líng quē diǎn] 1. zero defect 2. faultless 3. impeccable
零点定理	[líng diǎn dìng lǐ] 1. Hilbert's zeros theorem (math.) 2. Nullstellensatz
地面零点	[dì miàn líng diǎn] ground zero (refers to the site of the World Trade center destroyed in 9-11-2001 attack)
零声母	[líng shēng mǔ] 1. absence of initial consonant 2. a Chinese syllable having no initial consonant (starting directly with the medial vowel)
零的	[líng de] small change
拾零	[shí líng] 1. to pick up bits 2. to collect scrap material 3. tidbits 4. gleanings (used as gossip)
零和	[líng hé] zero-sum (game, in economics etc)
零头	[líng tóu] 1. odd 2. scrap 3. remainder
零乱	[líng luàn] 1. in disorder 2. a complete mess
零时	[líng shí] 1. midnight 2. zero hour
零星	[líng xīng] 1. partial 2. fragmentary 3. scattered and few
零下	[líng xià] below zero
非零	[fēi líng] nonzero
龄	[líng] age
宋美龄	[sòng měi líng] Soong Mei-ling or Song Meiling (1898-2003), Chiang Kai-shek's wife (subsequently widow)
党龄	[dǎng líng] 1. party standing 2. age of service to the Party
保龄球	[bǎo líng qiú] bowling (balls)
宋庆龄	[sòng qīng líng] Song Qingling or Rosemonde Soong (1893-1981), Dr Sun Yat-Sen's wife and subsequently widow
酒龄	[jiǔ líng] age of wine (i.e. how long it has been matured)
高龄	[gāo líng] elderly
年龄	[nián líng] (a person's) age
同龄	[tóng líng] of the same age
工龄	[gōng líng] 1. length of service 2. seniority
领	[líng] 1. neck 2. collar 3. to lead 4. to receive
领空	[líng kōng] territorial air space
领先地位	[líng xiān dì wèi] lead(ing) position
首领	[shǒu líng] 1. head 2. boss 3. chief
金领	[jīn líng] 1. gold collar 2. high level senior executive 3. highly-skilled worker
总领事	[zǒng líng shì] consul general
领导集体	[lǐng dǎo jí tǐ] 1. leading group 2. collective leadership
领悟	[líng wù] 1. to understand 2. to comprehend
心领	[xīn líng] 1. to understand tacitly 2. (polite set phrase) to understand the meaning behind sb's words 3. to know intuitively 4. I appreciate your kindness
引领	[yǐn líng] to look forward to
领导	[lǐng dǎo] 1. lead 2. leading 3. to lead 4. leadership 5. leader
领导层	[lǐng dǎo céng] 1. ruling class 2. leaders (of society) 3. oligarchy
领导人	[lǐng dǎo rén] leader
领袖	[líng xiù] leader

率领	[shuài lǐng] 1. lead 2. command 3. head
统领	[tǒng líng] 1. to lead 2. to command 3. commander 4. officer
红领巾	[hóng líng jīn] 1. red neckscarf 2. by extension, a member of the Young Pioneers
领会	[líng huì] 1. understand 2. comprehend 3. grasp
领队	[líng duì] 1. to lead a group 2. leader of a group 3. captain (of sports squad)
认领	[rèn líng] 1. to claim (as one's property) 2. to accept (an illegitimate child as one's own)
领海	[líng hǎi] territorial waters
要领	[yào líng] 1. main aspects 2. essentials 3. gist
领洗	[líng xǐ] baptism
圆领	[yuán líng] 1. crew neck 2. round neck (of pull-over garment, e.g. T-shirt)
本领	[běn líng] 1. skill 2. ability 3. capability
领域	[líng yù] 1. domain 2. sphere 3. field 4. territory 5. area
头领	[tóu líng] 1. head person 2. leader
领头	[líng tóu] 1. to take the lead 2. to be first to start
领先	[líng xiān] 1. to lead 2. to be in front
领带	[líng dài] neck tie
带领	[dài líng] 1. to guide 2. to lead
蓝领	[lán líng] 1. blue collar 2. common laborer
提领	[tí líng] to withdraw (cash from an ATM)
白领	[bái líng] 1. white collar 2. business person
占领	[zhàn líng] 1. to occupy (a territory) 2. to hold
领事	[líng shì] consul
北领地	[běi líng dì] Northern Territory, sparsely populated federal territory extending from center to north of Australia
领地	[líng dì] territory
领巾	[líng jīn] 1. neckcloth 2. neckerchief
冒领	[mào líng] 1. to obtain by impersonation 2. to falsely claim as one's own
领扣	[líng kǒu] collar button
申领	[shēn líng] to apply (for license, visa etc)
领土	[líng tǔ] territory
冷	[lěng] cold
冷冷	[lěng lěng] coldly
冷言冷语	[lěng yán lěng yǔ] cold words and sarcastic comments (saw); to mock and ridicule
冷菜	[lěng cài] 1. cold dish 2. cold food
寒冷	[hán lěng] 1. cold (climate) 2. frigid 3. very cold
爆冷	[bào lěng] 1. an upset (esp. in sports) 2. unexpected turn of events 3. to pull off a coup 4. a breakthrough
爆冷门儿	[bào lěng mén er] 1. erhua variant of , an upset (esp. in sports) 2. unexpected turn of events 3. to pull off a coup 4. a breakthrough
爆冷门	[bào lěng mén] 1. an upset (esp. in sports) 2. unexpected turn of events 3. to pull off a coup 4. a breakthrough
冷淡关系	[lěng dàn guān xì] cold relations (e.g. between countries)
冷淡	[lěng dàn] 1. cold 2. indifferent
冷藏	[lěng cáng] 1. refrigeration 2. cold storage 3. to keep (food, medicine) in cold environment
性冷感	[xìng lěng gǎn] frigidity (lack of libido)
冷却	[lěng què] 1. cooling 2. cool off
冷却水	[lěng què shuǐ] cooling water (in a reactor)
冷却塔	[lěng què tǎ] cooling tower
冷战以后	[lěng zhàn yǐ hòu] post-Cold War
冷语	[lěng yǔ] 1. cold words 2. sarcasm 3. sneering talk
冷语冰人	[lěng yǔ bīng rén] cold words and sarcastic comments (saw); to mock and ridicule
冷盘	[lěng pán] 1. cold plate 2. cold meats

§1378	冰冷	[bīng lěng] ice-cold
	冷水	[lěng shuǐ] 1. cold water 2. unboiled water 3. fig. not yet ready (of plans)
§1379	冷水江	[lěng shuǐ jiāng] (N) Lengshuijiang (city in Hunan)
	冷漠	[lěng mò] 1. cold and detached towards sb 2. lack of regard 3. indifference 4. neglect
§1380	趋冷	[qū lěng] 1. a cold tendency 2. a freeze (in relations)
	冷笑	[lěng xiào] 1. to sneer 2. to laugh grimly 3. grin of dissatisfaction (bitterness, helplessness, indignation etc) 4. bitter, grim, sarcastic or angry smile
§1381	冷森森	[lěng sēn sēn] 1. chilling cold 2. cold and threatening
	冷战	[lěng zhàn] 1. Cold War 2. to shiver (with cold or fear)
§1382	冷天	[lěng tiān] 1. cold weather 2. cold season
	冷酷	[lěng kù] 1. grim 2. unfeeling 3. callous
§1383	冷血	[lěng xuè] 1. cold-blood 2. cold-blooded (animal)
	冷门	[lěng mén] 1. a neglected branch (of arts, science, sports etc) 2. fig. a complete unknown who wins a competition
§1384	冷面	I [lěng miàn] 1. grim 2. stern 3. harsh II [lěng miàn lěng miàn] naengmyeon (Korean dish based on cold noodles in soup)
	怜	[lián] to pity
§1385	怜惜	[lián xī] 1. to take pity on 2. to feel tenderness toward
	哀怜	[āi lián] 1. to feel compassion for 2. to pity on 3. to feel sorry for
§1386	求怜经	[qiú lián jīng] 1. Kyrie Eleison (section of Catholic mass) 2. Miserere nobis 3. Lord have mercy upon us
	同病相怜	[tóng bìng xiāng lián] fellow sufferers empathize with each other (saw); misery loves company
§1387	可怜	[kě lián] 1. pitiful 2. pathetic
	吟	[yín] 1. moan 2. to hum
§1388	喜吟吟	[xǐ yín yín] 1. joyful 2. happy
	吟哦	[yín é] 1. to chant 2. to recite rhythmically 3. to polish verse
§1389	含	[hán] 1. to keep 2. to contain 3. to suck (keep in your mouth without chewing)
	含意	[hán yì] meaning
§1390	含金	[hán jīn] 1. metal bearing (ore) 2. gold bearing
	内含体	[nèi hán tǐ] inclusion bodies
§1391	包含	[bāo hán] 1. to contain 2. to embody 3. to include
	闪含语系	[shǎn hán yǔ xì] Hamito-Semitic system of languages (incl. Arabic, Aramaic, Hebrew etc)
§1392	含蓄	[hán xù] implicit
	含水	[hán shuǐ] watery
§1393	含油	[hán yóu] 1. containing oil 2. oil-bearing
	含笑	[hán xiào] to have a smile on one's face
§1394	含量	[hán liàng] 1. content 2. quantity contained
	含山	[hán shān] (N) Hanshan (place in Anhui)
§1395	琴	[qín] 1. guqin or zither, cf 2. musical instrument in general
	阿尔袞琴	[ā ěr gǔn qín] Algonquin (North American people)
§1396	弹琴	[tán qín] to play or strum a lute or other stringed instrument
	乱弹琴	[luàn tán qín] 1. to talk nonsense 2. to behave like a fool
§1397	索尔仁尼琴	[suǒ ěr rén ní qín] Alexandr Solzhenitsyn (1918-2008), Russian writer, prominent Soviet dissident, author of the Gulag Archipelago
	洋琴	[yáng qín] same as , dulcimer
§1398	小提琴	[xiǎo tí qín] 1. fiddle 2. violin
	小提琴手	[xiǎo tí qín shǒu] 1. violinist 2. fiddler
§1399	伦琴	[lún qín] Wilhelm Conrad Röntgen or Roentgen (1845-1923)
	马头琴	[mǎ tóu qín] morin khuur
§1400	扇面琴	[shān miàn qín] same as yangqin , dulcimer
	天琴座	[tiān qín zuò] Lyra (constellation)
§1401	天琴星座	[tiān qín xīng zuò] Lyra, constellation containing Vega
		[Zhīn nu:3 xīng1]

§1384	木琴	[mù qín] xylophone
	大提琴	[dà tí qín] 1. cello 2. violoncello
§1385	大提琴手	[dà tí qín shǒu] cellist
	提琴	[tí qín] violin family
§1386	中提琴	[zhōng tí qín] viola
	琴书	[qín shū] traditional art form, consisting of sung story telling with musical accompaniment
§1387	古琴	[gǔ qín] 1. guqin, a long zither with 5 or 7 strings, plucked with a plectrum 2. the ancestor of the long zither family, dating back to pre-classical times (playing it was an essential accomplishment of a Confucian gentleman)
	口琴	[kǒu qín] harmonica
§1388	琴手	[qín shǒu] player of a stringed instrument
	铃	[líng] (small) bell
§1389	铜铃	[tóng líng] bell made of copper or bronze
	闹铃时钟	[nào líng shí zhōng] alarm clock
§1390	铃声	[líng shēng] 1. ring 2. ringtone 3. bell stroke 4. tinnabulation
	电话铃声	[diàn huà líng shēng] 1. (telephone) ring 2. ringing
§1391	掩耳盗铃	[yǎn ěr dào líng] 1. to plug one's ears while stealing a bell (saw); to deceive oneself 2. to bury one's head in the sand
	棉铃	[mián líng] cotton boll (fruit)
§1392	铃木	[líng mù] Suzuki
	闹铃	[nào líng] alarm (clock)
§1393	门铃	[mén líng] doorbell
	电铃	[diàn líng] electric bell
§1394	五十铃	[wǔ shí líng] Isuzu
	邻	[lín] 1. neighbor 2. adjacent 3. close to
§1395	邻接	[lín jiē] 1. adjacent 2. next to
	乡邻	[xiāng lín] 1. a villager 2. fellow residents of a village
§1396	一点邻域	[yī diǎn lín yù] (math.) neighborhood of a point
	邻邦	[lín bāng] 1. neighboring state 2. adjacent country
§1397	邻居	[lín jū] 1. neighbor 2. next door
	邻座	[lín zuò] 1. person in next seat 2. adjacent seat 3. neighbor
§1398	邻水	[lín shuǐ] (N) Linshui (place in Sichuan)
	相邻	[xiāng lín] 1. neighbor 2. adjacent
§1399	邻域	[lín yù] (math.) neighborhood (in a topological space)
	邻舍	[lín shè] 1. neighbor 2. person next door
§1400	邻人	[lín rén] neighbor
	四邻	[sì lín] one's nearest neighbors
§1401	高邻	[gāo lín] distinguished neighbor (honorific)
	邻国	[lín guó] 1. bordering country 2. neighbor country 3. neighboring countries 4. surrounding countries
§1402	比邻	[bǐ lín] 1. neighbor 2. next-door neighbor 3. near 4. next to
	地邻	[dì lín] neighbor on farmland
§1403	邻里	[lín lǐ] neighbor
	石花菜	[shí huā cài] 1. seaweed (Gelidium amansii) 2. Japanese Isinglass
§1404	钻石	[zuàn shí] diamond
	独立钻石	[dú lì zuàn shí] solitaire (puzzle)
§1405	石英钟	[shí yīng zhōng] quartz clock
	黄石	[huáng shí] Huangshi prefecture level city in Hubei
§1406	黄石公	[huáng shí gōng] Huang Shigong (Qin and early Han), legendary Daoist immortal, author of Three strategies
	黄石市	[huáng shí shì] Huangshi prefecture level city in Hubei
§1407	花石峡	[huā shí xiá] (N) Huashixia (place in Qinghai)
	石松	[shí sōng] Lycopodiopsida (club mosses)

<p>松石 [sōng shí] 1. turquoise 2. tophus (fully hydrated copper-aluminum phosphate)</p> <p>松化石 [sōng huà shí] 1. turquoise 2. also written</p> <p>绿松石 [lǜsōng shí] turquoise</p> <p>埃尔金大理石 [āi ěr jīn dà lǐ shí] the Elgin Marbles, the Parthenon marbles stolen in 1801-1810 by Thomas Bruce, 7th Earl of Elgin</p> <p>滴石 [dī shí] 1. a dripstone (geol.) 2. stalactites and stalagmites</p> <p>新石器时代 [xīn shí qì shí dài] 1. neolithic 2. the new stone age</p> <p>新石器 [xīn shí qì] neolithic</p> <p>石首 [shí shǒu] (N) Shishou (city in Hubei)</p> <p>金石 [jīn shí] 1. metal and stone 2. fig. hard objects</p> <p>金红石 [jīn hóng shí] rutile (mineral form of titanium oxide TiO₂)</p> <p>点金石 [diǎn jīn shí] philosopher's stone</p> <p>点石成金 [diǎn shí chéng jīn] to touch base matter and turn it to gold (saw); fig. to turn crude writing into a literary gem</p> <p>试金石 [shì jīn shí] 1. touchstone 2. fig. test that sth is genuine</p> <p>中国海洋石油总公司 [zhōng guó hǎi yáng shí yóu zōng gōng sī] 1. CNOOC</p> <p>2. China National Offshore Oil Corporation</p> <p>美石 [měi shí] 1. precious stone 2. jewel</p> <p>石楼 [shí lóu] (N) Shilou (place in Shanxi)</p> <p>灵石 [líng shí] (N) Lingshi (place in Shanxi)</p> <p>火石 [huǒ shí] flint (stone)</p> <p>打火石 [dǎ huǒ shí] flint</p> <p>基石 [jī shí] cornerstone</p> <p>公石 [gōng shí] hectoliter</p> <p>英国石油公司 [yīng guó shí yóu gōng sī] British Petroleum, BP</p> <p>尖石乡 [jiān shí xiāng] (N) Chienshih (village in Taiwan)</p> <p>耶律大石 [yē lǜ dà shí] Yollig Taxin or Yel Dashi (1087-1143), Chinese-educated Khitan leader, founder of Western Liao in Central Asia</p> <p>花石 [huā shí] marble</p> <p>石化 [shí huà] 1. to petrify 2. petrochemical industry</p> <p>化石 [huà shí] fossil</p> <p>石化厂 [shí huà chǎng] 1. petroleum plant 2. refinery</p> <p>活化石 [huó huà shí] a living fossil</p> <p>中国石化 [zhōng guó shí huà] China Petroleum and Chemical Corporation, Sinopec</p> <p>中石化 [zhōng shí huà] 1. China Petroleum and Chemical Corporation, Sinopec 2. abbr. of</p> <p>石器时代 [shí qì shí dài] Stone Age</p> <p>旧石器时代 [jiù shí qì shí dài] 1. paleolithic 2. old stone age</p> <p>慈石 [cí shí] magnetite Fe₃O₄</p> <p>独居石 [dú jū shí] monazite</p> <p>蛋白石 [dàn bái shí] opal</p> <p>紫石英 [zǐ shí yīng] amethyst</p> <p>绿泥石 [lǜní shí] chlorite (geol.)</p> <p>绿宝石 [lǜbǎo shí] beryl</p> <p>结石 [jié shí] 1. calculus 2. stone</p> <p>红宝石 [hóng bǎo shí] ruby</p> <p>石门乡 [shí mén xiāng] (N) Shihmen (village in Taiwan)</p> <p>石墨 [shí mò] 1. black lead 2. graphite 3. plumbago</p> <p>玄石 [xuán shí] magnetite Fe₃O₄</p> <p>石台 [shí tái] (N) Shitai (place in Anhui)</p> <p>石城县 [shí chéng xiàn] Shicheng county in Ganzhou, Jiangxi</p>	<p>石门县 [shí mén xiàn] Shimen county in Changde prefecture, Hunan</p> <p>白云石 [bái yún shí] dolomite</p> <p>盘石 [pán shí] boulder</p> <p>王安石 [wáng ān shí] Wang Anshi (1021-1086), Song dynasty politician and writer, one of the Eight Giants</p> <p>石女 [shí nǚ] female suffering absence or atresia of vagina (as birth defect)</p> <p>冰晶石 [bīng jīng shí] cryolite</p> <p>滑石 [huá shí] talc</p> <p>石泉 [shí quán] (N) Shiquan (place in Shaanxi)</p> <p>石油 [shí yóu] 1. oil 2. petroleum</p> <p>英国石油 [yīng guó shí yóu] British Petroleum, BP</p> <p>石油工人 [shí yóu gōng rén] petroleum worker</p> <p>石块 [shí kuài] 1. stone 2. rock</p> <p>石棉 [shí mián] 1. asbestos 2. Shimian (place in Sichuan)</p> <p>石盐 [shí yán] rock salt</p> <p>圆石头 [yuán shí tou] boulder</p> <p>石质 [shí zhì] stony</p> <p>太石村 [tài shí cūn] Taishi village (in Guangdong province)</p> <p>石柱 [shí zhù] (N) Shizhu Tujiazu zizhixian (place in Sichuan)</p> <p>柱石 [zhù shí] pillar</p> <p>石城 [shí chéng] Shicheng county in Ganzhou, Jiangxi</p> <p>英石 [yīng shí] ornamental limestone from Yingde, Guangdong</p> <p>石英 [shí yīng] quartz</p> <p>石器 [shí qì] 1. stone tool 2. stone implement</p> <p>打制石器 [dǎ zhì shí qì] a chipped stone (paleolithic) implement</p> <p>石头 [shí tou] stone</p> <p>大理石 [dà lǐ shí] marble</p> <p>闪石 [shǎn shí] amphibole (silicate rock-forming mineral)</p> <p>哲人石 [zhé rén shí] philosopher's stone</p> <p>宝石 [bǎo shí] 1. precious stone 2. gem</p> <p>蓝宝石 [lán bǎo shí] sapphire</p> <p>玉石 [yù shí] 1. precious stones 2. jade and stone</p> <p>石玉昆 [shí yù kūn] Shi Yukun (probably c. 1810-c. 1871), Qing pinghua master storyteller</p> <p>石门 [shí mén] Shimen county level city in Changde prefecture, Hunan</p> <p>石印 [shí yìn] 1. lithography 2. lithographic printing</p> <p>巨石 [jù shí] giant stone</p> <p>石 I [dàn] 1. dry measure for grain equal to ten dou 2. ten pecks 3. one hundred liters II [shí] 1. rock 2. stone 3. surname Shi</p> <p>碧 [bì] 1. green jade 2. bluish green 3. blue 4. jade</p> <p>碧绿 [bì lǜ] dark green</p> <p>碧蓝 [bì lán] dark blue</p> <p>碧玉 [bì yù] jasper</p> <p>碧血 [bì xuè] blood shed in a just cause</p> <p>雪碧 [xuě bì] Sprite</p> <p>碧土 [bì tǔ] (N) Putog (place in Tibet)</p> <p>岩石 I [yán] 1. cliff 2. rock II [yán] cliff</p> <p>岩石 [yán shí] rock</p> <p>岩石圈 [yán shí quān] lithosphere (in geology, the rigid crust of the earth)</p> <p>岩石层 [yán shí céng] rock stratum</p> <p>含油岩 [hán yóu yán] oil bearing rock</p> <p>黄岩 [huáng yán] (N) Huangyan (city in Zhejiang)</p>
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<p>黄岩岛 [huáng yán dǎo] Huangyan Island (in the South China Sea)</p> <p>金伯利岩 [jīn bó lì yán] Kimberlite (geol.)</p> <p>岩羊 [yán yáng] bharal</p> <p>火成岩 [huǒ chéng yán] 1. igneous rock (geol.) 2. volcanic rock</p> <p>深成岩 [shēn chéng yán] 1. plutonic rock 2. abyssal rock</p> <p>岩穴 [yán xué] 1. grotto 2. cave</p> <p>基岩 [jī yán] 1. base rock 2. bedrock</p> <p>小岩洞 [xiǎo yán dòng] grotto</p> <p>岩径 [yán jìng] mountain path</p> <p>侵入岩 [qīn rù yán] intrusive rock</p> <p>岩土体 [yán tǔ tǐ] gneiss</p> <p>伟晶岩 [wěi jīng yán] pegmatite</p> <p>悬崖 [xuán yán] cliff</p> <p>蛇绿岩 [shé lǜ yán] ophiolite (geol.)</p> <p>岩仓 [yán cāng] Iwakura, Japanese name and place-name</p> <p>岩层 I [yán céng] rock strata II [yán céng yán céng] variant of , rock strata</p> <p>层岩 [céng yán] 1. stratified rock 2. flagstone</p> <p>非层岩 [fēi céng yán] unstratified rock</p> <p>玄武岩 [xuán wǔ yán] 1. basalt (geol.) 2. lava</p> <p>岩手县 [yán shǒu xiàn] Iwate prefecture in north of Honsh island, Japan</p> <p>云岩 [yún yán] Yunyan district of Guiyang city [Gui4 yang2 shi4], Guizhou</p> <p>白云岩 [bái yún yán] dolomite (geol.)</p> <p>泥岩 [ní yán] 1. mudstone 2. shale</p> <p>泥质页岩 [ní zhì yè yán] mudstone</p> <p>岩床 [yán chuáng] bedrock</p> <p>安山岩 [ān shān yán] andesite (geol.)</p> <p>油页岩 [yóu yè yán] oil shale</p> <p>岩盐 [yán yán] rock salt</p> <p>页岩 [yè yán] shale</p> <p>大理岩 [dà lǐ yán] marble</p> <p>岩画 [yán huà] 1. rock painting 2. picture or writing carved on rocks</p> <p>碰 [pèng] 1. to touch 2. to meet with 3. to bump</p> <p>碰壁 [pèng bì] 1. to hit a wall 2. fig. to run up against a snag</p> <p>碰撞 [pèng zhuàng] 1. to collide 2. collision</p> <p>相碰撞 [xiāng pèng zhuàng] to collide with one another</p> <p>碰倒 [pèng dǎo] to knock sth over</p> <p>碰到 [pèng dào] 1. to come across 2. to run into 3. to meet 4. to hit</p> <p>碰损 [pèng sǔn] bruising (damage to soft fruit etc)</p> <p>碰见 [pèng jiàn] 1. to run into 2. to meet (unexpectedly) 3. to bump into</p> <p>碰面 [pèng miàn] 1. to meet 2. to bump into 3. to confront</p> <p>碎 [suì] 1. to break down 2. to break into pieces 3. fragmentary</p> <p>碎石 [suì shí] 1. gravel 2. gravely</p> <p>零碎 [líng suì] 1. scattered and fragmentary 2. scraps 3. odds and ends</p> <p>七零八碎 [qī líng bā suì] 1. bits and pieces 2. scattered fragments</p> <p>心碎 [xīn suì] 1. heart-broken 2. extreme depth of sorrow</p> <p>碎裂 [suì liè] 1. to disintegrate 2. to shatter into small pieces</p> <p>细碎 [xì suì] 1. fragments 2. bits and pieces</p> <p>压碎 [yā suì] crush</p> <p>闲言碎语 [xián yán suì yǔ] 1. idle gossip 2. irrelevant nonsense 3. slanderous rumor</p>	<p>碎块 [suì kuài] fragment</p> <p>碎肉 [suì ròu] 1. ground meat 2. mincemeat</p> <p>碎掉 [suì diào] 1. to drop and smash 2. broken</p> <p>打碎 [dǎ suì] shatter</p> <p>击碎 [jī suì] to smash to pieces</p> <p>碍 [ài] 1. to hinder 2. to obstruct 3. to block</p> <p>障碍 [zhàng ài] 1. barrier 2. obstruction 3. hindrance 4. impediment 5. obstacle</p> <p>深层阅读障碍 [shēn céng yuè dú zhàng ài] deep dyslexia</p> <p>阅读障碍 [yuè dú zhàng ài] dyslexia</p> <p>语言障碍 [yǔ yán zhàng ài] speech defect</p> <p>水障碍 [shuǐ zhàng ài] water hazard (golf)</p> <p>阻碍 [zǔ ài] 1. to obstruct 2. to hinder 3. to block</p> <p>碍事 [ài shì] 1. to be of importance 2. to matter 3. inconvenient 4. obstructive 5. to be a hindrance</p> <p>碍口 [ài kǒu] 1. to shy to speak out 2. tongue-tied 3. to hesitate 4. too embarrassing for words</p> <p>矿 [kuàng] 1. ore 2. mine</p> <p>矿石 [kuàng shí] ore</p> <p>铁矿石 [tiě kuàng shí] iron ore</p> <p>采矿 [cǎi kuàng] mining</p> <p>采矿业 [cǎi kuàng yè] mining</p> <p>铁矿 [tiě kuàng] iron ore</p> <p>黄铁矿 [huáng tiě kuàng] pyrite</p> <p>煤矿 [méi kuàng] coal mine</p> <p>矿产 [kuàng chǎn] minerals</p> <p>矿产资源 [kuàng chǎn zī yuán] mineral resources</p> <p>金矿 [jīn kuàng] metal ore</p> <p>矿业 [kuàng yè] mining industry</p> <p>矿灯 [kuàng dēng] 1. miner's lamp 2. mine light</p> <p>探矿 [tàn kuàng] 1. to prospect 2. to dig for coal or minerals</p> <p>矿藏 [kuàng cáng] mineral resources</p> <p>矿层 [kuàng céng] 1. ore stratum 2. vein of ore</p> <p>尾矿 [wěi kuàng] 1. mining waste 2. waste remaining after processing ore 3. tailings</p> <p>矿床 [kuàng chuáng] (mineral) deposit</p> <p>厂矿 [chǎng kuàng] factories and mines</p> <p>矿泉 [kuàng quán] mineral spring</p> <p>矿泉水 [kuàng quán shuǐ] mineral spring water</p> <p>矿水 [kuàng shuǐ] mineral water</p> <p>矿盐 [kuàng yán] halite</p> <p>矿山 [kuàng shān] mine</p> <p>矿工 [kuàng gōng] miner</p> <p>碗 [wǎn] 1. bowl 2. cup</p> <p>茶碗 [chá wǎn] teacup</p> <p>盘碗 [pán wǎn] 1. dishes 2. crockery 3. plates and cups</p> <p>洗碗池 [xǐ wǎn chí] kitchen sink</p> <p>洗碗 [xǐ wǎn] 1. to wash up 2. to do the dishes</p> <p>碗柜 [wǎn guì] cupboard</p> <p>一碗 [yī wǎn] bowl</p> <p>础 [chǔ] 1. foundation 2. base</p> <p>零基础 [líng jī chǔ] 1. from scratch 2. from basics</p> <p>基础 [jī chǔ] 1. base 2. foundation 3. basis 4. underlying</p> <p>基础课 [jī chǔ kè] 1. basic course 2. core curriculum</p>
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	理论基础 [lǐ lùn jī chǔ] theoretical foundation
	基础问题 [jī chǔ wèn tí] 1. basic issue 2. fundamental question
§1395	磨 I[mó] 1. to sharpen 2. to delay 3. hardship 4. to grind 5. to rub II[mò] grindstone
	磨碎 [mò suì] grind
	磨石 [mó shí] 1. whetstone 2. millstone
	石磨 [shí mò] grindstone
	磨制石器 [mó zhì shí qì] a polished stone (neolithic) implement
	消磨 [xiāo mó] 1. to wear down 2. to sap 3. to whittle away 4. to while away 5. to idle away
	消磨时间 [xiāo mó shí jiān] 1. to stall for time 2. to procrastinate
	磨豆腐 [mò dòu fu] 1. to grumble 2. to chatter away incessantly
	磨洋工 [mó yáng gōng] to idle on the job
	磨光 [mò guāng] to polish
	磨烦 [mò fán] 1. to pester 2. to bother sb incessantly
	磨灭 [mó miè] 1. to obliterate 2. to erase
	磨快 [mó kuài] 1. to sharpen 2. to grind (knife blades)
	磨工病 [mò gōng bìng] 1. grinder's disease 2. silicosis 3. also written
	磨盘 [mò pán] 1. lower millstone 2. tray of a mill
	磨耗 [mó hào] 1. wear and tear 2. wearing out by friction
	拖磨 [tuō mó] 1. dawdling 2. to waste time
	磨损 [mó sǔn] 1. wear and tear 2. abrasion
	磨合 [mó hé] 1. to break in 2. to wear in
	磨齿 [mó chǐ] molar tooth
	折磨 [mó zhé] 1. to torture 2. to torment
	折磨 [zhé mó] 1. to persecute 2. to torment
	打磨 [dǎ mó] 1. polish 2. grind
§1396	码 [mǎ] 1. a weight 2. number 3. yard (unit of length equal to 0.914 m.) 4. pile 5. stack
	筹码 [chóu mǎ] bargaining chip
	验证码 [yàn zhèng mǎ] verification code
	恶意代码 [è yì dài mǎ] 1. malicious code (e.g. virus) 2. malware
	单一码 [dān yī mǎ] 1. Unicode 2. also written
	郑码 [zhèng mǎ] 1. Zheng coding 2. original Chinese character coding based on component shapes, created by Zheng Yili [Zheng4
	Yi4 li3], underlying most stroke-based Chinese input methods 3. also called common coding [zi4 gen1 tong1 yong4 ma3]
	基因码 [jī yīn mǎ] genetic code
	余码 [yú mǎ] excess code (i.e. the unused bits in binary-coded decimal)
	国标码 [guó biāo mǎ] Guo Biao or GB, the standard PRC encoding, abbr. for
	代码 [dài mǎ] 1. code (e.g. telephone area code) 2. computer code (e.g. virus)
	源代码 [yuán dài mǎ] source code
	代码页 [dài mǎ yè] code page
	起码 [qǐ mǎ] 1. at the minimum 2. at the very least
	补码 [bǔ mǎ] 1. complementary code 2. binary code with 0 and 1 interchanged
	编码 [biān mǎ] coding
	编码系统 [biān mǎ xì tǒng] coding system
	邮局编码 [yóu jú biān mǎ] postcode
	五笔编码 [wǔ bǐ biān mǎ] five-stroke code, Chinese character input method
	统一码 [tóng yī mǎ] Unicode
	尺码 [chǐ mǎ] 1. size 2. fitting (of apparel)
	万国码 [wàn guó mǎ] 1. Unicode 2. also written
	页码 [yè mǎ] page number

	码头 [mǎ tóu] 1. dock 2. pier 3. wharf
	天星码头 [tiān xīng mǎ tóu] Star Ferry terminal, Hong Kong
	大五码 [dà wǔ mǎ] Big5 Chinese character coding (developed by Taiwanese companies from 1984)
	内码 [nèi mǎ] to encode
	乱码 [luàn mǎ] mojibake (nonsense characters from misrendering an encoding)
	重码 I[chóng mǎ] 1. repeated code 2. coincident code (i.e. two characters or words having the same encoding) II[chóng mǎzhòng mǎ] weight code
	草码 [cǎo mǎ] the ten numerals ,,,,,,, nowadays mainly used in traditional trades such as Chinese medicine
	王码 [wáng mǎ] Wang code, same as , five stroke input method for Chinese characters by numbered strokes, invented by Wang Yongmin in 1983
§1397	磁 [cí] 1. magnetic 2. magnetism 3. porcelain
	磁铁矿 [cí tiě kuàng] magnetite Fe3O4
	碰磁 [pèng cí] a currently widespread fraud in PRC involving deliberately crashing cars then demanding compensation
	碰磁人 [pèng cí rén] person involved in a currently widespread fraud in PRC called , consisting of crashing cars then demanding compensation
	碰磁儿 [pèng cí r] a currently widespread fraud in PRC involving deliberately crashing cars then demanding compensation
	磁石 [cí shí] magnet
	磁感应 [cí gǎn yīng] magnetic induction
	电磁感应 [diàn cí gǎn yīng] electromagnetic induction
	磁铁 [cí tiě] magnet
	电磁铁 [diàn cí tiě] electromagnet
	电磁兼容性 [diàn cí jiān róng xìng] electromagnetic compatibility
	盒式录音磁带 [hé shì lù yīn cí dài] cassette tape
	光磁 [guāng cí] magneto-optical
	磁化 [cí huà] to magnetize
	可磁化体 [kě cí huà tǐ] 1. magnetic medium 2. material capable of being magnetized
	磁体 [cí tǐ] 1. magnet 2. magnetic body
	磁性 [cí xìng] 1. magnetic 2. magnetism
	磁感线 [cí gǎn xiàn] line of magnetic flux
	起磁 [qǐ cí] 1. magnetization 2. to magnetize
	磁层 [cí céng] 1. magnetosphere 2. magnetic layer
	磁县 [cí xiàn] Ci county in Hebei
	电磁理论 [diàn cí lǐ lùn] 1. electromagnetism 2. electromagnetic theory
	磁盘 [cí pán] (computer) disk
	永磁 [yǒng cí] permanent magnetism
	磁头 [cí tóu] head of magnet
	磁带 [cí dài] magnetic tape
	磁卡 [cí kǎ] 1. magnetic card 2. IC Card (telephone)
	古地磁 [gǔ dì cí] paleomagnetism
	电磁 [diàn cí] electromagnetic
§1399	了 I[le] 1. (modal particle intensifying preceding clause) 2. (completed action marker) II[liǎo] 1. to know 2. to understand III[liǎo] clear IV[liào] to look afar from a high place
	了了 [liǎo liǎo] to realize clearly
	秦吉了 [qín jí liǎo] 1. mythical talking bird 2. mynah bird
	直截了当 [zhí jié liǎo dàng] 1. direct and plain speaking (saw); blunt 2. straightforward
	除了 [chú le] 1. besides 2. apart from (... also...) 3. in addition to 4. except (for)
	算了 [suàn le] 1. let it be 2. let it pass 3. forget about it
	了如指掌 [liǎo rú zhǐ zhǎng] to understand sth thoroughly (like the back of one's hand)
	卖光了 [mài guāng le] 1. to be sold out 2. to be out of stock
	烦死了 [fán sǐ le] to annoy to death

得了	[dé le] 1. be finished 2. be ready 3. all right 4. that's enough
了结	[liǎo jié] 1. to settle 2. to finish 3. to conclude 4. to wind up
一目了然	[yī mù liǎo rán] obvious at a glance (saw)
了却	[liǎo què] 1. to resolve 2. to settle
了却此生	[liǎo què cǐ shēng] 1. to die 2. to be done with this world
罢了	I [bà le] a modal particle indicating (that's all, only, nothing much) II [bà le bā liǎo] a modal particle indicating (don't mind it, ok)
到了	[dào le] 1. at last 2. finally 3. in the end 4. has arrived 5. when subj. arrives at a location or time
知了	[zhī liǎo] cicada
未了	[mò liǎo] in the end
未了事	[wèi liǎo] 1. unfinished 2. outstanding (business) 3. unfulfilled
出了事	[liǎo shì] 1. to dispose of a matter 2. to be done with it
出了事	[chū le shì] sth bad happened
亨	[hēng] prosperous
亨特泰罗	[hēng tè tài luó] Hunter Tylo (Hollywood actress)
彭亨	[péng hēng] Pahang province of Malaysia
册亨县	[cè hēng xiàn] Ceheng county in Qianxinan Buyei and Miao Autonomous Prefecture [Qian2 xi1 nan2 zhou1], Guizhou
阿亨	[ā hēng] 1. Aachen, city in Nordrhein-Westfalen, Germany 2. Aix-la-Chapelle 3. also written [Ya4 chen1]
亨利	[hēng lì] Henry (name)
亨利五世	[hēng lì wǔ shì] 1. Henry V (1387-1422), English warrior king, victor of Agincourt 2. History of Henry V by William Shakespeare
亨特	[hēng tè] Hunter
册亨	[cè hēng] Ceheng county in Qianxinan Buyei and Miao Autonomous Prefecture [Qian2 xi1 nan2 zhou1], Guizhou
哼	[hēng] 1. hum 2. (interj. of contempt)
哼声	[hēng shēng] hum
哼唱	[hēng chàng] 1. to croon 2. to hum
子代	[zǐ dài] 1. offspring 2. child's generation
例子	[lì zǐ] 1. case 2. (for) instance 3. example
原子堆	[yuán zǐ duī] atomic pile (original form of nuclear reactor)
子集合	[zǐ jí hé] subset (math.)
子集	[zǐ jí] subset
集子	[jí zǐ] 1. anthology 2. selected writing
吉电子伏	[jí diàn zǐ fú] giga electron volt GeV (unit of energy equal to 1.6 x 10 ⁻¹⁰ Joules)
电子伏	[diàn zǐ fú] electron volt (unit of energy used in particle physics, approximately 10 ⁻¹⁹ Joules)
电子伏特	[diàn zǐ fú tè] electronvolt (eV)
量子化	[liàng zǐ huà] quantization (math. phys.)
要面子	[yào miàn zi] 1. to save one's face 2. to stay on one's dignity
化子	[huā zǐ] 1. beggar (old term) 2. same as
花池子	[huā chí zi] flower bed
花点子	[huā diǎn zi] 1. trickery 2. scam
花子	[huā zi] beggar (old term)
电子货币	[diàn zǐ huò bì] electronic money
大袋子	[dà dài zi] sack
袋子包	[dài zi bāo] pita bread (Middle eastern flat bread)
袋子	[dài zi] bag
谷子	[gǔ zi] millet
小册子	[xiǎo cè zi] 1. booklet 2. pamphlet 3. leaflet 4. information sheet 5. menu
要子	[yào zi] straw rope
小子	[xiǎo zǐ] 1. boy 2. young fellow 3. (derog.) chap

尖子	[jiān zǐ] 1. best of its kind 2. cream of the crop
雀子	[qiāo zi] 1. a freckle 2. lentigo
子公司	[zǐ gōng sī] 1. subsidiary company 2. subsidiary corporation
公子哥儿	[gōng zǐ gē er] pampered sons of an official
西门子	[xī mén zǐ gōng sī] Siemens AG
公因子	[gōng yīn zǐ] 1. common factor 2. common divisor
女公子	[gōng zǐ] 1. noble lady 2. (honorific) your daughter
花花公子	I [huā huā gōng zǐ] Playboy II [huā huā gōng zǐ huā huā gōng zǐ] 1. a pleasure-seeker 2. Playboy magazine
公子	[gōng zǐ] 1. son of an official 2. son of nobility 3. honorific: Your esteemed son
矮子	[ǎi zi] 1. short person 2. dwarf
小伙子	[xiǎo huǒ zi] 1. lad 2. young fellow 3. youngster
炉子	[lú zi] 1. stove 2. oven 3. furnace
光子	[guāng zǐ] photon, particle or quantum of light
光子	[guāng zǐ] photon, particle or quantum of light
电子工业	[diàn zǐ gōng yè] electronics industry
电子业	[diàn zǐ yè] electronics industry
亚原子	[yà yuán zǐ] sub-atomic
盖子	[gài zi] 1. cover 2. lid 3. shell
正电子断层	[zhèng diàn zǐ duàn céng] PET, positron emission tomography (medical imaging method)
料子	[liào zi] material
干梅子	[gān méi zi] prunes
木子美	[mù zǐ měi] Mu Zimei, Chinese celebrity
美智子	[měi zhì zi] Empress Michiko of Japan
摆样子	[bǎi yàng zi] 1. to do sth for show 2. to keep up appearances
样子	[yàng zi] 1. manner 2. air 3. looks 4. aspect
香子兰	[xiāng zǐ lán] 1. vanilla 2. Vanilla planifolia
金子	[jīn zǐ] gold
半吊子	[bàn diào zi] 1. dabbler 2. smatterer 3. tactless and impulsive person
原子半径	[yuán zǐ bàn jīng] atomic radius
单子叶	[dān zǐ yè] monocotyledon (plant family distinguished by single embryonic leaf, includes grasses, orchids and lillies)
单子	[dān zi] list of items
梅子	[méi zi] plum
豆子	[dòu zi] 1. bean 2. pea
喜子	[xǐ zi] 1. Tetragnatha (long-jawed spider) 2. same as
夹子	[jiā zi] 1. a clip 2. a clamp
位子	[wèi zi] 1. place 2. seat
子音	[zǐ yīn] consonant
亲生子女	[qīn shēng zǐ] natural child
亲子	[qīn zǐ] 1. parent and child 2. parent-child (relationship) 3. two successive generations
电子空间	[diàn zǐ kōng jiān] cyberspace
子空间	[zǐ kōng jiān] subspace (math.)
空子	[kōng zi] 1. gap 2. unoccupied space or time 3. same as
案子	[àn zi] 1. long table 2. counter 3. case 4. law case 5. legal case 6. judicial case
胖子	[pàng zi] 1. fat person 2. fatty
亲子鉴定	[qīn zǐ jiàn dìng] paternity testing
线性算子	[xiàn xíng suàn zǐ] linear operator (math.)
算子	[suàn zi] operator (math.)
除子	[chú zǐ] divisor (math.)
中子弹	[zhōng zǐ dàn] neutron bomb

子母弹	[zǐ mǔ dàn] 1. (military) cluster bomb 2. shrapnel
原子弹	[yuán zǐ dàn] atom bomb
子弹	[zǐ dàn] bullet
杜松子酒	[dù sōng zǐ jiǔ] gin
大盘子	[dà pán zi] platter
子母炮弹	[zǐ mǔ pào dàn] artillery cluster bomb
子宫壁	[zǐ gōng bì] wall of the uterus
滚子	[gǔn zi] roller
带电粒子	[dài diàn lì zǐ] electrically charged particles
粒子束	[lì zǐ shù] beam of elementary particles
多粒子	[duō lì zǐ] many-particle (physics)
多粒子系统	[duō lì zǐ xì tǒng] many particle systems (physics)
基本粒子	[jī běn lì zǐ] elementary particle
阿尔法粒子	[ā ěr fǎ lì zǐ] alpha particle (helium nucleus)
子粒	[zǐ lì] seed
盘子	[pán zi] 1. tray 2. plate 3. dish
粒子	I [lì zǐ] 1. (elementary) particle 2. grain II [lì zǐ lì zǐ] 1. grain (of rice) 2. granule
影子	[yǐng zi] 1. shadow 2. reflection
太子港	[tài zǐ gǎng] Port-au-Prince, capital of Haiti
内爆法原子弹	[nèi bào fǎ yuán zǐ dàn] implosion atomic bomb
塞子	[sāi zi] 1. cork 2. plug
戴绿帽子	[dài lǜ mào zi] 1. a cuckold 2. to be cuckolded by one's wife
翻子拳	[fān zi quán] Fanziquan - "Overturning Fist"- Martial Art
销子	[xiāo zi] 1. a peg 2. a pin 3. dowel
钱串子	[qián chuàn zi] string of cash
原子钟	[yuán zǐ zhōng] atomic clock
妻子	[qī zi] wife
镜子	[jìng zi] mirror
钻空子	[zuān kòng zi] 1. lit. to drill a hole 2. to take advantage of a loophole (e.g. legal) 3. to exploit an advantage 4. to seize the opportunity (esp. to do sth bad)
卷子	I [juǎn zi] 1. steamed roll 2. spring roll II [juǎn zijuǎn zi] 1. test paper 2. examination paper
绕圈子	[rào quān zi] 1. to go on a long detour 2. fig. to speak vaguely around the topic without getting to the point 3. to beat about the bush
圈子	[quān zi] 1. circle 2. ring
领子	[lǐng zi] shirt collar
电子琴	[diàn zǐ qín] electronic piano
金铃子	[jīn líng zi] chinaberry (Melia azedarach)
石子儿	[shí zǐ r] cobble
石河子市	[shí hé zǐ shì] Shixenze shehiri (Shixenze city) or Shhz subprefecture level city in north Xinjiang
句子	[jù zi] sentence
舍利子塔	[shè lì zǐ tǎ] 1. stupa with Buddhist relics 2. pagoda
石河子	[shí hé zǐ] Shixenze shehiri (Shixenze city) or Shhz subprefecture level city in north Xinjiang
碍面子	[ài miàn zi] (not do sth) for fear of offending sb
磨子	[mò zi] 1. mill 2. grain mill 3. millstone
码子	[mǎ zi] 1. number (e.g. page or house number) 2. numeral (e.g. arabic or Chinese numeral) 3. code si
子	I [zi] 1. son 2. child 3. seed 4. egg 5. small thing 6. 1st earthly branch: 11 p.m.-1 a.m., midnight, 11th solar month (7th Decem-ber to 5th January), year of the Rat 7. Viscount, fourth of five orders of nobility [wu3 deng3 jue2 wei4] II [zi] (noun suffix)
勺子	[sháo zi] 1. scoop 2. ladle
叶子列	[yè zǐ liè] 1. leaf arrangement 2. phyllotaxy (botany)

列子	[liè zǐ] 1. Lie Zi, Daoist author, said to be early Warring States period 2. Daoist text in eight chapters, said to be by Lie Zi, probably compiled during Wei/Jin times (3rd century AD)
厂子	[chǎng zi] 1. yard 2. depot
原子量	[yuán zǐ liàng] 1. atomic weight 2. atomic mass
原子笔	[yuán zǐ bǐ] 1. ballpoint pen 2. also written
原子武器	[yuán zǐ wǔ qì] atomic weapon
原子质量	[yuán zǐ zhì liàng] atomic mass
原子	[yuán zǐ] 1. atom 2. atomic
中子源	[zhōng zǐ yuán] neutron source
盒子	[hé zi] case
庄子	[zhuāng zi] Zhuangzi (369-286 BC), Daoist author
座子	[zuò zi] 1. pedestal 2. plinth 3. saddle
庚子	[gēng zi] 1. thirty seventh year G1 of the 60 year cycle, e.g. 1960 or 2020 2. cf. , the crisis year of 1900 involving the Boxer uprising and the eight nation military invasion
白麻子	[bái má zi] cannabis seed
麻子	[má zi] pockmark
病因子	[bīng yīn zi] 1. cause of disease 2. pathogen 3. factor
尺子	[chǐ zi] 1. rule 2. ruler (measuring instrument)
刷子	[shuā zi] 1. brush 2. scrub
子民	[zǐ mín] people
尾子	[wěi zi] 1. tail 2. end 3. small change 4. odd sum remaining after large round number
汗珠子	[hàn zhū zi] beads of sweat
泥子	[nì zi] putty (used by plumbers and glaziers)
扇子	[shān zi] fan
院子	[yuàn zi] courtyard
帮子	[bāng zi] 1. outer (of cabbage etc) 2. upper (of a shoe)
电子云	[diàn zǐ yún] electron cloud
摆子	[bǎi zi] malaria
丢面子	[diū miàn zi] to lose face
法子	[fǎ zi] 1. way 2. method
星子县	[xīng zǐ xiàn] Xingzi county in Jiujiang, Jiangxi
台子	[tái zi] 1. table 2. desk
城子河	[chéng zi hé] Chengzihe district of Jixi city [jī xi], Hei-longjiang
瓜子	[guā zi] melon seeds
屋子	[wū zi] 1. house 2. room
电子层	[diàn zǐ céng] electron shell (in the atom)
子层	[zǐ céng] sublayer
层子	[céng zi] stratum
子程序	[zǐ chéng xù] subroutine
私生子	[sī shēng zǐ] 1. illegitimate child (male) 2. bastard 3. love child
私生子女	[sī shēng zǐ] 1. illegitimate child 2. bastard 3. love child
出点子	[chū diǎn zi] express an opinion
点子	[diǎn zi] 1. spot 2. point 3. dot 4. speck 5. drop (of liquid) 6. droplet 7. point (of argument) 8. idea 9. crux 10. indication 11. pointer
池子	[chí zi] pond
庶子	[shù zi] 1. bastard 2. commoner son of royalty
燕子	[yàn zi] swallow
太阳黑子	[tài yáng hēi zǐ] sunspot
墨子	[mò zi] Mozi (flourished approx 479-381 BC), famous Warring States philosopher, founder of Mohism
乡人子	[xiāng rén zǐ] 1. young fellow countryman 2. young person from the same village

结子 [jiē zǐ] to bear seeds (of plant)	稿子 [gǎo zǐ] 1. draft of a document 2. script 3. manuscript 4. mental plan 5. precedent
绳子 [shéng zǐ] 1. cord 2. string 3. rope	打稿子 [dǎ gǎo zǐ] to produce a draft manuscript
绿帽子 [lǜmào zǐ] cuckold	耗子 [hào zǐ] a mouse
子系统 [zì xì tǒng] subsystem	众香子 [zhòng xiāng zǐ] 1. all-spice (Pimenta dioica) 2. Jamaican pepper
子午线 [zǐ wǔ xiàn] meridian	椅子 [yǐ zǐ] chair
次子 [cì zǐ] second son	村子 [cūn zǐ] village
衣子 [yī zǐ] covering	桌子 [zhuō zǐ] 1. table 2. desk
袖子 [xiù zǐ] sleeve	模子 [mó zǐ] mold
哀子 [āi zǐ] son orphaned of his mother	柱子 [zhù zǐ] pillar
土包子 [tǔ bāo zǐ] 1. country bumpkin 2. boor 3. unsophisticated country person (humble, applied to oneself) 4. burial mound	电子束 [diàn zǐ shù] beam of electrons
包衣种子 [bāo yī zhǒng zǐ] see enclosed in artificial capsule	呆子 [dāi zǐ] 1. fool 2. sucker
包子 [bāo zǐ] steamed stuffed bun	书呆子 [shū dāi zǐ] 1. pedant 2. bookish fool
泡子 I [pāo zǐ] 1. small lake 2. pond II [pāo zipào zǐ] light bulb	果子 [guǒ zǐ] fruit
起子 [qǐ zǐ] baking soda (used to leaven bread)	箱子 [xiāng zǐ] 1. suitcase 2. chest 3. box 4. case 5. trunk
配子 [pèi zǐ] 1. gamete 2. sex cell	柜子 [guì zǐ] 1. cupboard 2. cabinet
枪子 [qiāng zǐ] bullet	末子 [mò zǐ] 1. powder 2. dust
女子 [nǚ zǐ] 1. woman 2. female	珠子 [zhū zǐ] bead
引子 [yǐn zǐ] primer	朱子 [zhū zǐ] Master Zhu, another name for Zhu Xi
白马王子 [bái mǎ wáng zǐ] 1. (set phrase) ideal sweetheart 2. prince charming 3. knight in shining armor	本子 [běn zǐ] 1. book 2. notebook 3. edition
马子 [mǎ zǐ] 1. same as 2. toilet pan	林子 [lín zǐ] 1. woods 2. grove 3. forest
种子岛 [zhǒng zǐ dǎo] Tanegashima, Japanese Island off Kyushu, the Japanese space launch site	戊子 [wù zǐ] twenty fifth year E1 of the 60 year cycle, e.g. 2008 or 2068
虫子 [chóng zǐ] 1. worm 2. insect	划子 [huá zǐ] small row-boat
强子 [qiáng zǐ] 1. hadron (physics) 2. elementary particle affected by strong force, as opposed to leptons and photons	子域 [zǐ yù] subfield (math.)
骗子 [piàn zǐ] 1. swindler 2. a cheat	式子 [shì zǐ] 1. formula 2. mathematical expression
独生子女 [dú shēng zǐ] an only child	骨子 [gǔ zǐ] 1. ribs 2. frame
独子 [dú zǐ] only son	因子 [yīn zǐ] 1. factor 2. divisor (math.)
肉包子打狗 [ròu bāo zǐ dǎ gǒu] what's gone can never come back	卖面子 [mài miàn zǐ] 1. to obsequiously bequeath favors on behalf of another 2. to give face to somebody by doing favors on their behalf 3. to curry favor for a third party 4. to intercede on another's behalf
子女 [zǐ nǚ] 1. children 2. sons and daughters	买面子 [mǎi miàn zǐ] 1. to allow sb to save face 2. to defer to
猫哭耗子 [māo kū hào zǐ] 1. the cat weeps for the dead mouse (saw); hypocritical pretence of condolence 2. crocodile tears	头子 [tóu zǐ] 1. boss 2. gang leader
态子 [tài zǐ] state of matter (solid, liquid or gas)	子规 [zǐ guī] cuckoo
惠子 [huì zǐ] Hui Shi (c. 370-310 BC), Warring States philosopher and politician	夫子 I [fū zǐ] 1. Master 2. (old form of address for teachers, scholars) 3. pedant II [fū zifu zǐ] Master
性子 [xìng zǐ] temper	天子 [tiān zǐ] 1. the (rightful) Emperor 2. the "Son of Heaven" (traditional English translation)
快中子 [kuài zhōng zǐ] fast neutrons	太子 [tài zǐ] prince
电子元件 [diàn zǐ yuán jiàn] electronic component	皇太子 [huáng tài zǐ] crown prince
电子器件 [diàn zǐ qì jiàn] electric equipment	雪山太子 [xuě shān tài zǐ] 1. Meri snow mountains in Diqing Tibetan autonomous prefecture [Dì2 qíng4 Zàng4 zú2 zì4 zhì4 zhou1], Yunnan 2. also written [Mei2 lǐ3 xuě3 shān1]
电子元器件 [diàn zǐ yuán qì jiàn] electronic component	骨子里 [gǔ zǐ lǐ] 1. what sb feels (or knows etc) in his bones (derog.) 2. private understanding between individuals (derog.)
电子邮件 [diàn zǐ yóu jiàn] 1. electronic mail 2. email	合子 [hé zǐ] 1. pasty (i.e. pastry stuffed with meat or vegetables) 2. zygote (fertilized cell in embryology)
电子信箱 [diàn zǐ xìn xiāng] 1. electronic mailbox 2. e-mail address	百合子 [bǎi hé zǐ] Yuriko, Japanese girl's given name, translates Christian name Lily
娃子 [wá zǐ] 1. baby 2. small child 3. (arch.) slave among ethnic minorities	两下子 [liǎng xià zǐ] 1. a couple of times 2. to repeat the same 3. the same old trick 4. tricks of the trade
菌子 [jūn zǐ] fungus	两口子 [liǎng kǒu zǐ] husband and wife
圆子 [yuán zǐ] 1. kind of dumpling 2. sticky rice ball	个子 [gè zǐ] 1. height 2. stature 3. build 4. size
质子 [zhì zǐ] proton (positively charged nuclear particle)	人子 [rén zǐ] son of man
失面子 [shī miàn zǐ] 1. to lose face 2. to be humiliated	冠子 [guān zǐ] 1. crest 2. crown
走子 [zǒu zǐ] a move (in chess)	西门子 [xī mén zǐ] Siemens (company name)
舍利子 [shè lì zǐ] 1. ashes after cremation 2. Buddhist relics (Sanskrit: sarira)	儿子 [ér zǐ] son
电子工程 [diàn zǐ gōng chéng] electronic engineering	带子 I [dài zǐ] 1. belt 2. band 3. ribbon 4. strap 5. girdle 6. audio or video tape (informal) II [dài zidài zǐ] 1. band 2. belt
种子 [zhǒng zǐ] seed	
租子 [zū zǐ] rent (payment)	

鱼子 [yú zǐ] 1. fish eggs 2. roe 3. caviar	享誉 [xiǎng yù] to enjoy a reputation
亭子 [tíng zǐ] pavilion	享乐 [xiǎng lè] to seek pleasure
宅子 [zhái zǐ] 1. house 2. residence	享名 [xiǎng míng] to enjoy a reputation
子宫 [zǐ gōng] 1. uterus 2. womb	享国 [xiǎng guó] 1. to reign 2. on the throne
国子监 [guó zǐ jiàn] Imperial College (or Academy), the highest educational body in Imperial China	享年 [xiǎng nián] year of one's death
出乱子 [chū luàn zǐ] 1. to go wrong 2. to get into trouble	§1404 仔 I [zǐ] 1. duty 2. responsibility II [zǐ] 1. minutely 2. young
重子 [zhòng zǐ] baryon (particle such as proton and neutron)	产仔 [chǎn zǐ] to give birth
主子 [zhǔ zǐ] 1. Master (term used by servant) 2. Your Majesty 3. operator (of machine)	公仔 [gōng zǐ] 1. doll 2. cuddly toy
皇子 [huáng zǐ] prince	仔细 [zǐ xì] 1. careful 2. attentive 3. cautious
帕子 [pà zǐ] 1. kerchief 2. handkerchief 3. headscarf	仔畜 [zǐ chù] newborn animal
拍子 [pāi zǐ] 1. racket (sports) 2. bat 3. beat (music)	牛仔 [niú zǎi] cowboy
兔子 [tù zǐ] 1. hare 2. rabbit	打工仔 [dǎ gōng zǎi] young household member who goes out to work
打拍子 [dǎ pāi zǐ] to beat time	§1405 好 I [hǎo] 1. good 2. well 3. proper 4. good to 5. easy to 6. very 7. so 8. (suffix indicating completion or readiness) II [hǎo] to be fond of
串门子 [chuàn mén zǐ] 1. to call on sb 2. to drop in 3. to visit sb's home	好好 [hǎo hǎo] 1. good 2. nicely 3. properly
竹子 [zhú zǐ] bamboo	好好先生 [hǎo hǎo xiān sheng] 1. Mr Goody-goody 2. yes-man (sb who agrees with anything)
星子 [xīng zǐ] Xingzi county in Jiujiang, Jiangxi	好好儿 [hǎo hǎo er] 1. in good condition 2. perfectly good 3. carefully 4. well 5. thoroughly
中子星 [zhōng zǐ xīng] neutron star	太好了 [tài hǎo le] very good
正子 [zhèng zǐ] 1. positron 2. also called [zheng4 dian4 zǐ3]	奉承讨好 [fèng cheng tǎo hǎo] 1. to curry favor 2. to get the desired outcome by flattery
正电子 [zhèng diàn zǐ] positron (antiparticle of the electron)	您好 [nín hǎo] Hello (formal)
一下子 [yī xià zǐ] 1. in a short while 2. all at once 3. all of a sudden	您好意 [hǎo yì] 1. good intention 2. kindness
电子 [diàn zǐ] 1. electronic 2. electron	好意思 [hǎo yì si] 1. to have the nerve 2. what a cheek! 3. to feel no shame 4. to overcome the shame 5. (is it) proper? (rhetorical question)
日电电子 [rì diàn diàn zǐ] NEC (Nippon Electronic Company)	好主意 [hǎo zhǔ yì] good idea
丙子 [bǐng zǐ] thirteenth year C1 of the 60 year cycle, e.g. 1996 or 2056	好立克 [hǎo lì kè] Horlicks milk drink (popular in Hong Kong)
册子 [cè zǐ] 1. a book 2. a volume	喜好 [xǐ hào] 1. to like 2. fond of 3. to prefer 4. to love 5. one's tastes 6. preference
帽子 [mào zǐ] 1. hat 2. cap	好半天 [hǎo bàn tiān] most of the day
扣帽子 [kòu mào zǐ] 1. to tag sb with unfair label 2. power word	好评 [hǎo píng] 1. favorable criticism 2. positive evaluation
折子 [zhé zǐ] 1. folding notebook 2. accounts book	好样的 [hǎo yàng de] (idiom) a good person, used to praise sb's moral integrity or courage
韩非子 [hán fēi zǐ] Han Feizi (c. 280-233 BC) pre-Han dynasty Legalist philosopher	美好 [měi hǎo] 1. happy 2. fine 3. OK
曲子 [qǔ zǐ] 1. poem for singing 2. tune 3. music	幸好 [xìng hǎo] fortunately
鞋子 [xié zǐ] shoe	阿其所好 [ē qí suǒ hào] to pander to sb's whims
面子 [miàn zi] 1. outer surface 2. outside 3. honor 4. reputation 5. face (as in "losing face") 6. self-respect 7. feelings 8. (medicinal) powder	只好 [zhǐ hǎo] 1. without any better option 2. to have to 3. to be forced to
耳子 [ěr zǐ] handle (on a pot)	你好 [nǐ hǎo] 1. hello 2. hi
量子 [liàng zǐ] quantum	你好吗 [nǐ hǎo ma] 1. How are you? 2. Are you well?
棍子 [gùn zǐ] 1. stick 2. rod	说好 [shuō hǎo] 1. to come to an agreement 2. to complete negotiations
担子 [dàn zǐ] 1. load 2. a carrying pole and the loads on it	好说 [hǎo shuō] 1. (idiom) OK, term used to indicate agreement 2. (idiom) "you flatter me", polite response to praise
日子 [rì zǐ] 1. day 2. a (calendar) date 3. days of one's life	行好 [xíng hǎo] 1. to give to charity 2. philanthropic
扣子 [kòu zǐ] button	性好 [xìng piān hào] sexual preference
叶子 [yè zǐ] 1. foliage 2. leaf	好似 [hǎo sì] 1. to seem 2. to be like
子叶 [zǐ yè] cotyledon (first embryonic leaf)	恰好 [qià hǎo] 1. as it turns out 2. by lucky coincidence
甲子 [jiǎ zǐ] 1. first of 10 heavenly trunks and first of 12 earthly branches 2. by ext., the 60 combinations, etc making up the year cycle 3. first year A1 of the 60 year cycle, e.g. 1984 or 2044	好怕的 [hǎo pà de] worthy of being afraid of
中子 [zhōng zǐ] neutron	好感 [hǎo gǎn] 1. good opinion 2. favorable impression
子丑 [zǐ chǒu] 1. first two of the twelve earthly branches 2. by ext., the earthly branches	好心 [hǎo xīn] 1. kindness 2. good intentions
臣子 [chén zǐ] 1. official in feudal court 2. subject	好奇心 [hào qí xīn] 1. interest in sth 2. curiosity 3. inquisitive
王子 [wáng zǐ] 1. prince 2. son of a king	好记 [hǎo jì] easy to remember
打棍子 [dǎ gùn zǐ] 1. to bludgeon 2. to hit with a big stick	充好 [chōng hǎo] to substitute shoddy goods
享 [xiǎng] 1. to enjoy 2. to benefit 3. to have the use of	治好 [zhì hǎo] to cure
共享 [gòng xiǎng] 1. to share 2. to enjoy together	至好 [zhì hǎo] best friend
共享带宽 [gòng xiǎng dài kuān] shared bandwidth	好歹 [hǎo dǎi] 1. good and bad 2. most unfortunate occurrence 3. in any case 4. whatever

好多	[hǎo duō] 1. many 2. quite a lot 3. much better
好喝	[hǎo hē] tasty (drinks)
好话	[hǎo huà] 1. words of praise 2. to speak well of
讨好	[tǎo hǎo] 1. to get the desired outcome 2. to win favor by fawning on sb 3. to curry favor with 4. a fruitful outcome to reward one's labor
安好	[ān hǎo] 1. safe and sound 2. well
要好	[yào hǎo] 1. be on good terms 2. be close friends
晚上好	[wǎn shàng hǎo] Good evening!
好笑	[hǎo xiào] 1. laughable 2. funny 3. ridiculous
和好	[hé hǎo] to become reconciled
好战	[hào zhàn] warlike
好奇	[hào qí] 1. inquisitive 2. curious
买好	[mǎi hǎo] to ingratiate oneself
坐好	[zuò hǎo] 1. to sit properly 2. to sit up straight
完好	[wán hǎo] 1. intact 2. in good condition
好玩	[hǎo wán] fun (to do)
好玩儿	[hǎo wán er] 1. interesting 2. delightful 3. amusing
好睡	[hǎo shuì] good night
好些	[hǎo xiē] 1. a good deal of 2. quite a lot
好斗	[hào dòu] be warlike
问好	[wèn hǎo] 1. to say hello to 2. to send one's regards to
正好	[zhèng hǎo] 1. just (in time) 2. just right 3. just enough 4. to happen to 5. to chance to 6. by chance 7. it just so happens that
早上好	[zǎo shàng hǎo] good morning
好事	[hǎo shì] 1. good action, deed, thing or work (also sarcastic, "a fine thing indeed") 2. charity 3. happy occasion 4. Daoist or Buddhist ceremony for the souls of the dead
好比	[hǎo bǐ] 1. be just like 2. can be compared to
再好	[zài hǎo] even better
好听	[hǎo tīng] pleasant to hear
叫好	[jiào hǎo] 1. applaud 2. cheer
旧好	[jiù hǎo] old friendship
挂好	[guà hǎo] to hang up properly (telephone, picture, clothes etc)
李	[lǐ] 1. plum 2. surname Li
李子	[lǐ zi] plum
李先念	[lǐ xiān niàn] Li Xiannian (1909-1992), PRC general and politician
李铁	[lǐ tiě] 1. Li Tie 2. ?Water margin character
李洪志	[lǐ hóng zhì] Li Hongzhi, founder of the Falunggong spiritual movement
李时珍	[lǐ shí zhēn] L Shzhn (1518-1593), Ming botanist and pharmacologist, author of Compendium of medical herbs
李宗仁	[lǐ zōng rén] Li Zongren (1891-1969), a leader of Guangxi warlord faction
李尔王	[lǐ ěr wáng] King Lear, 1605 tragedy by William Shakespeare
李光耀	[lǐ guāng yào] Lee Kuan Yew (1923-), founding Prime Minister of Singapore 1959-1990
李鸿章	[lǐ hóng zhāng] Li Hung-chang or Li Hongzhang (1823-1901), Qing dynasty general, politician and diplomat
李斯	[lǐ sī] Li Si (c. 280-208 BC), Legalist philosopher, calligrapher and Prime minister of Qin kingdom and Qin dynasty from 246 to 208 BC
李斯特菌	[lǐ sī tè jì] Listeria monocytogene
李斯特	[lǐ sī tè] 1. Ferenc (Franz) Liszt (1811-1886), Hungarian composer 2. Joseph Lister (1883-1897), British surgeon and bacteriologist
行李票	[xíng lǐ piào] baggage tag
李德	[lǐ dé] Otto Braun (1900-1974), Comintern adviser to the Chinese communist party 1932-1939
李德林	[lǐ dé lín] Li Delin (530-590), historian of Northern Wei and Sui dynasty

行李	[xíng lǐ] luggage
行李袋	[xíng lǐ dài] travel bag
行李箱	[xíng lǐ xiāng] suitcase
行李员	[xíng lǐ yuán] 1. porter 2. bellboy
李维	[lǐ wéi] Titus Livius or Livy (59 BC-17 AD), Roman historian
李伯元	[lǐ bó yuán] Li Boyuan or Li Baojia (1867-1906), late Qing journalist, novelist and social observer, author of Observations on the current state of officialdom
大马士革李	[dà mǎ shì gé lǐ] damson (fruit)
李绿园	[lǐ lǚyuán] Li Lyuan (1707-1790), Qing dynasty writer, author of novel Lamp in the side-street
李百药	[lǐ bǎi yào] Li Baiyao (565-648), Tang dynasty writer and historian, compiler of History of Qi of the Northern dynasties
李会昌	[lǐ huì chāng] Lee Hoi-chang
李后主	[lǐ hòu zhǔ] 1. Li Houzhu (c. 937-978), the final Southern Tang ruler (ruled 961-975) and a renowned poet 2. given name Li Yu
李世民	[lǐ shì mín] Li Shimin, personal name of second Tang emperor Taizong (reigned 626-649)
李广	[lǐ guǎng] Li Guang (-119 BC), Han dynasty general, nicknamed Flying General and much feared by the Xiongnu
李安	[lǐ ān] Ang Li (1954-), Taiwanese-American film director (films include Crouching Tiger, Hidden Dragon and Brokeback Mountain)
李冰	[lǐ bīng] Li Bing (c. 230 BC) historical hydraulic engineer of Dujiangyan
李渔	[lǐ yú] Li Yu (1611-c. 1680), late Ming and early Qing writer and dramatist
李成江	[lǐ chéng jiāng] Li Chengjiang
刺儿李	[cì er lǐ] gooseberry
李成桂	[lǐ chéng guì] Yi Seong-gye (1335-1408) founder and first king of Korean Yi dynasty
李自成	[lǐ zì chéng] Li Zicheng (1605-1645), leader of peasant rebellion at the end of the Ming Dynasty
李卜克内西	[lǐ bo kè nèi xī] Wilhelm Liebknecht (1826-1900), political activist and founding member of the German Socialist Party SPD
李宁	[lǐ níng] Li Ning (1963-), PRC gymnast, winner of three gold medals at Los Angeles 1984 Olympic games
李白	[lǐ bái] Li Bai (701-762), a famous Tang Dynasty poet
李	[lǐ] 1. season 2. period 3. surname Ji
李子	[lǐ zi] 1. youngest brother 2. a period of two or three months
春季	[chūn jì] springtime
季春	[jì chūn] final month of spring (i.e. third month of lunar calendar)
季后赛	[jì hòu sài] a playoff
卡拉季奇	[kǎ lā jì qí] Radovan Karadi (1945-), former Bosnian Serb leader and war criminal
四季豆腐	[sì jì dòu fu] four seasons beancurd
四季豆	[sì jì dòu] kidney bean
首季	[shǒu jì] 1. first season 2. first quarter
秋季	[qiū jì] 1. autumn 2. fall semester
淡季	[dàn jì] 1. off season 2. slow business season
花季	[huā jì] 1. youthful time 2. prime of youth 3. flowering season
季候	[jì hòu] season
季节性	[jì jié xìng] seasonal
配种季节	[pèi zhǒng jì jié] breeding season
昂山素季	[áng shān sù jì] 1. Aung san Suu kyi (1945-), Myanmar opposition leader and 1991 Nobel Peace laureate
2. also written	
季经	[jì jīng] 1. menstruation 2. regular periods
季会	[jì huì] quarterly meeting
按季	[àn jì] 1. according to season 2. quarterly
哈季奇	[hā jì qí] Goran Hadi (1958-), Croatian Serb leader until 1994, indicted war criminal
季相	[jì xiàng] characteristic nature of some season

盛季	[shèng jì] 1. peak season 2. a flourishing period
四季	[sì jì] four seasons, namely: spring , summer , autumn and winter
一年四季	[yī nián sì jì] four seasons of the year
季刊	[jì kān] quarterly publication
季节	[jì jié] 1. time 2. season 3. period
季世	[jì shì] 1. final phase 2. end of a historical era
雨季	[yǔ jì] rainy season
停	[fú] prisoner of war
战俘	[zhàn fú] prisoner of war
浮	[fú] 1. to float 2. superficial 3. floating 4. unstable 5. movable 6. provisional 7. temporary 8. transient 9. impetuous 10. hol- low 11. inflated 12. to exceed 13. superfluous 14. excessive 15. sur- plus
磁浮	[cí fú] 1. maglev (type of train) 2. magnetic levitation
磁悬浮	[cí xuán fú] 1. magnetic levitation (train) 2. maglev
漂浮	[piāo fú] 1. to float 2. to hover 3. to drift (also fig., to lead a wandering life) 4. to rove 5. showy 6. superficial
浮标	[fú biāo] buoy
浮潜器具	[fú qián qì jù] diving equipment
浮华	[fú huá] vanity
悬浮	[xuán fú] 1. suspend 2. to float suspended 3. suspension
浮想	[fú xiǎng] 1. passing thought 2. an idea that comes into one's head 3. recollection
浮起	[fú qǐ] 1. to float 2. to emerge
浮点	[fú diǎn] floating point
幽浮	[yōu fú] 1. U.F.O. 2. unidentified flying object 3. space ship
云浮	[yún fú] Yunfu prefecture level city in Guangdong
云浮市	[yún fú shì] Yunfu prefecture level city in Guangdong province
卢浮宫	[lú fú gōng] 1. Le Louvre, Paris Museum 2. more common trad. form
罗浮宫	[luó fú gōng] 1. Le Louvre, Paris Museum 2. more common simp. form
罗浮山	[luó fú shān] Mt Luofushan in Zengcheng county, Guangdong
浮潜	[fú qián] 1. to float and dive 2. recreational diving
浮利	[fú lì] mere worldly, superficial gain, such as wealth and fame
人浮于事	[rén fú yú shì] more hands than needed (saw); too many cooks spoil the broth
浮现	[fú xiàn] 1. appear in one's mind 2. come back to (one's mind)
上浮	[shàng fú] to float up
浮山	[fú shān] (N) Fushan (place in Shanxi)
孙	[sūn] 1. grandson 2. descendant 3. surname Sun
子子孙孙	[zǐ zǐ sūn sūn] one's posterity
孙子	I [sūn zǐ] Sun Wu , famous general, strategist and Legalist philosopher, contemporary with Confucius (551-479 BC), author of the Art of War II [sūn zisūn zǐ] 1. grandson 2. son's son
子孙	[zǐ sūn] 1. offspring 2. posterity
炎黄子孙	[yán huáng zǐ sūn] Descendants of the Fiery Emperor and Yellow Emperor (i.e. Han Chinese people)
孙武子	[sūn wǔ zǐ] 1. Sun Wu, famous general, strategist and Legalist philosopher, contemporary with Confucius (551-479 BC), author of the Art of War 2. also known as Sun Tzu
参孙	[cān sūn] 1. Samson (name) 2. biblical hero around 1100 BC
孙继海	[sūn jì hǎi] Sun Jihai (1977-), Chinese footballer, played for Manchester City
孙悟空	[sūn wù kōng] Sun Wukong, the Monkey King, character with supernatural powers in the novel Journey to the West
曾孙	[zēng sūn] great-grandson
曾孙女	[zēng sūn] great-granddaughter
亚马孙	[yà mǎ sūn] Amazon
亚马孙河	[yà mǎ sūn hé] Amazon river

公孙	[gōng sūn] two-character surname Gongsun
公孙起	[gōng sūn qǐ] 1. Gongsun Qi (-258 BC), famous general of Qin , the victor at in 260 BC 2. same as Bai Qi
孙悦	[sūn yuè] 1. Sun Yue (1973-), PRC female pop star 2. Sun Yue (1985-), PRC basketball star, plays for Los Angeles Lakers from 2007
孙媳夫	[sūn xí fu] son's son's wife; grandson's wife
承重孙	[chéng zhòng sūn] eldest grandson (to sustain upper storeys of ancestor worship)
玄孙	[xuán sūn] great-great-grandson
孙吴县	[sūn wú xiàn] Sunwu county in Heihe [Hei1 he2], Heilongjiang
外孙	[wài sūn] 1. daughter's son 2. grandson 3. descendant via the female line
外孙女	[wài sūn] 1. daughter's daughter 2. granddaughter
外孙女儿	[wài sūn er] granddaughter (one's daughter's daughter)
孙女	[sūn] 1. son's daughter 2. granddaughter
孙女儿	[sūn er] granddaughter (son's daughter)
重孙女	[chóng sūn] great-granddaughter
孙武	[sūn wǔ] 1. Sun Wu, famous general, strategist and Legalist philosopher, contemporary with Confucius (551-479 BC), author of the Art of War 2. also known as Sun Tzu
孙吴	[sūn wú] Sunwu county in Heihe [Hei1 he2], Heilongjiang
重孙	[chóng sūn] great-grandson
孙中山	[sūn zhōng shān] 1. Dr Sun Yat-sen (1866-1925), first president of the Republic of China and co-founder of the Guomintang 2. same as
孟	[mèng] 1. first month 2. eldest brother 3. surname Meng
孟子	[mèng zǐ] 1. Mencius (c. 372-c. 289 BC), Confucian philosopher second only to Confucius 2. book of the same name, one of the classics of Confucianism
孟菲斯	[mèng fēi sī] Memphis (Egypt, or Tennessee)
农德孟	[nóng dé mèng] Nong Duc Manh
孟浩然	[mèng hào rán] Meng Haoran (689-740), Tang Dynasty Poet
孟县	[mèng xiàn] (N) Meng county (county in Henan)
孟津县	[mèng jīn xiàn] Mengjin county in Luoyang , Henan
孟津	[mèng jīn] Mengjin county in Luoyang , Henan
孟买	[mèng mǎi] Mumbai (formerly Bombay)
孔	[kǒng] 1. hole 2. surname Kong
孔孟	[kǒng mèng] Confucius and Mencius
孔子	[kǒng zǐ] Confucius (551-479 BC)
孔夫子	[kǒng fū zǐ] 1. Confucius (551-479 BC) 2. also written
孔丛子	[kǒng cóng zǐ] Kong family Master's anthology, collection of fictional debates between Confucius, possibly forged in third century by Wang Su
锁孔	[suǒ kǒng] keyhole
钻孔	[zuān kǒng] bore a hole
弹孔	[dàn kǒng] bullet hole
孔穴	[kǒng xué] 1. aperture 2. hole 3. cavity
孔雀	[kǒng què] peacock
孔雀座	[kǒng què zuò] Pavo (constellation)
孔雀河	[kǒng què hé] Peacock river in Xinjiang
孔径	[kǒng jìng] diameter of hole
多孔性	[duō kǒng xìng] 1. porous 2. having many holes (e.g. filter gauze or sieve)
孔庙	[kǒng miào] Temple of Confucius
扩孔	[kuò kǒng] 1. to widen a tube 2. to ream (i.e. widen a hole)
洞孔	[dòng kǒng] hole
圆孔	[yuán kǒng] round hole
孔林	[kǒng lín] the Confucius family mausoleum at Qufu , rebuilt and extended by every dynasty

	打孔器 [dǎ kǒng qì] hole puncher
	毛孔 [máo kǒng] pore
	孔丘 [kǒng qiū] Confucius
	面孔 [miàn kǒng] face
§1413	孤 [gū] 1. lone 2. lonely
	孤立子 [gū lì zǐ] soliton (math. phys.)
	孤零零 [gū líng líng] 1. lone 2. isolated and without help 3. all alone
	孤苦零丁 [gū kǔ líng dīng] solitary and impoverished (saw)
	一意孤行 [yì yì gū xíng] 1. isolated and stubborn 2. obstinately clinging to one's course 3. willful 4. one's own way
	5. dogmatic
	孤立 [gū lì] 1. isolate 2. isolated
	孤单 [gū dān] 1. lone 2. lonely 3. loneliness
	孤征 [gū zhēng] 1. to act on one's own 2. to fight alone
	生态孤岛 [shēng tài gū dǎo] insularization (as a threat to biodiversity)
	孤独 [gū dù] 1. lonely 2. solitary
	孤岛 [gū dǎo] isolated region
	孤儿药 [gū ér yào] orphan drug
	孤儿院 [gū ér yuàn] 1. orphanage 2. child asylum
	孤儿 [gū ér] orphan
§1414	郭 [guō] 1. surname Guo 2. outer city wall
	南郭 [nán guō] two-surname surname Nanguo
	外郭城 [wài guō chéng] outer city wall
	郭泉 [guō quán] Guo Quan, formerly Professor of Nanjing Normal University, sacked after founding New People's Party of China
	郭城 [guō chéng] outer city wall
	城郭 [chéng guō] a city wall
	郭晶晶 [guō jīng jīng] Guo Jingjing, a female Olympic diver and gold medalist born in Baoding
	字码 [zì mǎ] character code
	码字 [mǎ zì] 1. numeral 2. digit 3. counter
	字字珠玉 [zì zì zhū yù] every word a gem (saw); magnificent writing
§1415	字 [zì] 1. letter 2. symbol 3. character 4. word
	字典 [zì diǎn] 1. dictionary 2. character dictionary 3. CL:[ben3]
	香港红十字会 [xiāng gǎng hóng shí zì huì] Hong Kong Red Cross
	错字 [cuò zì] 1. incorrect character 2. typo (in Chinese text)
	检字法 [jiǎn zì fǎ] indexing system for Chinese characters in a dictionary
	笔划检字表 [bǐ huà jiǎn zì biǎo] look-up table for Chinese character based on radical and stroke-count
	签字 [qiān zì] to sign (a signature)
	指令名字 [zhǐ lìng míng zì] command name
	冷字 [lěng zì] 1. obscure word 2. unfamiliar character
	编码字符集 [biān mǎ zì fú jí] coded character set
	借字 [jiè zì] a word that takes another's meaning
	同音字 [tóng yīn zì] homonym (character with exactly the same sound)
	非拉丁字符 [fēi lǎ dīng zì fú] non-latin letters
	拉丁字母 [lǎ dīng zì mǔ] Latin alphabet
	字首 [zì shǒu] prefix
	首字母缩写 [shǒu zì mǔ suō xiě] 1. acronym 2. abbreviation using initial letters
	首字母 [shǒu zì mǔ] initial letters
	单字 [dān zì] 1. individual character 2. separate character
	单一合体字 [dān yī hé tǐ zì] unique compound
	金字塔 [jīn zì tǎ] pyramid

	一字千金 [yī zì qiān jīn] 1. one word worth a thousand in gold (saw); valuable advice 2. words of enormous weight
	借字儿 [jiè zì r] 1. IOU 2. receipt for a loan
	字样 [zì yàng] 1. model or template character 2. words writ large (e.g. slogan on banner, stamp "air mail" or header "first draft" etc)
	写字楼 [xiě zì lóu] office building
	粗体字 [cū tǐ zì] bold letter
	深层正字法 [shēn céng zhèng zì fǎ] deep orthography
	探测字 [tàn cè zì] probe (character)
	识字 [shí zì] to learn to read
	斜体字 [xié tǐ zì] 1. italic letter 2. slanting typeface
	小写字母 [xiǎo xiě zì mǔ] lowercase (letters)
	三十六字母 [sān shí liù zì mǔ] thirty six initial consants of Song phonetic theory
	俗字 [sú zì] 1. common form of Chinese character (as opposed to etymologically correct form) 2. same as
	西里尔字母 [xī lǐ ěr zì mǔ] 1. Cyrillic alphabet 2. Cyrillic letters
	俗体字 [sú tǐ zì] common form of Chinese character (versus the etymologically correct form)
	八字 [bā zì] 1. character 8 or 2. eight characters (of a policy slogan, or of birthdate information for fortune-telling)
	八字眉 [bā zì méi] sloping eyebrows, formed like character for "eight"
	批八字 [pī bā zì] 1. to have one's fortune read 2. system of fortune telling based on a person's date and time of birth, according to (sexagenary cycle)
	字里行间 [zì lǐ háng jiān] 1. between the words and the lines (saw); implied meaning 2. connotations
	字符 [zì fú] 1. word-symbol 2. character
	字符集 [zì fú jí] character set (e.g. ASCII or Unicode)
	字符串 [zì fú chuàn] string (computer science)
	十字花科 [shí zì huā kē] Cruciferae or Brassicaceae (taxonomic family including Brassica etc whose flowers have a cross of 4 petals)
	简化字 [jiǎn huà zì] simplified Chinese character
	正字法空间 [zhèng zì fǎ kōng jiān] orthographic space
	字集 [zì jí] character set
	字元集 [zì yuán jí] character set
	例外字 [lì wài zì] exception(s)
	字体 [zì tǐ] 1. calligraphic style 2. typeface 3. font
	独体字 [dú tǐ zì] a primary (independently formed) character - i.e. a pictogram or ideogram
	黑体字 [hēi tǐ zì] bold letter
	合体字 [hé tǐ zì] a Chinese character formed by combining existing elements - i.e. a combined ideogram or radical plus phonetic
	简体字 [jiǎn tǐ zì] simplified Chinese character
	正体字 [zhèng tǐ zì] 1. correct form of a Chinese character (when the common form differs) 2. plain typeface (as opposed to bold or italics)
	罗马字 [luó mǎ zì] the Latin alphabet
	喃字 [nán zì] Vietnam characters (like Chinese characters but native to Vietnam)
	国语罗马字 [guó yǔ luó mǎ zì] "Gwoyeu romatzyh"romanization system for Chinese devised by Zhao Yuanren in 1926
	罗马字母 [luó mǎ zì mǔ] 1. Roman letters 2. Roman alphabet
	表字 [biǎo zì] literary name (an alternative name of person stressing a moral principle)
	字素 [zì sù] grapheme
	三字经 [sān zì jīng] Three character classic, a reading primer consisting of doggerel in lines of 3 characters
	红十字会 [hóng shí zì huì] Red Cross (international humanitarian movement)
	默字 [mò zì] to write from memory
	点字 [diǎn zì] Braille characters (alphabet for the blind)

<p>浅层正字法 [qiǎn céng zhèng zì fǎ] shallow orthography</p> <p>写字台 [xiě zì tái] writing desk</p> <p>南十字星座 [nán shí zì zuò] 1. Crux (constellation) 2. Southern Cross</p> <p>正字法规则 [zhèng zì fǎ guī zé] orthographic rule</p> <p>正字法模式 [zhèng zì fǎ mó shì] orthographic pattern</p> <p>查字法 [chá zì fǎ] look-up method for Chinese characters</p> <p>字尾 [zì wěi] suffix</p> <p>活字印刷 [huó zì yìn shuā] printing with movable type</p> <p>字据 [zì jù] 1. written pledge 2. contract 3. IOU</p> <p>丁字尺 [dīng zì chǐ] 1. T-square 2. set square (carpenter's tool)</p> <p>名字 [míng zì] name (of a person or thing)</p> <p>相同名字 [xiāng tóng míng zì] 1. like-named 2. having the same name</p> <p>多字节 [duō zì jié] multibyte</p> <p>会意字 [huì yì zì] 1. combined ideogram (one of the Six Methods of forming Chinese characters) 2. Chinese character that combines the meanings of existing elements 3. also known as joint ideogram or associative compounds</p> <p>写字 [xiě zì] to write characters</p> <p>大写字母 [dà xiě zì mǔ] capital letters</p> <p>字句 [zì jù] 1. words 2. expressions 3. writing</p> <p>认字 [rèn zì] 1. literate 2. knowing how to read</p> <p>许字 [xǔ zì] betrothed</p> <p>字词 [zì cí] 1. letters or words 2. words or phrase</p> <p>字母 [zì mǔ] letter (of the alphabet)</p> <p>活字 [huó zì] movable type</p> <p>字汇 [zì huì] 1. (computer) character repertoire 2. glossary, lexicon</p> <p>题字 [tí zì] 1. inscription 2. autograph</p> <p>字音 [zì yīn] phonetic value of a character</p> <p>字幕 [zì mù] caption; subtitle</p> <p>打字员 [dǎ zì yuán] typist</p> <p>本字 [běn zì] (ling.) original character</p> <p>草字头儿 [cǎo zì tóu r] grass radical</p> <p>字元 [zì yuán] (computer) character (tw)</p> <p>丁字街 [dīng zì jiē] T-junction</p> <p>千字节 [qiān zì jié] kilobyte</p> <p>国字 [guó zì] 1. (Chinese) characters native to Korea, Japan, Vietnam etc 2. Japanese kokuji and Korean kukja</p> <p>白字 [bái zì] wrongly written and mispronounced character</p> <p>生字 [shēng zì] 1. new character (in textbook) 2. character that is unfamiliar or not yet studied</p> <p>多音字 [duō yīn zì] character having several reading</p> <p>指事字 [zhǐ shì zì] 1. ideogram (one of the Six Methods of forming Chinese characters) 2. Chinese character indicating an idea, such as up and down 3. also known as self-explanatory character</p> <p>字画 [zì huà] 1. the strokes of a character 2. calligraphy and painting</p> <p>字节 [zì jié] byte</p> <p>吉字节 [jí zì jié] gigabyte (10⁹ or approximately a billion bytes)</p> <p>字面 [zì miàn] literal</p> <p>吐字 [tǔ zì] 1. diction 2. enunciation 3. to pronounce the words correctly (in opera)</p> <p>字串 [zì chuàn] character string</p> <p>打字 [dǎ zì] to type</p> <p>丁字 [dīng zì] T-shaped</p> <p>十字 [shí zì] 1. cross road 2. cross-shaped 3. crucifix 4. the character ten</p> <p>注音字母 [zhù yīn zì mǔ] phonetic letters</p>	<p>§1416 疑 [yí] 1. to doubt 2. to misbelieve 3. to suspect</p> <p>疑念 [yí niàn] doubt</p> <p>半信半疑 [bàn xìn bàn yí] half-believe, half-doubt</p> <p>疑惧 [yí jù] misgivings</p> <p>疑似 [yí sì] 1. deceptive 2. plausible but fallacious</p> <p>疑问代词 [yí wèn dài cí] interrogative pronoun (, , etc)</p> <p>悬疑 [xuán yí] suspense</p> <p>疑惑 [yí huò] 1. (a sense of) uncertainty 2. to feel unsure about sth 3. unconvincing 4. to puzzle over</p> <p>疑忌 [yí jì] 1. jealousy 2. suspicious and jealous</p> <p>疑心 [yí xīn] suspicion</p> <p>心疑 [xīn yí] to suspect</p> <p>疑犯 [yí fàn] a suspect</p> <p>嫌疑犯 [xián yí fàn] a suspect</p> <p>疑狱 [yí yù] a hard legal case to judge</p> <p>疑点 [yí diǎn] a doubtful point</p> <p>疑云 [yí yún] a haze of doubts and suspicions</p> <p>多疑 [duō yí] skeptical</p> <p>疑问句 [yí wèn jù] 1. a question (gramm.) 2. an interrogative sentence</p> <p>疑案 [yí àn] 1. a doubtful case 2. a controversy</p> <p>嫌疑 [xián yí] 1. suspicion 2. (be) suspected (of)</p> <p>嫌疑人 [xián yí rén] a suspect</p> <p>疑冰 [yí bīng] 1. ignorant 2. doubt stemming from ignorance 3. (a summer insect has no word for ice, Zhuangzi)</p> <p>答疑 [dá yí] 1. to answer questions (as teacher or consultant) 2. to clarify doubts</p> <p>质疑 [zhì yí] 1. to call into question 2. to question (truth or validity)</p> <p>析疑 [xī yí] to resolve a doubt</p> <p>疑问 [yí wèn] 1. a question 2. sth not understood 3. to query 4. interrogative (gramm.)</p> <p>置疑 [zhì yí] doubt</p> <p>可疑 [kě yí] 1. suspicious 2. dubious</p> <p>§1417 疗 [liáo] 1. to treat 2. to cure 3. therapy</p> <p>医疗经验 [yī liáo jīng yàn] medical expertise</p> <p>医疗保险 [yī liáo bǎo xiǎn] medical insurance</p> <p>诊疗 [zhěn liáo] diagnosis and treatment</p> <p>国际医疗中心 [guó jì yī liáo zhōng xīn] International Medical Center</p> <p>化疗 [huà liáo] chemotherapy</p> <p>住院治疗 [zhù yuàn zhì liáo] 1. to receive hospital treatment 2. to be hospitalized</p> <p>补充医疗 [bǔ chōng yī liáo] complementary medicine</p> <p>药疗 [yào liáo] to treat with medicine</p> <p>自然疗法 [zì rán liáo fǎ] natural therapy</p> <p>治疗 [zhì liáo] 1. to treat 2. to cure 3. (medical) treatment 4. cure</p> <p>治疗法 [zhì liáo fǎ] therapy</p> <p>疗法 [liáo fǎ] 1. therapy 2. treatment</p> <p>医疗护理 [yī liáo hù lǐ] health care</p> <p>足疗 [zú liáo] 1. pedicure 2. foot massage</p> <p>医疗 [yī liáo] medical treatment</p> <p>理疗 [lǐ liáo] physiotherapy</p> <p>§1418 猛 [měng] 1. ferocious 2. suddenly 3. fierce 4. violent 5. abrupt</p> <p>扎猛子 [zhā měng zǐ] to swim with head submerged</p> <p>猛撞 [měng chuāng] slam</p> <p>猛兽 [měng shòu] 1. ferocious beast 2. fierce animal</p>
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猛增	[měng zēng] 1. sharp increase 2. rapid growth
猛跌	[měng diē] drop sharply (e.g. stock prices)
猛烈	[měng liè] 1. fierce 2. violent (criticism etc)
猛然	[měng rán] 1. suddenly 2. abruptly
威猛	[wēi měng] bold and powerful
猛冲	[měng chōng] to charge forward
猛醒	[měng xǐng] 1. to realise suddenly 2. to wake up to the truth
猛扑	[měng pū] 1. to charge 2. to pounce on 3. to swoop down on
猛地	[měng de] suddenly
猛可	[měng kě] 1. suddenly 2. in an instant
猛打	[měng dǎ] 1. to strike 2. wham!
猛丁	[měng dīng] suddenly
猛击	[měng jī] 1. to slap 2. to smack 3. to punch
王猛	[wáng měng] Wang Meng
猛干	[měng gàn] to tie in to
厚	[hòu] 1. generous 2. thick (for flat things)
深厚	[shēn hòu] 1. deep 2. profound
厚待	[hòu dài] generous treatment
得天独厚	[dé tiān dú hòu] richly endowed by nature (saw); in a particularly favored environment
忠厚	[zhōng hòu] honest and considerate
浓厚	[nóng hòu] 1. dense 2. thick (fog, clouds etc) 3. to have a strong interest in 4. deep 5. fully saturated (color)
温厚	[wēn hòu] 1. good-natured 2. warm and generous 3. gentle
厚生相	[hòu shēng xiàng] minister of health (of Japan, UK etc)
宽厚	[kuān hòu] 1. tolerant 2. generous 3. magnanimous 4. thick and broad (build) 5. thick and deep (voice)
厚重	[hòu zhòng] 1. thick 2. heavy 3. thickset (body) 4. massive 5. generous 6. extravagant 7. profound 8. dignified
丰厚	[fēng hòu] 1. generous 2. ample
凝	[níng] 1. to congeal 2. to concentrate attention 3. to stare
凝集	[níng jí] agglutination
凝集素	[níng jí sù] agglutinin
凝集的	[níng jí de] agglutinative
凝结	[níng jié] 1. to condense 2. to solidify 3. to coagulate 4. clot (of blood)
凝固点	[níng gù diǎn] freezing point
冰凝器	[bīng níng qì] cryophorus
混凝土	[hùn níng tǔ] concrete
凝块	[níng kuài] 1. clot 2. blood clot
血凝	[xuè níng] to coagulate
凝血	[níng xuè] blood clot
凝固	[níng gù] 1. to freeze 2. to solidify 3. to congeal 4. fig. with rapt attention
么	I [ma] interrogative final particle II [me] suffix, used to form interrogative, what?, indefinite thus etc III [ma] interrogative final particle
什么样	[shén me yàng] 1. what kind? 2. what sort?
什么时候	[shén me shí hou] 1. when? 2. at what time?
什么	[shén me] 1. what 2. what? 3. who? 4. something 5. anything
什么的	[shén me de] 1. and so on 2. and what not
什么人	[shén me rén] 1. who? 2. which person?
什么是	[shén me shì] what is ...?
什么事	[shén me shì] 1. what? 2. which?
干什么	[gàn shén me] 1. what are you doing? 2. what's he up to?
么点	[yāo diǎn] ace
多么	[duō me] 1. how (wonderful etc) 2. what (a great idea etc) 3. however (difficult it may be etc)

要么	[yào me] 1. or 2. either one or the other
争长短	[zhēng cháng lùn duǎn] 1. lit. to argue who is right and wrong (saw); to quibble 2. a storm in a teacup
长短	[cháng duǎn] 1. length 2. duration 3. accident 4. right and wrong 5. good and bad
年均增长率	[nián j zēng zhǎng lǜ] annual rate of growth
增长率	[zēng zhǎng lǜ] growth rate (esp. in economics)
保增长	[bǎo zēng zhǎng] to defend growth
增长	[zēng zhǎng] 1. to grow 2. to increase
拉长	[lā cháng] 1. to lengthen 2. to pull sth out longer
啦啦队长	[lā lā duì zhǎng] cheer leader
副部长	[fù bù zhǎng] assistant (government) minister
部长会	[bù zhǎng huì] minister level conference
灵长目	[líng zhǎng mù] primate order (including monkeys, hominids etc)
部长	[bù zhǎng] 1. head of a (government etc) department 2. section chief 3. section head 4. secretary 5. minister
音长	[yīn cháng] 1. sound duration 2. length of a musical note
站长	[zhàn zhǎng] station master
与世长辞	[yǔ shì cháng cí] 1. to die 2. long farewell to the world
南北长	[nán běi cháng] north-south height
长兴	[cháng xīng] (N) Changxing (place in Zhejiang)
尊长	[zūn zhǎng] 1. one's superior 2. one's elders and betters
消长	[xiāo zhǎng] 1. to ebb and rise 2. to decrease and then grow
长谈	[cháng tán] a long talk
长乐	[cháng lè] (N) Changle (city in Fujian)
灵长	I [líng cháng] long life and prosperity II [líng chánglíng zhǎng] primate (monkey, hominid etc)
长江三峡	[cháng jiāng sān xiá] Three Gorges
参谋长	[cān móu zhǎng] chief of staff
参谋总长	[cān móu zǒng zhǎng] army Chief of Staff
总参谋长	[zǒng cān móu zhǎng] (military) Chief of Staff
典狱长	[diǎn yù zhǎng] warden
长白镇	[cháng bái zhèn] Changbai township, capital of Changbai Korean autonomous county in Baishan, Jilin
镇长	[zhèn zhǎng] 1. town headman 2. mayor (of small town or village) 3. bailiff
长春市	[cháng chūn shì] Changchun prefecture level city, capital of Jilin province in northeast China
长春	[cháng chūn] Changchun prefecture level city, capital of Jilin province in northeast China
长寿	[cháng shòu] 1. longevity 2. ability to live long 3. long lived
中国长城工业公司	[zhōng guó cháng chéng gōng yè gōng sī] China Great Wall Industry Corporation (CGWIC)
长泰	[cháng tài] (N) Changtai (place in Fujian)
大长今	[dà cháng jīn] Dae Chang Kum, a Korean Drama (GM)
正长石	[zhēng cháng shí] orthoclase KAlSi3O8 (rock-forming mineral, type of feldspar)
斜长石	[xié cháng shí] plagioclase (rock-forming mineral, type of feldspar)
长石	[cháng shí] feldspar (felspar)
子长	[zǐ cháng] (N) Zichang (place in Shaanxi)
长子	I [zhǎng zǐ] (N) Zhangzi (place in Shanxi) II [zhǎng zǐzhǎng zǐ] eldest son
李长春	[lǐ cháng chūn] Li Changchun (1944-), PRC politician
长孙	[zhǎng sūn] 1. eldest grandson 2. the eldest son of one's eldest son 3. two-character surname Zhangsun
长	I [cháng] 1. length 2. long 3. forever 4. always 5. constantly II [zhǎng] 1. chief 2. head 3. elder 4. to grow 5. to develop
说来话长	[shuō lái huà cháng] start explaining and it's a long story (saw); complicated and not easy to express
灵长类	[líng zhǎng lèi] primate (monkey, hominid etc)

长拳 [cháng quán] Changquan - Northern Shaolin (- Longfist - Martial Art
 长平 [cháng píng] Changping, place name in Gaoping County , southern Shanxi, the scene of the great battle of 262-260 BC between Qin and Zhao
 首长 [shǒu zhǎng] senior official
 三长两短 [sān cháng liǎng duǎn] 1. unexpected misfortune 2. unexpected accident 3. sudden death
 深长 [shēn cháng] profound (meaning, implications etc)
 体长 [tǐ cháng] body length
 保长 [bǎo cháng] 1. (math.) distance-preserving 2. isometric
 保安局局长 [bǎo ān jú jú zhǎng] Secretary for Security (Hong Kong)
 伸长 [shēn cháng] 1. to stretch 2. to extend
 中长跑 [zhōng cháng pǎo] middle distance race
 语重心长 [yǔ zhòng xīn cháng] meaningful and heartfelt words (saw); sincere and earnest wishes
 长蛇座 [cháng shé zuò] Hydra (constellation)
 长岛 [cháng dǎo] Changdao county in Yantai , Shandong
 长岛县 [cháng dǎo xiàn] Changdao county in Yantai , Shandong
 长袍 [cháng páo] gown
 织田信长 [zhī tián xìn cháng] ODA Nobunaga (1534-1582), Japanese shogun (warlord), played an important role in unifying Japan
 长枪 [cháng qiāng] pike
 排起长队 [pái qǐ cháng duì] to form a long line (i.e. of people waiting)
 成长率 [chéng zhǎng lǜ] growth rate
 生长率 [shēng chǎng lǜ] growth rate
 长线 [cháng xiàn] long term
 细长 [xì cháng] slender
 组长 [zǔ zhǎng] group leader
 乡长 [xiāng zhǎng] 1. village chief 2. mayor (of village or township)
 长治乡 [cháng zhì xiāng] (N) Changchih (village in Taiwan)
 元长乡 [yuán cháng xiāng] (N) Yuanchang (village in Taiwan)
 长漂 [cháng piāo] running the Changjiang or Yangtze river (as a dare-devil sport)
 滋长 [zī zhǎng] 1. to grow (usually of abstract things) 2. to yield 3. to develop
 长治 [cháng zhì] Chngzh prefecture level city in Shnx
 长治市 [cháng zhì shì] Chngzh prefecture level city in Shnx
 县长 [xiàn zhǎng] county's head commissioner
 长野县 [cháng yě xiàn] Nagano prefecture, Japan
 长海县 [cháng hǎi xiàn] Changhai county in Dalian [Da4 lian2], Liaoning
 长白县 [cháng bái xiàn] Changbai Korean autonomous county in Baishan , Jilin
 长野 [cháng yě] 1. Nagano (name) 2. Nagano city and prefecture in central Japan
 法国长棍 [fǎ guó cháng gùn] baguette
 长至 [cháng zhì] the summer solstice
 长篇小说 [cháng piān xiǎo shuō] long novel
 会长 [huì zhǎng] president of a club, committee etc
 院长 [yuàn zhǎng] 1. president (of a university etc) 2. department head 3. dean
 队长 [duì zhǎng] 1. captain 2. team leader
 长队 [cháng duì] 1. line (i.e. of people waiting) 2. queue
 所长 [suǒ zhǎng] head of an institute etc
 长篇 [cháng piān] lengthy (report or speech)
 长尾 [cháng wěi] the long tail
 长眠 [cháng mián] eternal rest (i.e. death)
 局长 [jú zhǎng] the chief of a bureau

长	庚	[cháng gēng] classical Chinese name for planet Venus in the west after dusk
总长		[zǒng zhǎng] 1. general manager 2. director general
厂长		[chǎng zhǎng] factory director
外长		[wài zhǎng] 1. foreign minister 2. secretary of state 3. minister of foreign affairs
长葛		[cháng gě] (N) Changge (city in Henan)
审计长		[shěn jì zhǎng] auditor
舰长		[jiàn zhǎng] 1. commander 2. captain (of a warship)
长安		[cháng ān] 1. Chang'an (ancient name of Xi'an) capital of China during Tang Dynasty 2. now district of Xi'an
长海		[cháng hǎi] (N) Changhai (place in Liaoning)
委员长		[wěi yuán zhǎng] head of a committee
次长		[cì zhǎng] deputy chief
长白山天池		[cháng bái shān tiān chí] Changbaishan Tianchi, volcanic lake in Jilin province
总会会长		[zǒng huì huì zhǎng] president
山高水长		[shān gāo shuǐ cháng] high as the mountain and long as the river (saw); fig. noble and far-reaching
长满		[zhǎng mǎn] to grow all over
长江		[cháng jiāng] 1. Changjiang River 2. Yangtze River
长命富贵		[cháng mìng fù guì] We wish you long life and riches! (saw, conventional greeting)
拖长		[tuō cháng] 1. lengthen 2. drag out
万里长城		[wàn lǐ cháng chéng] the Great Wall
长棍		[cháng gùn] baguette
科长		[kē zhǎng] section chief
长椅		[cháng yǐ] bench
村长		[cūn zhǎng] 1. village chief 2. village head
长德		[cháng dé] Chotoku
长相		I [cháng xiàng] 1. profile 2. portrait II [cháng xiàngzhǎng xiàng] countenance; appearance; looks
长城		[cháng chéng] the Great Wall
长城卡		[cháng chéng kǎ] Great Wall Card (credit card issued by Bank of China)
长成		[zhǎng chéng] to grow up
成长		[chéng zhǎng] 1. to mature 2. to grow 3. growth
长武		[cháng wǔ] (N) Changwu (place in Shaanxi)
天长		[tiān cháng] (N) Tianchang (city in Anhui)
天长市		[tiān cháng shì] Tianchang City in Anhui
太太		[tài cháng] oversize
长大		[zhǎng dà] to grow up
长征		[cháng zhēng] the Long March
全长		[quán cháng] 1. overall length 2. span
见长		[jiàn cháng] 1. to be good at sth 2. one's forte
长兄		[zhǎng xiōng] eldest brother
市长		[shì zhǎng] mayor
副市长		[fù shì zhǎng] deputy mayor
市长		[cháng níng] (N) Changning (place in Sichuan)
董事长		[dǒng shì zhǎng] 1. chairman of the board 2. chairman
特长		[tè cháng] 1. personal strength 2. one's special ability or strong points
长白		[cháng bái] Changbai Korean autonomous county in Baishan , Jilin
长白山		[cháng bái shān] Changbai or Baekdu mountain, a volcanic mountain in Jilin province
长得		[zhǎng de] looks
长年		[cháng nián] all the year round
年长		[nián zhǎng] senior
生长		[shēng zhǎng] to grow

土生土长	[tǔ shēng tǔ zhǎng] 1. home grown 2. indigenous 3. native born and bred
理事长	[lǐ shì zhǎng] director general
司长	[sī zhǎng] bureau chief
打长工	[dǎ cháng gōng] to work as longterm hired hand
排长	[pái zhǎng] 1. platoon leader 2. sergeant
长出	[zhǎng chū] 1. grow out 2. bring forth
长丰	[cháng fēng] (N) Changfeng (place in Anhui)
行长	[háng zhǎng] bank president
勿	[wù] do not
豕	[shǐ] 1. hog 2. swine
评论家	[píng lùn jiā] 1. critic 2. reviewer
国家元首	[guó jiā yuán shǒu] head of state
首家	[shǒu jiā] 1. first company 2. first house 3. first person
家常豆腐	[jiā cháng dòu fu] home-style tofu
夹山国家森林公园	[jiā shān guó jiā sēn lín gōng yuán] Jiashansi National Forest Park in Shimen, Changde, Hunan
独立国家联合体	[dú lì guó jiā lián hé tǐ] Commonwealth of Independent States (former Soviet Union)
安家立业	[ān jiā lì yè] stable household, established profession (saw); settled and comfortably off
拉家带口	[lā jiā dài kǒu] 1. to bear the burden of a household (saw); encumbered by a family 2. tied down by family obligations
商家	[shāng jiā] 1. merchant 2. business 3. enterprise
家境	[jiā jìng] 1. family financial situation 2. family circumstances
企业家	[qī yè jiā] 1. entrepreneur 2. industrialist
家培	[jiā péi] 1. cultivated 2. home grown
亲家	[qīng jiā] 1. parents of one's daughter-in-law or son-in-law 2. relatives by marriage
举家	[jǔ jiā] the whole family
家产	[jiā chǎn] family property
鉴赏家	[jiàn shǎng jiā] 1. connoisseur 2. appreciative person 3. fan
音乐家	[yīn yuè jiā] musician
登山家	[dēng shān jiā] mountaineer
徐家汇	[xú jiā huì] Xujiahui shopping area in Shanghai
家当	[jiā dàng] 1. familial property 2. belongings
当家	[dāng jiā] manage household affairs
实业家	[shí yè jiā] industrialist
家常菜	[jiā cháng cài] everyday home cooking
冒险家	[mào xiǎn jiā] adventurer
探险家	[tàn xiǎn jiā] explorer
邻家	[lín jiā] 1. neighboring state 2. adjacent country 3. same as [lín zì de5 guo2 jiā1]
石家庄市	[shí jiā zhuāng shì] Shijiazhuang prefecture level city and capital of Hebei province in north China
石家庄	[shí jiā zhuāng] Shijiazhuang prefecture level city and capital of Hebei province in north China
国家代码	[guó jiā dài mǎ] country code
国家标准码	[guó jiā biāo zhǔn mǎ] Guo Biao or GB, the standard PRC encoding, abbr.
一家子	[yī jiā zǐ] the whole family
孔子家语	[kǒng zǐ jiā yǔ] book of sayings of Confucius and his disciples, probably by third century forger Wang Su
工业化国家	[gōng yè huà guó jiā] industrialized country
家长制	[jiā zhǎng zhì] patriarchal system
家长	[jiā zhǎng] parent or guardian of a child

家	I [jiā] 1. furniture 2. tool II [jiā] 1. home 2. family 3. classifier for families or businesses 4. refers to the philosophical schools of pre-Han China 5. noun suffix for specialists in some activity such as musician or revolutionary, corresponds to English -ist, -er, -ary or -ian 6. surname Jia
亚太国家	[yà tài guó jiā] 1. Asian-Pacific country 2. Asian-Pacific nation
家常	[jiā cháng] the daily life of a family
大国家党	[dà guó jiā dǎng] South Korean Grand national party
慈善家	[cí shàn jiā] 1. philanthropist 2. humanitarian 3. charity donor
金融家	[jīn róng jiā] 1. financier 2. banker
批评家	[pī píng jiā] critic
家伙	[jiā huò] 1. household dish, implement or furniture 2. domestic animal 3. (slang) guy 4. chap
家具	[jiā jù] 1. furniture 2. also written
唐宋八大家	[táng sòng bā dà jiā] Eight Giants of Tang and Song prose, esp. involved in the Classics movement, namely: Han Yu, Liu Zongyuan, Ouyang Xiu, the Three Su father and sons, Wang Anshi, Zeng Gonghe
皇家马德里	[huáng jiā mǎ dé lì] Real Madrid (soccer team)
行家	[háng jiā] 1. connoisseur 2. expert 3. veteran
倾家	[qīng jiā] 1. to ruin a family 2. to lose a fortune
国家体委	[guó jiā tǐ wěi] PRC sports and physical culture commission
保家卫国	[bǎo jiā wèi guó] guard home, defend the country (saw); national defense
住家	[zhù jiā] 1. residence 2. household 3. to reside
家信	[jiā xìn] letter (to or from) home
想家	[xiǎng jiā] homesick
阿灵顿国家公墓	[ā líng dùn guó jiā gōng mù] Arlington National Cemetery in Washington DC, USA
思想家	[sī xiǎng jiā] a thinker
独家	[dú jiā] exclusive
百家争鸣	[bǎi jiā zhēng míng] a hundred schools of thought contend (saw); refers to the classical philosophic schools of the Warring States period 475-221 BC
玛家乡	[mǎ jiā xiāng] (N) Machia (village in Taiwan)
白手起家	[bái shǒu qǐ jiā] 1. build up from nothing 2. start from scratch
哀家	[āi jiā] queen widow (role in opera)
农家	[nóng jiā] 1. peasant family 2. Agriculturalists (pre-Han school of thought)
家给人足	[jiā jǐ rén zú] lit. each household provided for, enough for the individual (saw); comfortably off
人给家足	[rén jǐ jiā zú] lit. each household provided for, enough for the individual (saw); comfortably off
家乡	[jiā xiāng] 1. hometown 2. native place
国家火山公园	[guó jiā huǒ shān gōng yuán] Volcanoes national park, Hawaii
墨家	[mò jiā] Mohism, school based on teaching of pre-han philosopher Mozi around 400 BC
家燕	[jiā yàn] barn swallow
预言家	[yù yán jiā] prophet
家畜	[jiā chù] 1. domestic animal 2. livestock 3. cattle
法家	[fǎ jiā] Legalist school of philosophy in pre-Han times, including Shang Yang and Han Feizi
书法家	[shū fǎ jiā] calligrapher
家室	[jiā shì] wife
国家计划委员会	[guó jiā jì huà wěi yuán huì] PRC State Planning Committee, set up in 1952, replaced in 1998 by State Development and Planning Commission then in 2003 by National development and reform commission
国家队	[guó jiā duì] the national team
千家万户	[qiān jiā wàn hù] (saying) every family
公家	[gōng jiā] 1. the public 2. the state 3. society 4. the public purse

居家	[jū jiā] to live at home
病家	[bìng jiā] a patient and his family
唐家山	[táng jiā shān] area in Beichuan county Sichuan
店家	[diàn jiā] 1. proprietor of a shop or restaurant 2. landlord
厂家	[chǎng jiā] 1. factory 2. factory owners
罗家英	[luó jiā yīng] Law Kar-Ying (1947-), Hong Kong actor
名家	[míng jiā] the School of Logicians from the pre-Han period
理论家	[lǐ lùn jiā] 1. theorist 2. theoretician
国家计委	[guó jiā jì wěi] PRC State Planning Committee, abbr. for
安家	[ān jiā] 1. settle down 2. set up a home
国家公园	[guó jiā gōng yuán] national park
国家安全	[guó jiā ān quán] national security
百家姓	I[bǎi jiā xìng] The Book of Family Names, anonymous Song dynasty reading primer listing 438 surnames, with four syllables to each phrase II[bǎi jiā xìngbǎi jiā xìng] hundred family surnames (Song dynasty reading primer)
女家	[jiā] bride's family (in marriage)
资本家	[zī běn jiā] capitalist
酒家	[jiǔ jiā] restaurant
水利家	[shuǐ lì jiā] 1. water manager 2. hydraulic engineer
温家宝	[wēn jiā bǎo] Wen Jiabao (1942-), Premier of PRC from 2003
星命家	[xīng mìng jiā] astrologer (esp. Daoist)
革命家	[gé mìng jiā] a revolutionary
拖家带口	[tuō jiā dài kǒu] dragged down by having a family to feed
家景	[jiā jǐng] the state of family finance
歌唱家	[gē chàng jiā] singer
宋四家	[sòng sì jiā] four famous Song calligraphers, namely: Su Shi , Huang Tingjian , Mi Fei and Cai Xiang
三家村	[sān jiā cūn] 1. lit. village of three households 2. name of essay column in Beijing newspaper from 1961-1966, written by Deng Tuo , Wu Han and Liao Mosha , criticized as anti-party during the Cultural Revolution
本家	[běn jiā] 1. a member of the same clan 2. a distant relative with the same family name
成家	[chéng jiā] to get married (man)
实干家	[shí gàn jiā] 1. practical person 2. constructive person
买家	[mǎi jiā] 1. buyer 2. client
医家	[yī jiā] 1. healer 2. physician 3. medical man 4. doctor (esp. of traditional Chinese medicine)
大家	[dà jiā] 1. authority 2. everyone
元曲四大家	[yuán qǔ sì dà jiā] Four great Yuan dramatists, namely: Guan Hanqing , Zheng Guangzu , Ma Zhiyuan and Bai Pu
涂家	[tú jiā] 1. painter 2. artist
全家	[quán jiā] whole family
合家	[hé jiā] 1. whole family 2. entire household
家人	[jiā rén] 1. household 2. (one's) family
人家	I[rén jiā] 1. household 2. dwelling 3. family 4. sb else's house 5. household business 6. house of woman's husband-to-be II[rén jiārén jiā] 1. other people 2. sb else 3. he, she or they 4. I, me, myself (as "one" or "people")
家人一等	[jiā rén yī děng] 1. a cut above 2. top quality
出家人	[chū jiā rén] a Buddhist monk or nun
一家人	[yī jiā rén] 1. household 2. the whole family
玩家	[wán jiā] a player (of computer games)
家园	[jiā yuán] 1. home 2. homestead
宜家	[yí jiā] IKEA (Ingvar Kamprad Elmtaryd Agunnaryd), Scandinavian-style furniture store
小说家	[xiǎo shuō jiā] novelist

书画家	[shū huà jiā] calligrapher and painter
国家	[guó jiā] 1. country 2. nation 3. state
咱家	[zán jiā] 1. I 2. our 3. my home 4. our house
皇家	[huáng jiā] 1. royal 2. imperial household
百家	[bǎi jiā] 1. many schools of thought 2. many people or households
家门	[jiā mén] 1. house door 2. family clan
星家	[xīng jiā] astrologist (in former times)
占星家	[zhàn xīng jiā] astrologer
占家	[jiā shì] housework
画家	[huà jiā] painter
六家	[liù jiā] Six schools of pre-Han philosophy (as analyzed by Sima Tan), namely: Confucians , Mohists , Yin-Yang , Logicians , Legalists , Daoists
家电	[jiā diàn] 1. household electric appliance 2. abbr. for
世家	[shì jiā] 1. family influential for generations 2. aristocratic family
家里	[jiā lǐ] home
旧家	[jiù jiā] notable former families
家中	[jiā zhōng] one's family
回家	[huí jiā] to return home
出家	[chū jiā] to leave home (to become a Buddhist monk or nun)
家臣	[jiā chén] 1. counselor of king or feudal warlord 2. henchman
王家	[wáng jiā] princely
一家	[yī jiā] the whole family
一家俱	I[jiā jù] furniture II[jiā jùjiā jù] 1. furniture 2. variant of
易	[yì] 1. change 2. easy 3. simple 4. surname Yi
好容易	[hǎo róng yì] 1. with great difficulty 2. have a hard time
易碎	[yì suì] 1. brittle 2. fragile
容易	[róng yì] 1. easy 2. likely 3. liable (to)
易卜拉辛	[yì bǔ lā xīn] 1. Ibrahim (name) 2. Arabic and Islamic version of Abraham
平易	[píng yì] 1. amiable (manner) 2. unassuming 3. written in plain language 4. easy to take in
米易	[mǐ yì] Miyi county in Panzhihua prefecture in south Sichuan
米易县	[mǐ yì xiàn] Miyi county in Panzhihua prefecture in south Sichuan
显而易见	[xiǎn ér yì jiàn] 1. clearly and easy to see (saw); obviously 2. clearly 3. it goes without saying
郑易里	[zhèng yì lǐ] Zheng Yili (1906-2002), translator, editor and lexicographer, creator of the Zheng coding
易懂	[yì dǒng] easy to understand
易经	[yì jīng] The Book of Changes ("I Ching")
易县	[yì xiàn] Yi county in Hebei
白居易	[bái jū yì] Bai Juyi (772-846), Tang dynasty poet
浅易	[qiǎn yì] 1. easy 2. simple 3. suitable for beginners
易北河	[yì běi hé] Elbe river
简易	[jiǎn yì] 1. simple 2. easy
易门	[yì mén] (N) Yimen (place in Yunnan)
易卜生	[yì bǔ shēng] Henrik Ibsen (1828-1906), Norwegian dramatist, author of Doll's House
充填物	[chōng tián wù] 1. filling material 2. stuffing 3. lining 4. filling
生物燃料	[shēng wù rán liào] biofuel
供物	[gòng wù] offering
横断物	[héng duàn wù] transverse object
填塞物	[tián sè wù] 1. stuffing 2. filling material
猎物	[liè wù] prey
承销货物	[chéng xiāo huò wù] goods on consignment

生物钟 [shēng wù zhōng] biological clock
 针叶植物 [zhēn yè zhí wù] needle-leaved plant (e.g. pine tree)
 物镜 [wù jìng] objective (optics)
 物料 [wù liào] material
 韦应物 [wéi yīng wù] Wei Yinwu (737-792), Tang dynasty poet
 物资供应 [wù zī gōng yīng] supply of material
 物理实验 [wù lǐ shí yàn] physical experiment
 生物圈 [shēng wù quān] 1. biosphere 2. ecosphere
 生物伦琴当量 [shēng wù lún qín dāng liàng] rem (Rntgen equivalent man, an old unit of radiation damage now replaced by the Sievert)
 障碍物 [zhàng ài wù] 1. obstacle 2. hindrance
 矿物质 [kuàng wù zhì] mineral, esp. dietary mineral
 矿物燃料 [kuàng wù rán liào] 1. fossil fuels 2. oil and coal
 矿物 [kuàng wù] mineral
 种子植物 [zhǒng zǐ zhí wù] seed plant
 常绿植物 [cháng lǜ zhí wù] evergreen plant
 粒子物理 [lǐ zǐ wù lǐ] particle physics
 悬浮物 [xuán fú wù] 1. suspended matter 2. suspension (of atmospheric pollution)
 易燃物品 [yì rán wù pǐn] flammable articles
 易燃物 [yì rán wù] flammable substance
 物 [wù] 1. thing 2. object 3. matter 4. abbr. for physics
 生物多样性 [shēng wù duō yàng xìng] biodiversity
 野生生物基金会 [yě shēng shēng wù jī jīn huì] World Wildlife Fund WWF
 副产物 [fù chǎn wù] byproduct material
 物产 [wù chǎn] products
 产物 [chǎn wù] 1. product 2. result (of)
 生物弹药 [shēng wù dàn yào] biological ammunition
 物业税 [wù yè shuì] property tax
 原物料 [yuán wù liào] 1. source material 2. raw materials
 毛织物 [máo zhī wù] woolen textiles
 积物 [jī wù] 1. sediment 2. deposit
 冰积物 [bīng jī wù] glacial sediment
 景物 [jǐng wù] scenery
 残余物 [cán yú wù] 1. litter 2. trash
 谷物 [gǔ wù] 1. cereal 2. grain
 购物袋 [gòu wù dài] shopping bag
 货物 [huò wù] 1. goods 2. commodity 3. merchandise
 物化 [wù huà] objectification
 生物活化性 [shēng wù huó huà xìng] bioactivity
 外来物种 [wài lái wù zhǒng] an introduced species
 生物多元化 [shēng wù duō yuán huà] biodiversity
 化合物 [huà hé wù] chemical compound
 物候 [wù hòu] natural phenomena of a seasonal nature
 唯物论 [wéi wù lùn] the philosophy of materialism, doctrine that physical matter is the whole of reality
 物体 [wù tǐ] 1. object 2. body 3. substance
 固体物质 [gù tǐ wù zhì] solid substance
 生物体 [shēng wù tǐ] organism
 固体物理 [gù tǐ wù lǐ] solid state physics
 代表人物 [dài biǎo rén wù] representative individual (of a school of thought)
 物件 [wù jiàn] object

显花植物 [xiǎn huā zhí wù] 1. Phanerogamae (botany) 2. flowering plants
 物理性质 [wù lǐ xìng zhì] physical property
 生物性 [shēng wù xìng] biological
 玩物丧志 [wán wù sàng zhì] 1. lit. trifling destroys the will (saw); infatuation with fine details prevents one making progress 2. excessive attention to trivia saps the will
 购物中心 [gòu wù zhōng xīn] shopping center
 相配物 [xiāng pèi wù] 1. thing that is well suited 2. pet animal that suits its owner
 物种起源 [wù zhǒng qǐ yuán] Charles Darwin's Origin of Species
 补足物 [bǔ zú wù] 1. complement 2. complementary material
 衣物柜 [yī wù guì] 1. locker 2. lockable compartment
 药物 [yào wù] 1. medicaments 2. pharmaceuticals 3. medication 4. medicine 5. drug
 拟阿托品药物 [nǐ ā tuō pǐn yào wù] atropinemimetic drug
 恋物 [liàn wù] (sexual) fetishism
 物理结构 [wù lǐ jié gòu] physical composition
 购物 [gòu wù] shopping
 物理层 [wù lǐ céng] physical layer
 野生植物 [yě shēng zhí wù] plants in the wild
 野生生物 [yě shēng shēng wù] 1. wildlife 2. creatures in the wild 3. wild organism
 阿物儿 [ā wù r] 1. thing 2. (you) useless thing
 残民害物 [cán mín hài wù] to harm people and damage property (saw)
 原生生物 [yuán shēng shēng wù] 1. protist 2. primitive organism
 课外读物 [kè wài dú wù] extracurricular reading material
 人物描写 [rén wù miáo xiě] portrayal
 性物恋 [xìng wù liàn] (sexual) fetishism
 地球上的生物 [dì qiú shàng de shēng wù] Life on Earth, 1979 TV series by David Attenborough [Da4 wei4 Ai4 deng1 bao3]
 读物 [dú wù] reading material
 证物 [zhèng wù] exhibit (legal)
 物证 [wù zhèng] material evidence
 人证物证 [rén zhèng wù zhèng] human testimony and material evidence
 毒物 [dú wù] 1. pest 2. venom 3. toxin
 妖物 [yāo wù] monster
 物资 [wù zī] goods and materials
 地球物理 [dì qiú wù lǐ] geophysics
 混合物 [hùn hé wù] mixture
 恋物狂 [liàn wù kuáng] (sexual) fetishism
 生物测定 [shēng wù cè dìng] bioassay
 活物 [huó wù] living animals
 排泄物 [pái xiè wù] 1. excrement 2. waste
 生物柴油 [shēng wù chāi yóu] biodiesel
 植物油 [zhí wù yóu] vegetable oil
 拾物 [shí wù] picked up items (i.e. lost property)
 寄生物 [jì shēng wù] parasite
 贡物 [gòng wù] tribute
 万物 [wàn wù] all living things
 物质 [wù zhì] 1. matter 2. substance 3. material 4. materialistic
 物业 [wù yè] Property
 物质上 [wù zhì shàng] materially
 物种 [wù zhǒng] species
 某物 [mǒu wù] something

植物	[zhí wù] 1. botanical 2. plant 3. vegetation
木本植物	[mù běn zhí wù] woody plant
草本植物	[cǎo běn zhí wù] herbaceous plant
植物人	[zhí wù rén] 1. person in a vegetative state 2. human vegetable
植物园	[zhí wù yuán] 1. arboretum 2. botanical gardens
合成物	[hé chéng wù] 1. compound 2. composite 3. cocktail
生物战	[shēng wù zhàn] 1. germ warfare 2. biological warfare
公物	[gōng wù] public property
生物武器	[shēng wù wǔ qì] biological weapon
器物	[qì wù] 1. vessels 2. dishes
实物	[shí wù] 1. material object 2. object for practical use 3. definite thing 4. reality 5. matter (phys.)
头面人物	[tóu miàn rén wù] 1. leading figure 2. bigwig
人物	[rén wù] 1. a person 2. a character (in a play, novel etc) 3. a protagonist
提醒物	[tí xǐng wù] reminder
宝物	[bǎo wù] treasure
重物	[zhòng wù] a weight
物主	[wù zhǔ] owner
生物	[shēng wù] 1. organism 2. living creature 3. life form 4. biological
织物	[zhī wù] 1. cloth 2. woven material 3. textiles
生物制品	[shēng wù zhì pǐn] biological product
生物量	[shēng wù liàng] biomass
古生物	[gǔ shēng wù] paleo-organism
刊物	[kān wù] publication
事物	[shì wù] 1. thing 2. object
物理量	[wù lǐ liàng] physical quantity
物理	[wù lǐ] 1. physics 2. physical
旧物	[jiù wù] 1. old property (esp. inherited from former generation) 2. former territory
古物	[gǔ wù] antique
物品	[wù pǐn] 1. articles 2. goods 3. materials
丝织物	[sī zhī wù] woven silk fabric
大东亚共荣圈	[dà dōng yà gòng róng quān] Great East Asia co-prosperity sphere, Japanese wartime slogan for their short-lived Pacific Empire, first enunciated by Prime Minister Prince KONOE Fumimaro in 1938
泰东	[tài dōng] 1. the Far East 2. East Asia
东石乡	[dōng shí xiāng] (N) Tungshih (village in Taiwan)
孔东	[kǒng dōng] 1. condom (loan word) 2. same as [an1 quan2 tao4]
中东国家	[zhōng dōng guó jiā] 1. Nations of the Middle East 2. Middle East countries
东家	[dōng jiā] 1. master (i.e. employer) 2. landlord 3. boss
东	[dōng] 1. east 2. host (i.e. sitting on east side of guest) 3. landlord 4. surname Dong
东突组织	[dōng tū zǔ zhī] abbr. for East Turkestan liberation organization ETLO, Chinese dissident group
东突	[dōng tū] abbr. for East Turkestan liberation organization ETLO, Chinese dissident group
东非共同体	[dōng fēi gòng tóng tǐ] East African Community
东港市	[dōng gǎng shì] Donggang county level city in Dandong [Dan1 dong1], Liaoning
铁东	[tiě dōng] Tiedong district of Siping city, Jilin
竹东镇	[zhú dōng zhèn] (N) Chutung (town in Taiwan)
罗东镇	[luó dōng zhèn] (N) Lotung (town in Taiwan)
东港镇	[dōng gǎng zhèn] (N) Tunggang (town in Taiwan)
斯当东	[sī dāng dōng] 1. Stanton (name) 2. Baron George Stanton, the second-in-command of the Macartney Mission of 1793
东南	[dōng nán] southeast

山东半岛	[shān dōng bàn dǎo] Shandong Peninsula
东半球	[dōng bàn qiú] 1. the Eastern Hemisphere 2. the Old World
东西半球	[dōng xī bàn qiú] East and West hemispheres
东平	[dōng píng] (N) Dongping (place in Shandong)
东太平洋	[dōng tài píng yáng] east Pacific
东兰	[dōng lán] (N) Donglan (place in Guangxi)
两样东西	[liǎng yàng dōng xī] two distinct things
东洋	[dōng yáng] Eastern world
美东时间	[měi dōng shí jiān] USA Eastern Standard Time
普鲁东	[pǔ lǔ dōng] Pierre-Joseph Proudhon (1809-1865), French socialist philosopher
东南部	[dōng nán bù] southeast part
东晋	[dōng jìn] Eastern Jin dynasty 317-420
东亚	[dōng yà] East Asia
亚东	[yà dōng] (N) Yadong (place in Tibet)
东光	[dōng guāng] (N) Dongguang (place in Hebei)
关东	[guān dōng] 1. Kant, east of Japan 2. formerly written Kwantung, e.g. in accounts of the war
景东	[jǐng dōng] Jingdong Yizu autonomous county in Yunnan
东京	[dōng jīng] Tokyo, capital of Japan
东京塔	[dōng jīng tǎ] Tokyo tower, 1958 Eiffel tower look-alike
东非大裂谷	[dōng fēi dà liè gǔ] Great East African rift valley
东德	[dōng dé] 1. East Germany (1949-1990) 2. German democratic republic [De2 yí4 zhí4 mín2 zhu3 gōng4 hé2 guó2]
东南亚	[dōng nán yà] Southeast Asia
东西德	[dōng xī dé] 1. East and West Germany 2. refers to German democratic republic (East Germany) and the Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany)
东征	[dōng zhēng] punitive expedition to the east
东征西怨	[dōng zhēng xī yuàn] war on all sides (saw); fighting from all four quarters
东讨西征	[dōng tǎo xī zhēng] war on all sides (saw); fighting from all four quarters
东征西讨	[dōng zhēng xī tǎo] war on all sides (saw); fighting from all four quarters
华东	[huá dōng] East China
东华三院	[dōng huá sān yuàn] Tung Wah Group of Hospitals
东侧	[dōng cè] 1. east side 2. east face
霍英东	[huò yīng dōng] Henry Ying-tung Fok (1913-2006), Hong Kong tycoon with close PRC connections
惠东	[huì dōng] (N) Huidong (place in Guangdong)
东南亚国	[dōng nán yà guó] Southeast Asia
东引乡	[dōng yīn xiāng] (N) Tungyin (village in Taiwan)
东山再起	[dōng shān zài qǐ] lit. to return to office after living as a hermit on Mount Dongshan (saw); fig. to make a comeback
东经	[dōng jīng] longitude east
东乡	[dōng xiāng] 1. Dongxiang or East village (place name) 2. Dongxiang ethnic minority 3. Dongxiang county in Fuzhou, Jiangxi
东乡县	[dōng xiāng xiàn] Dongxiang county in Fuzhou, Jiangxi
东河乡	[dōng hé xiāng] (N) Tungho (village in Taiwan)
东山乡	[dōng shān xiāng] (N) Tungshan (village in Taiwan)
东沟	[dōng gōu] (N) Donggou (place in Liaoning)
东台	[dōng tái] (N) Dongtai (city in Jiangsu)
台东	[tái dōng] (N) Taitung (city in Taiwan)
东南西北	[dōng nán xī běi] 1. east, south, west and north 2. all directions
会东县	[huì dōng xiàn] Huidong county in Liangshan Yi autonomous prefecture [Liang2 shan1 Yí2 zu2 zì4 zhì4 zhōu1], south Sichuan
揭东县	[jiē dōng xiàn] Jiedong county in Jieyang, Guangdong

东安县	[dōng ān xiàn] Dongan county in Yongzhou [Yong3 zhou1], Hunan	东山	[dōng shān] (N) Dongshan (place in Fujian)
克东县	[kè dōng xiàn] Kedong county in Qiqihar [Qiz qiz ha1 er3], Heilongjiang	山东	[shān dōng] Shandong province (Shantung) in northeast China, abbr. , capital
东宁县	[dōng níng xiàn] Dongning county in Mudanjiang , Heilongjiang	东非	[dōng fēi] East Africa
东丰县	[dōng fēng xiàn] Dongfeng county in Liaoyuan , Jilin	东丰	[dōng fēng] Dongfeng county in Liaoyuan , Jilin
东至	[dōng zhì] (N) Dongzhi (place in Anhui)	东拉西扯	[dōng lā xī chě] to talk about this and that (saw); to ramble incoherently
会东	[huì dōng] (N) Huidong (place in Sichuan)	车铃	[chē líng] bicycle bell
东阿	[dōng ē] (N) Dong'e (place in Shandong)	碰碰车	[pèng pèng chē] bumper car
东海舰队	[dōng hǎi jiàn duì] East Sea Fleet	矿车	[kuàng chē] 1. miner's cart 2. pit truck
东南西北中	[dōng nán xī běi zhōng] the five directions east, south, west, north and middle	子弹火车	[zǐ dàn huǒ chē] 1. bullet train 2. Shinkansen , Japanese high-speed train
阳东	[yáng dōng] (N) Yangdong (place in Guangdong)	车子	[chē zi] car
东阳	[dōng yáng] (N) Dongyang (city in Zhejiang)	列车长	[liè chē zhǎng] 1. conductor 2. train manager
启东	[qǐ dōng] (N) Qidong (city in Jiangsu)	私家车	[sī jiā chē] private car
安东尼	[ān dōng ní] Anthony (name)	购物车	[gòu wù chē] shopping cart
广东	[guǎng dōng] Guangdong province (Kwangtung) in south China, abbr. , capital Guangzhou	购物手推车	[gù wù shǒu tuī chē] shopping cart
广东话	[guǎng dōng huà] Cantonese language	车	1 [chē] 1. car 2. vehicle 3. CL:[liang4] 4. machine 5. to shape with a lathe 6. surname Che II [jū] vehicle on land
广东人	[guǎng dōng rén] Cantonese	赛车	[sài chē] 1. auto race 2. cycle race
东岸	[dōng àn] the east bank	塞车	[sāi chē] traffic jam
东海岸	[dōng hái àn] East Coast	侠盗猎车	[xiá dào liè chē] Grand theft auto: Vice city (computer game)
揭东	[jiē dōng] Jiedong county in Jieyang , Guangdong	车钱	[chē qián] 1. fare 2. transport costs
东罗马帝国	[dōng luó mǎ dì guó] Eastern Roman empire or Byzantium (395-1453)	错车	[cuò chē] to give right of way to another vehicle
东安	[dōng ān] 1. (N) Dong'an (place in Hunan) 2. Dong'an district of Mudanjiang city , Heilongjiang	滑铁卢火车站	[huá tiě lú huǒ chē zhàn] Waterloo station (London)
东海	[dōng hǎi] East China sea	当当车	[dāng dāng chē] 1. tram, especially Beijing trams during period of operation 1924-1956 (colloquial) 2. also written
东中国海	[dōng zhōng guó hǎi] East China sea	倒车挡	[dào chē dǎng] reverse gear
如东	[rú dōng] (N) Rudong (place in Jiangsu)	冷藏车	[lěng cáng chē] refrigerated truck or wagon
湘东	[xiāng dōng] Xiangdong district of Pingxiang city , Jiangxi	自行车赛	[zì xíng chē sài] cycle race
河东	[hé dōng] Hedong district of Linyi city [Lin2 yiz shi4], Shandong	手拉车	[shǒu lā chē] cart
东江	[dōng jiāng] Dongjiang River	喜车	[xǐ chē] 1. wedding car 2. carriage for collecting the bride
东头村	[dōng tóu cūn] Tung Tau Tseun village, Hong Kong Island	单车	[dān chē] 1. bicycle 2. bike
桂东	[guì dōng] (N) Guidong (place in Hunan)	平快车	[píng kuài chē] local express
买东西	[mǎi dōng xi] to go shopping	吉普车	[jí pǔ chē] 1. jeep, GP (general purpose) 2. military vehicle originally made in USA
东部	[dōng bù] 1. the east 2. the eastern part	灵车	[líng chē] hearse
东吴	[dōng wú] 1. Eastern Wu (222-280) 2. the southern state of Wu during the Three Kingdoms period, founded by Sun Quan	火车	[huǒ chē] train
大东	[dà dōng] Dadong district of Shenyang city , Liaoning	火车票	[huǒ chē piào] train ticket
东西宽	[dōng xī kuān] east-west width	火星快车	[huǒ xīng kuài chē] Mars express, EU spacecraft
克东	[kè dōng] Kedong county in Qiqihar [Qiz qiz ha1 er3], Heilongjiang	火车头	[huǒ chē tóu] 1. train engine 2. locomotive
东西	I [dōng xī] east and west II [dōng xīdōng xi] 1. thing 2. stuff 3. person	赛车手	[sài chē shǒu] racing driver
东营	[dōng yíng] Dongying prefecture level city in Shandong	公车	[gōng chē] bus
东营市	[dōng yíng shì] Dongying prefecture level city in Shandong	惊车	[jīng chē] runaway carriage (caused by stampede of draught animals)
向东	[xiàng dōng] eastwards	余车	[yú chē] emperor's carriage
东宁	[dōng níng] Dongning county in Mudanjiang , Heilongjiang	车票	[chē piào] ticket
东直门	[dōng zhí mén] Dongzhimen neighborhood of Beijing	小车	[xiǎo chē] 1. small model car 2. mini-car 3. small horse-cart 4. barrow 5. wheelbarrow 6. type of folk dance
东部时间	[dōng bù shí jiān] 1. (US) Eastern (standard) time 2. EST	行车	[xíng chē] 1. to drive a vehicle 2. movement of vehicles
东北	[dōng běi] northeast	人车混行	[rén chē hún xíng] pedestrian-vehicle mixed use
东岳	[dōng yuè] Mt Tai in Shandong, one of the Five Sacred Mountains	自行车	[zì xíng chē] 1. bicycle 2. bike
东面	[dōng miàn] east side (of sth)	山地自行车	[shān dì zì xíng chē] mountain bike
东昌	[dōng chāng] Dongchang district of Tonghua city , Jilin	货车	[huò chē] van
田东	[tián dōng] (N) Tiandong (place in Guangxi)	车尔尼雪夫斯基	[chē ěr ní xuě fū sī jī] Nikolai Chernyshevsky
中东	[zhōng dōng] 1. East China 2. Middle East	花车	[huā chē] car festooned for celebration
		候车室	[hòu chē shì] waiting room (for train, bus etc)

停车	[tíng chē] 1. to stop 2. to park
停车计时器	[tíng chē jì shí qì] parking meter
推车	[tuī chē] 1. cart 2. trolley 3. to push a cart
手推车	[shǒu tuī chē] 1. trolley 2. cart 3. barrow 4. handcart 5. wheelbarrow 6. baby buggy
倒车	I [dǎo chē] to change buses, trains etc II [dǎo chēdào chē] 1. to reverse (a vehicle) 2. to drive backwards
跑车	[pǎo chē] 1. racing bicycle 2. sporting bicycle 3. sports car 4. logging truck 5. on the job (of a train conductor)
快车	[kuài chē] express (train, bus etc)
特快列车	[tè kuài liè chē] special express train
指南车	[zhǐ nán chē] a mechanical compass invented by Zu Chongzhi
特快车	[tè kuài chē] special express
甲虫车	[jiǎ chóng chē] beetle (nickname for VW car)
骑车	[qí chē] cycle
马车	[mǎ chē] 1. cart 2. chariot 3. carriage 4. buggy
车马	[chē mǎ] vehicles and horses
香车宝马	[xiāng chē bǎo mǎ] 1. magnificent carriage and precious horses (saw); rich family with extravagant lifestyle 2. ostentatious display of luxury
宝马香车	[bǎo mǎ xiāng chē] 1. precious horses and magnificent carriage (saw); rich family with extravagant lifestyle 2. ostentatious display of luxury
宝马车	[bǎo mǎ chē] BMW car
引车	[yǐn chē] to pull a car
牵引车	[qiǎn yǐn chē] tractor
车站	[chē zhàn] 1. rail station 2. bus stop
包车	[bāo chē] 1. hired car 2. chartered car
面包车	[miàn bǎo chē] 1. van for carrying people 2. taxi minibus
车裂	[chē liè] 1. to tear off a person's four limbs and head using five horse drawn carts (as capital punishment) 2. to tear limb from limb
车展	[chē zhǎn] motor show
车城乡	[chē chéng xiāng] (N) Checheng (village in Taiwan)
黑车	[hēi chē] 1. unlicensed or unofficial taxi 2. unlicensed motor vehicle
车胎	[chē tāi] tire
越野车	[yuè yě chē] 1. off-road vehicle 2. all terrain vehicle 3. sport utility vehicle
车队	[chē duì] 1. motorcade 2. fleet
摩托车	[mó tuō chē] 1. motorbike 2. motorcycle
火车站	[huǒ chē zhàn] train station
车床	[chē chuáng] lathe
座车	[zuò chē] (railway) carriage
列车	[liè chē] train (railway term)
列车员	[liè chē yuán] train attendant
试车	[shì chē] 1. to test drive 2. a trial run
误车	[wù chē] to miss (bus, train etc)
计程车	[jì chéng chē] 1. taxi 2. cab (Taiwan)
娃娃车	[wá wa chē] 1. baby transport 2. stroller 3. baby carriage
滑车	[huá chē] pulley block
搭车	[dā chē] 1. to ride (in a vehicle) 2. to get a lift 3. to hitch-hike
停车站	[tíng chē zhàn] bus stop
拖车	[tuō chē] trailer (pulled by tractor or other vehicle)
拖车头	[tuō chē tóu] trailer truck
晚车	[wǎn chē] night train
车顶	[chē dǐng] car roof
车贴	[chē tiē] car allowance

车程	[chē chéng] 1. travel time 2. expected time for a car journey
出租车	[chū zū chē] taxi
战车	[zhàn chē] 1. war chariot 2. tank
车夫	[chē fū] 1. cart driver 2. coachman
天车	[tiān chē] gantry traveling crane
撞车	[zhuàng chē] crash (cars)
坐车	[zuò chē] to go by car
坦克车	[tǎn kè chē] tank (armored vehicle)
守车	[shǒu chē] 1. guard's van (on train) 2. caboose
二等车	[èr děng chē] second class
自卸车	[zì xiè chē] dump truck
车间	[chē jiān] workshop
车门	[chē mén] 1. car door 2. door of bus, railway carriage etc
卡车	[kǎ chē] truck
卡丁车	[kǎ dīng chē] kart racing
卧车	[wò chē] 1. a sleeping car 2. wagon-lits
车位	[chē wèi] 1. parking spot 2. unloading point 3. garage place 4. stand for taxi
下车	[xià chē] to get off or out of (a bus, train, car etc)
上车	[shàng chē] to get on or into (a bus, train, car etc)
电车	[diàn chē] trolleybus
吊车	[diào chē] 1. a hoist 2. a crane 3. an elevator
节车	[jié chē] 1. a train 2. articulated vehicle
早车	[zǎo chē] 1. morning bus 2. early train
回车	[huí chē] enter (computer key)
二手车	[èr shǒu chē] second-hand car
出车	[chū chē] to drive (people or goods to a destination)
车臣	[chē chén] 1. Chechnya, a Russian region in the Caucasus 2. Chechen
停车位	[tíng chē wèi] 1. parking location 2. parking bay
十字军东征	[shí zì jūn dōng zhēng] 1. the Crusades 2. crusaders' eastern expedition
军车	[jūn chē] military vehicle
军	[jūn] 1. army 2. military 3. arms
关东军	[guān dōng jūn] the Japanese Kwantung army (or Kantou army), responsible for numerous atrocities in China during WWII
秦军	[qín jūn] the Qin army (model for the terracotta warriors)
冠军赛	[guān jūn sài] championship
军港	[jūn gǎng] 1. naval port 2. naval base
马尾军港	[mǎ wěi jūn gǎng] Mawei naval base at Fuzhou city (in Qing times)
横扫千军	[héng sǎo qiān jūn] total annihilation
黄巾军	[huáng jīn jūn] the army of Yellow Turbans, a peasant uprising at the end of later Han (from 184)
中华人民共和国中央军事委员会	[zhōng huá rén mín gòng hé guó zhōng yāng jūn shì wěi yuán huì] PRC Central Military Commission
参军	[cān jūn] to join the army
荣誉军人	[róng yù jūn rén] disabled soldier
陆军中尉	[lù jūn zhōng wèi] lieutenant
马家军	[mǎ jiā jūn] the Ma clique of warlords in Gansu and Ningxia during the 1930s and 1940s
军演	[jūn yǎn] military exercises
联合军演	[lián hé jūn yǎn] joint military exercise
军事演习	[jūn shì yǎn xí] 1. military exercise 2. war game
军乐队	[jūn yuè duì] brass band
空军	[kōng jūn] air force

海空军基地 [hǎi kōng jī dì] naval and air military base
 空军基地 [kōng jī dì] air base
 陆海空三军 [lù hǎi kōng sān jūn] army, navy, air force
 海空军 [hǎi kōng jūn] navy and air force
 新军 [xīn jūn] new army
 皇家海军 [huáng jiā hǎi jūn] Royal Navy (UK)
 新四军 [xīn sì jūn] New Fourth army of Republic of China, set up in 1937 and controlled by the communists
 军事部门 [jūn shì bù mén] military branch
 北洋陆军 [běi yáng lù jūn] north China army (esp. during the warlords period)
 北洋军 [běi yáng jūn] north China army, a modernizing Western-style army set up during late Qing, and a breeding ground for the Northern Warlords after the Qinghai revolution
 美军 [měi jūn] 1. US army 2. US armed forces
 美国军人 [měi guó rén] 1. American serviceman 2. US soldier
 国民党军队 [guó mín dǎng jūn duì] nationalist forces
 亚军 [yà jūn] 1. second place (in a sports contest) 2. runner-up
 联军 [lián jūn] allied armies
 八国联军 [bā guó lián jūn] Eight-power allied force (England, Austria) that invaded China and took Beijing in 1900
 军事家 [jūn shì jiā] 1. military expert 2. general
 日英联军 [rì yīng lián jūn] Anglo-Japanese allied army (intervention during Russian revolution and civil war 1917-1922)
 军火 [jūn huǒ] 1. arms 2. weapons (industry)
 军火公司 [jūn huǒ gōng sī] arms company
 军事基地 [jūn shì jī dì] military base
 禁军 [jìn jūn] imperial guard
 行军 [xíng jūn] 1. a march (army) 2. to march
 行军床 [xíng jūn chuáng] 1. camp bed 2. bivouac
 军售 [jūn shòu] arms sales
 军事化 [jūn shì huà] militarization
 俄军 [é jūn] Russian army
 十字军 [shí zì jūn] 1. crusaders 2. army of crusaders 3. the Crusades
 北伐军 [běi fá jūn] the Northern Expeditionary Army
 志愿军 [zhì yuàn jūn] volunteer army
 中国人民志愿军 [zhōng guó rén mín zhì yuàn jūn] the Chinese People's Volunteer Army deployed by China to aid North Korea in 1950
 驻军 [zhù jūn] garrison
 千军万马 [qiān jūn wàn mǎ] 1. magnificent army with thousands of men and horses (saw); impressive display of manpower 2. all the King's horses and all the King's men
 裁军 [cái jūn] disarmament
 红军 [hóng jūn] Red Army
 红巾军 [hóng jīn jūn] the Red Turbans, peasant rebellion at the end of the Yuan dynasty
 充军 [chōng jūn] to banish (to an army post, as a punishment)
 野战军 [yě zhàn jūn] field army
 季军 [jì jūn] 1. third in a race 2. bronze medalist
 军法 [jūn fǎ] martial law
 法军 [fǎ jūn] French army
 军委 [jūn wěi huì] 1. Military Commission of the Communist Party Central Committee 2. same as
 军医院 [jūn yī yuàn] military hospital
 陆军 [lù jūn] army
 海军陆战队 [hǎi jūn lù zhàn duì] 1. marine corps 2. marines
 海陆军 [hǎi lù jūn] 1. navy and army 2. military force

军队 [jūn duì] army troops
 护国军 [hù guó jūn] National protection army of 1915 (in rebellion against Yuan Shikai)
 军民 [jūn mín] 1. army-civilian 2. military-masses 3. military-civilian
 童子军 [tóng zǐ jūn] boy scout
 国民革命军 [guó mín gé míng jūn] National Revolutionary Army
 扩军 [kuò jūn] 1. armament 2. to expand armed forces
 军舰 [jūn jiàn] 1. warship 2. military naval vessel
 海军 [hǎi jūn] navy
 海军蓝 [hǎi jūn lán] navy blue
 军委 [jūn wěi] Military Commission of the Communist Party Central Committee
 中央军委 [zhōng yāng jūn wěi] Central Military Committee (CMC)
 溃军 [kuì jūn] routed troops
 湘军 [xiāng jūn] Hunan army, irregular force formed in 1850s to fight the Taiping heavenly kingdom rebellion
 革命军 [gé míng jūn] revolutionary army
 军品出口领导小组 [jūn pǐn chū kǒu lǐng dǎo xiǎo zǔ] Military Products Leading Small Group
 军曹鱼 [jūn cáo yú] cobia or black kingfish (Rachycentron canadum)
 成军 [chéng jūn] 1. lit. to form an army 2. to set up (team, group, band, organization etc) 3. to found 4. opening (ceremony) 5. to commission (arms system, naval vessel) 6. to graduate from an apprenticeship
 英军 [yīng jūn] British army
 正规军 [zhèng guī jūn] 1. regular army 2. standing army
 军医 [jūn yī] military doctor
 全军 [quán jūn] 1. all-army 2. all-military
 以军 [yǐ jūn] Israeli soldiers
 从军 [cóng jūn] 1. to enlist 2. to serve in the army
 军人 [jūn rén] 1. serviceman 2. soldier 3. military personnel
 冠军 [guànjūn] champion
 空军司令 [kōng jūn sī lìng] 1. air commodore 2. top commander of air force
 元军 [yuán jūn] 1. Mongol army 2. army of Yuan dynasty
 军营 [jūn yíng] 1. barracks 2. army camp
 守军 [shǒu jūn] defenders
 皇军 [huáng jūn] Imperial army (esp. Japanese)
 白军 [bái jūn] White movement
 军事 [jūn shì] 1. military affairs 2. military matters 3. military
 军需 [jūn xū] military material
 日军 [rì jūn] 1. Japanese army 2. Japanese troops
 军士 [jūn shì] sergeant
 三军 [sān jūn] 1. (in former times) upper, middle and lower army 2. army of right, center and left 3. (in modern times) the three armed services: Army, Navy and Air Force
 海军总司令 [hǎi jūn zǒng sī lìng] admiral
 辉 [huī] 1. bright 2. glorious
 辉长岩 [huī cháng yán] gabbro (geol.)
 李登辉 [lǐ dēng huī] Lee Teng-hui (1923-), Taiwanese politician, President of ROC 1988-2000
 辉绿岩 [huī lǜ yán] 1. diabase (geol.) 2. dolerite
 辉石 [huī shí] 1. pyroxene (family of rock-forming minerals) 2. augite
 黄金辉 [huáng jīn huī] Wee Kim Wee
 辉南 [huī nán] Huinan county in Tonghua, Jilin
 辉南县 [huī nán xiàn] Huinan county in Tonghua, Jilin
 光辉 [guāng huī] 1. radiance 2. glory 3. brilliant 4. magnificent

§1433	<p>辉县 [huī xiàn] (N) Huixian (city in Henan)</p> <p>闪烁 [shǎn huī] scintillation</p> <p>卫辉 [wèi huī] (N) Weihui (city in Henan)</p> <p>辉瑞 [huī ruì] Pfizer (Swiss pharmaceutical company)</p> <p>浑 [hún] muddy</p>	§1439	<p>渐新世 [jiàn xīn shì] Oligocene (geological epoch from 34m-24m years ago)</p> <p>渐次 [jiàn cì] 1. gradually 2. one by one</p> <p>日渐 [rì jiàn] 1. to progress (or increase, change etc) day by day 2. more (or better etc) with each passing day</p>
	<p>吐谷浑 [tǔ yù hún] 1. Tuyuhun, a Xianbei nomadic people 2. a state in Qinhai in 4th-7th century AD</p> <p>浑天说 [hún tiān shuō] geocentric theory in ancient Chinese astronomy</p> <p>犯浑 [fàn hún] 1. confused 2. mixed up 3. muddled up 4. befuddled</p> <p>浑蛋 [hún dàn] 1. scoundrel (term of abuse for bad person) 2. bastard 3. hoodlum 4. wretch 5. also written</p> <p>浑然 [hún rán] muddy</p>		<p>暂 [zàn] 1. temporary 2. Taiwan pr. zhan4</p> <p>短暂 [duǎn zàn] 1. of short duration 2. brief 3. momentary</p> <p>暂短 [zàn duǎn] brief (in time)</p> <p>暂行 [zàn xíng] provisional</p> <p>暂停 [zàn tíng] 1. to suspend 2. time-out (e.g. in sports) 3. stoppage</p> <p>暂态 [zàn tài] transient</p>
	<p>浑源 [hún yuán] (N) Hunyuan (place in Shanxi)</p> <p>浑汗如雨 [hún hàn rú yǔ] to drip with sweat</p> <p>浑水摸鱼 [hún shuǐ mō yú] to fish in troubled water (saw); to take advantage of a crisis for personal gain</p> <p>浑茫 [hún máng] 1. the dark ages before civilization 2. limitless reaches 3. vague and confused</p> <p>浑河 [hún hé] Hun river</p>		<p>暂息 [zàn xī] 1. a lull (in the storm) 2. brief break (in rain)</p> <p>暂缺 [zàn quē] 1. currently in short supply 2. in deficit (of commodity) 3. currently vacant (position)</p> <p>暂定 [zàn dìng] 1. temporary arrangement 2. provisional 3. tentative</p> <p>暂时 [zàn shí] 1. temporary 2. provisional</p> <p>暂且 [zàn qiě] 1. for now 2. for the time being 3. temporarily</p>
	<p>浑圆 [hún yuán] 1. perfectly round 2. tactful 3. sophisticated</p> <p>挥 [huī] 1. to wave 2. to brandish 3. to wipe away 4. to command 5. to conduct 6. to scatter 7. to disperse</p> <p>指挥家 [zhī huī jiā] a conductor</p> <p>总指挥部 [zǒng zhī huī bù] general headquarters</p>		<p>辑 [jí] 1. gather up 2. collect 3. edit 4. compile</p> <p>编辑家 [biān jí jiā] 1. editor 2. compiler</p> <p>总编辑 [zǒng biān jí] chief editor (of newspaper)</p> <p>编辑 [biān jí] 1. to edit 2. to compile 3. (assistant) editor 4. compiler</p> <p>编辑室 [biān jí shì] editorial office</p> <p>编辑器 [biān jí qì] editor (software)</p>
	<p>挥金如土 [huī jīn rú tǔ] 1. lit. to squander money like dirt 2. extravagant 3. to spend money like water</p> <p>挥霍 [huī huò] 1. to squander money 2. extravagant 3. prodigal 4. free and easy 5. agile</p> <p>指挥中心 [zhī huī zhōng xīn] command center</p> <p>挥汗如雨 [huī hàn rú yǔ] 1. to drip with sweat 2. sweat poured off (him)</p> <p>挥泪 [huī lèi] 1. to brush away a tear 2. to shed tears</p>		<p>特辑 [tè jí] 1. special collection 2. special issue 3. album</p> <p>轻 [qīng] 1. light 2. easy 3. gentle 4. soft 5. reckless 6. unimportant 7. frivolous 8. small in number 9. unstressed 10. neutral</p> <p>轻轻 [qīng qīng] 1. lightly 2. softly</p> <p>轻易 [qīng yì] 1. easily 2. lightly 3. rashly</p>
	<p>挥汗成雨 [huī hàn chéng yǔ] 1. to drip with sweat 2. sweat poured off (him)</p> <p>挥戈 [huī gē] to brandish a spear</p> <p>指挥 [zhī huī] 1. to conduct 2. to command 3. to direct</p> <p>挥手 [huī shǒu] 1. to wave 2. to flourish (one's arm or a flag)</p>		<p>轻浮 [qīng fú] 1. frivolous 2. careless 3. giddy</p> <p>轻子 [qīng zǐ] lepton</p> <p>轻质石油产品 [qīng zhì shí yóu chǎn pǐn] light petroleum product (i.e. gasoline and diesel oil)</p> <p>轻质石油 [qīng zhì shí yóu] 1. light petroleum (product) 2. gasoline and diesel oil</p> <p>轻松 [qīng sōng] 1. gentle 2. relaxed</p>
	<p>辈 [bèi] 1. contemporaries 2. generation 3. lifetime</p> <p>长辈 [zhǎng bèi] elder generation</p> <p>辈子 [bèi zi] 1. all one's life 2. lifetime</p> <p>半辈子 [bàn bèi zi] half of a lifetime</p> <p>上辈子 [shàng bèi zi] 1. one's ancestors 2. past generations 3. a former incarnation</p> <p>一辈子 [yī bèi zi] (for) a lifetime</p>		<p>轻音乐 [qīng yīn yuè] light music</p> <p>举足轻重 [jǔ zú qīng zhòng] 1. a foot's move sways the balance (saw); to hold the balance of power 2. to play the decisive role</p> <p>轻工业 [qīng gōng yè] light industry</p> <p>轻描淡写 [qīng miáo dàn xiě] 1. to sketch in light shades (saw); to deemphasize 2. to play down</p> <p>年轻化 [nián qīng huà] 1. make more youthful 2. promote younger staff</p>
	<p>平辈 [píng bèi] of the same generation</p> <p>后辈 [hòu bèi] younger generation</p> <p>晚辈 [wǎn bèi] 1. the younger generation 2. those who come after</p> <p>先辈 [xiān bèi] 1. elders 2. former generations</p> <p>同辈 [tóng bèi] peer</p> <p>辈出 [bèi chū] come forth in large numbers</p>		<p>轻重倒置 [qīng zhòng dào zhì] 1. to invert the importance of things (i.e. stress the unimportant and neglect the important) 2. lacking a sense of perspective 3. to put the cart before the horse</p> <p>轻快 [qīng kuài] 1. light and quick 2. brisk 3. spry 4. lively 5. effortless 6. relaxed 7. agile 8. blithe</p> <p>掉以轻心 [diào yǐ qīng xīn] 1. treat sth lightly 2. to lower one's guard</p> <p>轻狂 [qīng kuáng] frivolous</p>
	<p>辆 [liàng] classifier for vehicles</p> <p>车辆 [chē liàng] vehicle</p> <p>斩 [zhǎn] 1. to behead (as form of capital punishment) 2. to chop</p> <p>斩首 [zhǎn shǒu] to behead</p> <p>斩断 [zhǎn duàn] to cut off</p>		<p>轻元素 [qīng yuán sù] light element</p> <p>轻言细语 [qīng yán xì yǔ] to speak softly</p> <p>轻声 [qīng shēng] 1. quietly 2. softly 3. neutral tone 4. light stress</p>
	<p>渐 I [jiān] imbue II [jiàn] 1. gradual 2. gradually</p> <p>渐渐 [jiàn jiàn] gradually</p> <p>渐新统 [jiàn xīn tǒng] Oligocene system (geol., 34m-24m years ago)</p>		

<p>轻重主次 [qīng zhòng zhǔ cì] 1. to invert the importance of things (i.e. stress the incidental and neglect the main point) 2. lacking a sense of perspective 3. to put the cart before the horse</p> <p>减轻 [jiǎn qīng] 1. to lighten 2. to ease 3. to alleviate</p> <p>轻击球 [qīng jī qiú] 1. to hit the ball lightly (sport) 2. putt (golf)</p> <p>轻水 [qīng shuǐ] 1. light water (as opposed to heavy water) 2. see light water reactor</p> <p>轻捷 [qīng jié] 1. light on one's feet 2. nimble 3. agile 4. same as</p> <p>轻武器 [qīng wǔ qì] light weapon</p> <p>年轻人 [nián qīng rén] young people</p> <p>轻重 [qīng zhòng] 1. severity (of the case) 2. degree of seriousness 3. whether sth is slight or serious</p> <p>年轻 [nián qīng] young</p> <p>轻生 [qīng shēng] 1. a suicide 2. commit suicide</p> <p>轻打 [qīng dǎ] 1. tap 2. hit lightly</p> <p>§1442 必 [bì] 1. certainly 2. must 3. will 4. necessarily</p> <p>必须 [bì xū] 1. to have to 2. must</p> <p>必得 [bì déi] 1. must 2. have to</p> <p>何必 [hé bì] 1. there is no need 2. why should</p> <p>必要性 [bì yào xìng] necessity</p> <p>必经 [bì jīng] must pass through</p> <p>必然结果 [bì rán jié guǒ] 1. inevitable outcome 2. inescapable consequence</p> <p>必然 [bì rán] 1. inevitable 2. certain 3. necessity</p> <p>必要 [bì yào] 1. necessary 2. essential 3. indispensable 4. required</p> <p>非必要 [fēi bì yào] 1. inessential 2. unnecessary</p> <p>生活必需品 [shēng huó bì xū pǐn] life's necessities</p> <p>未必 [wèi bì] 1. not necessarily 2. maybe not</p> <p>董必武 [dǒng bì wǔ] Dong Biwu (1886-1975), one of the founders of the Chinese communist party</p> <p>必定 [bì dìng] 1. be bound to 2. be sure to</p> <p>必需 [bì xū] 1. essential 2. indispensable</p> <p>必需品 [bì xū pǐn] 1. necessity 2. essential (thing)</p> <p>非必需 [fēi bì xū] inessential</p> <p>§1443 秘 [mì] secret</p> <p>秘书长 [mì shū zhǎng] secretary-general</p> <p>副秘书长 [fù mì shū cháng] vice-secretary</p> <p>奥秘 [ào mì] 1. profound 2. deep 3. a mystery</p> <p>探秘 [tàn mì] 1. to explore a mystery 2. to probe the unknown</p> <p>秘藏 [mì cáng] 1. hidden 2. a hidden treasure (often a Buddhist relic) 3. to keep secret</p> <p>秘结 [mì jié] constipation</p> <p>玄秘 [xuán mì] 1. mystery 2. mysterious 3. occult 4. abstruse doctrine (e.g. religious)</p> <p>揭秘 [jiē mì] 1. to unmask 2. to uncover the secret</p> <p>秘鲁 [bì lǔ] Peru</p> <p>秘本 [mì běn] a treasured rare book</p> <p>秘书 [mì shū] secretary</p> <p>一秘 [yī mì] first secretary</p> <p>§1444 瑟 [sè] a type of standing harp, smaller than konghou, with 5-25 strings</p> <p>瑟瑟 [sè sè] 1. trembling 2. rustling</p> <p>李约瑟 [lǐ yuē sè] Joseph Needham (1900-1995), British biochemist and author of Science and Civilization in China</p> <p>琴瑟 [qín sè] 1. qin and se, two string instruments that play in perfect harmony 2. marital harmony</p> <p>琴瑟和鸣 [qín sè hé míng] 1. in perfect harmony 2. in sync. 3. lit. qin and se sing in harmony</p> <p>泰瑟 [tài sè] 1. taser (electric stun-gun) 2. also [tai4 se4 qiang1]</p> <p>泰瑟尔岛 [tài sè ěr dǎo] Texel island, Netherlands</p>	<p>泰瑟枪 [tài sè qiāng] taser (electric stun-gun)</p> <p>亚瑟 [yà sè] Arthur (name)</p> <p>亚瑟王 [yà sè wáng] King Arthur</p> <p>瑟缩 [sè suō] 1. to curl up shivering (from cold) 2. timid and trembling (in fear) 3. to shrink 4. to cower</p> <p>约瑟 [yuē sè] Joseph (name)</p> <p>约瑟夫 [yuē sè fū] Joseph (Biblical name)</p> <p>阿瑟 [ā sè] Arthur (name)</p> <p>梅瑟 [méi sè] 1. Moses (Catholic translation) 2. also (Protestant translation)</p> <p>叶瑟 [yè sè] Jesse (name)</p> <p>§1445 乍 [zhà] 1. for the first time 2. suddenly</p> <p>猛乍 [měng zhà] 1. suddenly 2. unexpectedly</p> <p>乍得 [zhà dé] Chad</p> <p>作物 [zuò wù] crop</p> <p>§1446 作 [zuò] 1. to do 2. to make 3. to regard as 4. to take sb for</p> <p>油料作物 [yóu liào zuò wù] 1. oil crop (rape, peanut, soy, sesame etc) 2. oil-bearing crop</p> <p>外典写作 [wài diǎn xiě zuò] apocryphal writings</p> <p>国共合作 [guó gòng hé zuò] First United Front between Guomindang and Communist party, 1923-1927</p> <p>电影制作 [diàn yǐng zhì zuò] filmmaking</p> <p>作乐 [zuò lè] to make merry</p> <p>苦中作乐 [kǔ zhōng zuò lè] to find joy in sorrows (saw); to enjoy sth in spite of one's suffering</p> <p>高空作业 [gāo kōng zuò yè] to work high above the ground</p> <p>工作站 [gōng zuò zhàn] (computer) workstation</p> <p>工作单位 [gōng zuò dān wèi] work unit</p> <p>统一战线工作部 [tóng yī zhàn xiàn gōng zuò bù] United front work department of CPC central committee, UFWDD</p> <p>合作伙伴 [hé zuō huò bàn] cooperative partner</p> <p>农作物 [nóng zuò wù] (farm) crops</p> <p>半日工作 [bàn rì gōng zuò] part time work</p> <p>呼牛作马 [hū niú zuò mǎ] 1. to call sth a cow or a horse (saw); it doesn't matter what you call it 2. Insult me if you want, I don't care what you call me.</p> <p>正常工作 [zhèng cháng gōng zuò] 1. normal operation 2. proper functioning</p> <p>日常工作 [rì cháng gōng zuò] routine</p> <p>作料 [zuó liào] 1. condiments 2. seasoning</p> <p>作恶 [zuò è] to do evil</p> <p>恶作剧 [è zuò jù] 1. mischief 2. mischievous 3. practical joke</p> <p>作业 [zuò yè] 1. school assignment 2. homework 3. work 4. task 5. operation 6. to operate</p> <p>目标匹配作业 [mù biāo pǐ pèi zuò yè] target matching task</p> <p>农业合作化 [nóng yè hé zuò huà] collectivization of agriculture (in marxist theory)</p> <p>农作物品种 [nóng zuò wù pǐn zhǒng] (farm) crop variety (or breed)</p> <p>作业系统 [zuò yè xì tǒng] operating system</p> <p>命名作业 [mìng míng zuò yè] naming task</p> <p>多工作业 [duō gōng zuò yè] multitasking</p> <p>上海合作组织 [shàng hǎi hé zuò zǔ zhī] Shanghai cooperation organization (SCO), involving China, Russia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan</p> <p>二一添作五 [èr yī tiān zuò wǔ] 1. (set phrase) 2. go halves or fifty-fifty 3. share and share alike</p> <p>国际合作 [guó jì hé zuò] international cooperation</p> <p>八小时工作制 [bā xiǎo shí gōng zuò zhì] eight hour working day</p> <p>大题小作 [dà tí xiǎo zuò] 1. to cut a long story short 2. a brief treatment of a complicated subject 3. fig. to treat an important question as a minor matter</p>
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五行八作 [wǔ xíng bā zuò] 1. all the trades 2. people of all trades and professions	作人 [zuò rén] 1. to conduct oneself 2. same as
农村合作化 [nóng cūn hé zuò huà] collectivization of agriculture (in marxist theory)	作古人 [zuò gǔ rén] 1. to die 2. to pass away
作家 [zuò jiā] author	作誓 [zuò shì] to pledge
合作化 [hé zuò huà] collectivization (in marxist theory)	定作 [dìng zuò] to have sth made to order
焦作 [jiāo zuò] Jiaozuo prefecture level city in Henan	作主 [zuò zhǔ] 1. to decide 2. to make decisions 3. to back up sb 4. support
焦作市 [jiāo zuò shì] Jiaozuo prefecture level city in Henan	工作时间 [gōng zuò shí jiān] working hours
作准 [zuò zhǔn] 1. to recognize 2. to acknowledge (as valid)	自作 [zì zuò] 1. to act for oneself 2. to view oneself (to be clever, virtuous, attractive) 3. exaggerated self-esteem
代表作 [dài biǎo zuò] representative work (of an author or artist)	制作 [zhì zuò] 1. make 2. manufacture
性工作 [xìng gōng zuò] 1. employment as sex worker 2. prostitution	作画 [zuò huà] to paint
作息 [zuò xī] work and rest	当作 [dàng zuò] 1. treat as 2. regard as
作息时间表 [zuò xī shí jiān biǎo] 1. daily schedule 2. work schedule	作曲 [zuò qǔ] to compose (music)
作息時間 [zuò xī shí jiān] 1. daily schedule 2. daily routine	叫作 [jiào zuò] 1. to call 2. to be called
作马 [zuò mǎ] 1. trestle 2. carpenter's frame 3. calling sth a horse	工作面 [gōng zuò miàn] 1. workface 2. a working surface
剧作家 [jù zuò jiā] playwright	工作量 [gōng zuò liàng] 1. workload 2. volume of work
创作 [chuàng zuò] 1. to create 2. to produce 3. to write 4. creative work 5. creation	可作 [kě zuò] can be used for
记作 [jì zuò] 1. to denote 2. denoted by 3. written	作古 [zuò gǔ] 1. to die 2. to pass away
作笔记 [zuò bǐ jì] to take notes	作品 [zuò pǐn] works (of art)
工作表 [gōng zuò biǎo] worksheet	作手 [zuò shǒu] 1. writer 2. expert
操作系统 [cāo zuò xì tǒng] operating system	作出 [zuò chū] 1. to put out 2. to come up with 3. to make (a choice, decision, proposal, response, comment etc) 4. to issue (a permit, statement, explanation, apology, reassurance to the public etc) 5. to draw (conclusion) 6. to deliver (speech, judgment) 7. to devise (explanation) 8. to extract
结束工作 [jié shù gōng zuò] to finish work	工作 [gōng zuò] 1. job 2. work 3. construction 4. task
工作组 [gōng zuò zǔ] 1. a work team 2. a working group 3. a task force	翻作 [fān zuò] 1. to compose 2. to write words to a tune
杰作 [jié zuò] masterpiece	§1447 昨 [zuó] yesterday
操作台 [cāo zuò tái] 1. operating desk 2. control panel 3. console	昨晚 [zuó wǎn] 1. yesterday evening 2. last night
作法 [zuò fǎ] 1. course of action 2. method of doing sth 3. practice 4. modus operandi	昨天 [zuó tiān] yesterday
作曲家 [zuò qǔ jiā] 1. composer 2. songwriter	昨日 [zuó rì] yesterday
工作室 [gōng zuò shì] 1. studio 2. workshop	§1448 炸 I [zhá] to deep fry II [zhà] to explode
工作队 [gōng zuò duì] 1. a working group 2. a task force	爆炸物 [bào zhà wù] explosive
作死 [zuò sǐ] 1. (also zuo1 si3) to invite death by recklessness 2. the road to ruin	子母炸弹 [zǐ mǔ zhà dàn] cluster bomb
名作 [míng zuò] 1. masterpiece 2. famous work	炸碎 [zhà suì] 1. to destroy in an explosion 2. to break (by bombing)
成名作 [chéng míng zuò] work that makes one's name	爆炸 [bào zhà] 1. explosion 2. to explode 3. to blow up 4. to detonate
写作 [xiě zuò] 1. writing 2. written works	爆炸性 [bào zhà xìng] 1. explosive 2. fig. shocking
试作 [shì zuò] 1. to attempt 2. to try to do	大爆炸 [dà bào zhà] the big bang (in cosmology)
面试工作 [miàn shì gōng zuò] 1. job interview 2. to interview for a position	炸弹 [zhà dàn] bomb
认作 [rèn zuò] 1. to regard as 2. to view 3. to consider sth as 4. to treat as	集束炸弹 [jí shù zhà dàn] cluster bomb
作证 [zuò zhèng] 1. to bear witness 2. to testify	定时炸弹 [dìng shí zhà dàn] time bomb
作哼声 [zuò hēng shēng] snort	时炸弹 [shí zhà dàn] time bomb
作案 [zuò àn] to commit a crime	炸药 [zhà yào] explosive (substance)
乱作决定 [luàn zuò jué dìng] to make arbitrary decisions	炸死 [zhà sǐ] to kill with an explosion
拟作 [nǐ zuò] 1. to write in the style of some author 2. to write as if from the mouth of sb 3. a pastiche	油炸 [yóu zhá] to deep fry
工作人员 [gōng zuò rén yuán] staff	炸鱼 [zhá yú] deep-fried fish
操作规程 [cāo zuò guī chéng] 1. operating rules 2. work regulations	炸掉 [zhà diào] to bomb
操作 [cāo zuò] 1. to work 2. to operate 3. to manipulate	§1449 怎 [zěn] how
作战 [zuò zhàn] 1. combat 2. to fight	怎么 [zěn me] 1. how? 2. what? 3. why?
大作 [dà zuò] 1. to make sth big of it 2. sudden big and impressive event (sound, flash, burst, wind) 3. to exaggerate	怎么了 [zěn me le] 1. What's up? 2. What's going on? 3. What happened?
全时工作 [quán shí gōng zuò] full time work	怎么样 [zěn me yàng] 1. how? 2. how about? 3. how was it? 4. how are things?
合作 [hé zuò] 1. to cooperate 2. to collaborate 3. to work together 4. cooperation	怎么搞的 [zěn me gǎo de] 1. How did it happen? 2. What's wrong? 3. What went wrong? 4. What's up?
石作 [shí zuò] masonry workshop	怎么回事 [zěn me huí shì] 1. what's the matter? 2. what's going on? 3. how could that be? 4. how did that come about? 5. what it's all about
作合 [zuò hé] 1. to make a match 2. to get married	

怎样	[zěn yàng] 1. how 2. why
弟弟	I [dì] 1. younger brother 2. junior male 3. I (modest word in letter) II [tú] variant of , to do one's duty as a younger brother
弟弟	[dì dì] younger brother
小弟弟	[xiǎo dì dì] 1. little brother 2. dick (penis)
弟子	[dì zǐ] 1. disciple 2. follower
子弟	[zǐ dì] 1. child 2. the younger generation
堂弟	[táng dì] younger male cousin (sharing paternal grandfather)
堂兄弟	[táng xiōng dì] father's brother's sons; paternal male cousin
小弟	[xiǎo dì] office boy
徒弟	[tú dì] 1. apprentice 2. disciple
华纳兄弟	[huà nà xiōng dì] Warner Brothers
弟兄们	[dì xiōng men] brethren
弟媳	[dì xí] 1. younger brother's wife 2. sister-in-law
表弟	[biǎo dì] younger male cousin via female line
表兄弟	[biǎo xiōng dì] male cousins via female line
兄弟会	[xiōng dì huì] fraternity
阿弟	[ā dì] younger brother
弟妹	[dì mèi] 1. younger sibling 2. younger brother's wife
弟妇	[dì fù] younger brother's wife; sister-in-law
内弟	[nèi dì] wife's younger brother
弟兄	[dì xiōng] brother
兄弟	[xiōng dì] 1. brothers 2. brethren
第	[dì] (prefix indicating ordinal number, e.g. first, number two etc)
弟弟	[dì dì] younger brother
第四季	[dì sì jì] fourth quarter
第一人称	[dì yī rén chēng] first person (in writing)
第纳尔	[dì nà ěr] dinar (currency)
第三产业	[dì sān chǎn yè] tertiary sector of industry
第二产业	[dì èr chǎn yè] secondary sector of industry
第一产业	[dì yī chǎn yè] primary sector of industry
第一章	[dì yī zhāng] chapter one
第三位	[dì sān wèi] third place
第二位	[dì èr wèi] second place
法拉第	[fǎ lǎ dì] 1. Faraday (name) 2. Michael Faraday (1791-1867), British experimental physicist prominent in the development of electricity
第五类	[dì wǔ lèi] 1. category 5 2. CAT 5 (cable)
安第斯	[ān dì sī] the Andes mountain chain
安第斯山	[ān dì sī shān] the Andes mountain range
第比利斯	[dì bì lì sī] T'bilisi, capital of Georgia or Gruzia [Ge2 lu3 jiz ya4]
第二国际	[dì èr guó jì] Second International
第一国际	[dì yī guó jì] First international, organized by Karl Marx in Geneva in 1866
第六	[dì liù] sixth
第六代	[dì liù dài] sixth generation
第六感	[dì liù gǎn] sixth sense (i.e. intuition, premonition, telepathy etc)
第十六	[dì shí liù] sixteenth
第六十	[dì liù shí] sixtieth
第八	[dì bā] eighth
第十八	[dì shí bā] eighteenth
第十八	[dì bā shí] eightieth

第五个现代化	[dì wǔ gè xiàn dài huà] fifth modernization, i.e. democracy, cf Deng Xiaoping's Four Modernizations ,
第一例	[dì yī lì] 1. first case 2. first instance 3. first time (sth is done)
第四代	[dì sì dài] fourth generation
第五代	[dì wǔ dài] fifth generation
第三代	[dì sān dài] third generation
第二代	[dì èr dài] second generation
第一代	[dì yī dài] first generation
府第	[fǔ dì] 1. mansion house 2. official residence
第二性	[dì èr xìng] the Second Sex
贾第虫病	[jiǎ dì chóng bìng] Giardiasis, a form of gastroenteritis caused by infection of gut by Giardia lamblia protozoan parasite
贾第虫	[jiǎ dì chóng] Giardia lamblia protozoan parasite that inhabits the gut
第四纪	[dì sì jì] 1. fourth period 2. quaternary (geological period covering the recent ice ages over the last 180,000 years)
第三纪	[dì sān jì] 1. third period 2. tertiary (geological era since the extinction of the dinosaurs at the Cretaceous-Tertiary boundary 65 million years ago)
印第安纳	[yìn dì ān nà] Indiana, US state
第一个层次	[dì yī gè céng cì] the first stage
第四台	[dì sì tái] 1. fourth channel 2. (in Taiwan) cable TV, FTV
第四声	[dì sì shēng] fourth tone (of Chinese syllable)
第三声	[dì sān shēng] third tone (of Chinese syllable)
第二声	[dì èr shēng] second tone (of Chinese syllable)
第一声	[dì yī shēng] first tone (of Chinese syllable)
居第	[jū dì] 1. housing 2. high class residence
印第安座	[yìn dì ān zuò] Indus (constellation)
印第安人	[yìn dì ān rén] American Indians
印第安	[yìn dì ān] 1. (American) Indian 2. native American 3. indigenous peoples of the Americas
次第	[cì dì] 1. order 2. sequence 3. one after another
第三次	[dì sān cì] 1. third 2. third time
第二次	[dì èr cì] 1. the second time 2. second 3. number two
第一次	[dì yī cì] 1. the first time 2. first 3. number one
书香门第	[shū xiāng mén dì] family with a literary reputation (saw); literary family
第一夫人	[dì yī fū rén] First Lady (wife of US president)
天下第一	[tiān xià dì yī] 1. first under heaven 2. number one in the country
第二天	[dì èr tiān] 1. next day 2. the morrow
第四	[dì sì] 1. fourth 2. number four
等第	[děng dì] 1. level 2. rank 3. grade 4. rating
第七	[dì qī] seventh
第七十七	[dì shí qī] seventeenth
第七十	[dì qī shí] seventieth
品第	[pǐn dì] 1. grade (i.e. quality) 2. rank
第五	[dì wǔ] fifth
第十五	[dì shí wǔ] fifteenth
第五十	[dì wǔ shí] fiftieth
第十	[dì shí] tenth
第十三	[dì shí sān] thirteenth
第三十	[dì sān shí] thirtieth
第十二	[dì shí èr] twelfth
第二十	[dì èr shí] twentieth
第十一	[dì shí yī] eleventh

第三	[dì sān] 1. third 2. number three
第二	[dì èr] 1. second 2. number two 3. next
第一	[dì yī] 1. first 2. number one
不信任	[bù xìn rèn] mistrust
靠不住	[kào bu zhù] unreliable
不住	[bù zhù] 1. repeatedly 2. continuously 3. constantly 4. unable to (resist, conceal etc)
记不住	[jì bu zhù] can't remember
不休	[bù xiū] 1. endlessly 2. ceaselessly
保不定	[bǎo bù dìng] 1. more likely than not 2. quite possible 3. on the cards
保不住	[bǎo bu zhù] 1. most likely 2. more likely than not 3. may well
不体面	[bù tǐ miàn] shameful
不合体统	[bù hé tǐ tǒng] 1. not according with decorum 2. scandalous 3. bad form 4. unacceptable behaviour
不成体统	[bù chéng tǐ tǒng] 1. not according with decorum (saw); scandalous 2. bad form 3. unacceptable behaviour
不许	[bù xǔ] 1. not allow 2. must not 3. can't
不准许	[bù zhǔn xǔ] 1. forbidden 2. not allowed
不准	[bù zhǔn] 1. not allow 2. forbid 3. prohibit
不惟	[bù wéi] not only
瞧不起	[qiáo bù qǐ] to look down upon; to hold in contempt
不停	[bù tíng] incessant
不值	[bù zhí] not worth
泥古不化	[ní gǔ bù huà] conservative and unable to adapt (saw)
华而不实	[huá ér bù shí] 1. flower but no fruit (saw); hand-some exterior but hollow inside 2. flashy
拟于不伦	[nǐ yú bù lún] to draw an impossible comparison
互不侵犯	[hù bù qīn fàn] non-aggression
不诚实	[bù chéng shí] dishonest
不可侵犯	[bù kě qīn fàn] 1. inviolable 2. inviolability
不依	[bù yī] 1. not comply 2. not go along with 3. not let off easily 4. not let sb 5. get away with it
依依不舍	[yī yī bù shě] reluctant to part (saw); broken-hearted at having to leave
不符合	[bù fú hé] 1. discrepant 2. falling short (of expectations) 3. not matching up 4. not conforming 5. (figures) disagree
6. unbecoming	
不相符	[bù xiāng fú] not in harmony
名不符实	[míng bù fú shí] the name does not correspond to reality (saw); it doesn't live up to its reputation
不符	[bù fú] 1. inconsistent 2. not in agreement with 3. not agree or tally with 4. not conform to
不行	[bù xíng] 1. won't do 2. be out of the question 3. be no good 4. not work 5. not be capable
不由得	[bù yóu dé] 1. can't help 2. cannot but
不见得	[bù jiàn dé] 1. not necessarily 2. not likely
不可知论	[bù kě zhī lùn] agnosticism, the philosophical doctrine that some questions about the universe are in principle unanswerable
见不得	[jiàn bu dé] may not be seen by or exposed to
舍不得	[shě bu de] 1. to hate to do sth 2. to hate to part with 3. to begrudge
不得而知	[bù dé ér zhī] 1. unknown 2. unable to find out
哭笑不得	[kū xiào bù dé] 1. lit. not to know whether to laugh or cry (saw); both funny and extremely embarrassing
2. in a desperate state 3. between laughter and tears	
要不得	[yào bu de] 1. intolerable 2. unacceptable
不可多得	[bù kě duō dé] 1. hard to come by 2. rare
得不到	[dé bù dào] 1. cannot get 2. cannot obtain
万不得已	[wàn bù dé yǐ] 1. (set phrase) only out of absolute necessity 2. as a last resort
不得已	[bù dé yǐ] 1. act against one's will 2. have no alternative but to 3. have to 4. to have no choice 5. must

顾不得	[gù bu de] 1. unable to change sth 2. unable to deal with
不论	[bù lùn] 1. whatever 2. no matter what (who, how etc) 3. regardless of 4. not to discuss
不得人心	[bù dé rén xīn] 1. not enjoy popular support 2. be unpopular
不值得	[bù zhí de] unworthy
不得	[bù dé] 1. must not 2. may not 3. not be allowed 4. cannot
行不由径	[xíng bù yóu jìng] lit. never taking a short-cut (saw); fig. upright and honest
行不从径	[xíng bù cóng jìng] lit. not following the straight path (saw); fig. looking for a shortcut to get ahead
in work or study	
不悦	[bù yuè] 1. displease 2. unpleasant
说一不二	[shuō yī bù èr] to say one and mean just that (saw); to keep one's word
且不说	[qiě bù shuō] 1. not to mention 2. leaving aside
说不出	[shuō bù chū] unable to say
说不定	[shuō bu dìng] 1. can't say for sure 2. maybe
不谋而合	[bù móu ér hé] 1. agree without prior consultation 2. happen to hold the same view
二话不说	[èr huà bù shuō] 1. not saying anything further (saw); not raising any objection 2. without demur
说不准	[shuō bù zhǔn] 1. unable to say 2. can't say precisely
不待说	[bù dài shuō] 1. needless to say 2. it goes without saying
不小心	[bù xiǎo xīn] 1. heedless 2. careless
治标不治本	[zhì biāo bù zhì běn] to treat the symptoms but not the root cause
不标准	[bù biāo zhǔn] nonstandard
不禁	[bù jīn] 1. can't help (doing sth) 2. can't refrain from
你是不是想找	[nǐ shì bù shì xiǎng zhǎo] Did you mean to search for...?
不偏斜	[bù piān xié] 1. not leaning to one side 2. impartial 3. even-handed
不只	[bù zhǐ] 1. not only 2. not merely
不均匀	[bù j yún] inhomogeneous
一丁不识	[yī dīng bù shí] illiterate, ignorant
不识一丁	[bù shí yī dīng] 1. total illiterate 2. unable to read the simplest characters
目不识丁	[mù bù shí dīng] lit. the eye cannot recognize the letter T (saw); totally illiterate
不识大体	[bù shí dà tǐ] unable to see the larger issue (saw); unaware of the general interest
不公正	[bù gōng zhèng] injustice
不公	[bù gōng] 1. unjust 2. unfair
果不其然	[guǒ bù qí rán] 1. just as expected 2. told you so
不知其所以然	[bù zhī qí suǒ yǐ rán] not recognized for what it is
不堪入目	[bù kān rù mù] 1. unbearable to look at 2. an eyesore
不堪	[bù kān] 1. cannot bear 2. cannot stand 3. utterly 4. extremely
不均	[bù j] 1. uneven 2. distributed unevenly
深不可测	[shēn bù kě cè] 1. deep and unmeasurable (saw); unfathomable depths 2. incomprehensible 3. enigmatic and impossible to predict
不灵	[bù líng] 1. not work 2. be ineffective
不耐烦	[bù nài fán] 1. impatience 2. impatient
要言不烦	[yào yán bù fán] 1. to explain in simple terms 2. succinct 3. concise
漠不关心	[mò bù guān xīn] not in the least concerned (saw); quite indifferent
不光	[bù guāng] 1. not the only one 2. not only
恋恋不舍	[liàn liàn bù shě] reluctant to part
不亚于	[bù yà yú] 1. no less than 2. not inferior to
不亚	[bù yà] 1. no less than 2. not inferior to
严惩不贷	[yán chéng bù dài] 1. to punish strictly with no leniency (saw); to punish and show no mercy 2. zero tolerance

<p>不是玩儿的 [bù shì wán r de] It's no joke.</p> <p>时不再来 [shí bù zài lái] the time will not come again (proverb); take the opportunity while you can</p> <p>从来不来 [cóng lái bù] never</p> <p>合不来 [hé bù lái] 1. unable to get along together 2. incompatible</p> <p>划不来 [huá bù lái] not worth it</p> <p>不来梅 [bù lái méi] Bremen (city)</p> <p>说不出话来 [shuō bù chū huà lái] speechless</p> <p>不莱梅 [bù lái méi] Bremen (city in Germany)</p> <p>源源不断 [yuán yuán bù duàn] a steady flow (saw); an unending stream</p> <p>不断 [bù duàn] 1. unceasing 2. uninterrupted 3. continuous 4. constant</p> <p>不出所料 [bù chū suǒ liào] as expected</p> <p>与众不同 [yǔ zhòng bù tóng] to stand out from the masses (saw)</p> <p>不料 [bù liào] 1. unexpectedly 2. to one's surprise</p> <p>坐不垂堂 [zuò bù chuí táng] lit. don't sit under overhanging eaves (saw); fig. don't stay in danger area</p> <p>不正常 [bù zhèng cháng] abnormal</p> <p>不寻常 [bù xún cháng] 1. unusual 2. curious 3. somewhat extraordinary</p> <p>不幸的是 [bù xìng de shì] unfortunately</p> <p>不幸 [bù xìng] 1. misfortune 2. adversity 3. unfortunate 4. sad 5. unfortunately</p> <p>不完美 [bù wán měi] 1. defective 2. imperfect</p> <p>美中不足 [měi zhōng bù zú] everything is fine except for one small defect (saw); the fly in the ointment</p> <p>不完善 [bù wán shàn] imperfect</p> <p>不善 [bù shàn] 1. bad 2. ill 3. not good at 4. not to be pooh-poohed 5. quite impressive</p> <p>不苟 [bù gǒu] 1. not lax 2. not casual 3. careful 4. conscientious</p> <p>卧不安 [wò bù ān] restless insomnia</p> <p>不一样 [bù yī yàng] 1. different 2. distinctive 3. unlike</p> <p>不详 [bù xiáng] 1. not in detail 2. not quite clear</p> <p>不平等 [bù píng děng] 1. inequality 2. unfairness</p> <p>抱不平 [bào bù píng] be outraged by an injustice</p> <p>不平则鸣 [bù píng zé míng] 1. where there is injustice 2. there will be an outcry 3. man will cry out against injustice</p> <p>愤愤不平 [fèn fèn bù píng] indignant</p> <p>不平 [bù píng] 1. uneven 2. injustice 3. unfairness 4. wrong 5. grievance 6. indignant 7. resentful</p> <p>不公平 [bù gōng píng] unfair</p> <p>不平常 [bù píng cháng] 1. remarkable 2. remarkably 3. unusual</p> <p>不简单 [bù jiǎn dān] 1. not simple 2. rather complicated 3. remarkable 4. marvelous</p> <p>名不副实 [míng bù fù shí] 1. the name does not reflect the reality (saw); more in name than in fact 2. Reality does not live up to the name. 3. Excellent theory, but the practice does not bear it out.</p> <p>不单 [bù dān] 1. not the only 2. not merely 3. not simply</p> <p>喜不自禁 [xǐ bù zì jīn] unable to contain one's joy (saw)</p> <p>不曾 [bù céng] never (have done sth)</p> <p>誓不两立 [shì bù liǎng lì] 1. the two cannot exist together (saw); irreconcilable differences 2. incompatible stand-points</p> <p>不完全中立 [bù wán quán zhōng lì] imperfect neutrality</p> <p>不中意 [bù zhōng yì] not to one's liking</p> <p>不同意 [bù tóng yì] disagree</p> <p>意见不合 [yì jiàn bù hé] 1. to disagree 2. dissent</p> <p>不注意 [bù zhù yì] 1. thoughtless 2. not pay attention to</p> <p>不满意 [bù mǎn yì] dissatisfied</p> <p>不外 [bù wài] 1. not beyond the scope of 2. nothing more than</p>	<p>不经意 [bù jīng yì] 1. carelessly 2. by accident</p> <p>意想不到 [yì xiǎng bù dào] 1. unexpected 2. previously unimagined</p> <p>出其不意 [chū qí bù yì] to do sth when least expected (saw); to catch sb off guard</p> <p>不意 [bù yì] 1. unexpectedly 2. unawareness 3. unpreparedness</p> <p>愿意不愿意 [yuàn yì bù yuàn yì] whether one wants to or not</p> <p>不端 [bù duān] 1. improper 2. dishonorable</p> <p>万死不辞 [wàn sǐ bù cí] ten thousand deaths will not prevent me (saw); ready to risk life and limb to help out</p> <p>不以辞害志 [bù yǐ cí hài zhì] don't let rhetoric spoil the message (saw); don't get carried away with flowery speech to the detriment of what you want to say</p> <p>不辞辛苦 [bù cí xīn kǔ] make nothing of hardships</p> <p>六亲不认 [liù qīn bù rèn] no recognising one's family (saw); self-centered and not making any allowances for the needs of one's relatives</p> <p>不够 [bù gòu] 1. not enough 2. insufficient 3. inadequate</p> <p>新不伦瑞克 [xīn bù lún ruì kè] New Brunswick province, Canada</p> <p>不啻 [bù chī] 1. not less than 2. as 3. like 4. as good as</p> <p>曹不兴 [cáo bù xīng] Cao Buxing or Ts'ao Pu-hsing (active c.210-250), famous semi-legendary painter, one of the Four Great Painters of the Six dynasties</p> <p>不高兴 [bù gāo xìng] 1. unhappy 2. dissatisfied</p> <p>不兴 [bù xīng] 1. out of fashion 2. outmoded 3. impermissible 4. can't</p> <p>不识抬举 [bù shí tái jǔ] 1. fail to appreciate sb's kindness 2. not know how to appreciate favors</p> <p>不划算 [bù huá suàn] 1. it isn't worth it 2. not cost-effective 3. not profitable 4. too expensive</p> <p>不算话 [bù suàn huà] not keep to one's word</p> <p>算不得 [suàn bù dé] not count as</p> <p>不相容 [bù xiāng róng] incompatible</p> <p>不免一死 [bù miǎn yī sǐ] mortal</p> <p>不兼容性 [bù jiān róng xìng] incompatibility</p> <p>容不得 [róng bu dé] 1. unable to tolerate 2. intolerant 3. unable to bear sth</p> <p>不容 [bù róng] 1. not tolerate 2. not allow 3. not brook 4. not admit</p> <p>水火不容 [shuǐ huǒ bù róng] 1. completely incompatible 2. lit. incompatible as fire and water</p> <p>不肖 [bù xiào] unworthy</p> <p>谈不上 [tán bu shàng] to be out of the question</p> <p>闷闷不乐 [mèn mèn bù lè] 1. depressed 2. sulky 3. moody 4. unhappy</p> <p>您是不是要查 [nín shì bù shì yāo chá] Did you mean to search for ..?</p> <p>不新鲜 [bù xīn xiān] stale</p> <p>真金不怕火来烧 [zhēn jīn bù pà huǒ lái shāo] true gold fears no fire (proverb); a person of integrity can stand severe tests</p> <p>不知死活 [bù zhī sǐ huó] act recklessly</p> <p>得不偿失 [dé bù cháng shī] (saying) the gains do not make up for the losses</p> <p>不容置辩 [bù róng zhì biàn] 1. peremptory 2. not to be denied 3. not brooking argument</p> <p>不名誉 [bù míng yù] 1. disreputable 2. disgraceful</p> <p>不让须眉 [bù ràng xū méi] 1. (idiom) to compare favorably with men in terms of ability, bravery etc 2. to be a match for men 3. lit. not conceding to men (beard and eyebrows)</p> <p>不见一点踪影 [bù jiàn yī diǎn zōng yǐng] no trace to be seen</p> <p>不知所措 [bù zhī suǒ cuò] 1. not knowing what to do (saw); at one's wits' end 2. embarrassed and at a complete loss</p> <p>不惜 [bù xī] 1. not stint 2. not spare 3. not hesitate (to do sth) 4. not scruple (to do sth)</p> <p>玩世不恭 [wán shì bù gōng] 1. to trifle without respect (saw); to despise worldly conventions 2. frivolous</p> <p>不恭 [bù gōng] disrespectful</p>
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不共戴天 [bù gòng dài tiān] 1. (of enemies) cannot live under the same sky 2. absolutely irreconcilable	不知天高地厚 [bù zhī tiān gāo dì hòu] 1. not to know the immensity of heaven and earth 2. an exaggerated opinion of one's own abilities
要死不活 [yào sǐ bù huó] 1. half dead 2. more dead than alive	长生不死 [cháng shēng bù sǐ] immortality
不值钱 [bù zhí qián] of little value	不易 [bù yì] 1. not easy to do sth 2. difficult 3. unchanging
不错 [bù cuò] 1. correct 2. right 3. not bad 4. pretty good	不容易 [bù róng yì] not easy
不当一回事 [bù dàng yī huí shì] not regard as a matter (of any importance)	好不容易 [hǎo bù róng yì] 1. very difficult 2. after all the trouble
不当事 [bù dāng shì] 1. useless 2. regard as useless	不名誉事物 [bù míng yù shì wù] dishonor
不正当 [bù zhèng dāng] 1. dishonest 2. unfair	溃不成军 [kuì bù chéng jūn] utterly defeated
不当得利 [bù dāng dé lì] unjust enrichment	大可不必 [dà kě bù bì] 1. need not 2. unnecessary
说话不当话 [shuō huà bù dāng huà] 1. to fail to keep to one's word 2. to break a promise	不必要 [bù bì yào] 1. needless 2. unnecessary
不正当竞争 [bù zhèng dāng jìng zhēng] 1. unfair competition 2. illicit competition	不厌 [bù yàn] 1. not mind doing sth 2. not tire of 3. not object to
不当 [bù dāng] 1. unsuitable 2. improper 3. inappropriate	不必 [bù bì] 1. need not 2. does not have to
锐不可当 [ruì bù kě dāng] 1. unstoppable 2. hard to hold back	秘而不宣 [mì ér bù xuān] 1. to withhold information 2. to keep sth secret
不移 [bù yí] 1. steadfast 2. inalienable	不合作 [bù hé zuò] noncooperation
摇摆不定 [yáo bǎi bù dìng] 1. indecisive 2. wavering	不怎么样 [bù zěn me] 1. not very 2. not particularly
摇摆不定的 [yáo bǎi bù dìng de] undecided	不怎么样 [bù zěn me yàng] 1. not up to much 2. very indifferent 3. nothing great about it 4. nothing good to be said about it
不妥 [bù tuǒ] 1. not proper 2. inappropriate	不折不扣 [bù zhé bù kòu] 1. a hundred per cent 2. to the letter 3. out-and-out
口不应心 [kǒu bù yīng xīn] 1. to say one thing but mean another 2. to dissimulate	不闻不问 [bù wén bù wèn] 1. not to hear, not to question (saw) 2. to show no interest in sth 3. uncritical 4. not in the least concerned
供不应求 [gòng bù yīng qiú] supply does not meet demand	不三不四 [bù sān bù sì] 1. dubious 2. shady 3. neither one thing nor the other 4. neither fish nor fowl 5. nondescript
不识泰山 [bù shí tài shān] can't recognize Mt Taishan (saw); fig. not to recognize a famous person	不战不和 [bù zhàn bù hé] neither war nor peace
贪心不足 [tān xīn bù zú] avaricious and insatiable (saw); greedy and never satisfied	不干不净 [bù gān bù jìng] 1. unclean 2. filthy 3. foul-mouthed
不念旧恶 [bù niàn jiù è] do not recall old grievances (saw, from Analects); forgive and forget	成骨不全症 [chéng gǔ bù quán zhèng] 1. osteogenesis imperfecta (OI) 2. brittle bone disease
念念不忘 [niàn niàn bù wàng] to keep in mind constantly (saw)	不声不响 [bù shēng bù xiǎng] 1. wordless and silent (saw); without speaking 2. taciturn
令人不快 [lǐng rén bù kuài] 1. unpleasant 2. objectionable	不得不 [bù dé bù] 1. have no choice or option but to 2. cannot but 3. have to 4. can't help it 5. can't avoid
殊不知 [shū bù zhī] 1. little imagined 2. scarcely realized	不打不相识 [bù dǎ bù xiāng shí] 1. lit. don't fight, won't make friends (saw); an exchange of blows may lead to friendship 2. no discord, no concord
不得要领 [bù dé yào lǐng] fail to grasp the main points	不打不成相识 [bù dǎ bù chéng xiāng shí] don't fight, won't make friends (saw); an exchange of blows may lead to friendship
不可磨灭 [bù kě mó miè] indelible	不伦不类 [bù lún bù lèi] 1. neither fish nor fowl 2. nondescript
不见了 [bù jiàn le] 1. disappear 2. be missing	§1452 不到黄河心不死 [bù dào huáng hé xīn bù sǐ] 1. lit. do not stop until one reaches the Yellow River (saw); fig. to persevere until one reaches one's goal 2. to keep going while some hope is left
大不了 [dà bù liǎo] 1. at worst 2. if worst comes to worst 3. serious 4. alarming	威武不屈 [wēi wǔ bù qū] not to submit to force
免不了 [miǎn bù liǎo] 1. unavoidable 2. can't be avoided	宁死不屈 [níng sǐ bù qū] rather die than submit (saw)
死不了 [sǐ bù liǎo] Portulaca Sundial (a type of plant)	不屈 [bù qū] 1. unyielding 2. unbending
不了 [bù liǎo] 1. unable to 2. without end	睡眠不足 [shuì mián bù zú] 1. lack of sleep 2. sleep deficit
了不起 [liǎo bu qǐ] 1. amazing 2. terrific 3. extraordinary	尾大不掉 [wěi dà bù diào] 1. large tail obstructs action (saw); bottom heavy 2. fig. rendered ineffective by subordinates
忘不了 [wàng bù liǎo] cannot forget	不尽 [bù jìn] not completely
不行了 [bù xíng le] 1. on the point of death 2. dying	不知所云 [bù zhī suǒ yún] 1. to not know what sb is driving at 2. to be unintelligible
百听不厌 [bǎi tīng bù yàn] worth hearing a hundred times	会不会 [huì bù huì] 1. (posing a question: whether sb, something) can or cannot? 2. is able to or not
不得了 [bù dé liǎo] 1. desperately serious 2. disastrous 3. extremely 4. exceedingly	不安 [bù ān] 1. unpeaceful 2. unstable 3. uneasy 4. disturbed 5. restless 6. worried
不太好 [bù tài hǎo] 1. not so good 2. not too well	不会 [bù huì] 1. improbable 2. unlikely 3. will not (act, happen etc) 4. not able 5. not having learned to do sth
不知好歹 [bù zhī hǎo dǎi] not know what's good for one	一去不回 [yī qù bù huí] gone forever
不好 [bù hǎo] no good	不去理 [bù qù lǐ] 1. to leave sth as it is 2. not to bother to remedy or repair 3. not to bother with 4. not to worry about 5. to ignore 6. not to associate with sb
不好说 [bù hǎo shuō] too embarrassed to say	不知去向 [bù zhī qù xiàng] 1. whereabouts unknown 2. gone missing
不识好歹 [bù shí hǎo dǎi] 1. unable to tell good from bad 2. indiscriminating	不至于 [bù zhì yú] 1. cannot go so far 2. be unlikely
不好意思 [bù hǎo yì sī] 1. to feel embarrassed 2. to be ill at ease 3. to find it embarrassing (to do sth)	
好不好 [hǎo bu hǎo] 1. (coll.) all right? 2. OK?	
孤证不立 [gū zhèng bù lì] unacceptable as uncorroborated evidence (in law or in textual criticism)	
不识字 [bù shí zì] illiterate	
百读不厌 [bǎi dú bù yàn] be worth reading a hundred times	
不安全 [bù ān quán] 1. unsafe 2. dangerous	
深信不疑 [shēn xìn bù yí] 1. to believe firmly without any doubt (saw) 2. absolute certainty about sth	

找不到 [zhǎo bu dào] can't find	不死心 [bù sǐ xīn] 1. unwilling to give up 2. unresigned
不到 [bù dào] 1. not to arrive 2. not reaching 3. insufficient 4. less than	不以词害志 [bù yǐ cí hài zhì] don't let rhetoric spoil the message (saw); don't get carried away with flowery speech to the detriment of what you want to say
不二法门 [bù èr fǎ mén] 1. the one and only way 2. the only proper course to take	永志不忘 [yǒng zhì bù wàng] never to be forgotten
不合法 [bù hé fǎ] illegal	不理想 [bù lǐ xiǎng] not ideal
不法 [bù fǎ] 1. lawless 2. illegal 3. unlawful	想不到 [xiǎng bu dào] 1. unexpected 2. hard to imagine 3. it had not occurred to me 4. who could have thought that
不计 [bù jì] 1. to disregard 2. to take no account of	不愿 [bù yuàn] 1. unwilling 2. unwillingness
不予 [bù yú] not grant	不怕 [bù pà] 1. fearless 2. not worried (by setbacks or difficulties)
充耳不闻 [chōng ěr bù wén] to block one's ears and not listen (saw); to turn a deaf ear	不忙 [bù máng] 1. there's no hurry 2. take one's time
不干预 [bù gān yù] nonintervention	不赞一词 [bù zàn yī cí] 1. keep silent 2. make no comment
一点不 [yī diǎn bù] not at all	不快 [bù kuài] 1. be unhappy 2. be displeased 3. be in low spirits 4. be indisposed 5. feel under the weather 6. be out of sorts
一点也不 [yī diǎn yě bù] 1. not in the least 2. no way	不懂 [bù dǒng] 1. not to understand 2. cannot (see, hear, understand, as verb complement) 3. incomprehension
不自然 [bù zì rán] 1. unnatural 2. artificial	不仁 [bù rén] 1. not benevolent 2. heartless 3. numb
莫不然 [mò bù rán] 1. equally true for (all the rest) 2. the same thing applies (for everyone)	不负责任 [bù fù zé rèn] irresponsible
要不然 [yào bù rán] 1. otherwise 2. or else 3. or	不佳 [bù jiā] not good
不然的话 [bù rán de huà] otherwise	不可估量 [bù kě gū liàng] 1. inestimable 2. incalculable 3. beyond measure
不然 [bù rán] 1. not so 2. no 3. or else 4. otherwise 5. if not	不知出于何种原因 [bù zhī chū yú hé zhǒng yuán yīn] for whatever reason
不可同日而语 [bù kě tóng rì ér yǔ] 1. lit. mustn't speak of two things on the same day (saw); not to be mentioned in the same breath 2. incomparable	何不 [hé bù] 1. why not? 2. why not do (sth)?
一丝不挂 [yī sī bù guà] 1. not wearing one thread (saw); absolutely naked 2. without a stitch of clothing 3. in one's birthday suit	不但 [bù dàn] not only (... but also...)
一丝不苟 [yī sī bù gǒu] 1. not one thread loose (saw); strictly according to the rules 2. meticulous 3. not one hair out of place	不信任案 [bù xìn rèn àn] no-confidence motion
不结果 [bù jié guǒ] fruitless	互不相让 [hù bù xiāng ràng] neither giving way to the other
不 [bù] 1. (negative prefix) 2. not 3. no	要不 [yào bù] 1. otherwise 2. or 3. or else 4. how about? (one choice or the other) 5. either this, or else
不约而同 [bù yuē ér tóng] to agree by chance (saw); taking the same action without prior consultation	害人不浅 [hài rén bù qiǎn] 1. to cause a lot of trouble 2. to inflict much suffering
不经一事 [bù jīng yī shì] You can't gain knowledge without practical experience (common saying); wisdom only comes with experience	不满 [bù mǎn] 1. resentful 2. discontented 3. dissatisfied
表里不一 [biǎo lǐ bù yī] 1. outside appearance and inner reality differ (saw); not what it seems 2. saying one thing but meaning sth different	不可或缺 [bù kě huò quē] 1. necessary 2. must have
不衰 [bù shuāi] 1. unfailing 2. never weakening 3. enduring 4. unstop-pable	不听命 [bù tīng mìng] disobey
不已 [bù yǐ] 1. endlessly 2. incessantly	拿不定 [ná bu dìng] to be unsure
岂不 [qǐ bù] won't it mean that...?	不赖 [bù lài] 1. not bad 2. good 3. fine
不定词 [bù dìng cí] infinitive	不入时宜 [bù rù shí yí] 1. untimely 2. premature 3. inopportune 4. ill-timed 5. out of fashion 6. behind the times
负担不起 [fù dān bu qǐ] 1. cannot afford 2. cannot bear the burden	不可挽回 [bù kě wǎn huí] irreversible
经不起 [jīng bù qǐ] 1. unable to bear 2. cannot resist 3. can ill afford	不免 [bù miǎn] unavoidable
危而不持 [wēi ér bù chí] national danger, but no support (saw, from Analects); the future of the nation is at stake but no-one comes to the rescue	不赞成 [bù zàn chéng] 1. disapproval 2. disapprove
不可导 [bù kě dào] not differentiable (function in calculus)	不要 [bù yào] 1. don't! 2. must not
不顾 [bù gù] 1. in spite of 2. regardless of	不规则 [bù guī zé] irregular
不是吗 [bù shì ma] isn't that so?	不智 [bù zhì] unwise
打蛇不死 [dǎ shé bù sǐ] beat the snake to death or it will cause endless calamity (common saying); nip the problem in the bud	不知 [bù zhī] 1. not to know 2. unaware 3. unknowingly 4. fig. not to admit (defeat, hardships, tiredness etc)
不独 [bù dú] not only	一问三不知 [yī wèn sān bù zhī] 1. lit. to reply "don't know" whatever the question (saw); absolutely no idea of what's going on 2. complete ignorance
人不可貌相 [rén bù kě mào xiàng] 1. You can't judge a person by appearance (proverb). 2. often in combination [rén2 bu4 ke3 mao4 xiàng4 , hai3 shui3 bu4 ke3 dou3 liang4]	赶不上 [gǎn bù shàng] 1. can't keep up with 2. can't catch up with 3. cannot overtake
心口不一 [xīn kǒu bù yī] 1. heart and mouth at variance (saw); keeping one's real intentions to oneself 2. saying one thing but meaning sth different	不足 [bù zú] 1. insufficient 2. lacking 3. deficiency 4. not enough 5. inadequate 6. not worth 7. cannot 8. should
不定冠词 [bù dìng guān cí] indefinite article (e.g. English a, an)	不一而足 [bù yī ér zú] 1. by no means an isolated case 2. numerous
不甘心 [bù gān xīn] 1. not reconciled to 2. not resigned to	不利 [bù lì] 1. unfavorable 2. disadvantageous 3. harmful 4. detrimental
皇天不负苦心人 [huáng tiān bù fù kǔ xīn rén] Heaven will not disappoint the person who tries (saw). If you try hard, you're bound to succeed eventually.	不吉利 [bù jí lì] ominous
	不和 [bù hé] 1. not get along well 2. be on bad terms 3. be at odds 4. discord
	不重要 [bù zhòng yào] unimportant
	大不相同 [dà bù xiāng tóng] 1. not at all the same 2. substantially different
	相持不下 [xiāng chí bù xià] 1. at a stalemate 2. deadlocked 3. in unrelenting mutual opposition
	不相上下 [bù xiāng shàng xià] 1. equally matched 2. about the same

不相同 [bù xiāng tóng] 1. not the same 2. dissimilar	听而不闻 [tīng ér bù wén] 1. to hear but not react (saw); to turn a deaf ear 2. to ignore deliberately
不相干 [bù xiāng gān] 1. be irrelevant 2. have nothing to do with	不问 [bù wèn] 1. pay no attention to 2. disregard 3. ignore 4. let go unpunished 5. let off
杜门不出 [dù mén bù chū] 1. to shut the door and remain inside 2. fig. to cut off contact	不可靠 [bù kě kào] unreliable
不是味儿 [bù shì wèi er] 1. not the right flavor 2. not quite right 3. a bit off 4. fishy 5. queer 6. amiss 7. feel bad	不是 I [bù shì] 1. no 2. is not 3. not II [bù shìbù shì] 1. fault 2. blame
8. be upset	是不是 [shì bù shì] 1. is or isn't 2. yes or no 3. whether or not
不成 [bù chéng] won't do	决不是 [jué bù] 1. not at all 2. simply (can) not
不宣而战 [bù xuān ér zhàn] 1. open hostilities without declaring war 2. start an undeclared war	可不是 [kě bu shì] 1. that's just the way it is 2. exactly
划一不二 [huà yī bù èr] 1. fixed 2. unalterable	不止 [bù zhǐ] 1. incessantly 2. without end 3. more than 4. not limited to
要不是 [yào bu shì] 1. if it were not for 2. but for	不下于 [bù xià yú] 1. as many as 2. no less than 3. not inferior to 4. as good as 5. on a par with
不等式 [bù děng shì] inequality (math.)	比不上 [bǐ bù shàng] can't compare with
不摸头 [bù mō tóu] 1. not acquainted with the situation 2. not up on things	不比 [bù bǐ] unlike
莫不 [mò bù] 1. none doesn't 2. there is none who isn't 3. everyone	也不 [yě bù] 1. neither 2. nor
莫不闻 [mò bù wén] there is no-one who doesn't know that	不同 [bù tóng] 1. different 2. distinct 3. not the same 4. not alike
莫不是 [mò bù shì] 1. probably 2. perhaps 3. could it be that...?	不再 [bù zài] 1. no more 2. no longer
不见天日 [bù jiàn tiān rì] all black, no daylight (saw); a world without justice	吕不韦 [lǚ bù wéi] L. Buwei (-235 BC), merchant and politician in Qin kingdom, financial sponsor (and in fiction father) of King Ying Zhen , who subsequently became the first emperor
不大 [bù dà] 1. not very 2. not too 3. not often	不可一世 [bù kě yī shì] 1. consider oneself unexcelled in the world 2. be insufferably arrogant
大不里士 [dà bù lǐ shì] Tabriz city in northwest Iran, capital of Iranian East Azerbaijan	不越雷池 [bù yuè léi chí] 1. not overstepping the prescribed limits 2. to remain within bounds
不完全叶 [bù wán quán yè] incomplete leaf	不甘 [bù gān] 1. unreconciled to 2. not resigned to 3. unwilling
不合 [bù hé] 1. not conform to 2. be unsuited to 3. be out of keeping with 4. should not 5. ought out	不甘于 [bù gān yú] 1. unwilling to accept 2. not content with (a subservient role, a mediocre result etc)
不如 [bù rú] 1. not equal to 2. not as good as 3. inferior to 4. it would be better to	而无需 [ér bù xū] without needing (to so sth)
不合时宜 [bù hé shí yí] 1. untimely 2. premature 3. inopportune 4. ill-timed 5. out of fashion 6. behind the times	而不需 [ér bù xū] without needing (to so sth)
不时合 [bù shí hé] unsuitable	不理 [bù lǐ] 1. refuse to acknowledge 2. pay no attention to 3. take no notice of 4. ignore
不合理 [bù hé lǐ] unreasonable	不日 [bù rì] 1. within the next few days 2. in a few days time
不齿 [bù chǐ] 1. to despise 2. to hold in contempt	不可 [bù kě] 1. cannot 2. should not 3. must not
不可以 [bù kě yǐ] may not	不吉 [bù jí] 1. unlucky 2. inauspicious 3. ominous
从不 [cóng bù] never	不干 [bù gān] 1. unwilling to do sth 2. incapable of sth 3. to quit
不可告人 [bù kě gào rén] 1. hidden 2. kept secret 3. not to be divulged	三不 [sān bù] "the three no's"(an example of an abbreviated slogan or catchphrase)
不见 [bù jiàn] 1. not see 2. not meet	不一 [bù yī] 1. to vary 2. to differ
先不先 [xiān bù xiān] 1. first of all 2. in the first place, ...	不测 [bù cè] 1. accident 2. mishap 3. contingency
不克 [bù kè] 1. cannot 2. to not be able (to) 3. to be unable to	§1453 杯 [bēi] 1. cup 2. classifier for drinks: glass, cup
百闻不如一见 [bǎi wén bù rú yī jiàn] 1. seeing once is better than hearing a hundred times (saw); seeing for oneself is better than hearing from many others 2. seeing is believing	好酒贪杯 [hǎo jiǔ tān bēi] good wine taken in excess (saw); fond of the bottle
不定元 [bù dìng yuán] indeterminate element (math.), often denoted by x	杯子 [bēi zi] 1. cup 2. glass
不带电 [bù dài diàn] 1. uncharged 2. electrically neutral	贪杯 [tān bēi] to drink in excess
不宜 [bù yí] 1. not suitable 2. inadvisable 3. inappropriate	戴维斯杯 [dài wéi sī bēi] Davis cup (international tennis team competition)
申不害 [shēn bù hài] Shen Buhai (385-337 BC), legalist political thinker	杯弓蛇影 [bēi gōng shé yǐng] 1. lit. to see a bow reflected in a cup as a snake (saw); fig. unnecessary suspicions
不定 [bù dìng] 1. indefinite 2. adventitious 3. indeterminate	2. overly fearful
不一定 [bù yī dìng] 1. not necessarily 2. maybe	烧杯 [shāo bēi] beaker (glassware)
不等 [bù děng] 1. to vary 2. to differ 3. inequality	莱德杯 [lái dé bēi] the Ryder Cup (US and Europe golf team competition)
不等于 [bù děng yú] not equal to	茶杯 [chá bēi] 1. cup 2. mug
不毛 [bù máo] barren	杯葛 [bēi gě] to boycott
不由自主 [bù yóu zì zhǔ] 1. can't help 2. involuntarily	试杯 [shì bēi] 1. Petri dish 2. test dish 3. trial slide
不止一次 [bù zhǐ yī cì] 1. many times 2. on more than one occasion	酒杯 [jiǔ bēi] wine cup
不特 [bù tè] not only	杯托 [bēi tuō] a saucer
不时 [bù shí] 1. frequently 2. often 3. at any time	量杯 [liáng bēi] 1. measuring cup 2. graduated measuring cylinder
时不 [shí bù shí] from time to time	干杯 [gān bēi] 1. to drink a toast 2. Cheers! (proposing a toast) 3. Here's to you! 4. Bottoms up! 5. lit. dry cup
寸草不生 [cùn cǎo bù shēng] "not even a blade of grass grows"	§1454 坏 [huài] 1. bad 2. spoiled 3. broken 4. to break down
不自量 [bù zì liàng] 1. not take a proper measure of oneself 2. to overrate one's own abilities	坏东西 [huài dōng xi] 1. bastard 2. scoundrel 3. rogue
	坏家伙 [huài jiā huǒ] 1. bad guy 2. scoundrel 3. dirty bastard

好坏	[hǎo huài] 1. good and bad 2. advantageous and disadvantageous
时好时坏	[shí hǎo shí huài] sometimes good, sometimes bad
腐坏	[fǔ huài] rot
坏蛋	[huài dàn] 1. bad egg 2. scoundrel 3. bastard
大坏蛋	[dà huài dàn] 1. scoundrel 2. bastard
坏包儿	[huài bāo r] 1. rascal 2. rogue 3. little devil (term of endearment)
累坏	[lèi huài] to become exhausted
坏血病	[huài xuè bìng] scurvy
压坏	[yā huài] to crush
坏死	[huài sǐ] necrosis
坏话	[huài huà] 1. unpleasant talk 2. malicious words
损坏	[sǔn huài] 1. to damage 2. to injure
坏种	[huài zhǒng] 1. bad kind 2. scoundrel
坏人	[huài rén] 1. an evil-doer 2. a malefactor
玩儿坏	[wán er huài] to play tricks on sb
吓坏	[xià huài] to be really frightened
坏事	[huài shì] 1. to ruin sth 2. to spoil 3. to sour 4. to make things bad 5. evil deed 6. bad action 7. dishonesty 8. criminality 9. corruption
环	[huán] 1. bracelet 2. ring (not for finger) 3. to surround 4. to loop 5. loop
作业环境	[zuò yè huán jìng] operating environment
操作环境	[cāo zuò huán jìng] operating environment
实时操作环境	[shí shí cāo zuò huán jìng] real time operating environment
环法自行车赛	[huán fǎ zì xíng chē sài] Tour de France cycle race
中国国家环境保护总局	[zhōng guó guó jiā huán jìng bǎo hù zǒng jú] PRC State Environmental Protection Administration (SEPA)
国家环保总局	[guó jiā huán bǎo zǒng jú] PRC environmental protection agency
中国国家环保局	[zhōng guó guó jiā huán bǎo jú] PRC State Environmental Protection Administration (SEPA)
李瑞环	[lǐ ruì huán] Li Ruihuan
索尔兹伯里石环	[suǒ ěr zī bó lǐ shí huán] 1. Stonehenge 2. Salisbury stone circle
铁环	[tiě huán] an iron ring
循环赛	[xún huán sài] round-robin tournament
环境影响评估	[huán jìng yǐng xiǎng píng gū] 1. environmental impact assessment EIA 2. abbr. to
燃料循环	[rán liào xún huán] fuel cycle
环境	[huán jìng] 1. environment 2. circumstances 3. surroundings
环境保护	[huán jìng bǎo hù] environmental protection
环境损害	[huán jìng sǔn hài] environmental damage
环球定位系统	[huán qiú dìng wèi xì tǒng] global positioning system (GPS)
环评	[huán píng] 1. environmental impact assessment (EIA) 2. abbr. for
环太平洋火山带	[huán tài píng yáng huǒ shān dài] 1. Pacific rim volcanic belt 2. Ring of fire
环太平洋	[huán tài píng yáng] Pacific Rim
恶性循环	[è xìng xún huán] vicious circle
光环	[guāng huán] 1. halo 2. ring of light
火环	[huǒ huán] "Ring of Fire"(seismic zone surrounding the Pacific)
循环	[xún huán] 1. circle 2. loop 3. cycle 4. circulate
循环性	[xún huán xìng] recurrent
循环系统	[xún huán xì tǒng] circulatory system
符记环	[fú jì huán] token ring

花环	[huā huán] 1. garland 2. floral hoop
环化	[huán huà] 1. to cyclize (chem.) 2. cyclization
全球化	[huán qiú huà] variant of qunqihu, globalization
环保	[huán bǎo] environmental protection
环保局	[huán bǎo jú] 1. environment protection office 2. PRC National bureau of environmental protection
环保斗士	[huán bǎo dòu shì] 1. an environmental activist 2. a fighter for environmental protection
环岛	[huán dào] roundabout (traffic circle)
环抱	[huán bào] 1. to encircle 2. surrounded by
环顾	[huán gù] 1. look around 2. survey
环线	[huán xiàn] 1. ring road 2. circle line (e.g. rail or subway)
外环线	[wài huán xiàn] outer ring (road or rail line)
四环素	[sì huán sù] tetracycline
环绕	[huán rào] 1. to surround 2. to rotate
环县	[huán xiàn] Huan county in Gansu
环法	[huán fǎ] 1. Tour de France cycle race 2. abbr. for
环法国	[huán fǎ guó] Tour de France cycle race
环球	[huán qiú] 1. around the world 2. worldwide
环江	[huán jiāng] Huanjiang Maonanzu autonomous county in Guangxi
环城	[huán chéng] 1. encircling the city (of walls, ring road etc) 2. around the city
大环	[dà huán] Tai Wan (bay in Hong Kong)
玉环	[yù huán] (N) Yuhuan (place in Zhejiang)
主环	[zhǔ huán] primary ring
吊环	[diào huán] hanging rings (gymnastics)
环围	[huán wéi] surrounded
环节	[huán jié] 1. round segment 2. segment (of annelid worms) 3. connection 4. link 5. sector 6. annular ring
环面	[huán miàn] 1. ring surface 2. torus (math.)
耳环	[ěr huán] ear-ring
扣环	[kòu huán] 1. ring fastener 2. buckle 3. retainer strap
中环	[zhōng huán] Central, Hong Kong Island
五环	[wǔ huán] 1. five rings 2. Olympic logo
否	I [fǒu] 1. to negate 2. to deny 3. not II [pǐ] 1. clogged 2. evil
不置可否	[bù zhì kě fǒu] 1. decline to comment 2. not express an opinion 3. be noncommittal 4. hedge
真否定句	[zhēn fǒu dìng jù] true negative (TN)
会否	[huì fǒu] 1. can or cannot 2. is it possible?
否定句	[fǒu dìng jù] negative sentence
否认	[fǒu rèn] 1. to declare to be untrue 2. to deny
否决	[fǒu jué] veto
否则	[fǒu zé] 1. if not 2. otherwise 3. else 4. or else
未置可否	[wèi zhì kě fǒu] 1. to refuse to comment 2. same as
否定	[fǒu dìng] 1. to negate 2. negative (answer)
是否	[shì fǒu] 1. whether (or not) 2. if 3. is or isn't
怀	[huái] 1. to think of 2. to cherish 3. mind 4. heart 5. bosom 6. surname Huai
不怀好意	[bù huái hǎo yì] 1. harbor evil designs 2. harbor malicious intentions
怀疑	[huái yí] 1. to doubt 2. to suspect 3. doubt 4. suspicion 5. skeptical
郭永怀	[guō yǒng huái] Guo Yonghuai (1909-1968), Chinese aviation pioneer
怀念	[huái niàn] 1. to cherish the memory of 2. to think of 3. reminisce
彭德怀	[péng dé huái] Peng Dehuai (1898-1974), top communist general, subsequently politician and politburo member, disgraced after attacking Mao's failed policies in 1959, and died after extensive persecution during the Cultural Revolution

怀来	[huái lái] (N) Huailai (place in Hebei)
怀来县	[huái lái xiàn] Huailai county in Hebei
显怀	[xiǎn huái] 1. to look pregnant 2. obviously pregnant
关怀	[guān huái] 1. care 2. solicitude 3. to show care for 4. concerned about 5. attentive to
怀化	[huái huà] Huaihua prefecture level city in Hunan
怀化市	[huái huà shì] Huaihua prefecture level city in Hunan
怀集	[huái jí] (N) Huaiji (place in Guangdong)
怀仁	[huái rén] (N) Huairen (place in Shanxi)
仁怀	[rén huái] Renhuai county level city in Zun'yi [Zun1 yì4], Guizhou
仁怀县	[rén huái xiàn] Renhuai county in Zun'yi prefecture, Guizhou
仁怀市	[rén huái shì] Renhuai county level city in Zun'yi [Zun1 yì4], Guizhou
感怀	[gǎn huái] 1. to recall with emotion 2. to feel sentiments
怀旧感	[huái jiù gǎn] feeling of nostalgia
心怀	[xīn huái] 1. to harbor (thoughts) 2. to cherish 3. to entertain (illusions)
怀抱	[huái bào] 1. to hug 2. to cherish 3. within the bosom (of the family) 4. to embrace (also fig. an ideal, aspiration etc)
怀表	[huái biǎo] pocket watch
怀乡	[huái xiāng] homesick
怀胎	[huái tāi] pregnant
怀安	[huái ān] (N) Huai'an (place in Hebei)
满怀	[mǎn huái] 1. full of 2. to contain 3. imbued with 4. to have one's heart filled with 5. one's breast (the seat of emotions)
6. pregnant	(of farm animals) 7. heavy with young
寄怀	[jì huái] emotions expressed in writing
怀宁	[huái níng] (N) Huaining (place in Anhui)
怀里	[huái lǐ] 1. embrace 2. bosom
怀旧	[huái jiù] 1. fond remembrance of times past 2. nostalgia
怀旧	[huái gù] 1. to recall the past 2. to cherish memory of past event
挂怀	[guà huái] 1. concerned 2. troubled 3. having sth on one's mind
在	[zài] 1. (located) at 2. (to be) in 3. to exist 4. in the middle of doing sth 5. (indicating an action in progress)
不在了	[bù zài le] 1. to be dead 2. to have passed away
不在意	[bù zài yì] 1. pay no attention to 2. take no notice of 3. not mind 4. negligent 5. careless
不在乎	I[bù zài hǔ] 1. not mind 2. not care II[bù zài hǔbù zài hu] not to care
满不在乎	[mǎn bù zài hu] 1. not in the least concerned (saw) 2. reckless 3. couldn't give a damn about it 4. unperturbed 5. couldn't care less 6. harum scarum
不在	[bù zài] 1. not be in 2. be out
不在话下	[bù zài huà xià] 1. be nothing difficult 2. be a cinch
找不自在	[zhǎo bù zì zài] 1. to ask for trouble 2. to bring misfortune on oneself
不自在	[bù zì zài] 1. uneasiness 2. feel uncomfortable
在车	[zài chē] aboard
事物的本质重于外在	[shì wù de běn zhì chóng yú wài zài] 1. essence is more important than external appearance 2. a rose by any other name would smell as sweet
好在	[hǎo zài] 1. luckily 2. fortunately
在真空中	[zài zhēn kōng zhōng] in a vacuum
在意	[zài yì] 1. to care about 2. to mind
在位	[zài wèi] 1. on the throne 2. reigning (monarch)
在位时代	[zài wèi shí dài] reign (of a king, emperor etc)
在乎	[zài hu] 1. determined by 2. to care about 3. to mind
美国在线	[měi guó zài xiàn] America online AOL
在野党	[zài yě dǎng] opposition party
在未来	[zài wèi lái] in the future

在其中	[zài qí zhōng] 1. therein 2. wherein
内在坐标	[nèi zài zuò biāo] intrinsic coordinates (geom.)
在华	[zài huá] 1. within China 2. during one's visit to China
珠玉在侧	[zhū yù zài cè] gems at the side (saw); flanked by genius
何在	[hé zài] 1. where? 2. what place?
危在旦夕	[wēi zài dàn xī] 1. lit. danger now morning or evening (saw); on the verge of death 2. expected any moment now 3. The crisis is imminent.
在一起	[zài yì qǐ] together
在线	[zài xiàn] online
在野	[zài yě] 1. be out of (political) office 2. out of power
在室内	[zài shì nèi] indoors
到现在	[dào xiàn zài] 1. up until now 2. to date
直到现在	[zhí dào xiàn zài] 1. even now 2. until now 3. right up to the present
所在	[suǒ zài] 1. place 2. location 3. whereabouts 4. domicile 5. to be located 6. to belong to (organization etc)
所在地	[suǒ zài dì] 1. location 2. site
在后	[zài hòu] behind
在此后	[zài cǐ hòu] 1. after this 2. from then on
在户外	[zài hù wài] outdoors
在座	[zài zuò] be present
外在	[wài zài] 1. external 2. extrinsic
在外	[zài wài] outer
内在的	[nèi zài de] 1. inner 2. internal
安闲自在	[ān xián zì zai] leisurely and free (saw); carefree and at ease
潜在	[qián zài] 1. hidden 2. potential 3. latent
走在	[zǒu zài] walking (on sth)
实在	[shí zài] 1. in reality 2. honestly 3. really 4. verily 5. concrete
在内	[zài nèi] including
内在	[nèi zài] 1. intrinsic 2. innate
现在	[xiàn zài] 1. now 2. at present 3. modern 4. current 5. nowadays 6. at the moment 7. as of now
高高在上	[gāo gāo zài shàng] 1. set up on high (saw); not in touch with reality 2. aloof and remote
在此	[zài cǐ] 1. hereto 2. here
自在	[zì zai] 1. free 2. unrestrained 3. comfortable 4. at ease
自由自在	[zì yóu zì zài] 1. free and easy (saw); carefree 2. leisurely
正在	[zhèng zài] 1. in the process of (doing something or happening) 2. while (doing)
在下	[zài xià] under
在地下	[zài dì xià] underground
在下面	[zài xià miàn] underneath
同在	[tóng zài] to be with
在世	[zài shì] to be alive
在于	[zài yú] 1. to be in 2. to lie in 3. to consist in 4. to depend on 5. to rest with
存	[cún] 1. exist 2. deposit 3. store 4. keep 5. survive
存在	[cún zài] 1. to exist 2. to be
长存	[cháng cún] to exist forever
存档	[cún dǎng] 1. to file 2. to save a file (computer)
锁存器	[suǒ cún qì] latch (electronic)
存钱	[cún qián] 1. to deposit money 2. to save money
共存	[gòng cún] to coexist
共存性	[gòng cún xìng] 1. compatibility 2. the possibility of mutual coexistence
存款	[cún kuǎn] 1. to save money in a bank 2. bank deposit

存款单 [cún kuǎn dān] certificate of deposit	演奏者 [yǎn zòu zhě] 1. performer 2. musician
存贷款 [cún dài kuǎn] 1. bank deposit 2. savings	奉承者 [fèng chéng zhě] flatterer
存款证 [cún kuǎn zhèng] certificate of deposit	占领者 [zhàn lǐng zhě] occupant
幸存者 [xìng cún] survivor (of a disaster)	领导者 [lǐng dào zhě] leader
积存 [jī cún] to stockpile	探矿者 [tàn kuàng zhě] 1. prospector 2. person exploring for minerals
存贷 [cún dài] 1. bank deposits and loans 2. lending and borrowing in bank	未签字者 [wèi qiān zì zhě] non-signatory
依存 [yī cún] 1. to depend on sth for existence 2. dependent on	冒险者 [mào xiǎn zhě] adventurer
互相依存 [hù xiāng yī cún] interdependent	脱北者 [tuō běi zhě] North Korean refugee
存货 [cún huò] stock	演说者 [yǎn shuō zhě] 1. orator 2. speaker
保存 [bǎo cún] 1. to conserve 2. to preserve 3. to keep 4. save (a file)	继任者 [jì rèn zhě] successor
存心 [cún xīn] deliberately	继承者 [jì chéng zhě] successor
存活率 [cún huó lǜ] 1. (med.) survival rate 2. (med.) recovery rate	剥削者 [bō xuē zhě] exploiter (of labor)
存续 [cún xù] to continue to exist	生产者 [shēng chǎn zhě] 1. producer of a product 2. manufacturer 3. autotroph (original producers in a food chain)
结存 [jié cún] 1. balance 2. cash in hand	贡献者 [gòng xiàn zhě] 1. contributor 2. benefactor
存户 [cún hù] depositor (in bank or shares)	献血者 [xiàn xuè zhě] blood donor
生死存亡 [shēng sǐ cún wáng] matter of life and death	新闻记者 [xīn wén jì zhě] journalist
残存 [cán cún] to survive	记者站 [jì zhě zhàn] 1. correspondent post 2. correspondent station
名存实亡 [míng cún shí wáng] the name remains, but the reality is gone (saw)	当事者 [dāng shì zhě] 1. the person involved 2. the people holding power
永存 [yǒng cún] 1. everlasting 2. to endure forever	竞争者 [jìng zhēng zhě] competitor
求存 [qiú cún] 1. survival 2. the struggle to eke out a living 3. to seek for continued existence	创立者 [chuàng lì zhě] founder
温存 [wēn cún] 1. attentive 2. emotionally attached 3. kind 4. gentle	首创者 [shǒu chuàng zhě] 1. creator 2. originator 3. first proponent
存活 [cún huó] 1. to survive (a serious accident) 2. survival	批评者 [pī píng zhě] 1. critic 2. person who complains
寄存 [jì cún] 1. to deposit 2. to store 3. to leave sth with sb	读者来信 [dú zhě lái xìn] Reader's Letters
寄存器 [jì cún qì] processor register	同性恋者 [tóng xìng liàn zhě] 1. homosexual 2. gay person
闪存 [shǎn cún] (electronic) flash memory	业余者 [yè yú zhě] amateur
内存 [nèi cún] 1. internal storage 2. computer memory 3. random access memory RAM	失业者 [shī yè zhě] an unemployed person
现存 [xiàn cún] 1. extant 2. living 3. coming down to the present 4. in stock 5. in store	组织者 [zǔ zhī zhě] organizer
存亡 [cún wáng] 1. to live or die 2. to exist or perish	求职者 [qiú zhí zhě] job applicant
封存 [fēng cún] 1. to sequester 2. to seal up (for safe keeping) 3. to freeze (an account) 4. to mothball	参赛者 [cān sài zhě] a competitor
生存 [shēng cún] 1. to exist 2. to survive	掠夺者 [lǜ duó zhě] 1. robber 2. plunderer 3. predator
存折 [cún zhé] (bank) deposit book	侵截者 [qīn jié zhě] (computer) hacker
存量 [cún liàng] reserves	余者 [yú zhě] the remaining people
签字者 [qiān zì zhě] signatory	启示者 [qǐ shì zhě] revelator
指挥者 [zhī huī zhě] 1. conductor 2. director	示威者 [shì wēi zhě] 1. demonstrator 2. protester
工作者 [gōng zuò zhě] worker	先行者 [xiān xíng zhě] forerunner
作曲者 [zuò qǔ zhě] 1. composer 2. song writer	入侵者 [rù qīn zhě] intruder
制作者 [zhì zuò zhě] producer	侵入者 [qīn rù zhě] 1. intruder 2. invader
合作者 [hé zuò zhě] 1. co-worker 2. collaborator 3. also collaborator with the enemy	倾听者 [qīng tīng zhě] listener
操作者 [cāo zuò zhě] operator	信仰者 [xìn yǎng zhě] believer
创作者 [chuàng zuò zhě] 1. originator 2. creator 3. author (of some project) 4. inventor	竞赛者 [jìng sài zhě] player
新闻工作者 [xīn wén gōng zuò zhě] journalist	保护者 [bǎo hù zhě] protector
作者 [zuò zhě] 1. author 2. writer	代替者 [dài tì zhě] substitute
探险者 [tàn xiǎn zhě] explorer	居住者 [jū zhù zhě] inhabitant
第三者 [dì sān zhě] 1. third person 2. third party (in dispute) 3. number three in a list	侍者 [shì zhě] 1. attendant 2. waiter
幸存者 [xìng cún zhě] survivor	志愿者 [zhì yuàn zhě] volunteer
存款者 [cún kuǎn zhě] 1. saver 2. investor 3. account holder	自愿者 [zì yuàn zhě] volunteer
者 [zhě] 1. -ist, -er (person) 2. person (who does sth)	患者 [huàn zhě] 1. patient 2. sufferer
供应者 [gōng yìng zhě] supplier	患病者 [huàn bìng zhě] 1. person suffering (from a disease or poisoning) 2. a patient
击剑者 [jī jiàn zhě] fencer (i.e. sportsman involved in fencing)	犯罪者 [fàn zuì zhě] 1. criminal 2. perpetrator
	冒犯者 [mào fàn zhě] offender

提供者 [tí gōng zhě] 1. supplier 2. provider	听者 [tīng zhě] 1. listener 2. member of audience
独裁者 [dú cái zhě] dictator	目击者 [mù jī zhě] eyewitness
骑马者 [qí mǎ zhě] 1. horseman 2. rider 3. mounted soldier	者哩 [zé lǐ] 1. jelly (loan word) 2. gel
拍马者 [pāi mǎ zhě] 1. flatterer 2. toady	二者 [èr zhě] 1. both 2. both of them 3. neither
指导者 [zhǐ dǎo zhě] 1. coach 2. mentor 3. counselor 4. instructor	浅尝者 I [qiǎn cháng zhě] 1. dilettante 2. amateur 3. dabbler II [qiǎn cháng zhēqiǎn cháng zhě] 1. dilettante 2. amateur 3. dabbler
5. director 6. guide 7. conductor	
创始者 [chuàng shǐ zhě] 1. creator 2. initiator	§1461 都 I [dōu] 1. all 2. both (if two things are involved) 3. entirely (due to) each 4. even 5. already II [dū] 1. capital city 2. metropolis 3. surname
起诉者 [qǐ sù zhě] plaintiff	Du
记者 [jì zhě] 1. reporter 2. journalist	首都领地 [shǒu dū lǐng dì] 1. capital territory 2. Australian Capital Territory (ACT) around Canberra
特约记者 [tè yuē jì zhě] 1. special correspondent 2. stringer	阿尔都塞 [ā ěr dōu sāi] 1. surname Althusser 2. Louis Pierre Althusser (1918-1990), Marxist philosopher
记者会 [jì zhě huì] press conference	洪都拉斯 [hóng dū lā sī] Honduras
编者 [biān zhě] 1. editor 2. compiler	陪都 [péi dū] 1. provisional capital of a country (e.g. in time of war) 2. secondary capital 3. alternative capital
供血者 [gòng xuè zhě] blood donor	乐都 [lè dū] (N) Ledu (place in Qinghai)
编者按 [biān zhě àn] editor's commentary	新都 [xīn dū] (N) Xindu (place in Sichuan)
经营者 [jīng yíng zhě] 1. manager 2. transactor	商都 [shāng dū] (N) Shangdu (place in Inner Mongolia)
统治者 [tǒng zhì zhě] ruler	都拉斯 [dōu lā sī] Durrs (city in Albania)
墨者 [mò zhě] 1. Mohist 2. follower of Mohist school	首都 [shǒu dū] capital (city)
出席者 [chū xí zhě] attendant	都兰 [dū lán] (N) Dulan (place in Qinghai)
订购者 [dìng gòu zhě] subscriber	奥古斯都 [ào gǔ sī dū] Augustus (name)
订购者 [gòu mǎi zhě] purchaser	都灵 [dū líng] 1. Torino 2. Turin (Italy)
后者 [hòu zhě] the latter	京都 [jīng dū] 1. the capital (of a country) 2. Kyoto, city in Japan
后两者 [hòu liǎng zhě] the latter two	京都府 [jīng dū fǔ] Kyoto prefecture in central Japan
睡眠者 [shuì mián zhě] sleeper	德都 [dé dū] (N) Dedu (place in Heilongjiang)
共谋者 [gòng móu zhě] conspirator	花都 [huā dū] (N) Huadu (city in Guangdong)
移民者 [yí mín zhě] 1. migrant 2. immigrant	他们都 [tā men dōu] all of them
殖民者 [zhí mín zhě] colonialist	都柏林 [dū bó lín] 1. Dublin, capital of Ireland 2. also written
印刷者 [yìn shuā zhě] printer	宁都县 [níng dū xiàn] Ningdu county in Ganzhou, Jiangxi
定居者 [dìng jū zhě] settler	都昌县 [dū chāng xiàn] Duchang county in Jiujiang, Jiangxi
死者 [sǐ zhě] 1. the dead 2. those who died	于都县 [yú dū xiàn] Yudu county in Ganzhou, Jiangxi
冒名顶替者 [mào míng dǐng tì zhě] to impersonate	三都县 [sān dū xiàn] Sandu Shuizu autonomous county in Qian-nan Buyei and Miao Autonomous Prefecture [Qian2 nan2
读者 [dú zhě] reader	zhou1], Guizhou
决策者 [jué cè zhě] policymaker	都会 [dū huì] 1. society 2. community 3. city 4. metropolis
潜水者 [qián shuǐ zhě] a diver	大都会 [dà dū huì] metropolitan
相命者 [xiāng mìng zhě] fortune teller	都匀 [dū yún] Duyun city in Guizhou, capital of Qiannan Buyei and Miao autonomous prefecture
参与者 [cān yù zhě] participant	都匀市 [dū yún shì] Duyun city in Guizhou, capital of Qiannan Buyei and Miao autonomous prefecture
寄生者 [jì shēng zhě] parasite (human)	计都 [jì dū] 1. concept from Vedic astronomy (Sanskrit Ketu), the opposite point to Rahu 2. imaginary star presaging disaster
负担者 [fù dān zhě] bearer	江都 [jiāng dū] (N) Jiangdu (city in Jiangsu)
智者 [zhì zhě] 1. sage 2. wise man 3. clever and knowledgeable person	江都市 [jiāng dū shì] Jiangdu, county level town in Yangzhou prefecture, Jiangsu
未成年者 [wèi chéng nián zhě] minor (not an adult)	木骨都束 [mù gǔ dū shù] Chinese name for African kingdom in Somalia, cf Mogadishu
成年者 [chéng nián zhě] adult	都柏林 [dū bó lín] Dublin, capital of Ireland
战斗者 [zhàn dòu zhě] fighter	都城 [dū chéng] capital city
或者 [huò zhě] 1. or 2. possibly 3. maybe 4. perhaps	成都 [chéng dū] Chengdu prefecture level city and capital of Sichuan province in southwest China
卖肉者 [mài ròu zhě] butcher	成都市 [chéng dū shì] Chengdu prefecture level city and capital of Sichuan province in southwest China
两者 [liǎng zhě] both sides	武都 [wǔ dū] Wudu city in Gansu
先见者 [xiān jiàn zhě] seer	武都市 [wǔ dū shì] Wudu city in Gansu
崇拜者 [chóng bài zhě] worshipper	大都 I [dà dū] Dadu, name of Beijing as capital of Yuan dynasty II [dà dū dā dōu] 1. general 2. for the most part 3. on the whole
玩者 [wán zhě] player	大都市 [dà dū shì] 1. metropolis 2. large city 3. megacity
牺牲者 [xī shēng zhě] 1. victim 2. prey	全都 [quán dōu] 1. all 2. without exception
亡者 [wáng zhě] the deceased	
守卫者 [shǒu wèi zhě] 1. defender 2. a guard	
笔者 [bǐ zhě] 1. the author 2. the writer	
再者 [zài zhě] furthermore	

	内比都 [nèi bǐ dū] 1. Naypyidaw or Nay Pyi Taw, jungle capital of Myanmar (Burma) since November 2005, 300 km north of Rangoon and 300 km south of Mandalay 2. formerly called Pyinmana
	都市 [dū shì] 1. city 2. metropolis
	宁都 [níng dū] Ningdu county in Ganzhou, Jiangxi
	国都 [guó dū] national capital
	都昌 [dū chāng] Duchang county in Jiujiang, Jiangxi
	昌都 [chāng dū] Kham or Chamdo, historic capital of Kham province of Tibet (Chinese Qamdo or Changdu)
	旧都 [jiù dū] old capital
	古都 [gǔ dū] the old capital
	于都 [yú dū] Yudu county in Ganzhou, Jiangxi
§1462	丰都 [fēng dū] (N) Fengdu (place in Sichuan)
	著 [zhù] 1. to make known 2. to show 3. to prove 4. to write 5. book 6. outstanding
	著作 [zhù zuò] 1. to write 2. literary work 3. book 4. article 5. writings
	著称 [zhù chēng] to be widely known as
	著称于世 [zhù chēng yú shì] world-renowned
	著书立说 [zhù shū lì shuō] to write a book advancing one's theory (saw)
	非常著名 [fēi cháng zhù míng] extremely famous
	显著 [xiǎn zhù] 1. outstanding 2. notable 3. remarkable
	仰望屋著书 [yǎng wū zhù shū] lit. to stare at the ceiling while writing a book (saw); to put one's whole body and soul into a book
	编著 [biān zhù] 1. to compile 2. to write
	原著 [yuán zhù] original work (not translation or abridged)
	著名 [zhù míng] 1. famous 2. noted 3. well-known 4. celebrated
	名著 [míng zhù] masterpiece
	四大名著 [sì dà míng zhù] the Four Classic Novels of Chinese literature, namely: A Dream of Red Mansions, Romance of Three Kingdoms, Water Margin, Journey to the West
	著录 [zhù lù] 1. to record 2. to put down in writing
	合著 [hé zhù] 1. to write jointly 2. to co-author
	土著人 [tǔ zhù rén] aboriginal
	著书 [zhù shū] to write a book
	卓著 [zhuó zhù] 1. outstanding 2. eminent 3. brilliant
	巨著 [jù zhù] monumental (literary) work
	王著 [wáng zhù] Wang Zhu (-c. 990), Song calligrapher and writer
	土著 [tǔ zhù] aboriginal
§1463	署 [shǔ] 1. office 2. bureau 3. to sign
	联合国环境规划署 [lián hé guó huán jìng guī huà shǔ] United Nations Environment Program (UNEP)
	签署 [qiān shǔ] to sign (an agreement)
	部署 [bù shǔ] 1. to dispose 2. to deploy 3. deployment
	联署 [lián shǔ] joint signatures (on a letter or declaration)
	海关总署 [hǎi guān zǒng shǔ] General Administration of Customs (GAC)
	公署 [gōng shǔ] government office
	总署 [zǒng shǔ] general office
	行署 [xíng shǔ] administrative office
	廉署 [lián shǔ] ICAC Independent Commission Against Corruption, Hong Kong
	署名 [shǔ míng] sign (a signature)
§1464	赌 [dù] 1. to bet 2. to gamble
	赌窝 [dǔ wō] 1. gamblers' den 2. illegal casino
	赌徒 [dǔ tú] a gambler
	赌注 [dǔ zhù] 1. stakes 2. (what is at) stake
	打赌 [dǎ dù] 1. to bet 2. to make a bet 3. a wager

§1465	孝 [xiào] filial
	不孝 [bù xiào] unfilial
	脱孝 [tuō xiào] to get through the mourning period
	章孝严 [zhāng xiào yán] John Chang (Taiwan Foreign Minister)
	曾孝谷 [zēng xiào gǔ] Zeng Xiaogu (1873-1937), actor and pioneer of Chinese drama in New Culture style
	孝感 [xiào gǎn] Xiaogan prefecture level city in Hubei
	孝感市 [xiào gǎn shì] Xiaogan prefecture level city in Hubei
	孝经 [xiào jīng] Xiao Jing (Classic of Filial Piety)
	孝廉 [xiào lián] 1. xiaolian, two examination subjects in Han, later a single subject in Ming and Qing 2. successful second degree candidate
	满孝 [mǎn xiào] 1. at the end of the mourning period 2. to fulfill one's filial duties of mourning
	孝成王 [xiào chéng wáng] King Xiaocheng of Zhao, reigned 266-245 BC
	守孝 [shǒu xiào] to observe mourning for one's parents
	重孝 [zhòng xiào] mourning dress
	吊孝 [diào xiào] a condolence visit
§1466	看 I [kàn] 1. to look after 2. to take care of 3. to watch 4. to guard II [kàn] 1. to see 2. to look at 3. to read 4. to watch 5. to consider 6. to regard as 7. to view as 8. to treat as 9. to judge 10. (after repeated verb) to give it a try 11. depending on (how you're judging) 12. to visit 13. to call on 14. to treat (an illness) 15. to look after 16. Watch out! (for a danger)
	看看 [kàn kàn] 1. to take a look at 2. to examine 3. to survey 4. (coll.) pretty soon
	看一看 [kàn yí kàn] to have a look
	看守者 [kàn shǒu zhě] watchman
	在我看 [zài wǒ kàn] in my opinion, in my view
	看不惯 [kàn bu guàn] 1. cannot bear to see 2. to hate 3. to dislike 4. to disapprove
	看不习惯 [kàn bù xí guàn] unfamiliar
	看不懂 [kàn bù dǒng] 1. unable to see 2. can't read
	看不起 [kàn bu qǐ] 1. to look down upon 2. to despise
	看不见 [kàn bu jiàn] 1. unseen 2. to be invisible
	看不中 [kàn bu zhōng] not impressed by
	看不出 [kàn bu chū] 1. can't see 2. can't make out 3. unable to tell
	看作 [kàn zuò] 1. look upon as 2. regard as
	轻看 [qīng kàn] to look down upon
	猛一看 [měng yí kàn] 1. at first glance 2. first impression
	看好 [kàn hǎo] 1. optimistic (about the outcome) 2. bullish 3. to think highly of 4. to support
	好看 [hǎo kàn] good-looking
	看样子 [kàn yàng zi] 1. it seems 2. it looks as if
	看错 [kàn cuò] 1. a mistake 2. an oversight 3. an error of judgement
	翻看 [fān kàn] 1. to browse 2. to look over (books)
	参看 [cān kàn] 1. see also 2. please refer to 3. confer (cf.) 4. to consult for reference
	注意看 [zhù yì kàn] watch carefully
	看来 [kàn lai] 1. apparently 2. it seems that 3. it appears 4. it seems
	来看 [lái kàn] 1. to come and see 2. to interpret a topic from a certain point of view
	依我来看 [yī wǒ lái kàn] 1. as I see it 2. in my opinion
	看起来 [kàn qǐ lái] 1. seemingly 2. apparently 3. looks as if 4. appear to be 5. gives the impression that 6. seems on the face of it to be
	从外表来看 [cóng wài biǎo lái kàn] 1. looking from the outside 2. seen from the outside
	探看 [tàn kàn] 1. to visit 2. to go to see what's going on
	小看 [xiǎo kàn] to look down on
	看待 [kàn dài] 1. look upon 2. regard
	看得起 [kàn de qǐ] 1. to show respect for 2. to think highly of

看得见	[kàn dé jiàn] visible
看得中	[kàn de zhòng] 1. to take a liking for 2. to fancy
看似	[kàn sì] 1. to look as if 2. to seem
依我看	[yī wǒ kàn] in my opinion
走马看花	[zǒu mǎ kàn huā] 1. lit. flower viewing from horse-back (saw); fig. superficial understanding from cursory observation 2. to make a quick judgment based on inadequate information
踏看	[tà kàn] to investigate on the spot
看懂	[kàn dòng] 1. to read 2. to be able to read 3. to understand 4. to see and understand
看鸟人	[kàn niǎo rén] a bird-watcher
看顾	[kàn gù] watch over
细看	[xì kàn] 1. peer 2. scan
看台	[kàn tái] 1. terrace 2. spectator's grandstand 3. viewing platform
看法	[kàn fǎ] 1. way of looking at a thing 2. view 3. opinion
看到	[kàn dào] 1. see (that) 2. note
看上去	[kàn shàng qu] 1. it would appear 2. it seems (that)
据我看	[jù wǒ kàn] 1. in my view 2. in my opinion 3. from what I can see
看病	[kàn bìng] 1. to visit a doctor 2. to see a patient
试试	[shì shì kàn] to give it a try
误看	[wù kàn] 1. a mistake 2. an oversight 3. an error of judgement
要看	[yào kàn] it depends on...
看球	[kàn qiú] 1. Fore! (golf) 2. Watch out for the ball!
看相	[kàn xiàng] fortune telling
查看	[chá kàn] 1. to look over 2. to examine 3. check up 4. ferret out
看头	[kàn tóu] 1. worth seeing 2. worth reading
看门人	[kàn mén rén] 1. janitor 2. watchman
看见	[kàn jiàn] 1. to see 2. to catch sight of
看守	[kān shǒu] 1. to guard 2. to watch over
看重	[kàn zhòng] 1. to regard as important 2. to care about
看书	[kàn shū] to read
耐看	[nài kàn] 1. able to withstand careful appreciation 2. well worth a second look
看押	[kān yā] 1. to detain 2. to take into custody 3. to imprison temporarily
看中	[kàn zhòng] 1. to have a preference for 2. to fancy 3. to choose after consideration 4. to settle on
看出	[kàn chū] 1. to make out 2. to see
才	I[cái] 1. ability 2. talent 3. endowment 4. gift 5. an expert 6. only (then) 7. only if 8. just II[cái] 1. just 2. not until
才子	[cái zǐ] gifted scholar
江南四大才子	[jiāng nán sì dà cái zǐ] Four great southern talents of the Ming, namely: Tang Bohu , Zhu Zhishan , Wen Zhengming and Xu Zhenqing
才子佳人	[cái zǐ jiā rén] gifted scholar and beautiful woman (pair of lovers in fiction)
辩才	[biàn cái] eloquence
辩才天	[biàn cái tiān] Saraswati (the Hindu goddess of wisdom and arts and consort of Lord Brahma)
才华盖世	[cái huá gài shì] peerless talent (saw); incomparable artistic merit
人尽其才	[rén jìn qí cái] 1. employ one's talent to the fullest 2. everyone gives of their best
识才	[shí cái] to recognize talent
才识	[cái shí] ability and insight
识多才广	[shí duō cái guǎng] knowledgeable and versatility
德才	[dé cái] 1. ethics and ability 2. virtuous and talented
才华	[cái huá] literary or artistic talent
才华出众	[cái huá chū zhòng] outstanding talent (saw); incomparable artistic merit
才思	[cái sī] 1. imaginative power 2. creativeness

多才	[duō cái] 1. multi-talented 2. many-sided skills
才智	[cái zhì] ability and wisdom
奇才	[qí cái] genius
天才	[tiān cái] 1. talent 2. gift 3. genius 4. talented 5. gifted
全才	[quán cái] 1. all-rounder 2. versatile
人才	[rén cái] 1. a person's talent 2. talented person 3. distinguished person 4. a talent (worth head-hunting) 5. person's looks 6. an attractive woman 7. used interchangeably with
高才	[gāo cái] 1. great talent 2. rare capability 3. person of outstanding ability
高才生	[gāo cái shēng] 1. student of great ability 2. talented student
比才	[bì cái] 1. Bizet (name) 2. Georges Bizet (1838-1875), French musician, composer of opera Carmen
口才	[kǒu cái] eloquence
才干	[cái gàn] 1. ability 2. competence
千才	[gàn cái] 1. ability 2. capable
团	I[tuán] 1. regiment 2. round 3. circular 4. group 5. society II[tuán] dumpling
军团	[j tuán] 1. corps 2. legion
澳新军团节	[ào xīn j tuán jié] 1. Anzac Day 2. (in Australia and New Zealand) the day (25 April) commemorating the Anzac landing at Gallipoli in 1915
集团军	[jí tuán j] 1. army grouping 2. collective army
团体冠军	[tuán tǐ guān j] group championship
军团菌病	[j tuán j bìng] legionnaires' disease
军团菌	[j tuán j] Legionella (bacterium causing legionnaires' disease)
团长	[tuán zhǎng] 1. regimental command 2. head of a delegation
会长团	[huì zhǎng tuán] presidency
疑团	[yí tuán] 1. suspicion 2. doubts and suspicions 3. a chain of suspicions
团子	[tuán zǐ] dango (Japanese dumpling)
承销团	[chéng xiāo tuán] underwriting group
公共团体	[gōng gòng tuán tǐ] public organization
大陪审团	[dà péi shěn tuán] grand jury
陪审团	[péi shěn tuán] jury
乐团	[yuè tuán] 1. band 2. orchestra
华纳音乐集团	[huà nà yīn yuè jí tuán] Warner music
美国国际集团	[měi guó guó jì jí tuán] American International Group
美林集团	[měi lín jí tuán] Merrill Lynch
党团	[dǎng tuán] party caucus
一团糟	[yī tuán zāo] 1. chaos 2. bungle 3. complete mess 4. shambles
七大工业国集团	[qī dà gōng yè guó jí tuán] G7, the group of 7 industrialized countries: US, Japan, Britain, Germany, France, Italy and Canada (now G8, including Russia)
企业集团	[qí yè jí tuán] industry association
工业七国集团	[gōng yè qī guó jí tuán] G7, the group of 7 industrialized countries: US, Japan, Britain, Germany, France, Italy and Canada (now G8, including Russia)
联想集团	[lián xiǎng jí tuán] Lenovo group (PRC computer firm)
团伙	[tuán huǒ] 1. (criminal) gang 2. gang member 3. accomplice 4. crony
犯罪团伙	[fàn zuì tuán huǒ] a criminal gang
基团	[jī tuán] radical (chem.)
匪徒集团	[fěi tú jí tuán] gangster
团体行	[tuán tǐ xíng] group travel
集团	[jí tuán] 1. group 2. bloc 3. corporation
现代集团	[xiàn dài jí tuán] Hyundai, the Korean corporation
犯罪集团	[fàn zuì jí tuán] crime syndicate

利益集团	[lì yì jí tuán] interest group
七国集团	[qī guó jí tuán] G7, the group of 7 industrialized countries: US, Japan, Britain, Germany, France, Italy and Canada (now G8, including Russia)
七十七国集团	[qī shí qī guó jí tuán] Group of 77
三星集团	[sān xīng jí tuán] Samsung Group
团体	[tǐ tuán] community
团体	[tuán tǐ] 1. group 2. organization 3. team
保安团	[bǎo ān tuán] peace keeping group
代表团	[dài biǎo tuán] delegation
线团	[xiàn tuán] ball of string
团结	[tuán jié] 1. a rally 2. to hold a rally 3. to join forces
团结工会	[tuán jié gōng huì] Solidarity (Polish worker's union)
主席团	[zhǔ xí tuán] presidium
团队	[tuán duì] team
民团	[mín tuán] 1. civil corps 2. militia
剧团	[jù tuán] theatrical troupe
团圆	[tuán yuán] to have a reunion
团员	[tuán yuán] 1. member 2. group member
战队	[zhàn tuán] 1. fighting group 2. by extension, a fight 3. a fray
百团大战	[bǎi tuán dà zhàn] Hundred Regiments offensive of August-December 1940, a large scale offensive against the Japanese by the communists
合唱团	[hé chàng tuán] chorus
星团	[xīng tuán] star cluster
团年	[tuán nián] Spring festival family reunion
生面团	[shēng miàn tuán] dough
面团	[miàn tuán] dough
一团	[yī tuán] regiment
闭	[bì] 1. to close 2. stop up 3. shut 4. obstruct
闭子集	[bì zǐ jí] closed subset (math)
闭锁	[bì suǒ] to lock
闭关锁国	[bì guān suǒ guó] 1. to close the passes and seal off the country 2. to close a country to exclude foreign contact
闭塞	[bì sè] 1. stop up 2. close up 3. hard to get to 4. out of the way 5. inaccessible 6. unenlightened 7. blocking
闭目塞听	[bì mù sè tīng] 1. to shut one's eyes and stop one's ears 2. out of touch with reality 3. to bury one's head in the sand
闭元音	[bì yuán yīn] close vowel
闭音节	[bì yīn jié] closed syllable
关闭	[guān bì] 1. to close 2. to shut
闭关	[bì guān] 1. to close the passes 2. to seal off the country 3. seclusion (monastic practice, e.g. of Chan Buddhists)
闭关自守	[bì guān zì shǒu] close the country to international intercourse
深闭固拒	[shēn bì gù jù] 1. deep, closed and refusing (saw); obstinate 2. stubborn and perverse
倒闭	[dǎo bì] 1. to go bankrupt 2. to close down
封闭性	[fēng bì xìng] encapsulation
闭起	[bì qǐ] to shut
闭包	[bì bāo] closure (math)
闭经	[bì jīng] amenorrhoea
闭会	[bì huì] close a meeting
自闭症	I [zì bì zhèng] autism II [zì bì zhèngzì bì zhèng] autism
闭幕	[bì mù] 1. the curtain falls 2. lower the curtain 3. to come to an end (of a meeting)
闭幕式	[bì mù shì] closing ceremony
闭域	[bì yù] 1. closed domain 2. algebraically closed field (math.), e.g. complex number field [fù4 shu4 yu4]

闭合	[bì hé] 1. to close 2. closed
封闭	[fēng bì] 1. to seal 2. to close 3. to confine 4. to seal off 5. to close down 6. sealed 7. confined 8. closed 9. unreceptive
闭上	[bì shàng] 1. to close 2. to shut up
财	[cái] 1. money 2. wealth 3. riches 4. property 5. valuables
财团	[cái tuán] financial group
汇业财经集团	[huì yè cái jīng jí tuán] Delta Asia financial group (Macau)
财东	[cái dōng] 1. shop owner 2. moneybags
财物	[cái wù] 1. property 2. belongings
财长	[cái zhǎng] 1. treasurer 2. head of finances 3. minister of finance
贪财	[tān cái] to be greedy in getting money
钱财	[qián cái] 1. wealth 2. money
横财	[héng cái] 1. ill-gotten gains 2. undeserved fortune 3. illegal profit
公共财产	[gōng gòng cái chǎn] public property
财产	[cái chǎn] property
财产公证	[cái chǎn gōng zhèng] property notarization
人财两空	[rén cái liǎng kōng] 1. loss of life and property 2. to lose the beauty and her possessions
见财起意	[jiàn cái qǐ yì] seeing riches provokes evil designs
善财	[shàn cái] to cherish wealth
公司理财	[gōng sī lǐ cái] 1. company finance 2. corporate finance
财经	[cái jīng] finance and economics
财会	[cái kuài] finance and accounting
财源	[cái yuán] 1. financial resources 2. source of revenue
谋财害命	[móu cái hài mìng] to plot and kill sb for his property (saw); to murder for money
财赋	[cái fù] 1. government revenue 2. tributary goods and finances 3. finances and taxes 4. wealth 5. property 6. belongings
财利	[cái lì] 1. wealth and profit 2. riches
财相	[cái xiāng] minister of finance (e.g. of UK or Japan)
财宝	[cái bǎo] money and valuables
财富	[cái fù] 1. wealth 2. riches
财主	[cái zhǔ] 1. rich man 2. moneybags
土财主	[tǔ cái zhǔ] 1. local wealthy landlord 2. country moneybags 3. rich provincial
财帛	[cái bó] 1. wealth 2. money
理财	[lǐ cái] 1. financial management 2. finance
材	[cái] 1. material 2. timber 3. variant of , ability 4. talent 5. aptitude 6. man or woman of talent
生物材料	[shēng wù cái liào] bio-materials
多孔材料	[duō kǒng cái liào] 1. multicellular material 2. spongy substance 3. porous material
寿材	[shòu cái] coffin
材料	[cái liào] 1. material 2. data 3. makings 4. stuff
原材料	[yuán cái liào] 1. raw materials 2. unprocessed materials
人尽其材	[rén jìn qí cái] 1. employ one's talent to the fullest 2. everyone gives of their best 3. also written
材积	[cái jī] volume (of timber)
集材	[jí cái] logging
心材	[xīn cái] 1. pith 2. central core (of tree)
素材	[sù cái] source material (in literature and art)
药材	[yào cái] drug ingredients
多层材	[duō céng cái] plywood
题材	[tí cái] subject matter
材质	[cái zhì] 1. texture of timber 2. quality of material 3. material (that sth is made of)
木材	[mù cái] wood

<p>器材 [qì cái] 1. equipment 2. material</p> <p>人材 [rén cái] 1. a person's talent 2. talented person 3. distinguished person 4. a talent (worth head-hunting) 5. person's looks 6. an attractive woman 7. used interchangeably with</p> <p>高材 [gāo cái] 1. great talent 2. rare capability 3. person of outstanding ability</p> <p>高材生 [gāo cái shēng] student of great ability</p> <p>干材 [gàn cái] 1. ability 2. capable</p> <p>牙 [yá] 1. tooth 2. ivory</p> <p>正牙带环 [zhèng yá dài huán] orthodontic brace</p> <p>长牙 [cháng yá] tusk</p> <p>磨牙 [mó yá] 1. to grind one's teeth (during sleep) 2. pointless arguing</p> <p>牙克石 [yá kè shí] (N) Yakeshi (city in Inner Mongolia)</p> <p>牙签 I [yá qiān] toothpick II [yá qiānyá qiān] toothpick</p> <p>弹牙 [tán yá] al dente</p> <p>牙关 [yá guān] 1. jaw 2. mandibular joint</p> <p>尖牙 [jiān yá] 1. canine tooth 2. fang 3. tusk</p> <p>牙行 [yá háng] 1. middleman (in former times) 2. broker</p> <p>恒牙 [héng yá] 1. permanent tooth (as opposed to deciduous tooth) 2. adult tooth</p> <p>牙慧 [yá huì] 1. repetition 2. other person's opinion 3. hearsay 4. parroting</p> <p>拾人牙慧 [shí rén yá huì] 1. to pick up what others say (saw); to pass off other people's opinions as one's own 2. to parrot</p> <p>虫牙 [chóng yá] 1. caries 2. rotten tooth 3. same as [qu3 chi3]</p> <p>补牙 [bǔ yá] 1. fill a tooth 2. have a tooth stopped</p> <p>牙线 [yá xiàn] dental floss</p> <p>尾牙 [wěi yá] a year-end dinner for employees</p> <p>牙刷 [yá shuā] toothbrush</p> <p>刷牙 [shuā yá] to brush teeth</p> <p>牙床 [yá chuáng] alveolar ridge</p> <p>海牙 [hǎi yá] 1. The Hague (city in the Netherlands) 2. Den Haag</p> <p>笑掉大牙 [xiào diào dà yá] 1. to laugh one's head off 2. ridiculous 3. jaw-dropping</p> <p>牙科医生 [yá kē yī shēng] dentist</p> <p>牙城 [yá chéng] 1. citadel 2. military headquarters</p> <p>牙医 [yá yī] dentist</p> <p>牙齿 [yá chǐ] 1. dental 2. tooth</p> <p>牙冠 [yá guān] crown of tooth</p> <p>蓝牙 [lán yá] Bluetooth</p> <p>牙白 [yá bái] 1. creamy white 2. ivory color</p> <p>门牙 [mén yá] incisor (front teeth)</p> <p>呀 [ya] (particle equivalent to 啊 after a vowel, expressing surprise or doubt)</p> <p>啊呀 [ā ya] 1. interjection of surprise 2. Oh my!</p> <p>天呀 [tiān ya] 1. Heavens! 2. My goodness!</p> <p>雅 [yǎ] elegant</p> <p>不雅 [bù yǎ] 1. indecent 2. morally offensive</p> <p>雅典的泰门 [yǎ diǎn de tài mén] Timon of Athens, 1607 tragedy by William Shakespeare</p> <p>西番雅书 [xī fān yǎ shù] Book of Zephaniah</p> <p>雅法港 [yǎ fǎ gǎng] Jaffa (Israel)</p> <p>雅典 [yǎ diǎn] Athens, capital of Greece</p> <p>典雅 [diǎn yǎ] 1. refined 2. elegant</p> <p>雅典卫城 [yǎ diǎn wèi chéng] the Acropolis (Athens)</p> <p>古雅典 [gǔ yǎ diǎn] ancient Athens</p> <p>洪雅 [hóng yǎ] (N) Hongya (place in Sichuan)</p>	<p>雅乐 [yǎ yuè] 1. formal ceremonial music of each succeeding Chinese dynasty starting with the Zhou 2. Korean a'ak 3. Japanese gagaku</p> <p>雅称 [yǎ chēng] 1. elegant name 2. honorific</p> <p>尔雅 [ěr yǎ] Erya (the first surviving Chinese dictionary, c. 3rd century BC, with glosses on classical texts)</p> <p>雅尔塔 [yǎ ěr tǎ] Yalta</p> <p>新雅 [xīn yǎ] 1. fresh 2. new and elegant</p> <p>喜马拉雅 [xǐ mǎ lǎ yǎ] the Himalayas</p> <p>喜马拉雅山 [xǐ mǎ lǎ yǎ shān] Himalayas</p> <p>小雅 [xiǎo yǎ] one of the three main divisions of the Book of Songs</p> <p>雅恩德 [yǎ ěn dé] Yaounde, capital of Cameroon</p> <p>雅温得 [yǎ wēn dé] Yaound, capital city of Cameroon</p> <p>利雅得 [lì yǎ dé] Riyadh, capital of Saudi Arabia</p> <p>雷克雅维克 [léi kè yǎ wéi kè] Reykjavik, capital of Iceland</p> <p>雅思 [yǎ sī] IELTS (International English Language Testing System)</p> <p>乌黎雅 [wū lǐ yǎ] Uriah (name)</p> <p>玛雅人 [mǎ yǎ rén] Maya peoples</p> <p>马雅 [mǎ yǎ] Maya (civilization of central America)</p> <p>大雅乡 [dà yǎ xiāng] (N) Taya (village in Taiwan)</p> <p>幽雅 [yōu yǎ] 1. serene and elegant 2. (of music) ethereal</p> <p>雅法 [yǎ fǎ] Jaffa (Israeli port)</p> <p>耶哥尼雅 [yē gē ní yǎ] Jechoniah or Jeconiah (son of Josiah)</p> <p>尼雅 [ní yǎ] Niya, ancient kingdom near Khotan in Xinjiang, 1st century BC-4th century AD</p> <p>尼雅河 [ní yǎ hé] Niya river in south Xinjiang</p> <p>雅罗鱼 [yǎ luó yú] dace</p> <p>雅威 [yǎ wēi] Yahweh</p> <p>雅安 [yǎ ān] Ya'an prefecture level city in Sichuan</p> <p>雅安市 [yǎ ān shì] Ya'an prefecture level city in Sichuan</p> <p>温雅 [wēn yǎ] 1. gentle 2. refined</p> <p>雅江 [yǎ jiāng] (N) Yajiang (place in Sichuan)</p> <p>雅歌 [yǎ gē] 1. part of the Book of Songs 2. a song 3. a poem set to elegant music 4. a refined chant 5. the biblical Song of Solomon</p> <p>闲雅 [xián yǎ] 1. elegant 2. graceful</p> <p>大雅 [dà yǎ] one of the three main divisions of the Book of Song</p> <p>雅克 [yǎ kè] Jacques (name)</p> <p>高雅 [gāo yǎ] 1. dainty 2. elegance 3. elegant</p> <p>少 I [shǎo] 1. few 2. little 3. lack II [shǎo] young</p> <p>多多少少 [duō duō shǎo shǎo] 1. to some extent 2. more or less</p> <p>必不可少组成 [bì bù kě shǎo zǔ chéng] 1. absolute necessity 2. sine qua non</p> <p>必不可少 [bì bù kě shǎo] 1. absolutely necessary 2. indispensable 3. essential</p> <p>不少 [bù shǎo] not (just) a few</p> <p>不可缺少 [bù kě quē shǎo] indispensable</p> <p>多少钱 [duō shao qián] 1. how much money 2. how much?</p> <p>少尉 [shǎo wèi] second lieutenant (army rank)</p> <p>恶少 [è shào] 1. young thug 2. malicious young ruffian</p> <p>积少成多 [jī shǎo chéng duō] Many little things add up to sth great (saw); many a mickle makes a muckle</p> <p>少年犯 [shào nián fàn] 1. young criminal 2. juvenile delinquent</p> <p>至少 [zhì shǎo] 1. at least 2. (to say the) least</p> <p>少先队员 [shào xiān duì yuán] member of the Young Pioneers</p> <p>少先队 [shào xiān duì] Young Pioneers (primary school league, a preparation for Communist Youth League)</p>
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多少	I [duō shǎo] 1. number 2. amount 3. somewhat II [duō shǎoduō shao] 1. how much 2. how many 3. which (number) 4. as much as
少成多	[shǎo chéng duō] Many little things add up to sth great (saw); many a mickle makes a muckle
或多或少	[huò duō huò shǎo] more or less
少女	[shǎo] maiden
减少	[jiǎn shǎo] 1. to lessen 2. to decrease 3. to reduce 4. to lower
缺少	[quē shǎo] 1. lack 2. shortage of 3. shortfall 4. to be short (of) 5. to lack
少林	[shǎo lín] the Shaolin monastery and martial arts school
少林寺	[shǎo lín sì] Buddhist monastery famous for its kungfu monks
少见	[shǎo jiàn] 1. rare 2. not familiar (to the speaker) 3. sth rarely experience 4. hard to see
少儿	[shǎo ér] child
少间	[shǎo jiàn] 1. soon 2. a short while 3. a narrow gap 4. slightly better (state of health)
年少	[nián shào] 1. young 2. junior
少年	[shào nián] 1. juvenile 2. youngster
少量	[shǎo liàng] 1. a smidgen 2. a little bit 3. a few
吵	[chǎo] 1. to quarrel 2. to make a noise 3. noisy 4. to disturb by making a noise
吵闹声	[chǎo nào shēng] noise
争吵	[zhēng chǎo] 1. dispute 2. strife
大吵大闹	[dà chǎo dà nào] 1. to shout and scream (saw); to kick up a fuss 2. to make a scene
吵闹	[chǎo nào] noisy
妙	[miào] 1. clever 2. wonderful
不妙	[bù miào] 1. (of a turn of events) not too encouraging 2. far from good 3. anything but reassuring
妙龄	[miào líng] 1. puberty 2. nubile
妙手回春	[miào shǒu huí chūn] 1. magical hands bring the dying back to life (saw); miracle cure 2. brilliant doctor
维妙维肖	[wéi miào wéi xiào] 1. imitate to perfection 2. be remarkably true to life
惟妙惟肖	[wéi miào wéi xiào] 1. imitate to perfection 2. be remarkably true to life
妙手空空	[miào shǒu kōng kōng] 1. petty thief (lit. quick fingered and vanish) 2. empty-handed 3. having nothing
美妙	[měi miào] 1. beautiful 2. wonderful 3. splendid
奥妙	[ào miào] subtle
灵妙	[líng miào] 1. wonderful 2. ingenious
莫名其妙	[mò míng qí miào] 1. unfathomable mystery (saw); subtle and ineffable 2. unable to make head or tail of it 3. boring (e.g. movie)
佳妙	[jiā miào] 1. wonderful 2. beautiful (calligraphy)
妙智慧	[miào zhì huì] wondrous wisdom and knowledge (Buddh.)
玄妙	[xuán miào] 1. mysterious 2. profound 3. abstruse
莫名其妙	[mò míng qí miào] 1. odd 2. baffling 3. unaccountable 4. mysterious 5. boring (e.g. movie)
妙语如珠	[miào yǔ rú zhū] 1. smart words like a string of pearl 2. scintillating witticisms
奇妙	[qí miào] 1. fantastic 2. wonderful
高妙	[gāo miào] 1. masterly 2. subtle and clever (or artwork, writing etc)
妙品	[miào pǐn] a fine work of art
妙手	[miào shǒu] 1. miraculous hands of a healer 2. highly skilled person 3. brilliant move in chess or weiqi (go)
省	I [shěng] 1. frugal 2. save 3. to omit 4. to leave out 5. to save (money) 6. province II [xǐng] 1. introspection 2. to examine oneself critically 3. awareness 4. to visit (an elderly relative)
不省人事	[bù xǐng rén shì] 1. to lose consciousness 2. unconscious 3. in a coma
轻省	[qīng sheng] 1. relaxed 2. easy
广东省	[guǎng dōng shěng] Guangdong province (Kwangtung) in south China, abbr. , capital Guangzhou

山东省	[shān dōng shěng] Shandong province (Shantung) in north-east China, abbr. , capital Ji'nan
省长	[shěng zhǎng] governor of a province
厚生省	[hòu shēng shěng] Japanese ministry of health, labor and welfare
省钱	[shěng qián] to save money
省称	[shěng chēng] abbreviation
农林水产省	[nóng lín shuǐ chǎn shěng] Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (Japan)
云南省	[yún nán shěng] Yunnan province in southwest China, bordering on Vietnam, Laos and Myanmar, abbr. or , capital Kunming
海南省	[hǎi nán shěng] Hainan province, an island off southern China, abbr. , capital Haikou
河南省	[hé nán shěng] Henan province (Honan) in central China, abbr. , capital Zhengzhou
江南省	[jiāng nán shěng] name of Qing dynasty province covering south Jiangsu, south Anhui and north Zhejiang provinces, with capital at Nanjing
省亲	[xǐng qīn] to visit one's parents
信德省	[xìn dé shěng] Sindh province of Pakistan
省得	[shěng de] 1. to avoid 2. so as to save (money or time)
省悟	[xǐng wù] 1. to wake up to reality 2. to come to oneself 3. to realize 4. to see the truth
省心	[shěng xīn] to save worry
玉红省	[yù hóng shěng] rubicene (chem.), red heptacyclic polyaromatic ring system
省治	[shěng zhì] a provincial capital
省却	[shěng què] 1. to save 2. to get rid of (so saving space)
省会	[shěng huì] capital city of a province
广西省	[guǎng xī shěng] 1. Guangxi province in south China 2. since 1959, Guangxi Zhuang autonomous region , location of the Zhuang minority peoples, abbr. , capital Nanning
河北省	[hé běi shěng] Hebei province (Hopeh) in north China surrounding Beijing, abbr. , capital Shijiazhuang
江西省	[jiāng xī shěng] Jiangxi province (Kiangsi) in southeast China, abbr. , capital Nanchang
吉林省	[jí lín shěng] Jilin province (Kirin) in northeast China, abbr. , capital Changchun
省城	[shěng chéng] a provincial capital
中央省	[zhōng yāng shěng] 1. central province 2. Tv Aimag (province) of Mongolia
全省	[quán shěng] the whole province
山西省	[shān xī shěng] Shanxi province (Shansi) in north China between Hebei and Shaanxi, abbr. capital Taiyuan
自省	[zì xǐng] 1. to examine oneself 2. to reflect on one's shortcomings 3. introspection 4. self-awareness 5. self-criticism
省事	[shěng shì] 1. to handle administrative work 2. to simplify matters 3. to save trouble
省电	[shěng diàn] to save electricity
节省	[jié shěng] 1. saving 2. to save 3. to use sparingly 4. to cut down on
沙	[shā] 1. granule 2. hoarse 3. raspy 4. sand 5. powder 6. abbr. for Tsar or Tsarist Russia 7. surname Sha
沙雅	[shā yǎ] Shayar nahiyisi or Shaya county in Aksu prefecture, Xinjiang
沙雅县	[shā yǎ xiàn] Shayar nahiyisi or Shaya county in Aksu prefecture, Xinjiang
长沙	[cháng shā] Changsha prefecture level city and capital of Hunan province in south central China
长沙县	[cháng shā xiàn] Changsha County
长沙市	[cháng shā shì] Changsha prefecture level city and capital of Hunan province in south central China
沙子	[shā zi] 1. sand 2. grit
沙岩	[shā yán] sandstone
沙石	[shā shí] sand and stones
含沙量	[hán shā liàng] 1. sand content 2. quantity of sediment (carried by a river)
金沙镇	[jīn shā zhèn] (N) Chinsha (town in Taiwan)
沙暴	[shā bào] sandstorm
沙尘暴	[shā chén bào] sandstorm

穆沙拉夫	[mù shā là fū] Pervez Musharraf (1943-), Pakistani general and politician, President 2001-2008
沙弥	[shā mí] novice Buddhist monk
沙粒	[shā lì] 1. speck 2. granule
金沙萨	[jīn shā sà] Kinshasa, capital of Zaire
戈壁沙漠	[gē bì shā mò] Gobi desert
阿法尔沙漠	[ā fǎ ěr shā mò] the Afar desert in Southern Ethiopia
南沙	[nán shā] Nansha (Spratly) Islands
沙拉	[shā lā] salad
沙特阿拉伯	[shā tè ā lā bó] Saudi Arabia
塔克拉玛干沙漠	[tǎ kè lā mǎ gān shā mò] Taklamakan (desert in Central Asia)
拉沙病毒	[lā shā bìng dú] Lassa virus
金沙	[jīn shā] Jinsha county in Bijie prefecture [Bi4 jie2 di4 qu1], Guizhou
金沙县	[jīn shā xiàn] Jinsha county in Bijie prefecture [Bi4 jie2 di4 qu1], Guizhou
金沙江	[jīn shā jiāng] Jinsha river, upper reaches of Yangtze river or Changjiang in Sichuan and Yunnan
沙茶	[shā chá] satay (spicy peanut sauce), also spelled sate
沙尘	[shā chén] 1. sand 2. sandstorm (common in spring in north China)
沙律	[shā lǜ] salad (loan word)
沙袋	[shā dài] a sandbag
沙利科什维利	[shā lì kē shí wéi lì] General Shalikashvili (Head of US Joint Chiefs of Staff)
华沙	[huá shā] Warsaw, capital of Poland
沙漠化	[shā mò huà] desertification
沙俄	[shā é] Tsarist Russia
沙皇俄国	[shā huáng é guó] Tsarist Russia
沙虫	[shā chóng] sandworm
白沙乡	[bái shā xiāng] (N) Paisha (village in Taiwan)
沙县	[shā xiàn] Sha county in Fujian
泥沙	[ní shā] silt
柯沙奇病毒	[kē shā qí bìng dú] Cocksackievirus
克沙奇病毒	[kè shā qí bìng dú] Cocksackievirus
冰沙	[bīng shā] 1. slushie 2. smoothie 3. crushed ice drink 4. frappuccino
沙漠	[shā mò] desert
莫哈韦沙漠	[mò hā wéi shā mò] Mojave Desert
大沙漠	[dà shā mò] great desert (e.g. the Taklamakan [Ta3 ke4 la1 ma3 gan4] or Sahara [Sa1 ha1 la1])
河沙	[hé shā] Gange reiver
沙河	[shā hé] (N) Shahe (city in Hebei)
大沙河	[dà shā hé] river in Shanxi
沙特鲁	[shā tè lǜ] 1. Chteauroux 2. Chateauroux (French town)
沙丁鱼	[shā dīng yú] sardine
沙林	[shā lín] sarin
英吉沙	[yīng jí shā] (N) Yingjisha (place in Xinjiang)
沙市	[shā shì] (N) Shashi (city in Hubei)
沙特	[shā tè] Saudi Arabia
沙皇	[shā huáng] Tsar
沙门	[shā mén] 1. monk (Sanskrit: Sramana, originally refers to north India) 2. Buddhist monk
沙地	[shā dì] 1. sandy beach or river bank 2. sand-dune 3. sandy land 4. sand-lot
沙丘	[shā qiū] 1. sand dune 2. sandy hill
沙土	[shā tǔ] sandy soil
莎	I [shā] 1. (insect) 2. (phonetic) II [suō] 1. (grass) 2. Cyperus rotundus

莎车	[shā chē] Yarkent county (Shache) in Kashgar prefecture, Xinjiang
莎车县	[shā chē xiàn] Yarkent county (Shache) in Kashgar prefecture, Xinjiang
玛莎拉蒂	[mǎ shā lā dì] Maserati
莎拉	[shā lā] Sara or Sarah (name)
莎士比亚	[shā shì bǐ yà] 1. Shakespeare (name) 2. William Shakespeare (1564-1616), poet and playwright
阿依莎	[ā yī shā] 1. Ayshe, Aise or Ayesha (name) 2. Aishah bint Abi Bakr (c. 614-678), youngest wife of prophet Mohamed [Mu4 han3 mo4 de2] 3. also written
伯莎	[bó shā] Bertha (name)
杜莎夫人	[dù suō fū ren] Madame Tusseaud's (waxworks)
兵	[pīng] 1. onomat. ping 2. bing
兵	[pāng] onomat. bang
兵兵	[pīng pāng] ping-pong
兵乓球台	[pīng pāng qiú tái] table-tennis table
兵乓球	[pīng pāng qiú] 1. table tennis 2. ping-pong 3. ping pong 4. table tennis ball
兵乓球拍	[pīng pāng qiú pāi] ping-pong bat
兵	[bīng] 1. soldiers 2. a force 3. an army 4. weapons 5. arms 6. military 7. warlike
兵团	[bīng tuán] 1. large military unit 2. formation 3. corps 4. army
兵家	[bīng jiā] 1. military strategist in ancient China 2. military commander 3. soldier
兵家常事	[bīng jiā cháng shì] commonplace in military operations (saw)
疑兵	[yí bīng] troops deployed to mislead the enemy
孙子兵法	[sūn zǐ bīng fǎ] the Art of War by Sun Wu
当兵	[dāng bīng] 1. to serve in the army 2. to be a soldier
炮兵	[pào bīng] 1. artillery soldier 2. gunner
新兵	[xīn bīng] new (army) recruit
兵站	[bīng zhàn] 1. army service station 2. military depot
短兵相接	[duǎn bīng xiāng jiē] 1. lit. short-weaponed soldiery fight one another (saw); fierce hand-to-hand infantry combat 2. to fight at close quarters
兵部	[bīng bù] the Ministry of War in feudal China
增兵	[zēng bīng] 1. reinforcements 2. extra troops
太公兵法	[tài gōng bīng fǎ] same as Three strategies , early Han dynasty book of military strategy by legendary Daoist immortal Huang Shihong
标兵	[biāo bīng] 1. parade guards (usually spaced out along parade routes) 2. example 3. model 4. pacesetter
阅兵	[yuè bīng] to review troops
征兵	[zhēng bīng] 1. to levy troops 2. recruitment
伏兵	[fú bīng] 1. hidden troops 2. ambush
案甲休兵	[àn jiǎ xiū bīng] to put down weapon and let soldiers rest (saw); to relax from fighting
志愿兵	[zhì yuàn bīng] 1. volunteer soldier 2. CL:[ming2]
强兵	[qiáng bīng] 1. strong soldiers 2. make the military powerful (political slogan)
富国强兵	[fù guó qiáng bīng] 1. lit. rich country, strong army (saw); slogan of legalist philosophers in pre-Han times 2. Make the country wealthy and the military powerful, slogan of modernizers in Qing China and Meiji Japan (Japanese pronunciation: Fukoku kyhei)
骑兵	[qí bīng] cavalry
兵马	[bīng mǎ] 1. troops and horses 2. military forces
红卫兵	[hóng wèi bīng] Red Guards (during the Cultural Revolution, 1966-1976)
点兵	[diǎn bīng] 1. to inspect troops 2. to review
兵法	[bīng fǎ] 1. art of war 2. military strategy and tactics
兵队	[bīng duì] troops
宪兵队	[xiàn bīng duì] the Kempeitai or Japanese Military Police 1881-1945 (Japanese counterpart of the Gestapo during WWII)

民兵 [mín bīng] 1. people's militia 2. militia	已久 [yǐ jiǔ] already a long time ago
兵源 [bīng yuán] 1. manpower resources (for military service) 2. sources of troops	久已 [jiǔ yǐ] 1. long ago 2. a long time since
兵工厂 [bīng gōng chǎng] 1. munitions or ordnance factory 2. arsenal	经久 [jīng jiǔ] 1. long-lasting 2. durable
兵舰 [bīng jiàn] warship	久治县 [jiǔ zhì xiàn] Jiuzhi county in Sichuan
案兵束甲 [àn bīng shù jiǎ] to rest weapons and loosen armor (saw); to relax from fighting	久病 [jiǔ bìng] 1. my old illness 2. chronic condition
溃兵 [kuì bīng] 1. defeated troops 2. routed army 3. scattered soldiers	久病成医 [jiǔ bìng chéng yī] (proverb) a long illness makes the patient into a doctor
水兵 [shuǐ bīng] enlisted sailor in navy	久负盛名 [jiǔ fù shèng míng] 1. seasoned 2. honed to perfection over centuries 3. special reserve
兵员 [bīng yuán] 1. soldiers 2. troops	多久 [duō jiǔ] how long?
兵种 [bīng zhǒng] (military) branch of the armed forces	许久 [xǔ jiǔ] 1. for a long time 2. for ages
特种兵 [tè zhǒng bīng] 1. commando 2. special forces soldier	永久 [yǒng jiǔ] 1. everlasting 2. perpetual 3. lasting 4. forever 5. permanent
兵器术 [bīng qì shù] martial arts involving weapons	久阔 [jiǔ kuò] a long period of separation
草木皆兵 [cǎo mù jiē bīng] 1. lit. every tree or bush an enemy soldier (saw); fig. to panic and treat everyone as an enemy 2. to feel beleaguered	久等 [jiǔ děng] to wait for a long time
兵临城下 [bīng lín chéng xià] soldiers at the city walls (saw); fig. at a critical juncture	耐久 [nài jiǔ] 1. durable 2. long-lasting
兵器 [bīng qì] 1. weapons 2. arms 3. fighting 4. war	持久 [chí jiǔ] 1. duration 2. endure 3. lasting
兵器 [bīng qì] 1. weaponry 2. weapons 3. arms	片 I [piān] 1. disc 2. sheet II [piàn] 1. thin piece 2. flake 3. a slice 4. film 5. TV play 6. to slice 7. to carve thin 8. partial 9. incomplete 10. one-sided 11. classifier for slices, tablets, tract of land, area of water 12. classifier for CDs, movies, DVDs etc 13. used with numeral [yī]: classifier for scenario, scene, feeling, atmosphere, sound etc
奇兵 [qí bīng] troops appearing suddenly (in a raid or ambush)	炸土豆片 [zhá tǔ dòu piān] 1. French friest 2. fried potato
宪兵 [xiàn bīng] military police	生物晶片 [shēng wù jīng piàn] biochip
兵营 [bīng yíng] 1. military camp 2. barracks	片长 [piàn cháng] length of film
守兵 [shǒu bīng] 1. guard 2. garrison soldier	片子 [piàn zi] 1. film 2. movie 3. film reel 4. gramophone record
兵乱 [bīng luàn] 1. confusion of war 2. turmoil of war	片子 [piàn zi] 1. film 2. movie 3. film reel 4. gramophone record
重兵 [zhòng bīng] massive military force	磁片 [cí piàn] magnetic disk
兵书 [bīng shū] a book on the art of war	碎片 [suì piàn] 1. chip 2. fragment 3. splinter 4. tatter
卫兵 [wèi bīng] (body) guard	片岩 [piàn yán] schist
出兵 [chū bīng] send troops	片麻岩 [piàn mà yán] gneiss
士兵 [shì bīng] soldier	石片 [shí piàn] slab
兵士 [bīng shì] ordinary soldier	镜片 [jìng piàn] lens
工兵 [gōng bīng] military engineer	影片 [yǐng piàn] 1. film 2. movie
久 [jiǔ] 1. (long) time 2. (long) duration of time	宽影片 [kuān yǐng piàn] wide-screen movie
久久 [jiǔ jiǔ] for a very long time	电影制片 [diàn yǐng zhì piàn] television film
好久不见 [hǎo jiǔ bù jiàn] Long time no see	弹片 [dàn piàn] 1. shrapnel 2. splinter from shell
命不久已 [mìng bù jiǔ yǐ] at death's door	消炎片 [xiāo yán piàn] antipyretic tablet (to reduce fever), such as sulfanilamide
经久不衰 [jīng jiǔ bù shuāi] 1. unfailing 2. never-ending	搭接片 [dā jiē piàn] 1. buckle 2. connector 3. overlapping joint
不久 [bù jiǔ] 1. not long (after) 2. before too long 3. soon 4. soon after	短片 [duǎn piàn] 1. short video (on the web) 2. Youtube video
长久 [cháng jiǔ] (for a) long time	片断 [piàn duàn] 1. section 2. fragment 3. segment
久长 [jiǔ cháng] a long time	幻灯片 [huàn dēng piàn] 1. filmstrip 2. lantern slide 3. transparency
天长地久 [tiān cháng dì jiǔ] (saying) as eternal and unchanging as the universe	只言片语 [zhǐ yán piàn yǔ] just a word or two (saw); a few isolated phrases
地久天长 [dì jiǔ tiān cháng] 1. forever (set phrase) 2. as long as the world shall last 3. eternally	催泪大片 [cuī lèi dà piàn] a tear-jerker movie
好久 [hǎo jiǔ] quite a while	白附片 [bái fù piàn] sliced white aconite (used in traditional Chinese medicine)
永久磁铁 [yǒng jiǔ cí tiě] a permanent magnet	脆片 [cuì piàn] chip
久陪 [jiǔ péi] to accompany over long term	面包片 [miàn bāo piàn] 1. bread slice 2. sliced bread
久慕 [jiǔ mù] 1. lit. I've admired you for a long time (honorific). 2. I've been looking forward to meeting you. 3. It's an honor to meet you at last.	纪录片 [jì lù piàn] 1. newsreel 2. documentary (film or TV program)
久慕盛名 [jiǔ mù shèng míng] 1. I've admired your reputation for a long time (saw); I've been looking forward to meeting you. 2. It's an honor to meet you at last.	纪录片儿 [jì lù piān r] erhua variant of , documentary (film)
永久和平 [yǒng jiǔ hé píng] 1. lasting peace 2. enduring peace	记录片 [jì lù piàn] documentary movie or TV program
久仰 [jiǔ yǎng] 1. honorific: I've long looked forward to meeting you. 2. It's an honor to meet you at last.	裂片 [liè piàn] 1. splinter 2. chip 3. tear (split in a surface) 4. lobe
大久保 [dà jiǔ bǎo] Japanese surname and place name Oukubo	补胎片 [bǔ tāi piàn] tire patch (for puncture repair)
永久性 [yǒng jiǔ xìng] permanent	系列片 [xì liè piān] film series
持久性 [chí jiǔ xìng] constancy	药片 [yào piàn] pill, tablet (e.g. medical)
	阿片 [ā piàn] opium, variant of

广告片	[guǎng gào piàn] 1. advertising film 2. commercial (on TV)
片名片	[piān míng] movie title
名片	[míng piàn] (business) card
片语	[piàn yǔ] phrase
安宁片	[ān níng piàn] meprobamate
冰片	[bīng piàn] borneol
骨片	[gǔ piàn] spicule
生鱼片	[shēng yú piàn] sashimi
负片	[fù piàn] negative (in photography)
香片	[xiāng piàn] scented tea
相片	[xiàng piàn] 1. image 2. photograph
抹片	[mǒ piàn] smear (used for medical test)
打成一片	[dǎ chéng yī piàn] 1. to merge 2. to integrate 3. to become as one 4. to unify together
武打片	[wǔ dǎ piàn] 1. an action movie 2. a kungfu movie
片头	[piàn tóu] 1. opening titles (of movie) 2. leader (blank film at the beginning and end of a reel)
大片	[dà piàn] 1. wide expanse 2. large area 3. vast stretch 4. extending widely 5. blockbuster movie
肉片	[ròu piàn] meat slice
制片人	[zhì piàn rén] moviemaking
片儿	[piān r] 1. sheet 2. thin film
毛片	[máo piān] uncensored and pornographic film, blue movie, porno
拍片	[pāi piān] 1. to film 2. to make a film
制片	[zhì piàn] moviemaking
卡片	[kǎ piàn] card
片面	[piàn miàn] 1. unilateral 2. one-sided
耳片	[ěr piān] tab (of a web browser)
晶片	[jīng piàn] 1. chip 2. wafer
唱片	[chàng piàn] 1. gramophone record 2. LP
叶片	[yè piàn] 1. blade (of propellor) 2. vane
片中	[piàn zhōng] in the movie
一片	[yī piàn] 1. piece 2. slice
卑	[bēi] 1. low 2. base 3. vulgar 4. inferior 5. humble
卑辞厚币	[bēi cí hòu bì] humble expression for generous donation
鲜卑	[xiān bēi] Xianbei or Xianbi, group of northern nomadic peoples
阿尔卑斯	[ā ěr bēi sī] Alps, mountain range bordering Switzerland
阿尔卑斯山	[ā ěr bēi sī shān] Alps, mountain range bordering Switzerland
尊卑	[zūn bēi] seniors and juniors
卑南乡	[bēi nán xiāng] (N) Peinan (village in Taiwan)
卑污	[bēi wū] 1. despicable and filthy 2. foul
自卑	[zì bēi] feeling inferior
卑下	[bēi xià] 1. base 2. low
牌	[pái] 1. mahjong tile 2. playing card 3. game pieces 4. signboard 5. plate 6. tablet 7. medal
令牌	[lìng pái huán] token ring
车牌	[chē pái] license plate
牌子	[pái zi] 1. sign 2. trademark
创牌子	[chuàng pái zi] 1. to establish a brand 2. to establish a reputation for quality
铜牌	[tóng pái] 1. bronze medal 2. CL: [mei2]
黄牌	[huáng pái] 1. (sport) violation warning sign 2. yellow card
站牌	[zhàn pái] 1. bus information board 2. street sign for a bus stop 3. bus stop
牌位	[pái wèi] memorial tablet

金牌	[jīn pái] 1. gold medal 2. CL: [mei2]
牌楼	[pái lou] decorated archway
标牌	[biāo pái] marked price
标语牌	[biāo yǔ pái] placard
符牌	[fú pái] a talisman or lucky charm
冒牌货	[mào pái huò] 1. fake goods 2. imitation 3. forgery
伟士牌	[wěi shì pái] Vespa (scooter)
红牌	[hóng pái] red card (sports)
盾牌	[dùn pái] 1. shield 2. pretext 3. excuse
盾牌座	[dùn pái zuò] Scutum (constellation)
广告牌	[guǎng gào pái] 1. advertisement 2. hoarding 3. signboard
厂牌	[chǎng pái] brand (of a product)
名牌	[míng pái] famous brand
洗牌	[xǐ pái] to shuffle cards
骨牌	[gǔ pái] dominoes
和牌	[hú pái] to win in mahjong
扑克牌	[pū kè pái] playing card
玩牌	[wán pái] 1. to play cards 2. to play mahjong
门牌	[mén pái] 1. door plate 2. house number
冒牌	[mào pái] 1. fake 2. impostor 3. quack (doctor) 4. imitation brand
品牌	[pǐn pái] 1. brand name 2. trademark
打牌	[dǎ pái] to play mahjong or cards
王牌	[wáng pái] trump card
将	I [jiāng] 1. (will, shall, "future tense") 2. ready 3. prepared 4. to get 5. to use II [jiàng] a general
将牌	[jiàng pái] trump (suit of cards)
麻将牌	[má jiàng pái] mahjong tile
少将	[shào jiàng] 1. major general 2. rear admiral 3. air vice marshal
必将	[bì jiāng] inevitably
将军	[jiāng j] (army) general
将军乡	[jiāng j xiāng] (N) Chiangchun (village in Taiwan)
大将军	[dà jiāng j] 1. important general 2. generalissimo
上将军	[shàng jiàng j] 1. top general 2. commander-in-chief
猛将	[měng jiàng] 1. fierce general 2. valiant military leader 3. fig. brave individual
谋臣猛将	[móu chén měng jiàng] strategic experts and powerful generals (saw)
将领	[jiàng lǐng] high-ranking military officer
将今论古	[jiāng jīn lùn gǔ] observe the present to study the past
将乐	[jiāng lè] (N) Jiangle (place in Fujian)
将来	[jiāng lái] 1. the future 2. future
行将	[xíng jiāng] 1. ready to start on sth 2. about to act
行将结束	[xíng jiāng jié shù] 1. approaching the end 2. about to conclude
准将	[zhǔn jiàng] 1. brigadier 2. army rank below general
宿将	[sù jiàng] veteran general
点将	[diǎn jiàng] 1. to appoint a general (in theater) 2. fig. to appoint sb for a task
将会	[jiāng huì] 1. auxiliary verb introducing future action: may (be able to) 2. will (cause) 3. should (enable) 4. going to
麻将	[má jiàng] mahjong
将死	[jiāng sǐ] 1. will die 2. about to die
名将	[míng jiàng] famous general
谋臣武将	[móu chén wǔ jiàng] strategic experts and powerful generals (saw)
将要	[jiāng yào] 1. will 2. shall 3. be going to

武将	[wǔ jiàng] 1. general 2. military leader 3. fierce man
大将	[dà jiàng] a general or admiral
门将	[mén jiàng] 1. official gatekeeper 2. goalkeeper (soccer, hockey etc)
上将	[shàng jiàng] 1. general 2. admiral 3. air chief marshal
中将	[zhōng jiàng] 1. lieutenant general 2. vice admiral 3. air marshal
干将	[gàn jiàng] capable person
将士	[jiàng shì] officers and soldiers
刀	[dāo] 1. knife 2. CL:[ba3]
快刀斩乱麻	[kuài dāo zhǎn luàn má] 1. lit. quick sword cuts through tangled hemp (saw); decisive action in a complex situation 2. cutting the Gordian knot
军刀	[jūn dāo] 1. military knife 2. sabre
瑞士军刀	[ruì shì jūn dāo] Swiss Army knife
刀子	[dāo zi] knife
磨刀	[mò dāo] to hone (a knife)
磨刀石	[mò dāo shí] whetstone (for honing knives)
细磨刀石	[xì mò dāo shí] whetstone (for honing knives)
卷笔刀	[juǎn bǐ dāo] pencil sharpener
菜刀	[cài dāo] 1. vegetable knife 2. kitchen knife 3. cleaver
猎刀	[liè dāo] hunting knife
滚刀肉	[gǔn dāo ròu] 1. annoying person 2. troublemaker 3. pain in the neck
刀削面	[dāo xiāo miàn] knife-shaved noodles (pared or shaved into strips), a Shanxi speciality
刀类	[dāo lèi] 1. knives 2. cutlery
快刀断乱麻	[kuài dāo duàn luàn má] 1. lit. quick sword cuts through tangled hemp (saw); decisive action in a complex situation 2. cutting the Gordian knot
一刀两断	[yī dāo liǎng duàn] 1. lit. one knife to cut two segments (saw); to make a clean break 2. firm resolution to break off a relation
尖刀	[jiān dāo] dagger
小刀	[xiǎo dāo] knife
小刀会	[xiǎo dāo huì] Dagger Society, anti-Qing secret society who mounted an unsuccessful rebellion in 1855
笑里藏刀	[xiào lǐ cáng dāo] lit. a dagger hidden in smiles (saw); friendly manners belying hypocritical intentions
马刀	[mǎ dāo] 1. a saber 2. cavalry sword
大刀会	[dà dāo huì] Great Sword Society, an offshoot of the White Lotus in the late Qing dynasty, involved in anti-Western activity at the time of the Boxer rebellion
泥刀	[ní dāo] trowel
冰刀	[bīng dāo] ice skates
潜水刀	[qián shuǐ dāo] dive knife
刺刀	[cì dāo] bayonet
刀刺	[dāo cì] 1. to stab 2. to attack with knife
操刀手	[cāo dāo shǒu] 1. person charged with decisive action 2. hatchet man
抹刀	[mǒ dāo] 1. scraper 2. trowel 3. putty knife
日本刀	[rì běn dāo] Japanese sword; katana
大刀	[dà dāo] 1. broadsword 2. large knife 3. machete
两面三刀	[liǎng miàn sān dāo] 1. two-faced, three knives (saw); double-cross 2. double dealing and back stabbing
折刀儿	[zhé dāo r] 1. a clasp knife 2. a folding knife
持刀	[chí dāo] 1. to hold a knife 2. knife-wielding
指甲刀	[zhǐ jiǎ dāo] nail clipper
折刀	[zhé dāo] 1. a clasp knife 2. a folding knife
刀叶	[dāo yè] blade
刀口	[dāo kǒu] 1. cut 2. incision
体积百分比	[tǐ jī bǎi fēn bǐ] percentage by volume

积分	[jī fēn] 1. integral (in calculus) 2. total credits earned by student
职分	[zhí fēn] duty
分生组织	[fēn shēng zǔ zhī] meristem
分公司	[fēn gōng sī] 1. subsidiary (company) 2. a filial
公分	[gōng fēn] 1. centimeter 2. gram
恰如其分	[qià rú qí fēn] (saying) to say or do something appropriate
秋分点	[qiū fēn diǎn] the autumn equinox
秋分	[qiū fēn] Qiufen or Autumn Equinox, 16th of the 24 solar terms 23rd September-7th October
分光	[fēn guāng] diffraction (of light)
宿分	[sù fēn] predestined relationship
分米	[fēn mǐ] decimeter
分类理论	[fēn lèi lǐ lùn] classification theory
分类	[fēn lèi] classification
美分	[měi fēn] one cent (United States coin)
五分美金	[wǔ fēn měi jīn] 1. nickel 2. five US cents
平分	[píng fēn] divide equally
分立	[fēn lì] separations
一部分	[yī bù fēn] portion
大部分	[dà bù fēn] 1. in large part 2. the greater part 3. the majority
组成部分	[zǔ chéng bù fēn] component parts
分付	[fēn fù] 1. (coll.) to order 2. instruct
部分值	[bù fēn zhí] value of a part
一小部分	[yī xiǎo bù fēn] 1. a small part 2. a small section
上半部分	[shàng bàn bù fēn] 1. upper part 2. top half
部分	[bù fēn] 1. part 2. share 3. section 4. piece
八分音符	[bā fēn yīn fú] 1. quaver 2. eighth note
分辨率	[fēn biàn lǜ] resolution (of a photo)
分辨	[fēn biàn] 1. to distinguish 2. to differentiate 3. to resolve 4. to defend against an accusation 5. to exculpate
容量分析	[róng liàng fēn xī] 1. quantitative analysis 2. volumetric analysis
分辩	[fēn biàn] 1. to explain 2. to defend oneself 3. to make excuses
分洪	[fēn hóng] 1. to separate flood 2. flood defense
活化分析	[huó huà fēn xī] activation analysis
黄金分割	[huáng jīn fēn gē] 1. golden ratio 2. golden section
分销店	[fēn xiāo diàn] retail store
分销	[fēn xiāo] 1. distribution 2. retail store
一分钱	[yī fēn qián] 1. cent 2. penny
分钱	[fēn qián] 1. cent 2. penny
分钟	[fēn zhōng] minute
分当	[fēn dāng] 1. as should be 2. as expected
春分点	[chūn fēn diǎn] the spring equinox
春分	[chūn fēn] Chunfen or Spring Equinox, 4th of the 24 solar terms 21st March-4th April
分子量	[fēn zǐ liàng] molecular mass
分化	[fēn huà] 1. to split apart 2. differentiation
高分子	[gāo fēn zǐ] 1. macromolecule 2. polymer
大分子	[dà fēn zǐ] macromolecule (chem.)
分子式	[fēn zǐ shì] molecular formula
活跃分子	[huó yuè fēn zǐ] activist
知识分子	[zhī shì fēn zǐ] 1. intellectual 2. intelligentsia
纳粹分子	[nà cuì fēn zǐ] Nazis

分子 I [fēn zǐ] 1. members of a class or group 2. political elements (such as intellectuals or extremists) 3. part II [fēn zīfēn zǐ] 1. molecule 2. (math) numerator of a fraction
 分享 [fēn xiǎng] 1. to share (joys, benefits, privileges etc) with others 2. to get one's share 3. to divide out 4. to partake
 分析家 [fēn xī jiā] (political) analyst
 分家 [fēn jiā] 1. to separate and live apart 2. division of a large family into smaller groups
 分行 [fēn háng] 1. branch of bank or store 2. subsidiary bank
 生物分析法 [shēng wù fēn xī fǎ] bioanalytical method
 生物高分子 [shēng wù gāo fēn zǐ] biopolymers
 辈分 [bèi fēn] 1. seniority in the family or clan 2. position in the family hierarchy
 是非不分 [shì fēi bù fēn] unable to distinguish right and wrong (saw)
 不可分割 [bù kě fēn gē] 1. inalienable 2. unalienable 3. inseparable 4. indivisible
 不分高下 [bù fēn gāo xià] 1. equally matched 2. not much to distinguish who is stronger
 黑白不分 [hēi bái bù fēn] can't tell black from white (saw); unable to distinguish wrong from right
 不分 [bù fēn] 1. not divided 2. irrespective 3. not distinguishing between
 不分伯仲 [bù fēn bó zhòng] 1. lit. unable to distinguish eldest brother from second brother (saw); they are all equally excellent 2. nothing to choose between them
 不定积分 [bù dìng jī fēn] indefinite integral (math.)
 得分 [dé fēn] to score
 不法分子 [bù fǎ fēn zǐ] 1. law-breakers 2. offenders
 计分环 [jì fēn huán] scoring ring (on shooting target)
 现在分词 [xiàn zài fēn cí] present participle (in English grammar)
 酉牌时分 [yóu pái shí fēn] 5-7 pm
 分 I [fēn] 1. to divide 2. to separate 3. to allocate 4. to distinguish (good and bad) 5. part or subdivision 6. fraction 7. one tenth (of certain units) 8. unit of length equivalent to 0.33 cm 9. minute 10. a point (in sports or games) II [fēn] part
 分配律 [fēn pèi lǜ] distributivity
 分说 [fēn shuō] to explain (the difference)
 总分 [zǒng fēn] 1. overall score 2. total points
 定性分析 [dìng xìng fēn xī] qualitative inorganic analysis
 分水线 [fēn shuǐ xiàn] watershed
 分系统 [fēn xì tǒng] subsystem
 约分 [yuē fēn] 1. reduced fraction (i.e. one half for three sixths) 2. to reduce a fraction by cancelling common factors in the numerator and denominator
 分给 [fēn gěi] to divide (and give to others)
 组分 [zú fēn] 1. components 2. individual parts making up a compound
 分组 [fēn zǔ] 1. to divide into groups 2. subgroup
 分红 [fēn hóng] 1. a bonus 2. to award a bonus
 分点 [fēn diǎn] point of division
 分至点 [fēn zhì diǎn] 1. common word for equinox and solstice 2. point of difference 3. point of divergence
 百分点 [bǎi fēn diǎn] percentage point
 垂悬分词 [chuí xuán fēn cí] hanging participle (error of grammar in English)
 二分点 [èr fēn diǎn] the two equinoxes
 瓜分 [guā fēn] 1. partition 2. divide up
 充分 [chōng fēn] 1. full 2. abundant
 分治 [fēn zhì] 1. separate government 2. partition
 大分县 [dà fēn xiàn] ita city and prefecture in northeast Kysh , Japan
 分宜县 [fēn yí xiàn] Fenyi country in Xinyu , Jiangxi
 句法分析 [jù fǎ fēn xī] syntactic analysis
 分析法 [fēn xī fǎ] 1. the analytic method 2. analytic reasoning

两分法 [liǎng fēn fǎ] (Maoism) one divides into two
 分会 [fēn huì] branch
 分心 [fēn xīn] to distract
 分隔 [fēn gé] 1. to divide 2. to separate 3. partition
 分队 [fēn duì] military platoon or squad
 分居 [fēn jū] 1. to separate (married couple) 2. to live apart (of husband and wife, family members)
 分局 [fēn jú] sub-bureau
 分店 [fēn diàn] 1. branch (of a chain store) 2. annex
 分外 [fēn wài] 1. exceptionally 2. not one's responsibility or job
 名分 [míng fēn] a person's status
 多水分 [duō shuǐ fēn] juicy
 分时多工 [fēn shí duō gōng] 1. time division multiplexing 2. TDM
 分句 [fēn jù] clause (in European grammar)
 分配 [fēn pèi] 1. to distribute 2. to assign 3. to allocate
 均分 [jū fēn] 1. to split 2. to divide equally
 分词 [fēn cí] participle
 计分 [jì fēn] scoring
 计分卡 [jì fēn kǎ] scorecard
 安分 [ān fēn] 1. not going beyond one's bounds 2. to abide by the law
 分母 [fēn mǔ] denominator of a fraction
 水分 [shuǐ fēn] moisture content
 满分 [mǎn fēn] full marks
 活分 [huó fēn] nimble
 定量分块 [dìng liàng fēn kuài] chunking
 按需分配 [àn xū fēn pèi] distribution according to need
 分晓 [fēn xiǎo] 1. the result (becomes apparent) 2. now one understands
 入木三分 [rù mù sān fēn] 1. written in a forceful hand 2. penetrating 3. profound
 万分 [wàn fēn] 1. very much 2. extremely 3. one ten thousandth part
 分争 [fēn zhēng] 1. to dispute 2. to struggle for mastery
 分项 [fēn xiàng] sub-item (of program)
 分析员 [fēn xī yuán] analyst (e.g. of news)
 分贝 [fēn bèi] decibel
 分析 [fēn xī] 1. to analyze 2. analysis
 分析器 [fēn xī qì] analyzer
 实分析 [shí fēn xī] 1. real analysis 2. calculus of real variables
 已见分晓 [yǐ jiàn fēn xiǎo] 1. the result becomes apparent 2. (after) the dust has settled
 分析人士 [fēn xī rén shì] 1. analyst 2. expert
 定量分析 [dìng liàng fēn xī] quantitative analysis
 分相 [fēn xiàng] split phase (elec.)
 本分 [běn fēn] 1. (to play) one's part 2. one's role 3. one's duty 4. (to stay within) one's bounds
 成分 [chéng fēn] 1. composition 2. make-up 3. ingredient 4. element 5. component 6. one's social status
 分成 [fēn chéng] 1. to divide (into) 2. to split a bonus 3. to break into
 划分 [huà fēn] to divide
 分头 [fēn tóu] 1. separately 2. severally
 天分 [tiān fēn] 1. natural gift 2. talent
 分内 [fēn nèi] 1. one's job or duty 2. within one's remit
 安分守己 [ān fēn shǒu jǐ] to abide by the law and behave oneself (saw); to know one's place
 高分 [gāo fēn] 1. high marks 2. high score
 分割 [fēn gē] 1. to cut up 2. to break up

分宜	[fēn yí] Fenyi country in Xinyu , Jiangxi
守分	[shǒu fèn] 1. to abide by the law 2. to respect the law
等分	[děng fēn] 1. division into equal parts 2. equipartition
三分	[sān děng fēn] 1. trisection (math.) 2. trisecting an angle
分封	[fēn fēng] to divide and confer (property on one's descendants)
分封制	[fēn fēng zhì] 1. the feudal system 2. system of enfeoffment
时分	[shí fēn] 1. time 2. period during the day 3. one of the 12 two-hour periods enumerated by the earthly branches
分时	[fēn shí] time-sharing
分裂	[fēn liè] 1. split up 2. to split 3. to divide 4. to break up 5. fission
分寸	[fēn cùn] 1. propriety 2. appropriate behavior 3. proper speech or action 4. within the norms
百分	[bǎi fēn] 1. percent 2. percentage
百分百	[bǎi fēn bǎi] 1. one hundred percent 2. totally (effective)
百分制	[bǎi fēn zhì] hundred mark system
百分比	[bǎi fēn bǐ] percentage
分批	[fēn pī] to do sth in batches or groups
比分	[bǐ fēn] score
分册	[fēn cè] 1. volume (one of a series) 2. fascicule
分节	[fēn jié] segmented
分量	[fēn liàng] weight
四分五裂	[sì fēn wǔ liè] 1. all split up and in pieces (saw); disunity (in an organization) 2. complete lack of unity
分担	[fēn dān] 3. to disintegrate 4. falling apart 5. to be at sixes and sevens
可分	[kě fēn] share responsibility
扣分	[kǒu fēn] 1. can be divided (into parts) 2. one can distinguish (several types)
扣分	[kǒu fēn] 1. to deduct marks (when grading school work) 2. to have marks deducted 3. penalty points 4. to lose points for a penalty or error
打分	[dǎ fēn] 1. to grade (exam scripts) 2. marking (students' work)
分手	[fēn shǒu] 1. to split up 2. to break up
非分	[fēi fēn] 1. improper 2. going too far 3. overstepping the bounds
分工	[fēn gōng] 1. divide the work 2. division of labor
十分	[shí fēn] 1. to divide into ten equal parts 2. very 3. hundred percent 4. completely 5. extremely 6. utterly 7. absolutely
十二分	[shí èr fēn] 1. exceedingly 2. hundred percent 3. everything and more
二分	[èr fēn] 1. second part 2. the equinox
百分率	[bǎi fēn lǜ] 1. percentage 2. per cent
方腊	[fāng là] Fang La
总方针	[zǒng fāng zhēn] 1. general policy 2. overall guidelines
方针	[fāng zhēn] 1. policy 2. guidelines
上方宝剑	[shàng fāng bǎo jiàn] 1. imperial sword (giving bearer plenipotentiary powers) 2. imperial Chinese version of
尚方宝剑	[shàng fāng bǎo jiàn] 007 licensed to kill
尚方宝剑	[shàng fāng bǎo jiàn] 1. imperial sword (giving bearer plenipotentiary powers) 2. imperial Chinese version of
检控方	[jiǎn kòng fāng] 007 licensed to kill
验方	[yàn fāng] 1. the prosecuting side (in a trial) 2. the prosecution
方子	[fāng zi] a tried and tested medical prescription
八字方针	[bā zì fāng zhēn] [fāng zi] prescription (of medicine)
八字方针	[bā zì fāng zhēn] 1. policy expressed in eight characters, e.g. [Gong3 gu4, shen1 hua4, ti2 gao1, fa1 zhan3] "Consolidate, deepen, enhance and grow" 2. eight-character policy
长方体	[cháng fāng tǐ] cuboid
全方位	[quán fāng wèi] 1. all around 2. omni-directional 3. complete 4. holistic 5. comprehensive
来日方长	[lái rì fāng cháng] 1. all around 2. omni-directional 3. complete 4. holistic 5. comprehensive
西方国家	[lái rì fāng cháng] the future is long (saw); there will be ample time for that later
东北方	[xī fāng guó jiā] Western countries
东北方	[dōng běi fāng] 1. northeast 2. northeastern

东西方	[dōng xī fāng] East-West
东方红	[dōng fāng hóng] The East is red (Dongfanghong), north Shaanxi folk song
东方	[dōng fāng] 1. the East 2. Eastern countries
地方停车	[dì fāng tíng chē] parking place
军方	[jī fāng] military
秘方	[mì fāng] secret recipe
第三方	[dì sān fāng] third party
多方位	[duō fāng wèi] 1. many-sided 2. versatile 3. various aspects
不定方程	[bù dìng fāng chéng] 4. all-round 5. multi-directional
不足的地方	[bù zú de dì fāng] (math.) indeterminate equation
在下	[bù zú de dì fāng] 1. defect 2. disadvantage
积分方程	[zài xià fāng] 3. drawback 4. unsatisfactory point
方方面面	[jī fēn fāng chéng] beneath
方	[fāng fāng miàn miàn] integral equation (math.)
方	[fāng fāng miàn miàn] 1. all sides 2. all aspects
方	[fāng] 3. multi-faceted
方	[fāng] 1. square 2. quadrilateral 3. power (such as cube) 4. classifier for square things 5. upright 6. honest 7. fair and square 8. surname Fang 9. direction 10. party (to a dispute) 11. one side 12. place
方位	[fāng wèi] 13. method 14. prescription 15. just 16. then 17. only then
南方	[fāng wèi] 1. direction 2. points of the compass 3. bearing 4. position 5. azimuth
南方	[nán fāng] 1. south 2. the southern part of the country 3. the South
方兴未已	[fāng xīng wèi yǐ] 1. flourishing and still in the ascendant (saw); rapidly expanding 2. still growing strong
六方会谈	[liù fāng huì tán] 3. on the up
欺以其方	[qī yǐ qí fāng] six-sided talks (on North Korea)
借入方	[jiè rù fāng] deceived by a pretense of reason (saw)
借方	[jiè fāng] 1. borrower 2. debit side (of a balance sheet)
拉丁方块	[lā dīng fāng kuài] 1. borrower 2. debit side (of a balance sheet)
平方	[píng fāng] Latin square (math. puzzle)
平方米	[píng fāng mǐ] square (as in square foot, square mile, square root)
平方千米	[píng fāng qiān mǐ] square meter
平方公里	[píng fāng gōng lǐ] square kilometer
平方英尺	[píng fāng yīng chǐ] square-kilometer
中国北方工业公司	[píng fāng yīng chǐ] square foot (unit of area equal to 0.093 square meters)
中国北方工业公司	[zhōng guó běi fāng gōng yè gōng sī] China North Industries Corporation (NORINCO)
联系方式	[lián xì fāng shì] 1. contact details 2. methods of contacting (used on letterhead or website)
六方	[liù fāng] hexagonal
比方说	[bǐ fāng shuō] to make an analogy...
八方	[bā fāng] 1. the eight points of the compass 2. all directions
立方	[lì fāng] cube
四面八方	[sì miàn bā fāng] 1. in all directions 2. all around
贷方	[dài fāng] 3. far and near
正方位	[zhèng fāng wèi] 1. credit 2. credit side (of a balance sheet)
付方	[fù fāng] a rectangular parallelepiped
线性方程	[xiàn xìng fāng chéng] credit side (of a balance sheet), as opposed to [shou1 fang1]
方向性	[fāng xiàng xìng] linear equation (math.)
地方性	[dì fāng xìng] directionality (molecular biology)
配方	[pèi fāng] local
配方方法	[pèi fāng fā] 1. prescription 2. cooking recipe 3. formulation 4. completing the square (to solve quadratic equation, math)
药方	[yào fāng] completing the square (method of solving quadratic equation, math)
立方米	[lì fāng mǐ] prescription
多项式方程组	[duō xiàng shì fāng chéng zǔ] cubic meter (unit of volume)
多项式方程组	[duō xiàng shì fāng chéng zǔ] (math.) system of polynomial equations

方程组	[fāng chéng zǔ] 1. (math.) simultaneous equations 2. system of equations
承租方	[chéng zū fāng] 1. borrower 2. leaser 3. the hiring side of a contract
地方自治	[dì fāng zì zhì] 1. local autonomy 2. home rule
四方台	[sì fāng tái] Sifangtai district of Shuangyashan city [Shuang ya1 shan1], Heilongjiang
方城县	[fāng chéng xiàn] Fangcheng county in Nanyang [Nanz yang2], Henan
大方县	I[dà fāng xiàn] Dafang county in Bijie prefecture [Bi4 jie2 di4 qu1], Guizhou II[dà fāng xiàndà fāng xiàn] Dafang county in northwest Guizhou
方正县	[fāng zhèng xiàn] Fangzheng county in Harbin [Ha1 er3 bin1], Heilongjiang
方法	[fāng fǎ] 1. method 2. way 3. means
地方法院	[dì fāng fǎ yuàn] 1. county court 2. district court
立方公尺	[lì fāng gōng chǐ] cubic meter m^3
方法论	[fāng fǎ lùn] 1. methodology 2. Discours de la methode by Ren Descartes , 1637
北方邦	[běi fāng bāng] Uttar Pradesh (state in India)
后方	[hòu fāng] 1. the rear 2. far behind the front line
方庄	[fāng zhuāng] Fangzhuang neighborhood of Beijing
多方	[duō fāng] 1. in many ways 2. from all sides
多项式方程	[duō xiàng shì fāng chéng] (math.) polynomial equation
多方面	[duō fāng miàn] 1. many-sided 2. in many aspects
均方	[j fāng] mean square
千方百计	[qiān fāng bǎi jì] lit. thousand ways, a hundred plans (saw); by every possible means
方向盘	[fāng xiàng pán] steering wheel
立方体	[lì fāng tǐ] 1. cube 2. cubic
方案	[fāng àn] 1. plan 2. program (for action etc) 3. proposal 4. proposed bill
方舟	[fāng zhōu] ark
女方	[fāng] 1. the bride's side (of a wedding) 2. of the bride's party
次方	[cì fāng] (raised to the) nth power
一次方程式	[yī cì fāng chéng shì] linear equation (math.)
三次方程	[sān cì fāng chéng] cubic equation (math.)
二次方程	[èr cì fāng chéng] quadratic equation
一次方程	[yī cì fāng chéng] linear equation
三次方	[sān cì fāng] cube (third power, math.)
二次方	[èr cì fāng] square (i.e. x times x)
水立方	[shuǐ lì fāng] Water Cube, nickname of Beijing national aquatics center , swimming venue of Beijing 2008 Olympic games
生活方式	[shēng huó fāng shì] 1. way of life 2. lifestyle
方块	[fāng kuài] cube
鲁毕克方块	[lǔ bì kè fāng kuài] 1. Rubik's cube 2. magic cube
负方	[fù fāng] the losing side
方顶	[fāng dǐng] square roof
方圆	[fāng yuán] circumference
方程	[fāng chéng] mathematical equation
方程式	[fāng chéng shì] equation
方城	I[fāng chéng] Fangcheng county in Nanyang [Nanz yang2], Henan II[fāng chéngfāng chéng] 1. square castle 2. mahjong layout (with the tiles laid out as a square)
成方儿	[chéng fāng r] set prescription (i.e. medicine specifically prescribed for a definite condition)
单方决定	[dān fāng jué dìng] 1. to decide without reference to other parties involved 2. unilateral decision
我方	[wǒ fāng] 1. our side 2. we
方式	[fāng shì] 1. way (of life) 2. pattern 3. style 4. mode 5. manner
卖方	[mài fāng] seller

买方	[mǎi fāng] buyer (in contracts)
方头	[fāng tóu] square headed
天方	[tiān fāng] old Chinese word for Arabia or Arabs
大方	I[dà fāng] 1. expert 2. scholar 3. mother earth (cf , because the earth is square) 4. a type of green tea II[dà fāngdà fāng] 1. generous 2. magnanimous 3. poise 4. a great moral principle
两方	[liǎng fāng] 1. both sides (in contract) 2. the two opposing sides (in a dispute)
西方人	[xī fāng rén] a westerner
见方	[jiàn fāng] 1. a (10 meter) square 2. a square of given side
单方向	[dān fāng xiàng] 1. unidirectional 2. single-aspect
西方	[xī fāng] 1. the West 2. the Occident 3. Western countries
西北方	[xī běi fāng] 1. northwest 2. northwestern
四方	[sì fāng] 1. four-way 2. four-sided
方言	[fāng yán] dialect
方向	[fāng xiàng] 1. direction 2. orientation 3. path to follow
正方向	[zhèng fāng xiàng] orientation
方正	[fāng zhèng] 1. Fangzheng county in Harbin [Ha1 er3 bin1], Heilongjiang 2. upright 3. four-square
上方	[shàng fāng] place above
比方	[bǐ fāng] 1. analogy 2. instance
北方	[běi fāng] 1. north 2. the northern part a country 3. China north of the Yellow River
单方宣告	[dān fāng xuān gào] unilateral declaration
地方	I[dì fāng] 1. region 2. regional (away from the central administration) II[dì fāngdì fāng] 1. area 2. place 3. space 4. room 5. territory 6. part 7. respect
方册	[fāng cè] 1. ancient books and volumes 2. classical writings
韩方	[hán fāng] the Korean side
方面	[fāng miàn] 1. respect 2. aspect 3. field 4. side
一方面	[yī fāng miàn] one aspect is
日方	[rì fāng] the Japanese side or party (in negotiations etc)
甲方	[jiǎ fāng] first party (in legal contract, as opposed to second party)
中方	[zhōng fāng] the Chinese side (in an international venture)
方山	[fāng shān] (N) Fangshan (place in Shanxi)
五方	[wǔ fāng] five directions, namely: east , south , west , north and middle
单方面	[dān fāng miàn] unilateral
应力	[yìng lì] stress (phys.)
智力测验	[zhì lì cè yàn] 1. intelligence trial 2. IQ test
电磁力	[diàn cí lì] electromagnetic force (physics)
磁力线	[cí lì xiàn] line of magnetic flux
磁力锁	[cí lì suǒ] magnetic lock
磁力	[cí lì] 1. magnetic force 2. magnetic
浮力定律	[fú lì dìng lǚ] Archimedes' law of flotation
浮力	[fú lì] buoyancy
猛力	[měng lì] 1. with all one's might 2. with sudden force 3. violently 4. to slam
物力	[wù lì] physical resources (as opposed to labor resources)
影响力	[yǐng xiǎng lì] 1. influence 2. impact
人力车	[rén lì chē] rickshaw
人力车夫	[rén lì chē fū] rickshaw puller
兽力车	[shòu lì chē] 1. animal-drawn vehicle 2. carriage
打击军事力量	[dǎ jī jī shì lì liang] counterforce
军事力量	[jī shì lì liang] 1. military strength 2. military force(s)
军事实力	[jī shì shí lì] 1. military strength 2. military power
军力	[jī lì] military power

创作力 [chuàng zuò lì] originality
 力作 [lì zuò] 1. to put effort into (work, farming, writing etc) 2. a masterpiece
 不自量力 [bù zì liàng lì] to overestimate one's capabilities
 非暴力 [fēi bào lì] nonviolent
 不力 [bù lì] 1. not do one's best 2. not exert oneself
 力不从心 [lì bù cóng xīn] 1. less capable than desirable (saw); not as strong as one would wish 2. the spirit is willing but the flesh is weak
 财力 [cái lì] financial resources
 省力 [shěng lì] 1. to save labor 2. to save effort
 兵力 [bīng lì] 1. military strength 2. armed forces 3. troops
 力 [lì] 1. power 2. force 3. strength
 暴力法 [bào lì fǎ] 1. violent method 2. brute force
 暴力犯罪 [bào lì fàn zuì] violent crime
 暴力 [bào lì] 1. violence 2. (use) force 3. violent
 接力赛跑 [jiē lì sài pǎo] relay race
 铁力市 [tiě lì shì] Tieli city in Yichun [Yī chūn shì], Heilongjiang
 铁力 [tiě lì] Tieli city in Yichun [Yī chūn shì], Heilongjiang
 预应力 [yù yīng lì] prestressed
 弹力 [tán lì] 1. elasticity 2. elastic force 3. spring 4. rebound 5. bounce
 接力 [jiē lì] relay
 拉力 [lā lì] tension
 火力 [huǒ lì] 1. fire 2. firepower
 菲力克斯 [fēi lì kè sī] Felix (name)
 识力 [shí lì] 1. discernment 2. the ability to judge well
 余力 [yú lì] residual force
 法律约束力 [fǎ lǚyuē shù lì] legal force (i.e. binding in law)
 力征 [lì zhēng] 1. by force 2. to conquer by force of arms 3. power
 得力 [dé lì] 1. able 2. capable 3. competent 4. efficient
 力行 [lì xíng] 1. to practice diligently 2. to act energetically
 压力容器 [yā lì róng qì] pressure vessel
 量力而行 [liàng lì ér xíng] 1. to assess one's capabilities and act accordingly (saw); to act within one's competence
 2. One does what one can.
 排斥力 [tuī chì lì] 1. repulsion (phys.) 2. repulsive force
 体力 [tǐ lì] 1. physical strength 2. physical power
 伟力 [wěi lì] mighty force
 力促 [lì cù] 1. to urge 2. to press (for action)
 恒力 [héng lì] constant force
 力心 [lì xīn] 1. fulcrum 2. center of force
 地心引力 [dì xīn yǐn lì] earth's gravity
 尽心尽力 [jìn xīn jìn lì] 1. making an all-out effort (saw); to try one's heart out 2. to do one's utmost
 向心力 [xiàng xīn lì] centripetal force
 生产力 [shēng chǎn lì] 1. production capability 2. productive force 3. productivity
 强力 [qiáng lì] powerful
 年富力强 [nián fù lì qiáng] young and vigorous (saw)
 马力 [mǎ lì] horsepower
 引力 [yǐn lì] 1. gravitation (force) 2. attraction
 牵引力 [qiān yǐn lì] 1. motive force 2. traction
 表现力 [biǎo xiàn lì] expressive power
 购买力 [gòu mǎi lì] purchasing power
 握力 [wò lì] (strength of one's) grip

多力多滋 [duō lì duō zī] Doritos (brand of tortilla chips)
 畜力 [chù lì] animal powered (as opposed to human or machine powered)
 竭力 [jié lì] do one's utmost
 力畜 [lì chù] 1. draft animal 2. beast of burden
 法力 [fǎ lì] magic power
 阻力 [zǔ lì] 1. obstacle 2. hindrance 3. resistance 4. obstruction
 力阻 [lì zǔ] 1. to block 2. to prevent by force
 尽力 [jìn lì] 1. to strive one's hardest 2. to spare no effort
 据理力争 [jù lǐ lì zhēng] 1. to contend on strong grounds 2. to argue strongly for what is right
 人力资源 [rén lì zī yuán] human resources
 压力 [yā lì] pressure
 巨大压力 [jù dà yā lì] 1. enormous pressure 2. tremendous pressure
 外力 [wài lì] 1. external force 2. pressure from outside
 尽心竭力 [jìn xīn jié lì] to spare no effort (saw); to do one's utmost
 生殖力 [shēng zhí lì] fertility
 毒力 [dú lì] virulence
 主力舰 [zhǔ lì jiàn] battleship
 威力 [wēi lì] 1. might 2. formidable power
 比威力 [bǐ wēi lì] yield-to-weight ratio
 冲力 [chōng lì] impulse
 力求 [lì qiú] 1. to make every effort to 2. striving to do one's best
 酒力 [jiǔ lì] 1. capacity for alcohol 2. ability to hold drink
 水力 [shuǐ lì] 1. water power 2. hydraulic 3. water conservancy 4. irrigation works
 潜力 [qián lì] 1. potential 2. capacity
 竭尽全力 [jié jìn quán lì] to spare no effort (saw); to do one's utmost
 活力 [huó lì] 1. energy 2. vitality 3. vigor 4. vital force
 生命力 [shēng mìng lì] vitality
 骨力 [gǔ lì] 1. strength 2. vigorous (calligraphy)
 挽力 [wǎn lì] pulling power (of draught animals)
 力争 [lì zhēng] 1. to work hard for 2. to do all one can 3. to contend strongly
 智力 [zhì lì] 1. intelligence 2. intellect
 奋力 [fèn lì] 1. to do everything one can 2. to spare no effort 3. one's best
 全力以赴 [quán lì yǐ fù] 1. do at all costs 2. make an all-out effort
 战力 [zhàn lì] 1. military strength 2. military power 3. military capability
 力战 [lì zhàn] to fight with all one's might
 帝力 [dì lì] Dili, capital of East Timor
 战斗力 [zhàn dòu lì] fighting strength
 武力 [wǔ lì] 1. (make use of) military force 2. military force 3. military power 4. military might
 实力 [shí lì] strength
 卖力 [mài lì] really put out energy for
 卖苦力 [mài kǔ lì] to make a hard living as unskilled laborer
 大力 [dà lì] 1. energetic 2. vigorous 3. vigorously
 大力士 [dà lì shì] 1. strong man 2. brute force 3. Hercules
 全力 [quán lì] 1. with all one's strength 2. full strength 3. all-out (effort) 4. fully (support)
 合力 [hé lì] cooperate
 内力 [nèi lì] 1. internal force 2. endogenous force
 亚力山大帝 [yà lì shān dà dì] Alexander the Great
 人力 [rén lì] 1. manpower 2. labor power
 力宝 [lì bǎo] Lippo (Group) (Indonesian business concern)

笔力	[bǐ lì] 1. vigor of strokes in calligraphy or drawing 2. vigor of style in literary composition
重力	[zhòng lì] gravity
国力	[guó lì] a nation's power
力主	[lì zhǔ] advocate strongly
主力	[zhǔ lì] 1. main force 2. main strength of an army
耐力	[nài lì] endurance
菲力牛排	[fēi lì niú pái] fillet steak
斥力	[chì lì] 1. repulsion (in electrostatics) 2. repulsive force
竞争力	[jìng zhēng lì] 1. competitive strength 2. competitiveness
电力	[diàn lì] 1. electrical power 2. electricity
听力	[tīng lì] 1. hearing 2. listening ability
菲力	[fēi lì] fillet (loan word)
苦力	[kǔ lì] 1. bitter work 2. hard toil 3. coolie (English is loan word), unskilled Chinese laborer in colonial times
目力	[mù lì] eyesight (i.e. quality of vision)
量力	[liàng lì] to estimate one's strength
力量	[lì liang] 1. power 2. force 3. strength
扭力	[niǔ lì] 1. torque 2. turning force 3. torsion
出力	[chū lì] to exert oneself
力士	[lì shì] strong man
注意力	[zhù yì lì] attention
为	I[wéi] 1. as (in the capacity of) 2. to take sth as 3. to act as 4. to serve as 5. to behave as 6. to become 7. to be 8. to do II[wèi] 1. because of 2. for 3. to
为所欲为	[wéi suǒ yù wéi] do whatever one pleases
尽力而为	[jìn lì ér wéi] 1. to try one's utmost 2. to strive
分为	[fēn wéi] 1. to divide sth into (parts) 2. to subdivide
少说为佳	[shǎo shuō wéi jiā] 1. Few words are best. 2. Brevity is the soul of wit.
事在人为	[shì zài rén wéi] 1. the matter depends on the individual (saw); it is a matter for your own effort 2. With effort, one can achieve anything.
宽大为怀	[kuān dà wéi huái] 1. magnanimous (saw) 2. generous
何乐而不为	[hé lè ér bù wéi] 1. What can you have against it? (saw) 2. We should do this. 3. Go for it!
不为已甚	[bù wéi yǐ shèn] 1. refrain from going to extremes in meting out punishment 2. not be too hard on subject
为德不卒	[wéi dé bù zú] 1. to start on virtue but give up (saw); to fail to carry things through 2. lack of sticking power 3. short attention span
为富不仁	[wéi fù bù rén] the benevolent man cannot be rich (, saw from Mencius). It is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter the kingdom of heaven (Matthew 19:24).
为仁不富	[wéi rén bù fù] the rich man cannot be benevolent (, saw from Mencius). It is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter the kingdom of heaven (Matthew 19:24).
不以为然	[bù yǐ wéi rán] 1. not to accept as correct (saw); to object 2. to disapprove 3. to take exception to
不为人知	[bù wéi rén zhī] 1. not known to anyone 2. secret 3. unknown
不失为	[bù shī wéi] 1. can still be considered (to be...) 2. may after all be accepted as
作为	[zuò wéi] 1. one's conduct 2. deed 3. activity 4. accomplishment 5. achievement 6. to act as 7. as (in the capacity of) 8. qua 9. to view as 10. to look upon (sth as) 11. to take sth to be
所作所为	[suǒ zuò suǒ wéi] one's conduct and deeds
为非作歹	[wéi fēi zuò dǎi] 1. to break the law and commit crimes (saw); malefactor 2. evil-doer 3. to perpetrate outrages
为什么	[wèi shén me] 1. why? 2. for what reason?
为了	[wèi le] 1. in order to 2. for the purpose of 3. so as to
鲜为人知	[xiǎn wéi rén zhī] 1. rarely known to anyone (saw); almost unknown 2. secret to all but a few
称为	[chēng wéi] 1. called 2. to call sth (by a name) 3. to name

统称为	[tǒng chēng wéi] 1. collectively known as 2. to call sth as a group
削职为民	[xuē zhí wéi mín] demotion to commoner (saw)
商业行为	[shāng yè xíng wéi] 1. business activity 2. commercial activity
为首	[wéi shǒu] 1. head 2. be headed by
评为	[píng wéi] to be assessed as
习以为常	[xí yǐ wéi cháng] 1. accustomed to 2. used to
甚为	[shèn wéi] 1. very 2. extremely
舍己为公	[shě jǐ wéi gōng] 1. to give up one's private interests for the public good (saw); to behave altruistically
行为	[xíng wéi] 1. action 2. conduct 3. behavior 4. activity
利他行为	[lì tā xíng wéi] altruistic behavior
性行为	[xìng xíng wéi] sexual behavior
犯罪行为	[fàn zuì xíng wéi] criminal activity
相依为命	I[xiāng yī wéi mìng] 1. mutually dependent for life (saw); to rely upon one another for survival 2. interdependent II[xiāng yī wéi mìngxiāng yī wéi mìng] to depend on one another for survival
华为	[huá wèi] Huawei Technologies, PRC electronics company
为准	[wéi zhǔn] 1. to serve as the norm 2. ...shall prevail (as standard for rules, regulations, price etc)
倒果为因	[dǎo guǒ wéi yīn] 1. to reverse cause and effect 2. to put the horse before the cart
为例	[wèi lì] 1. as an example 2. e.g.
融为一体	[róng wéi yī tǐ] 1. hypostatic union (i.e. metaphysical union based on same essence) 2. the metaphysical union of Jesus Christ with God and the Holy Spirit
为何	[wèi hé] why
一吐为快	[yī tǔ wéi kuài] feeling relief after the task is done
慈悲为本	[cí bēi wéi běn] mercy as the guiding principle (saw); the Buddhist teaching that nothing is valid except compassion
融合为一	[róng hé wéi yī] to permeate
先下手为强	[xiān xià shǒu wéi qiáng] strike first and gain the upper hand (saw, martial arts term); Making the first move is an advantage.
记为	[jì wéi] denoted by
舍己为人	[shě jǐ wéi rén] 1. to abandon self for others (saw, from Analects); to sacrifice one's own interest for other people 2. altruism
所为	[suǒ wéi] 1. what one does 2. doings
名为	[míng wéi] named as
列为	[liè wéi] be classified as
认为	[rèn wéi] 1. to believe 2. to think 3. to consider 4. to feel
入土为安	[rù tǔ wéi ān] buried and at rest (saw); Resquiescat in pacem (RIP)
量入为出	[liàng rù wéi chū] 1. to assess one's income and spend accordingly (saw); to live within one's means 2. You can only spend what you earn.
互为因果	[hù wéi yīn guǒ] 1. mutually related karma (saw); fates are intertwined 2. interdependent
以人为本	[yǐ rén wéi běn] 1. taking people as fundamental 2. people-based
成为	[chéng wéi] 1. to become 2. to turn into
因为	[yīn wéi] 1. because 2. owing to 3. on account of
合为	[hé wéi] to combine
合众为一	[hé zhòng wéi yī] 1. united as one 2. e pluribus unum
合而为一	[hé ér wéi yī] to merge together (saw); to unify disparate elements into one whole
以为	[yǐ wéi] 1. to believe 2. to think 3. to consider erroneously 4. to assume (wrongly)
自以为是	[zì yǐ wéi shì] 1. to believe oneself infallible (saw); always right 2. opinionated
为人	[wéi rén] 1. behavior 2. one's conduct
人为	[rén wéi] 1. artificial 2. man-made 3. having human cause or origin 4. human attempt or effort

一言为定 [yī yán wéi dìng] 1. one word and it's settled (saw); It's a deal! 2. That's settled then.	动不动 [dòng bu dòng] 1. apt to happen (usually of sth undesirable) 2. frequently 3. happening easily (e.g. accident or illness)
为此 [wèi cǐ] 1. for this reason 2. with regards to this 3. in this respect 4. in order to do this 5. to this end	§1494 动 [dòng] 1. to use 2. to act 3. to move 4. to change 5. abbr. for verb [dòng4 cǐ2]
为主 [wéi zhǔ] 1. to rely mainly on 2. to attach most importance to	节足动物 [jié zú dòng wù] 1. arthropod, segmented animals with jointed limbs 2. same as [jie2 zhi1 dong4 wu4]
特为 [tè wèi] 1. for a specific purpose 2. specially	动物油 [dòng wù yóu] animal fat
为时 [wéi shí] 1. timewise 2. pertaining to time	多足动物 [duō zú dòng wù] 1. myriapod 2. centipedes and millipedes
为生 [wéi shēng] to make a living	原生动物 [yuán shēng dòng wù] protozoan (bacteria)
为止 [wéi zhǐ] until	动物庄园 [dòng wù zhuāng yuán] 1. Animal farm (1945), novel and famous satire on communist revolution by George Orwell 2. also translated [Dong4 wu4 nong2 chang3]
动物毒素 [dòng wù dú sù] zootoxin	野生动物 [yě shēng dòng wù] wild animal
非动物性 [fēi dòng wù xìng] inanimacy	浮动 [fú dòng] 1. to float and drift 2. unstable
两性动物 [liǎng xìng dòng wù] hermaphrodite creature	手动挡 [shǒu dòng dǎng] 1. manual gear-change 2. shift stick
非动物性名词 [fēi dòng wù xìng míng cí] inanimate noun	错动 [cuò dòng] to move relative to one another
动物性名词 [dòng wù xìng míng cí] animate noun	翻动 [fān dòng] turn over (one's hand)
动物性 [dòng wù xìng] animacy	暴动 [bào dòng] 1. insurrection 2. rebellion
北京动物园 [běi jīng dòng wù yuán] Beijing Zoo	滚动 [gǔn dòng] 1. to roll 2. lap (of a race) 3. to roll over (e.g. investment) 4. rolling 5. consecutive 6. rumble (of thunder)
一类保护动物 [yī lèi bǎo hù dòng wù] class A protected animal	松动 [sōng dòng] slack (due to loose joint)
冷血动物 [lěng xuè dòng wù] 1. cold-blooded animal 2. fig. cold-hearted person	自动控制 [zì dòng kòng zhì] automatic control
灵长类动物 [líng zhǎng lèi dòng wù] primates	动弹 [dòng dàn] to budge
活动家 [huó dòng jiā] political activist	自动提款 [zì dòng tí kuǎn] 1. automatic cash withdrawal 2. bank autoteller ATM
动物 [dòng wù] animal	举动 [jǔ dòng] 1. act 2. action 3. activity 4. move 5. movement
自动车 [zì dòng chē] automobile	浮动地狱 [fú dòng dì yù] 1. floating hell 2. slave ships
军事行动 [jūn shì xíng dòng] military operation	重新启动 [chóng xīn qǐ dòng] 1. to reboot 2. to restart
挥动 [huī dòng] 1. to wave sth 2. to brandish	半自动 [bàn zì dòng] semi-automatic
自动地工作 [zì dòng de gōng zuò] automatic operation	移动平均线指标 [yí dòng píng jūn xiàn zhǐ biāo] moving average index (used in financial analysis)
启动作业 [qǐ dòng zuò yè] priming task	移动平均线 [yí dòng píng jūn xiàn] moving average (in financial analysis)
动作 [dòng zuò] 1. movement 2. motion 3. action	审美活动 [shěnměi huó dòng] 1. appreciating the arts 2. esthetic activity
雷打不动 [léi dǎ bù dòng] 1. not shaken by thunder (saw); the arrangements are unalterable 2. to adhere rigidly to regulations 3. will go ahead whatever happens (of an arrangement or plan)	人民行动党 [rénmín xíng dòng dǎng] People's Action Party (ruling party in Singapore)
原封不动 [yuán fēng bù dòng] 1. sticking unmoving to the original (saw); not an iota changed 2. untouched	楼宇自动化 [lóu yǔ zì dòng huà] building automation
不动点定理 [bù dòng diǎn dìng lǐ] fixed point theorem (math.)	走向滑动断层 [zǒu xiàng huá dòng duàn céng] 1. strike-slip fault (geol.) 2. fault line where the two sides slide horizontally past one another
动物园 [dòng wù yuán] zoo	火山活动 [huǒ shān huó dòng] 1. volcanic activity 2. volcanism
不动点 [bù dòng diǎn] fixed point (of a map in math.)	惊动 [jīng dòng] 1. alarm 2. alert 3. disturb
不动 [bù dòng] motionless	启动子 [qǐ dòng zǐ] promoter
不动产 [bù dòng chǎn] 1. real estate 2. immovable property 3. immovables	惊天动地 [jīng tiān dòng dì] world-shaking (saw)
不动摇 [bù dòng yáo] unmoved	总动员 [zǒng dòng yuán] general mobilization (for war etc)
环节动物 [huán jié dòng wù] annelid (worm)	行动 [xíng dòng] 1. operation 2. action 3. to move 4. mobile
环节动物门 [huán jié dòng wù mén] Annelidan, the phylum of annelid worms	行动电话 [xíng dòng diàn huà] mobile telephone
按兵不动 [àn bīng bù dòng] to hold back one's troops without moving (saw); to bide one's time	行动计划 [xíng dòng jì huà] action plan
动画片 [dòng huà piān] 1. cartoon 2. animation	行动自由 [xíng dòng zì yóu] freedom of action
动植物分类 [dòng zhí wù fēn lèi] taxonomy	倾动 [qīng dòng] to admire
动物分类 [dòng wù fēn lèi] 1. taxonomy 2. classification of animals	保安自动化 [bǎo ān zì dòng huà] security automation
动植物 [dòng zhí wù] 1. plants and animals 2. flora and fauna	自动化 [zì dòng huà] automation
行动方案 [xíng dòng fāng àn] program of action	推动 [tuī dòng] 1. to push (for acceptance of a plan) 2. to push forward 3. to promote 4. to actuate
拖动力 [tuō dòng lì] 1. motive force 2. traction	纪念活动 [jì niàn huó dòng] 1. commemoration 2. commemorative activity
原动力 [yuán dòng lì] 1. motive force 2. prime mover 3. first cause 4. agent	促动 [cù dòng] to motivate
动力系统 [dòng lì xì tǒng] mechanical system	性冲动 [xìng chōng dòng] sex drive
推动力 [tuī dòng lì] driving force	感动 [gǎn dòng] 1. to move (sb) 2. to touch 3. moving
经典动力系统 [jīng diǎn dòng lì xì tǒng] classical dynamical system (math. phys.)	
动力 [dòng lì] 1. power 2. motion 3. propulsion 4. force	

动态 [dòng tài] 1. development 2. trend 3. dynamic state 4. movement 5. moving	再生制动 [zài shēng zhì dòng] regenerative brake
心动 [xīn dòng] 1. heartbeat 2. palpitation 3. one's heartbeat quickens 4. tachycardia 5. fig. emotionally affected 6. aroused (of desire, emotion, interest etc) 7. startled 8. shocked 9. perturbed	动画 [dòng huà] 1. animation 2. cartoon
活动中心 [huó dòng zhōng xīn] activity center	地动 [dì dòng] earthquake (old term)
启动 [qǐ dòng] 1. to start up (a motor) 2. to launch (a computer application)	电动 [diàn dòng] electric powered
农事活动 [nóng shì huó dòng] agricultural activities	自动挡 [zì dòng dǎng] 1. automatic gear-change 2. automatic transmission
动词结构 [dòng cí jié gòu] verbal construction (clause)	动听 [dòng tīng] pleasant to listen to
动点 [dòng diǎn] moving point	动量 [dòng liàng] momentum
摇动 [yáo dòng] 1. to shake 2. to sway	可动 [kě dòng] movable
摆动 [bǎi dòng] 1. oscillation 2. swing 3. sway	抽动 [chōu dòng] 1. to twitch 2. to throb 3. a spasm 4. to extract and use
太阳活动 [tài yáng huó dòng] 1. sunspot activity 2. solar variation	打动 [dǎ dòng] 1. to move (to pity) 2. arousing (sympathy) 3. touching
启动 [qǐ dòng] to start	手动 [shǒu dòng] 1. manual 2. manually operated 3. manual gear-change
词干启动 [cí gàn qǐ dòng] stem priming	动手 [dòng shǒu] 1. to hit with hands or fists 2. to start work 3. to touch
活动曲尺 [huó dòng qū chǐ] sliding bevel (to measure angles)	出动 [chū dòng] 1. to start out on a trip 2. to dispatch troops
多动症 [duō dòng zhèng] attention deficit and hyperactivity disorder (ADHD)	互动 [hù dòng] interactive
移动 [yí dòng] 1. to move 2. movement 3. migration 4. mobile 5. portable	动工 [dòng gōng] to start (a building project)
移动式电话 [yí dòng shì diàn huà] mobile telephone	自动挂挡 [zì dòng guà dǎng] automatic gear-change
移动电话 [yí dòng diàn huà] mobile telephone	川 [chuān] 1. river 2. creek 3. plain 4. an area of level country 5. abbr. for Sichuan province in southwest China
移动式 [yí dòng shì] mobile	川沙 [chuān shā] (N) Chuansha (place in Shanghai)
动摇 [dòng yáo] 1. waver 2. be indecisive	四川省 [sì chuān shěng] Sichuan province (Szechuan) in southwest China, abbr. or , capital Chengdu
动名词 [dòng míng cí] gerund	东川 [dōng chuān] (N) Dongchuan (city in Yunnan)
动词 [dòng cí] verb	中石油川东钻探公司 [zhōng shí yóu chuān dòng zuàn tàn gōng sī] Chuandong Oil Drilling & Exploration Company (CODEC)
动量词 [dòng liàng cí] 1. verbal classifier (in Chinese grammar) 2. measure word applying mainly to verbs	郭小川 [guō xiǎo chuān] Guo Xiaochuan (1919-1976), PRC communist poet, hero in the war with Japan, died after long persecution during Cultural Revolution
冲动 [chōng dòng] 1. impetus 2. impulse 3. emotional impulse 4. impulsive	剑川 [jiàn chuān] (N) Jianchuan (place in Yunnan)
滑动 [huá dòng] 1. to slide 2. sliding movement	川菜 [chuān cài] Szechuan cuisine
活动 [huó dòng] 1. to exercise 2. to move about 3. to operate 4. activity 5. loose 6. shakey 7. active 8. movable 9. maneuver 10. to use connections	川菜厅 [chuān cài tīng] a Sichuan restaurant
活动桌面 [huó dòng zhuō miàn] active desktop	铜川 [tóng chuān] Tngchun prefecture level city in Shnx
活动人士 [huó dòng rén shì] activist	铜川市 [tóng chuān shì] Tngchun prefecture level city in Shnx
策动 [cè dòng] 1. to conspire 2. to plot (a rebellion, crime etc) 3. to machinate 4. to spur on 5. to urge action	川党参 [chuān dǎng shēn] Sichuan codonopsis (Codonopsis pilosula, root used in traditional Chinese medicine)
颤动 [chàn dòng] to tremble	南川 [nán chuān] Nanchuan, city in Chongqing municipality , Sichuan
地动山摇 [dì dòng shān yáo] the earth quaked, the mountains shook (saw); a tremendous battle	一马平川 [yī mǎ píng chuān] flat land one could gallop straight across (saw); wide expanse of flat country
动员 [dòng yuán] 1. mobilize 2. arouse	金川 [jīn chuān] (N) Jinchuan (place in Sichuan)
动因 [dòng yīn] 1. motivation 2. moving force 3. underlying force 4. agent	川党 [chuān dǎng] Sichuan codonopsis (Codonopsis pilosula, root used in traditional Chinese medicine)
牵动 [qiān dòng] 1. to affect 2. to produce a change in sth	阿莱奇冰川 [ā lái qí bīng chuān] Aletsch glacier, Switzerland
闪动 [shǎn dòng] to waver	灵川 [líng chuān] (N) Lingchuan (place in Guangxi)
耸动 [sǒng dòng] to create a sensation	川谷 [chuān gǔ] 1. Job's tears (Coix lacryma) 2. erroneously called Chinese pearl barley
从动 [cóng dòng] 1. -driven (of mechanism, driven by a component) 2. slave (wheel, pulley)	德川 [dé chuān] Tokugawa, the ruling clan of Japan from 1550-1850
动人 [dòng rén] 1. touching 2. moving	仁川 [rén chuān] Incheon (city in South Korea)
人手动 [rén shǒu dòng] manually controlled	川藏 [chuān zàng] Sichuan and Tibet
带动 [dài dòng] 1. to spur 2. to provide impetus 3. to drive	黎川县 [lí chuān xiàn] Lichuan county in Fuzhou , Jiangxi
动向 [dòng xiàng] 1. trend 2. tendency	北川县 [běi chuān xiàn] abbr. for , Beichuan Qiang autonomous county in Mianyang prefecture , Sichuan
自动档 [zì dòng dǎng] automatic transmission (gear change)	云贵川 [yún guì chuān] 1. Yunnan, Guizhou and Sichuan 2. south west China
动乱 [dòng luàn] 1. turmoil 2. upheaval 3. unrest	陆川 [lù chuān] (N) Luchuan (place in Guangxi)
乱动 [luàn dòng] 1. to fiddle with 2. to tamper with 3. to meddle with 4. to move randomly 5. to flail about	川剧 [chuān jù] Sichuan opera
主动 [zhǔ dòng] (to take the) initiative	名山大川 [míng shān dà chuān] famous mountains and great rivers
抖动 [dǒu dòng] to tremble	盘川 [pán chuān] 1. travel expenses 2. fare 3. traveling allowance
自动 [zì dòng] automatic	冰川 [bīng chuān] glacier
生动 [shēng dòng] vivid	

黎川	[lí chuān] Lichuan county in Fuzhou , Jiangxi	顺民	[shùn mín] 1. docile subject (of new dynasty) 2. toady
永川	[yǒng chuān] Yongchuan, city in Chongqing municipality , Sichuan	名正言顺	[míng zhèng yán shùn] 1. right and proper 2. authoritative and fair 3. (modified from Confucian Analects) with the right title (or reputation), the words carry weight
汇川	[huì chuān] Huichuan district of Zun'yí city [Zun1 yí4 shí4], Guizhou	安顺	[ān shùn] Anshun prefecture level city in Guizhou [Gui4 zhou1]
河川	[hé chuān] rivers	安顺市	[ān shùn shì] Anshun prefecture level city in Guizhou [Gui4 zhou1]
江川	[jiāng chuān] (N) Jiangchuan (place in Yunnan)	顺次	[shùn cì] 1. in order 2. in proper sequence
叶江川	[yè jiāng chuān] Ye Jiangchuan	永顺	[yǒng shùn] (N) Yongshun (place in Hunan)
利川	[lì chuān] (N) Lichuan (city in Hubei)	顺水	[shùn shuǐ] with the current
武川	[wǔ chuān] (N) Wuchuan (place in Inner Mongolia)	温顺	[wēn shùn] 1. docile 2. meek
吴川	[wú chuān] (N) Wuchuan (city in Guangdong)	拿顺	[ná shùn] Nashon (son of Amminadab)
合川	[hé chuān] Hechuan, city in Chongqing municipality , Sichuan	顺利	[shùn lì] 1. smoothly 2. without a hitch
川西	[chuān xī] Western Sichuan	顺和	[shùn hé] 1. gentle 2. affable
四川	[sì chuān] Sichuan province (Szechuan) in southwest China, abbr. or , capital Chengdu	和顺	[hé shùn] (N) Heshun (place in Shanxi)
宜川	[yí chuān] (N) Yichuan (place in Shaanxi)	顺城	[shùn chéng] Shuncheng district of Fushun city , Liaoning
临川	[lín chuān] Linchuan district of Fuzhou city , Jiangxi	顺式	[shùn shì] cis- (isomers in organic chemistry), as opposed to trans-
北川	[běi chuān] Beichuan county level city in Mianyang prefecture , Sichuan	顺从	[shùn cóng] 1. obedient 2. to comply 3. to submit 4. to defer
顺	[shùn] 1. to obey 2. to follow 3. to arrange 4. to make reasonable 5. along 6. favorable	顺手儿	[shùn shǒu r] 1. handy 2. convenient and easy to use 3. smoothly
孝顺	[xiào shùn] filial piety	顺带	[shùn dài] 1. (do sth) in passing 2. incidentally (while doing sth else)
不顺	[bù shùn] 1. unfavorable 2. adverse	富顺	[fù shùn] (N) Fushun (place in Sichuan)
长顺	[cháng shùn] Changshun county in Qiannan Buyei and Miao Autonomous Prefecture [Qian2 nan2 zhou1], Guizhou	富笔顺	[bǐ shùn] stroke order (when writing Chinese character)
长顺县	[cháng shùn xiàn] Changshun county in Qiannan Buyei and Miao Autonomous Prefecture [Qian2 nan2 zhou1], Guizhou	顺耳	[shùn ěr] pleasing to the ear
字母顺序	[zì mǔ shùn xù] order of letters in an alphabet	顺昌	[shùn chāng] (N) Shunchang (place in Fujian)
泰顺	[tài shùn] (N) Taishun (place in Zhejiang)	顺坦	[shùn tan] 1. smoothly 2. as one expects
顺应	[shùn yìng] 1. to comply 2. to conform to 3. in tune with 4. adapting to 5. to adjust to	顺口	[shùn kǒu] 1. to read smoothly (of text) 2. to blurt out (without thinking) 3. to suit one's taste (of food)
顺应天时	[shùn yìng tiān shí] going with nature and the seasons (traditional Chinese medicine concept)	顺手	[shùn shǒu] 1. handy 2. convenient and easy to use 3. smoothly
顺当	[shùn dang] smoothly	丰顺	[fēng shùn] Fengshun county in Meizhou , Guangdong
顺时针	[shùn shí zhēn] clockwise	荒	[huāng] 1. out of practice 2. uncultivated
恭顺	[gōng shùn] deferent	兵荒马乱	[bīng huāng mǎ luàn] turmoil and chaos of war
顺治帝	[shùn zhì dì] Fulin Emperor Shunzhi (1638-1662), second Qing emperor, reigned 1644-1662	荒寒	[huāng hán] 1. desolate and cold 2. frozen wastes
顺理成章	[shùn lǐ chéng zhāng] 1. rational and clearly structured (of text) 2. written to follow a line of argument	灾荒	[zāi huāng] 1. natural disaster 2. famine
顺境	[shùn jìng] favorable circumstances	烧荒	[shāo huāng] 1. to clear waste land or forest by burning 2. slash-and-burn (agriculture)
顺意	[shùn yì] 1. pleasant 2. agreeable	荒凉	[huāng liáng] desolate
平顺	[píng shùn] (N) Pingshun (place in Shanxi)	荒岛	[huāng dǎo] 1. barren or uninhabited island 2. CL:[ge4],[zuo4]
顺手牵羊	[shùn shǒu qiān yáng] 1. lit. to lead away a goat in passing (saw); to steal sth under cover of an emergency 2. to take advantage of a crisis for personal gain	荒野	[huāng yě] wilderness
顺其自然	[shùn qí zì rán] leave it to nature (saw); let things take their own course	荒唐	[huāng táng] 1. beyond belief 2. preposterous 3. absurd 4. intemperate 5. dissipated
顺德	[shùn dé] (N) Shunde (city in Guangdong)	荒原	[huāng yuán] wasteland
顺行	[shùn xíng] 1. circular motion in the same sense as the sun 2. clockwise	荒漠	[huāng mò] barren
百依百顺	[bǎi yī bǎi shùn] 1. docile and obedient 2. all obedience	拾荒	[shí huāng] 1. to glean 2. to collect scraps 3. to eke out a meager living
顺化	[shùn huà] Hue, city in central Vietnam and capital of Thua Thien province	丧荒	[sāng huāng] mourning ceremonial
顺水推舟	[shùn shuǐ tuī zhōu] 1. lit. to push the boat with the current 2. fig. to take advantage of the situation for one's own benefit	荒村	[huāng cūn] an abandoned village
顺心	[shùn xīn] 1. happy 2. satisfactory	北大荒	[běi dà huāng] the Great Northern Wilderness (in Northern China)
顺导	[shùn dǎo] 1. to guide sth on its proper course 2. to guide towards profitable outcome	荒地	[huāng dì] 1. wasteland 2. uncultivated land
顺序	[shùn xù] 1. sequence 2. order	慌	[huāng] 1. to get panicky 2. to lose one's head
先后顺序	[xiān hòu shùn xù] 1. order of priority 2. sequential order	不慌不忙	[bù huāng bù máng] 1. calm and unhurried (saw); composed 2. to take matters calmly
顺治	[shùn zhì] reign name of second Qing emperor (1644-1662)	惊慌失措	[jīng huāng shī cuò] 1. afraid and losing one's cool (saw); scared and at a loss 2. out of one's wits in panic
丰顺县	[fēng shùn xiàn] Fengshun county in Meizhou , Guangdong	惊慌	[jīng huāng] panic
		慌忙	[huāng máng] 1. in a great rush 2. in a flurry
		心慌	[xīn huāng] irregular heart-beat

慌乱	[huāng luàn] 1. frenetic 2. hurried
泰州市	[tài zhōu shì] Taizhou prefecture level city in Jiangsu
泰州	[tài zhōu] Taizhou prefecture level city in Jiangsu
副州长	[fù zhōu zhǎng] 1. deputy governor (of a province or colony) 2. lieutenant governor of US state
州长	[zhōu zhǎng] 1. governor (of a province or colony) 2. US state governor
印第安纳州	[yìn dì ān nà zhōu] Indiana, US state
贵州省	[guì zhōu shěng] Guizhou province (Kweichow) in south central China, abbr. or , capital Guiyang
州	[zhōu] 1. (United States) state 2. province 3. sub-prefecture
威州镇	[wēi zhōu zhèn] Weizhou town, seat of Wenchuan county in northwest Sichuan
崇州市	[chóng zhōu shì] Chongzhou city in Chengdu prefecture, Sichuan
徐州市	[xú zhōu] Xuzhou prefecture level city in Jiangsu
徐州市	[xú zhōu shì] Xuzhou prefecture level city in Jiangsu
萨尔州	[sà ěr zhōu] Saarland, state of Germany, capital Saarbrücken [Sa4 er3 bu4 lu:3 ken3]
堪萨斯州	[kān sà sī zhōu] Kansas, US state
德克萨斯州	[dé kè sà sī zhōu] state of Texas
得克萨斯州	[dé kè sà sī zhōu] Texas, US state
萨克森州	[sà kè sēn zhōu] Sachsen or Saxony, Bundesland in east of Germany, bordering on Poland and Czech republic, capital Dresden [De2 lei4 si1 dun4]
新南威尔士州	[xīn nán wēi ěr shì zhōu] New South Wales (Australian state)
南卡罗来纳州	[nán kā luó lái nà zhōu] South Carolina, US state
锦州	[jīn zhōu] Jinzhou prefecture level city in Liaoning province in northeast China
南州乡	[nán zhōu xiāng] (N) Nanchou (village in Taiwan)
海南州	[hǎi nán zhōu] Hainan Tibetan autonomous prefecture in Qinghai
甘南州	[gān nán zhōu] 1. Gannan Tibetan autonomous prefecture 2. abbr. for
新墨西哥州	[xīn mò xī gē zhōu] New Mexico, US state
商州	[shāng zhōu] (N) Shangzhou (city in Shaanxi)
特拉华州	[tè lā huá zhōu] Delaware, US state
俄克拉何马州	[é kè lā hé mǎ zhōu] Oklahoma, US state
科罗拉多州	[kē luó lā duō zhōu] Colorado
雷州半岛	[léi zhōu bàn dǎo] Leizhou Peninsula
兰州	[lán zhōu] Lanzhou prefecture level city and capital of Gansu province in north central China
锦州市	[jīn zhōu shì] Jinzhou prefecture level city in Liaoning province in northeast China
马里兰州	[mǎ lǐ lán zhōu] Maryland, US state
兰州市	[lán zhōu shì] Lanzhou prefecture level city and capital of Gansu province in north central China
昆士兰州	[kūn shì lán zhōu] Queensland (Australia)
常州	[cháng zhōu] Changzhou prefecture level city in Jiangsu
常州市	[cháng zhōu shì] Changzhou prefecture level city in Jiangsu
莱州	[lái zhōu] Laizhou county level city in Yantai, Shandong
莱州市	[lái zhōu shì] Laizhou county level city in Yantai, Shandong
北卡罗来纳州	[běi kā luó lái nà zhōu] North Carolina, US state
盖州	[gài zhōu] Gaizhou county level city in Yingkou, Liaoning
盖州市	[gài zhōu shì] Gaizhou county level city in Yingkou, Liaoning
黄州	[huáng zhōu] 1. (N) Huangzhou (city in Hubei) 2. Hwangju in North Korea
维多利亚州	[wéi duō lì yà zhōu] Victoria, southern Australian state
光州	[guāng zhōu] Kwangju city in South Korea
郑州	[zhēng zhōu] Zhengzhou prefecture level city and capital of Henan Province in central China
郑州市	[zhēng zhōu shì] Zhengzhou prefecture level city and capital of Henan Province in central China

联邦州	[lián bāng zhōu] 1. federal state 2. German Bundesland
恰帕斯州	[qià pà sī zhōu] Chiapas
威斯康星州	[wēi sī kāng xīng zhōu] Wisconsin, US state
德州	[dé zhōu] 1. Dezhou prefecture level city in Shandong 2. abbr. for , Texas
德州市	[dé zhōu shì] Dezhou
罗得岛州	[luó dé dǎo zhōu] Rhode Island, US state
黄南州	[huáng nán zhōu] Huangnan Tibetan autonomous prefecture in Qinghai
华盛顿州	[huá shèng dùn zhōu] Washington, US State
化州	[huà zhōu] Huazhou county level city in Maoming, Guangdong
化州市	[huà zhōu shì] Huazhou county level city in Maoming, Guangdong
霍州	[huò zhōu] (N) Huozhou (city in Shanxi)
信州	[xìn zhōu] Xinzhou district of Shangrao prefecture level city, Jiangxi
宿州市	[sù zhōu shì] Suzhou prefecture level city in Anhui
宿州市	[sù zhōu shì] Suzhou prefecture level city in Anhui
惠州市	[huì zhōu] Huizhou prefecture level city in Guangdong
惠州市	[huì zhōu shì] Huizhou prefecture level city in Guangdong province
袁州	[yuán zhōu] Yuanzhou district of Yichun city, Jiangxi
彭州市	[péng zhōu shì] Pengzhou city in Chengdu prefecture, Sichuan
纽约州	[niǔ yuē zhōu] New York state
印地安纳州	[yìn dì ān nà zhōu] Indiana, US state
田纳西州	[tián nà xī zhōu] Tennessee
满州乡	[mǎn zhōu xiāng] (N) Manchou (village in Taiwan)
幽州	[yōu zhōu] 1. Youzhou, ancient province in north Hebei and Liaoning 2. Fanyang ancient city near modern Beijing
瓜州	[guā zhōu] Guazhou county in Jiuquan, Gansu
瓜州县	[guā zhōu xiàn] Guazhou county in Jiuquan, Gansu
自治州	[zì zhì zhōu] autonomous prefecture
台州市	[tái zhōu] Taizhou prefecture level city in Zhejiang
台州市	[tái zhōu shì] Taizhou prefecture level city in Zhejiang
琼州海峡	[qióng zhōu hǎi xiá] Qiongzhou strait (between Hainan island and mainland)
麻州	[má zhōu] abbr. for Massachusetts
广州	[guǎng zhōu] 1. Guangzhou subprovincial city and capital of Guangdong province in south China 2. known historically as Canton 3. abbr. Su
广州市	[guǎng zhōu shì] 1. Guangzhou subprovincial city and capital of Guangdong province in south China 2. abbr. Su 3. historically known as Canton
庆州	[qìng zhōu] 1. Qingzhou, old name of Ningxia in Gansu 2. Gyeongju (city in South Korea)
梅州	[méi zhōu] Meizhou prefecture level city in Guangdong
梅州市	[méi zhōu shì] Meizhou prefecture level city in Guangdong province
海州	[hǎi zhōu] Haizhou district of Fuxin city, Liaoning
海西州	[hǎi xī zhōu] Haixi Mongol and Tibetan autonomous prefecture in Qinghai
海北州	[hǎi běi zhōu] Haibei Tibetan autonomous prefecture in Qinghai
沃州	[wò zhōu] Vaud province of Switzerland
南澳大利亚州	[nán ào dà lì yà zhōu] South Australia, Australian state
永州	[yǒng zhōu] Yongzhou prefecture level city in Hunan
永州市	[yǒng zhōu shì] Yongzhou prefecture level city in Hunan
泉州	[quán zhōu] Quanzhou prefecture level city in Fujian
泉州市	[quán zhōu shì] Quanzhou prefecture level city in Fujian
池州	[chí zhōu] Chizhou prefecture level city in Anhui
池州市	[chí zhōu shì] Chizhou prefecture level city in Anhui
益州	[yì zhōu] name of old state in modern Sichuan

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温州	[wēn zhōu] Wenzhou prefecture level city in Zhejiang
温州市	[wēn zhōu shì] Wenzhou prefecture level city in Zhejiang
贵州	[guì zhōu] Guizhou province (Kweichow) in south central China, abbr. or , capital Guiyang
西澳大利亚州	[xī ào dà lì yà zhōu] Western Australia, Australian State
本州	[běn zhōu] Honsh, the main island of Japan
大理州	[dà lǐ zhōu] abbr. for , Dali Bai autonomous prefecture in Yunnan
全州	[quán zhōu] (N) Quanzhou (place in Guangxi)
高州	[gāo zhōu] Gaozhou county level city in Maoming , Guangdong
高州市	[gāo zhōu shì] Gaozhou county level city in Maoming , Guangdong
宣州	[xuān zhōu] (N) Xuanzhou (city in Anhui)
定州	[dìng zhōu] (N) Dingzhou (city in Hebei)
雷州	[léi zhōu] (N) Leizhou (city in Guangdong)
吉州	[jí zhōu] Jizhou district of Ji'an city , Jiangxi
非州	[fēi zhōu] Africa (common misprint for)
崇州	[chóng zhōu] name of town in Sichuan
洲	[zhōu] 1. continent 2. island
沙洲	[shā zhōu] 1. sandbank 2. sandbar
亚洲杯	I[yà zhōu bēi] Asian cup II[yà zhōu bēiyà zhōu bēi] Asian cup
东洲	[dōng zhōu] Dongzhou district of Fushun city , Liaoning
美洲国家组织	[měi zhōu guó jiā zǔ zhī] Organization of American States
亚洲国家	[yà zhōu guó jiā] 1. Asian country 2. Asian nation
子洲	[zǐ zhōu] (N) Zizhou (place in Shaanxi)
冰洲石	[bīng zhōu shí] Iceland spar
席卷亚洲	[xí juǎn yà zhōu] to sweep through Asia
澳洲	[ào zhōu] 1. Australia (continent) 2. abbr. for
洲际导弹	[zhōu jì dǎo dàn] intercontinental ballistic missile ICBM
南美洲	[nán měi zhōu] South America
新洲	[xīn zhōu] (N) Xinzhou (place in Hubei)
拉丁美洲	[lā dīng měi zhōu] Latin America
非洲单源说	[fēi zhōu dān yuán shuō] single origin out of Africa (current mainstream theory of human evolution)
亚洲与太平洋	[yà zhōu yǔ tài píng yáng] Asia-Pacific
大洋洲	[dà yáng zhōu] Oceania
美洲	[měi zhōu] the Americas
美洲大陆	[měi zhōu dà lù] 1. the Americas 2. North and South American continents
北美洲	[běi měi zhōu] North America
中美洲	[zhōng měi zhōu] Central America
亚洲	[yà zhōu] 1. Asia 2. Asian
亚细亚洲	[yà xì yà zhōu] 1. Asia 2. Asian continent
亚洲足球联合会	[yà zhōu zú qiú lián hé huì] Asian Football Confederation
塔斯马尼亚洲	[tǎ sī mǎ ní yà zhōu] Tasmania
维多利亚洲	[wéi duō lì yà zhōu] Victoria, Australian state
自由亚洲电台	[zì yóu yà zhōu diàn tái] Radio Free Asia
非洲统一组织	[fēi zhōu tǒng yī zǔ zhī] Organization of African Unity
洲际	[zhōu jì] intercontinental
非洲大裂谷	[fēi zhōu dà liè gǔ] Great East African rift valley
洲府	[zhōu fǔ] state government
绿洲	[lǜzhōu] oasis
满洲	[mǎn zhōu] Manchuria

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满洲国	[mǎn zhōu guó] Manchukuo
满洲里	[mǎn zhōu lǐ] (N) Manzhouli (city in Inner Mongolia)
大洲	[dà zhōu] continents
非洲人	[fēi zhōu rén] African (person)
五洲	[wǔ zhōu] 1. five continents 2. the world
非洲	[fēi zhōu] Africa
步	[bù] 1. a step 2. a pace 3. walk 4. march 5. stages in a process
步步	[bù bù] 1. step by step 2. at every step
步步为营	[bù bù wéi yíng] 1. advance gradually and entrench oneself at every step 2. consolidate at every step
四方步	[sì fāng bù] a slow march
步兵	[bù bīng] 1. infantry 2. foot 3. infantryman 4. foot soldier
步行者	[bù xíng zhě] pedestrian
跑步者	[pǎo bù zhě] runner
在水步行	[zài shuǐ bù xíng] wade
第一步	[dì yī bù] 1. step one 2. first step
作出让步	[zuò chū ràng bù] 1. to make a concession 2. to compromise
安步当车	[ān bù dàng chē] 1. walk over leisurely instead of riding in a carriage 2. walk rather than ride
八字步	[bā zì bù] step with feet splayed outwards
丁字步	[dīng zì bù] T-step (basic dance position, with the feet forming a T shape)
步子	[bù zǐ] 1. step 2. pace
步摇	[bù yào] dangling ornament worn by women
徐步	[xú bù] 1. to stroll 2. to walk slowly
一步登天	[yī bù dēng tiān] reaching heaven in a single bound (saw); (esp. with negative: don't expect) instant success
款步	[kuǎn bù] 1. to walk slowly 2. with deliberate steps
音步	[yīn bù] 1. foot (syllabic unit in verse) 2. meter 3. scansion
昂首阔步	[áng shǒu kuò bù] 1. striding forward with head high (saw); to walk with spirited and vigorous step 2. to strut
步人后尘	[bù rén hòu chén] 1. follow in other people's footsteps 2. trail along behind others
徒步	[tú bù] to travel on foot
步行	[bù xíng] 1. to go on foot 2. to walk
步行虫	[bù xíng chóng] ground beetle
步行街	[bù xíng jiē] car-free zone
步伐	[bù fá] 1. pace 2. (measured) step 3. march
信步	[xìn bù] to wander aimlessly
踏步	[tà bù] 1. stride 2. to step (on the spot) 3. to mark time 4. at a standstill
跑步	[pǎo bù] 1. to walk quickly 2. to march 3. to run
快步跑	[kuài bù pǎo] trot
快步	[kuài bù] quick step
步态	[bù tài] 1. gait 2. tread
独步	[dú bù] 1. lit. walking alone 2. prominent 3. unrivalled 4. out-standing
五步蛇	[wǔ bù shé] 1. Deinagkistrodon, a venomous pit viper 2. also called five-paced viper (i.e. can grow to five paces)
马步	[mǎ bù] a particular stance
步枪	[bù qiāng] rifle
起步	[qǐ bù] 1. to set out 2. to set in motion 3. the start (of some activity)
纵步	[zòng bù] 1. to stride 2. to bound
步法	[bù fǎ] footwork
却步	[què bù] to step back
让步	[ràng bù] 1. to concede 2. to give in 3. to yield 4. a concession
让步地	[ràng bù de] 1. concessively (linguistic term) 2. yieldingly

	步测 [bù cè] pacing
	走步 [zǒu bù] 1. to walk 2. to step 3. pace 4. traveling (walking with the ball, a foul in basketball)
	大步走 [dà bù zǒu] stride
	步操 [bù cāo] foot drill (military, physical exercises etc)
	大步 [dà bù] large strides
	正步 [zhèng bù] goose-step (for military parades)
	下一步 [xià yí bù] the next step
	地步 [dì bù] 1. condition 2. plight 3. extent
	同步 [tóng bù] synchronous
	非同步 [fēi tóng bù] asynchronous
	一步 [yí bù] (single) step
§1502	涉 [shè] 1. to wade 2. to be involved 3. to concern 4. to experience
	不干涉 [bù gān shè] 1. noninterference 2. nonintervention
	涉险 [shè xiǎn] 1. to take risks 2. involved in adventure
	涉猎 [shè liè] 1. to skim (through a book) 2. to read cursorily 3. to dip into
	涉世未深 [shè shì wèi shēn] 1. unpracticed 2. inexperienced 3. naive 4. unsophisticated
	涉讼 [shè sòng] 1. involved in a law suit 2. to sue sb
	涉想 [shè xiǎng] to plan or planning
	涉水鸟 [shè shuǐ niǎo] a wading bird
	涉县 [shè xiàn] She county in Hebei
	涉外 [shè wài] concerning foreigners or foreign affairs
	涉案 [shè àn] (person) involved in (the case)
	涉嫌 [shè xián] to be a suspect (in a crime)
	涉嫌人 [shè xián rén] (criminal) suspect
	涉足 [shè zú] 1. set foot in 2. to step into 3. to become involved for the first time
	牵涉 [qiān shè] 1. involve 2. implicated
	涉览 [shè lǎn] 1. to browse 2. to glance through 3. to read
	涉笔 [shè bǐ] 1. to move the pen 2. to start writing 3. putting pen to paper
	涉世 [shè shì] 1. to see the world 2. to go out into society 3. to gain experience
	干涉 [gān shè] 1. to interfere 2. to meddle 3. interference
§1503	亦 [yì] also
	不亦乐乎 [bù yì lè hū] 1. extremely 2. awfully
	亦作 [yì zuò] also written as
	亦称 [yì chēng] 1. also known as 2. alternative name 3. to also be called
	人云亦云 [rén yún yì yún] to say what everyone says (saw); a yes-man
	亦庄 [yì zhuāng] Yizhuang town in Beijing municipality
§1504	赤 [chì] 1. red 2. scarlet 3. bare 4. naked
	赤字 [chì zì] (financial) deficit
	赤字累累 [chì zì lěi lěi] 1. debt-ridden 2. heavily laden with debt
	赤铁矿 [chì tiě kuàng] 1. hematite (red iron ore) 2. ferric oxide Fe ₂ O ₃
	赤壁 [chì bì] 1. Chibi county level city in Xianning , Hubei 2. Chibi or Redwall in Huangzhou district of Huanggang city , Hubei, scene of the famous battle of Redwall of 208
	赤壁县 [chì bì xiàn] Chibi county in Xianning , Hubei
	赤壁市 [chì bì shì] 1. Chibi county level city in Xianning , Hubei 2. Chibi or Redwall in Huangzhou district of Huanggang city , Hubei, scene of the famous battle of Redwall of 208
	赤手空拳 [chì shǒu kōng quán] 1. empty hand, empty fist (saw); having nothing to rely on 2. unarmed and defenseless
	赤诚相待 [chì chéng xiāng dài] 1. to treat utterly sincerely 2. open and above board in dealing with sb
	面红耳赤 [miàn hóng ěr chì] flushed with anger (or excitement)

	赤诚 [chì chéng] 1. utterly sincere 2. wholly devoted
	赤诚相见 [chì chéng xiāng jiàn] candidly sharing confidences
	赤水 [chì shuǐ] Chishui county level city in Zun'yi [Zun ₁ yì ₄], Guizhou
	赤水市 [chì shuǐ shì] Chishui county level city in Zun'yi [Zun ₁ yì ₄], Guizhou
	足赤 [zú chì] 1. pure gold 2. solid gold
	赤足 [chì zú] 1. barefoot 2. barefooted
	术赤 [shù chì] Jochi (name)
	赤城 [chì chéng] (N) Chicheng (place in Hebei)
	赤手 [chì shǒu] with bare hands
§1505	赫 [hè] 1. surname He 2. awe-inspiring
	赫拉特省 [hè lā tè shěng] Herat province of Afghanistan
	显赫人物 [xiǎn hè rén wù] 1. a famous person 2. a luminary
	赫尔穆特 [hè ěr mù tè] Helmut (name)
	阿赫蒂萨里 [ā hè dì sà lǐ] Martti Ahtisaari (1937-), Finnish diplomat and politician, veteran peace negotiator and 2008 Nobel peace laureate
	赫尔 [hè ěr] 1. Hull (name) 2. Kingston upon Hull
	赫尔辛基 [hè ěr xīn jī] Helsinki (Swedish Helsingfors), capital of Finland
	赫尔墨斯 [hè ěr mò sī] Hermes (Greek god)
	赫章 [hè zhāng] Hezhang county in Bijie prefecture [Bi ₄ jie ₂ di ₄ qu ₁], Guizhou
	赫章县 [hè zhāng xiàn] Hezhang county in Bijie prefecture [Bi ₄ jie ₂ di ₄ qu ₁], Guizhou
	赫拉 [hè lā] Hera (wife of Zeus)
	拉法赫 [lā fā hè] Rafah
	赫拉克利特 [hè lā kè lì tè] Heraclitus (535-475 BC), pre-Socratic philosopher
	赫拉特 [hè lā tè] Herat (city in Afghanistan)
	显赫 [xiǎn hè] 1. illustrious 2. celebrated
	赫斯提亚 [hè sī tí yà] Hestia, goddess of the hearth in Greek mythology, daughter of Chronos and Rhea
	马斯特里赫特 [mǎ sī tè lì hè tè] Maastricht
	赫耳墨斯 [hè ěr mò sī] Hermes, in Greek mythology, messenger of the Gods
	赫德 [hè dé] 1. Hart or Herd (name) 2. Robert Hart (1835-1911), Englishman who served 1863-1911 in Qing dynasty customs office
	法赫德 [fǎ hè dé] King Fahd of Saudi Arabia
	赫伯特 [hè bó tè] Herbert (name)
	马赫 [mǎ hè] 1. Mach (name) 2. Ernst Mach (1838-1916), German physicist 3. Mach (aeronautics), unit of speed based on speed of sound = 1 Mach = 1224 km per hr
	舒马赫 [shū mǎ hè] Schumacher
	埃森纳赫 [āi sēn nà hè] Eisenach (German city)
	卡塔赫纳 [kǎ tā hè nà] Cartagena
	赫然 [hè rán] 1. awesomely 2. impressively 3. grand 4. furious rage
	赫兹 [hè zī] 1. Hert _z (name) 2. Heinrich Hert _z (1857-1894), German physicist and meteorologist, pioneer of electromagnetic radiation
	3. Herz (Hz) or cycles per second, unit of frequency
	[qiān hè zī] 1. kilohert _z 2. kHz
	千赫兹 [fā tā hè] Fatah, Palestinian organization
	法塔赫 [fǎ tā hè] Fatah, Palestinian organization
	尼赫鲁 [ní hè lǔ] (Jawaharlal) Nehru (first Prime Minister of India)
	赫哲语 [hè zhé yǔ] Hezhen language (of Hezhen ethnic group of Heilongjiang province)
	赫鲁晓夫 [hè lǔ xiǎo fū] Nikita Khrushchev (1894-1971), secretary-general of Soviet communist party 1953-1964
	赫鲁雪夫 [hè lǔ xuě fū] Nikita Sergeyevich Khrushchev (1894-1971), Secretary-General of Soviet Communist Party 1953-1964
	赫本 [hè běn] Hepburn (name)
	赫奇帕奇 [hè qí pà qí] Helga Hufflepuff, name of wizard and house in Harry Potter's school Hogwarts

§1506

千赫	[qiān hè] kilohertz
老	[lǎo] 1. prefix used before the surname of a person or a numeral indicating the order of birth of the children in a family or to indicate affection or familiarity 2. old (of people) 3. venerable (person) 4. experienced 5. of long standing 6. always 7. all the time 8. of the past 9. very 10. outdated 11. (of meat etc) tough
姥姥	[lǎo lao] 1. maternal grandmother 2. same as
年老力衰	[nián lǎo lì shuāi] old and weak (saw)
宝刀未老	[bǎo dāo wèi lǎo] treasure knife does not age (saw); old but still vigorous
老将	[lǎo jiàng] 1. lit. old general 2. commander-in-chief, the equivalent of king in Chinese chess 3. fig. old-timer 4. veteran
老牌	[lǎo pái] 1. old brand 2. old style 3. old school
老兵	[lǎo bīng] veteran
老来少	[lǎo lái shǎo] old but young at heart
老者	[lǎo zhě] 1. old man 2. elderly man
长生不老	[cháng shēng bù lǎo] immortality
老一辈	[lǎo yī bèi] 1. previous generation 2. older generation
老家	[lǎo jiā] 1. native place 2. place of origin 3. home state or region
老人家	[lǎo rén jiā] polite term for old woman or man
长老	[zhǎng lǎo] elder
长老会	[zhǎng lǎo huì] Presbyterianism
老子	I [lǎo zǐ] 1. Laozi or Lao-tse (c. 500 BC), Chinese philosopher, the founder of Taoism 2. the sacred book of Daoism, by Laozi II [lǎo zǐlǎo zǐ] 1. father 2. daddy 3. "I, your father"(in anger, or out of contempt) 4. I (used arrogantly or jocularly)
老样子	[lǎo yàng zi] 1. old situation 2. things as they were
老妈子	[lǎo mā zi] 1. older female servant 2. amah
老了	[lǎo le] getting old
老龄	[lǎo líng] 1. aged 2. geriatric
老龄化	[lǎo líng huà] ageing (population)
老谋深算	[lǎo móu shēn suàn] rigorous schemes and deep foresight (saw); astute and circumspect
空心老大	[kōng xīn lǎo dà] pretentious and vacuous person
老境	[lǎo jìng] 1. advanced years 2. old age
老伴	[lǎo bàn] 1. spouse (husband or wife) 2. better half
老伴儿	[lǎo bàn er] 1. erhua variant of , spouse (husband or wife) 2. better half
棉兰老岛	[mián lán lǎo dǎo] Mindanao (island in the Philippines)
显老	[xiǎn lǎo] to look old
老烟枪	[lǎo yān qiāng] 1. heavy smoker 2. chain smoker 3. life-long smoker
老公	I [lǎo gōng] (informal) husband II [lǎo gōnglǎo gōng] 1. (coll.) eunuch 2. see also lao3 gong1
老太公	[lǎo tài gōng] aged gentleman (dialect, respectful term)
老实说	[lǎo shí shuō] 1. honestly speaking 2. to be frank,...
八旬老太	[bā xún lǎo tài] eighty year old lady
七老八十	[qī lǎo bā shí] 1. in one's seventies (age) 2. very old (of people)
老花	[lǎo huā] presbyopia
老化	[lǎo huà] 1. to age (of person or object) 2. becoming old
老鹰	[lǎo yīng] eagle (colloquial)
老鹰星云	[lǎo yīng xīng yún] Eagle or Star Queen Nebula M16
年老体弱	[nián lǎo tǐ ruò] old and weak (saw)
老伯	[lǎo bó] uncle (polite form of address for older male)
老伯伯	[lǎo bó bo] grandpa (polite form of address for old man)
老乌恰	[lǎo wū qià] same as in Xinjiang
老态	[lǎo tài] elderly, as in movement or bearing
老大妈	[lǎo dà mā] "Madam"(affectionate term for an elderly woman)

苍老	[cāng lǎo] 1. old 2. aged 3. vigorous 4. forceful (of calligraphy or painting)
衰老	[shuāi lǎo] 1. to age 2. to deteriorate with age 3. old and weak
早老素	[zǎo lǎo sù] presenilins
老乡	[lǎo xiāng] 1. fellow townsman 2. fellow villager 3. someone from the same hometown
法老	[fǎ lǎo] pharaoh
白头到老	[bái tóu dào lǎo] 1. (to live together until the) white hairs of old age (saw); to live to a ripe old age in conjugal bliss 2. until death do us part
元老院	[yuán lǎo yuàn] 1. upper house 2. senate 3. senior statesmen's assembly
以老大大自居	[yǐ lǎo dà dà zì jū] regarding oneself as number one in terms of leadership, seniority or status
庄老	[zhuāng lǎo] Zhuangzi and Laozi, the Daoist masters
老庄	[lǎo zhuāng] Laozi and Zhuangzi (or Lao-tse and Chuang-tse), the founders of Daoism
老外	[lǎo wài] foreigner
老百姓	[lǎo bǎi xìng] 1. ordinary people 2. the "person in the street"
老妇人	[lǎo fù rén] old lady (term of modesty)
老酒	[lǎo jiǔ] wine, esp. Shaoxing wine
百老汇	[bǎi lǎo huì] Broadway (New York City)
老河口	[lǎo hé kǒu] (N) Laohekou (city in Hubei)
老城	[lǎo chéng] old town
老成	[lǎo chéng] 1. experienced 2. trained 3. mellowing
老成持重	[lǎo chéng chí zhòng] 1. old and wise 2. experienced and knowledgeable
老式	[lǎo shì] 1. old-fashioned 2. old type 3. outdated
老实	[lǎo shí] 1. honest 2. sincere 3. open and guileless 4. naive
老头	[lǎo tóu] old fellow (disrespectful)
老头儿	[lǎo tóu er] old man (often impolite)
老天	[lǎo tiān] 1. God 2. Heavens
老太	[lǎo tài] old lady
老太太	[lǎo tài tai] 1. elderly lady (respectful) 2. esteemed mother
老大	[lǎo dà] 1. old age 2. very 3. eldest child in a family 4. leader of a group 5. boss 6. captain of a boat 7. leader of a criminal gang
大哥	[lǎo dà gē] big brother
老舍	[lǎo shě] Lao She (1899-1966) famous Chinese novelist
老两口儿	[lǎo liǎng kǒu er] an old married couple
老人	[lǎo rén] 1. old people 2. the aged
老年人	[lǎo nián rén] 1. old people 2. the elderly
中老年人	[zhōng lǎo nián rén] middle-aged and elderly people
老兄	[lǎo xiōng] 'old chap' (form of address between male friends)
元老	[yuán lǎo] 1. grandee 2. old leadership 3. chief figure (in a gerontocracy)
老年	[lǎo nián] 1. elderly 2. old age 3. autumn of one's years
年老	[nián lǎo] aged
中老年	[zhōng lǎo nián] middle and old age
老是	[lǎo shì] always
老早	[lǎo zǎo] a long time ago
古老	[gǔ lǎo] 1. ancient 2. old 3. age-old
老手	[lǎo shǒu] 1. experienced person 2. an old hand at sth
老二	[lǎo èr] the second child or brother (or sister)
二老	[èr lǎo] one's parent (term of respect)
轮	[lún] 1. wheel 2. disk 3. ring 4. steamship 5. to take turns 6. to rotate 7. by turn 8. classifier for big round objects: disk, or recurring events: round, turn
第二轮	[dì èr lún] second round (of match, or election)
第一轮	[dì yī lún] first round (of match, or election)

§1507

轮作 [lún zuò] rotation of crops (to preserve fertility of soil)	足轮 [zú lún] foot shakra
车轮 [chē lún] a wheel	轮椅 [lún yǐ] wheelchair
车轮子 [chē lún zi] wheel	全轮 [quán lún] front wheel
单轮车 [dān lún chē] unicycle	齿轮 [chǐ lún] 1. (machine) gear 2. pinion (gear wheel)
小轮车 [xiǎo lún chē] cycling BMX	齿轮 [lún chǐ] 1. tooth of cog wheel 2. gear tooth
四轮马车 [sì lún mǎ chē] chariot	年轮 [nián lún] growth ring
三轮车夫 [sān lún chē fū] pedicab driver	轮唱 [lún chàng] 1. round (music) 2. canon
三轮车 [sān lún chē] 1. pedicab 2. tricycle	叶轮 [yè lún] turbine wheel
轮子 [lún zi] wheel	轮回 [lún huí] the cycle of death and rebirth (Buddh.)
轮番 [lún fān] 1. in turn 2. one after another	巨轮 [jù lún] 1. large ship 2. large wheel
丢轮扯炮 [diū lún chě pào] lose a wheel, tear at the gun (saw); flustered and confused in a panic	二轮 [èr lún] second round (of a match or election)
首轮 [shǒu lún] first round (of a competition etc)	一轮 [yī lún] first round (of a match or election)
货轮 [huò lún] 1. freighter 2. cargo ship	匆 [cōng] 1. hurried 2. hasty
轮值 [lún zhí] to take turns on duty	匆匆 [cōng cōng] hurriedly
轮任 [lún rèn] rotating appointment (e.g. Presidency of EU)	匆促 [cōng cù] 1. hastily 2. in a hurry
轮距 [lún jù] 1. tread (on tire) 2. gauge	匆忙 [cōng máng] 1. hasty 2. hurried
心轮 [xīn lún] anahata or anahata, the heart chakra, residing in the chest	匆卒 [cōng cù] 1. old variant of , hurried 2. hasty 3. abrupt
眉心轮 [méi xīn lún] 1. j or ajna, the brow or third eye chakra, residing in the forehead 2. also written [mei2 jian1 lun2]	俞 I [yú] surname Yu II [yú] 1. OK (Emperor's interjection) 2. to accede 3. to assent
香轮宝骑 [xiāng lún bǎo qí] 1. magnificent carriage and precious horses (saw); rich family with extravagant lifestyle	俞天白 [yú tiān bái] Yu Tianbai (1937-), novelist
2. ostentatious display of luxury	愉 [yú] pleased
导轮 [dǎo lún] 1. guide pulley 2. foreword 3. preface	不愉快 [bù yú kuài] 1. disagreeable 2. unpleasant
轮胎 [lún tāi] 1. tire 2. pneumatic tire	愉悦 [yú yuè] 1. joyful 2. cheerful 3. delighted
轮台 [lún tái] Bgr nahiyisi or Luntai county in Bayin'guoleng Mongol autonomous prefecture, Xinjiang [Ba1 yin1 guo1 leng4 Meng3 gu3 zì4 zhi4 zhou1], Xinjiang	愉快 [yú kuài] 1. cheerful 2. cheerily 3. delightful 4. pleasant 5. pleasantly 6. pleasing 7. happy 8. delighted
轮台县 [lún tái xiàn] Bgr nahiyisi or Luntai county in Bayin'guoleng Mongol autonomous prefecture, Xinjiang [Ba1 yin1 guo1 leng4 Meng3 gu3 zì4 zhi4 zhou1], Xinjiang	吻 [wěn] 1. kiss 2. mouth
轮台古城 [lún tái gǔ chéng] ruins of Luntai city, archaeological site in Bayin'gholin Mongol autonomous prefecture, Xinjiang	亲吻 [qīn wěn] kiss
法轮 [fǎ lún] the Eternal Wheel of life in Buddhism	接吻 [jiē wěn] kiss
摆轮 [bǎi lún] 1. balance (of a watch or clock) 2. balance wheel	吻合 [wěn hé] 1. good fit 2. be identical
轮到 [lún dào] 1. become incumbent upon 2. one's turn to do sth 3. Now it's (your) turn.	扮 [bàn] 1. to disguise oneself 2. to dress up 3. adorn
邮轮 [yóu lún] 1. ocean liner 2. cruise liner	扮演 [bàn yǎn] 1. play the part of 2. act
太阳轮 [tài yáng lún] solar plexus chakra	短打扮 [duǎn dǎ ban] 1. shorts 2. tight-fitting clothes
后轮 [hòu lún] rear wheel	扮相 [bàn xiàng] the appearance of an actor or actress in costume or makeup
眉间轮 [méi jiān lún] j or ajna, the brow or third eye chakra, residing in the forehead	打扮 [dǎ ban] 1. to decorate 2. to dress 3. to make up 4. to adorn 5. manner of dressing 6. style of dress
摩天轮 [mó tiān lún] 1. Ferris wheel 2. observation wheel	乃 [nǎi] 1. to be 2. thus 3. so 4. therefore 5. then 6. only 7. thereupon
生殖轮 [shēng zhí lún] svadhsthana or svadhsthana, the navel or libido chakra, residing in the genitals	乃东 [nǎi dōng] (N) Naidong (place in Tibet)
多轮 [duō lún] 1. in many stages 2. multilayered 3. multipronged (attack)	乃尔 [nǎi ěr] 1. thus 2. like this
轮询 [lún xún] 1. to poll 2. polling	乃堆拉 [nǎi duī lā] Nathu La (Himalayan pass on Silk Road between Tibet and Indian Sikkim)
轮盘 [lún pán] roulette	乃堆拉山口 [nǎi duī lā shān kǒu] Nathu La (Himalayan pass on Silk Road between Tibet and Indian Sikkim)
轮次 [lún cì] 1. in turn 2. lap number (in a race)	纳塔乃耳 [nà tā nǎi ěr] Nathaniel
轮滑 [lún huá] roller skating	乃至 [nǎi zhì] and even
滑轮 [huá lún] block and tackle	吉木乃 [jí mù nǎi] (N) Jimunai (place in Xinjiang)
渔轮 [yú lún] fishing vessel	西乃 [xī nǎi] Sinai
水轮 [shuǐ lún] 1. waterwheel 2. millwheel	西乃山 [xī nǎi shān] Mount Sinai
油轮 [yóu lún] tanker (ship)	乃是 [nǎi shì] to be
江轮 [jiāng lún] river steamer	隽 [jùn] 1. smart 2. eminent 3. talented
拖轮 [tuō lún] 1. a tow 2. tugboat	朱隽 [zhū jùn] Zhu Jun (-195), politician and general at the end of later Han
轮换 [lún huàn] duty roster	携 [xié] 1. to carry 2. to take along 3. to bring along 4. to hold (hands)
顶轮 [dǐng lún] sahasrra or sahasrara, the crown or fontanel chakra, residing at the top of the skull	携带者 [xié dài zhě] carrier
	携家带口 [xié jiā dài kǒu] 1. to take all one's family along (saw); encumbered by a family 2. tied down by family obligations
	携款 [xié kuǎn] to take funds (esp. illegally or corruptly obtained)

§1516	携带	[xié dài] 1. to carry 2. portable
	提携	[tí xié] 1. to lead by the hand 2. to guide 3. to support
	套	[tào] 1. cover 2. sheath 3. to encase 4. a case 5. to overlap 6. to inter-leave 7. bend (of a river or mountain range, in place names) 8. harness 9. classifier for sets, collections 10. tau (Greek letter)
	套套	[tào tao] 1. methods 2. the old tricks
	老套	[lǎo tào] 1. old things 2. old ways (pejorative)
	老套子	[lǎo tào zi] 1. old methods 2. old habits
	老一套	[lǎo yī tào] the same old stuff
	牙套	[yá tào] orthodontic brace
	套利者	[tào lì zhě] arbitrager
	套作	[tào zuò] 1. intercropping 2. growing several crops together
	套车	[tào chē] to harness (a horse to a cart)
	套子	[tào zi] cap
	座椅套子	[zuò yǐ tào zi] seat cover
	圈套	[quān tào] trap
	中圈套	[zhōng quān tào] to fall in a trap
	保险套	[bǎo xiǎn tào] condom
	套钟	[tào zhōng] chime
	套口供	[tào kǒu gòng] to trap a suspect into a confession
	单套	[dān tào] single set
	套马	[tào mǎ] 1. to harness a horse 2. to lasso a horse
	配套	[pèi tào] to form a complete set
	套包	[tào bāo] collar part of horse harness
	袖套	[xiù tào] 1. sleeve cover 2. outer sleeve
	套袖	[tào xiù] sleeve cover
	套索	[tào suǒ] a lasso
	绳索套	[shéng suǒ tào] a noose
	套绳	[tào shéng] a lasso
	套结	[tào jié] a noose
	套红	[tào hóng] printing in red (e.g. a banner headline)
	套购	[tào gòu] 1. a fraudulent purchase 2. to buy up sth illegally
	外套	[wài tào] coat
	套话	[tào huà] 1. polite talk 2. conventional greetings
	话里套话	[huà lǐ tào huà] 1. to use seemingly innocent conversation topics as a pretext to glean information 2. to touch upon other matters not central to the topic being discussed
	套语	[tào yǔ] polite set phrases
	安全套	[ān quán tào] condom
	套汇	[tào huì] 1. illegal currency exchange 2. arbitrage (illegal purchase of several simultaneous investments for a single sum)
	套换	[tào huàn] 1. to change (currency) illegally 2. fraudulent exchange
	套利	[tào lì] arbitrage
	套种	[tào zhòng] one crop grown together with others
	成套	[chéng tào] 1. forming a complete set 2. complementing one another
	全套	[quán tào] 1. an entire set 2. full complement
	套中人	[tào zhōng rén] a conservative
	笔套	[bǐ tào] 1. the cap of a pen, pencil, or writing brush 2. the sheath of a pen (made of cloth, silk or thread)
	卸套	[xiè tào] 1. to loosen a yoke 2. to remove harness (from beast of burden)
	套间	[tào jiān] 1. vestibule 2. small inner room (opening to others)
	套问	[tào wèn] 1. to sound sb out 2. to find out by tactful indirect questioning
	套印	[tào yìn] color printing using several overlaid images
	套曲	[tào qǔ] divertimento (music)

§1517	套鞋	[tào xié] 1. overshoes 2. galoshes
	手套	[shǒu tào] 1. glove 2. mitten
	一套	[yī tào] 1. suit 2. a set
	象	[xiàng] 1. elephant 2. shape 3. form 4. appearance 5. of that shape 6. comparable to 7. such as... 8. image under a map (math.)
	象州	[xiàng zhōu] (N) Xiangzhou (place in Guangxi)
	想象力	[xiǎng xiàng lì] imagination
	象牙	[xiàng yá] ivory
	象牙海岸	[xiàng yá hǎi àn] Ivory Coast, West Africa
	象牙塔	[xiàng yá tǎ] ivory tower
	险象环生	[xiǎn xiàng huán shēng] dangers spring up all around (saw); surrounded by perils
	长毛象	[cháng máo xiàng] woolly mammoth
	好象	[hǎo xiàng] 1. seem 2. be like
	景象	[jǐng xiàng] 1. scene 2. sight (to behold)
	真象	[zhēn xiàng] 1. the whole elephant (i.e. not the small parts felt by the proverbial blind feelers) 2. fig. the whole picture 3. a realistic overall view of the whole situation
	象征	[xiàng zhēng] 1. emblem 2. symbol 3. token 4. badge 5. to symbolize 6. to signify 7. to stand for
	征象	[zhēng xiàng] 1. sign 2. symptom
	象征性	[xiàng zhēng xìng] 1. symbolic 2. emblem 3. token
	抽象思维	[chōu xiàng sī wéi] 1. abstract thought 2. logical thinking
	藏象	[zàng xiàng] hidden inner properties and their external manifestations in traditional Chinese medicine
	想象	[xiǎng xiàng] 1. to imagine 2. to fancy
	包罗万象	[bāo luó wàn xiàng] 1. all-embracing 2. all-inclusive
	表象	[biǎo xiàng] idea
	自然现象	[zì rán xiàn xiàng] natural phenomenon
	幻象	[huàn xiàng] illusion
	象声词	[xiàng shēng cí] onomatopoeia
	病象	[bìng xiàng] symptom (of a disease)
	症象	[zhèng xiàng] symptom
	抽象词	[chōu xiàng cí] abstract word
	海象	[hǎi xiàng] walrus
	万象	[wàn xiàng] Vientiane, capital of Laos
	成象	[chéng xiàng] 1. to form an image 2. to call to mind
	抽象域	[chōu xiàng yù] abstract field (math.)
	摸象	[mō xiàng] to touch an elephant (of proverbial blind people)
	天象	[tiān xiàng] a meteorological or astronomical phenomenon (e.g. rainbow or eclipse)
	大象	[dà xiàng] elephant
	现象	[xiàn xiàng] 1. appearance 2. phenomenon
	乱象	[luàn xiàng] 1. chaos 2. madness
	血象	[xuè xiàng] 1. hemogram 2. picture of blood used in medical research
	星象	[xīng xiàng] star signs (in astrology)
	正象	[zhèng xiàng] to be just like
	印象	[yìn xiàng] impression
	抽象	[chōu xiàng] abstract
	象山	[xiàng shān] (N) Xiangshan (place in Zhejiang)
§1518	豫	[yù] 1. abbr. for Henan Province in central China 2. variant of 3. beforehand 4. to prepare
	豫剧	[yù jù] Henan opera
§1519	像	[xiàng] 1. (look) like 2. similar (to) 3. appearance 4. to appear 5. to seem 6. image 7. portrait 8. resemble 9. seem
	动态影像	[dòng tài yǐng xiàng] video
	想像力	[xiǎng xiàng lì] 1. conception 2. imagination

像片	[xiàng piàn] photo
不像样	[bù xiàng yàng] 1. in no shape to be seen 2. unpresentable 3. beyond recognition
不像话	[bù xiàng huà] 1. unreasonable 2. shocking 3. outrageous
好像	[hǎo xiàng] 1. as if 2. to seem like
石像	[shí xiàng] stone statue
影像档	[yǐng xiàng dǎng] image file
铜像	[tóng xiàng] a bronze (statue)
镜像	[jìng xiàng] mirror image
镜像站	[jìng xiàng zhàn] mirror (computing)
影像	[yǐng xiàng] image
肖像	[xiào xiàng] portrait
像章	[xiàng zhāng] 1. badge 2. insignia 3. lapel badge (e.g. with miniature portrait of great national leader)
音像	[yīn xiàng] 1. audiovisual 2. AV, sometimes refers to soft porn
立像	[lì xiàng] standing image (of a Buddha or saint)
倒立像	[dǎo lì xiàng] 1. inverted image 2. reversed image (e.g. upside-down)
像样	[xiàng yàng] 1. presentable 2. decent 3. up to par
显像	[xiǎn xiàng] 1. to form a picture 2. to develop a photo 3. to visualize
标准像	[biāo zhǔn xiàng] official portrait
倒像	[dǎo xiàng] 1. inverted image 2. reversed image (e.g. upside-down)
想像	[xiǎng xiàng] 1. imagine 2. visualize
富于想像	[fù yú xiǎng xiàng] imaginative
可想像	[kě xiǎng xiàng] conceivable
像素	[xiàng sù] pixel
录像	[lù xiàng] 1. video tape 2. video recording
录像带	[lù xiàng dài] video cassette
相像	[xiāng xiàng] resemble; be similar
成像	[chéng xiàng] imaging
坐像	[zuò xiàng] seated image (of a Buddha or saint)
自画像	[zì huà xiàng] self-portrait
画像	[huà xiàng] 1. portrait 2. portray
旁	[páng] 1. beside 2. one side 3. other 4. side 5. self 6. the right-hand side of split Chinese character, often the phonetic
在旁	[zài páng] by (a place)
声旁字	[shēng páng zì] 1. character serving as sound value of another character 2. phonetic
声旁错误	[shēng páng cuò wù] phonological error
偏旁	[piān páng] the left- and right-side of a split Chinese character, often the key (radical) and phonetic
声旁	[shēng páng] phonetic component of Chinese character
两旁	[liǎng páng] 1. both sides 2. either sides
四旁	[sì páng] nearby regions
旁白	[páng bái] 1. background narrator or commentator in a play 2. chorus (as a subsidiary character in a play)
旁听	[páng tīng] to visit (a meeting, class, trial etc)
一旁	[yī páng] 1. aside 2. to the side of
膀	I [bǎng] 1. upper arm 2. wing II [bàng] to flirt III [pāng] puffed (swollen) IV [páng] bladder
膀子	[bǎng zi] 1. upper arm 2. arm 3. wing
吊膀子	[diào bǎng zi] 1. to ogle 2. to flirt 3. to go arm in arm with a girl
卯	[mǎo] 1. mortise (slot cut into wood to receive a tenon) 2. 4th earthly branch: 5-7 a.m., 2nd solar month (6th March-4th April), year of the Rabbit
辛卯	[xīn mǎo] twenty eighth year H4 of the 60 year cycle, e.g. 2011 or 2071
己卯	[jǐ mǎo] sixteenth year F4 of the 60 year cycle, e.g. 1999 or 2059
点卯	[diǎn mǎo] morning roll call

卯兔	[mǎo tù] Year 4, year of the Rabbit (e.g. 2011)
丁卯	[dīng mǎo] fourth year D4 of the 60 year cycle, e.g. 1987 or 2047
留	[liú] 1. leave (message) 2. to retain 3. to stay 4. to remain 5. to keep 6. to preserve
留步	[liú bù] 1. please stay 2. no need to see me out
久留	[jiǔ liú] to stay for a long time
留都	[liú dū] the old capital (after a move)
留存	[liú cún] 1. to keep 2. to preserve 3. extant 4. to remain (from the past)
存留	[cún liú] 1. remaining 2. extant
留作	[liú zuò] to set apart
留念	[liú niàn] 1. to keep as a souvenir 2. to recall fondly
留针	[liú zhēn] a needle held inserted in an acupuncture
留影	[liú yǐng] 1. to take photos as a souvenir 2. a souvenir photo
弥留	[mí liú] seriously ill and about to die
留空	[liú kōng] leave blank spaces in writing
留意	[liú yì] 1. to take care 2. mindful
留兰香	[liú lán xiāng] 1. mint 2. spearmint
留洋	[liú yáng] 1. to study abroad (old term) 2. same as
留恋	[liú liàn] 1. reluctant to leave 2. to hate to have to go 3. to recall fondly
留职	[liú zhí] 1. to keep an official position 2. to hold on to one's job
余留	[yú liú] 1. remainder 2. fractional part (after the decimal point) 3. unfinished
留余地	[liú yú dì] 1. room for maneuver 2. to leave a margin for error
留待	[liú dài] 1. to leave sth for later 2. to postpone (work, a decision etc)
停留	[tíng liú] 1. to stay somewhere temporarily 2. to stop over
纵停留时间	[zòng tíng liú shí jiān] gaze duration
保留	[bǎo liú] 1. to retain 2. to continue to have 3. to preserve 4. to maintain 5. to reserve 6. reservations 7. to hold back (approval or acceptance)
保留剧目	[bǎo liú jù mù] 1. repertory 2. stock (in theater)
留宿	[liú sù] 1. to put up a guest 2. to stay overnight
留任	[liú rèn] 1. to remain in office 2. to hold on to one's job
志留纪	[zhì liú jì] Silurian (geological period 440-417m years ago)
志留系	[zhì liú xì] 1. Silurian system (geology) 2. see
留心	[liú xīn] 1. to keep a lookout 2. careful
留鸟	[liú niǎo] a nonmigratory bird
留驻	[liú zhù] 1. to keep stationed (of troops) 2. to remain as a garrison
驻留时间	[zhù liú shí jiān] gaze duration
留给	[liú gěi] to set aside for
留尼汪	[liú ní wāng] Reunion (Island in Indian Ocean, a French overseas department)
居留	[jū liú] 1. residence 2. to reside
居留证	[jū liú zhèng] residence permit
残留	[cán liú] 1. to remain 2. left over 3. surplus 4. remnant
留话	[liú huà] 1. to leave word 2. to leave a message
挽留	[wǎn liú] to persuade sb to stay
留题	[liú tí] 1. notes of a visit 2. travel impressions
留种	[liú zhǒng] 1. to keep a seed stock 2. seed held back for planting
留成	[liú chéng] 1. a retained portion (of a sum of money) 2. to hold back a percentage (of the takings)
留成儿	[liú chéng r] 1. a retained portion (of a sum of money) 2. to hold back a percentage (of the takings)
留医	[liú yī] 1. to remain in hospital 2. need hospital treatment (after an accident)
留言	[liú yán] 1. to leave one's comments 2. to leave a message

§1524	留守	[liú shǒu] to stay behind to take care of things
	提溜	[tí liú] to withdraw (money) and retain it
	自留地	[zì liú dì] private plot allocated to an individual on a collective farm
	留白	[liú bái] to leave a message
	留门	[liú mén] to leave the door unlocked for sb
	留下	[liú xià] 1. to leave behind 2. to stay behind 3. to remain
	屯留	[tún liú] (N) Tunliu (place in Shanxi)
	留置	[liú zhì] to retain one's job
	扣留	[kòu liú] 1. to detain 2. to arrest 3. to hold 4. to confiscate
	留一手	[liú yī shǒu] 1. to hold back a trick 2. not to divulge all one's trade secrets
§1525	溜	[liū] 1. to slip away 2. to escape in stealth 3. to skate
	滑溜溜	[huá liū liū] 1. smooth 2. slick 3. slippery 4. glossy
	顺溜	[shùn liū] 1. orderly 2. tidy 3. smooth
	顺口溜	[shùn kǒu liū] 1. popular piece of doggerel 2. common phrase repeated as a jingle
	糟溜黄鱼片	[zāo liū huáng yú piàn] stir-fried yellow fish filet
	黑不溜秋	[hēi bù liū qiū] dark and swarthy
	糟溜黄鱼	[zāo liū huáng yú] stir-fried yellow fish filet
	溜须拍马	[liū xū pāi mǎ] 1. to smooth whiskers and pat a horse's bottom (saw); to use flatter to get what one wants 2. to toady 3. boot-licking
	光溜	[guāng liū] 1. smooth 2. slippery
	一溜烟	[yī liū yān] in a flash, quickly
§1526	匀溜	[yún liū] even and smooth
	溜冰	[liū bīng] 1. ice skating 2. also written
	溜冰鞋	[liū bīng xié] skate
	滑溜	I [huá liū] to saut in sticky sauce II [huá liūhuá liū] 1. smooth 2. slippery 3. sticky
	溜走	[liū zǒu] 1. to slip away 2. to leave secretly
	提溜	[dī liū] to carry
	出溜	[chū liū] 1. to skate of 2. to walk off downhill
	贸易	[mào] 1. commerce 2. trade
	财贸	[cái mào] finance and trade
	国家军品贸易局	[guó jiā jūn pǐn mào yì jú] State Bureau of Military Products Trade (SBMPT)
§1526	贸易	[mào yì] (commercial) trade
	公平贸易	[gōng píng mào yì] fair trade
	贸易公司	[mào yì gōng sī] trading company
	贸易组织	[mào yì zǔ zhī] trade organization
	国际贸易	[guó jì mào yì] international trade
	集市贸易	[jí shì mào yì] market trade
	贸易中心	[mào yì zhōng xīn] 1. trade center 2. shopping mall
	贸易战	[mào yì zhàn] trade war
	贸易国	[mào yì guó] trading nation
	自由贸易	[zì yóu mào yì] free trade
§1526	商贸	[shāng mào] trade and commerce
	世贸组织	[shì mào zǔ zhī] WTO (World Trade Organization)
	集贸	[jí mào] 1. market 2. trade
	经贸	[jīng mào] trade
	外贸	[wài mào] foreign trade
	国贸	[guó mào] Guomao neighborhood of Beijing
	世贸	[shì mào] 1. World Trade Organization (WTO) 2. abbr. for
	肠	[cháng] intestines
	腔肠动物	[qiāng cháng dòng wù] Coelenterata (such as jellyfish)

§1527	花花肠子	[huā huā cháng zi] (slang) a cunning plot
	结肠镜检查	[jié cháng jìng jiǎn chá] colonoscopy
	腊肠	[là cháng] sausage
	横结肠	[héng jié cháng] 1. transverse colon (anat.) 2. second section of large intestine
	肠壁	[cháng bì] 1. wall of intestine 2. lining of gut
	空肠	[kōng cháng] jejunum (empty gut, middle segment of small intestine between duodenum and ileum)
	羊肠小径	[yáng cháng xiǎo jìng] winding road (twisting and turning like a sheep's intestine)
	愁肠	[chóu cháng] 1. anxiety 2. worries
	愁肠百结	[chóu cháng bǎi jié] hundred knots of worry in one's intestines (saw); weighed down with anxiety
	肠炎	[cháng yán] enteritis
§1527	小肠	[xiǎo cháng] small intestine
	心肠	[xīn cháng] 1. heart 2. intention 3. one's inclination 4. state of mind 5. to have the heart for sth 6. mood
	牵心挂肠	[qiān xīn guà cháng] 1. to worry deeply about sth 2. extremely concerned
	肠毒素	[cháng dú sù] enterotoxins
	结肠	[jié cháng] colon (large intestine)
	红肠	[hóng cháng] saveloy
	肠病毒	[cháng bìng dú] enterovirus
	肠胃	[cháng wèi] 1. stomach and intestine 2. digestive system
	香肠	[xiāng cháng] sausage
	大肠	[dà cháng] the large intestine
§1527	血肠	[xuè cháng] 1. blood sausage 2. blutwurst 3. black pudding
	十二指肠	[shí èr zhǐ cháng] duodenum
	回肠	[huí cháng] ileum (segment of small intestine between the jejunum and appendix)
	直肠	[zhí cháng] rectum (anat.)
	汤	[tāng] 1. soup 2. surname Tang
	汤川	[tāng chuān] 1. Yukawa (name) 2. YUKAWA Hideki (1907-1988), Japanese theoretical physicist and Nobel laureate
	汤力水	[tāng lì shuǐ] tonic water
	汤姆斯杯	[tāng mǔ sī bēi] Thomas cup (international badminton team competition)
	换汤不换药	[huàn tāng bù huàn yào] 1. different broth but the same old medicine (saw); a change in name only 2. a change in form but not in substance
	汤姆孙	[tāng mǔ sūn] Thompson or Thomson (name)
§1527	汤碗	[tāng wǎn] soup bowl
	汤类	[tāng lèi] soup dishes (on menu)
	汤普森	[tāng pǔ sēn] Thompson (name)
	小汤山	[xiǎo tāng shān] Xiaotangshan town in Beijing municipality
	蛋花汤	[dàn huā tāng] clear soup containing beaten egg and green leafy vegetable
	泡汤	[pào tāng] 1. to dawdle 2. to go slow deliberately 3. to fizzle out 4. to have all one's hopes dashed
	汤原县	[tāng yuán xiàn] Tangyuan county in Kiamusze or Jiamusi city [Jia1 mu4 si1], Heilongjiang
	汤原	[tāng yuán] Tangyuan county in Kiamusze or Jiamusi city [Jia1 mu4 si1], Heilongjiang
	汤勺	[tāng sháo] soup ladle
	汤盘	[tāng pán] soup plate
§1527	汤姆	[tāng mǔ] Tom (name)
	池汤	[chí tāng] large pool in a bathhouse
	汤武革命	[tāng wǔ gé mìng] overthrow of the Xia dynasty by first king Tang of Shang dynasty , unconfirmed but placed at c. 1600 BC
	汤圆	[tāng yuán] 1. dumpling in soup 2. wantan
	肉汤	[ròu tāng] 1. meat soup 2. broth
	肉汤面	[ròu tāng miàn] noodles in meat soup

§1528	高汤 [gāo tāng] 1. clear soup 2. soup stock
	扬 [yáng] 1. to raise 2. to hoist 3. the action of tossing or winnowing 4. scattering (in the wind) 5. to flutter 6. to propagate
	得意扬扬 [dé yì yáng yáng] 1. immeasurably pleased with oneself (saw) 2. joyfully satisfied with oneself 3. proudly 4. an air of complacency 5. to crow over sth 6. variant of
	扬州 [yáng zhōu] Yangzhou prefecture level city in Jiangsu
	扬州市 [yáng zhōu shì] Yangzhou prefecture level city in Jiangsu
	扬长而去 [yáng cháng ér qù] to shake one's sleeve and leave (saw); to turn and leave abruptly
	扬子江 [yáng zǐ jiāng] 1. Changjiang or Yangzi river 2. old name for Changjiang, especially lower reaches around Yangzhou
	扬琴 [yáng qín] 1. yangqin 2. dulcimer (hammered string musical instrument)
	卷扬 [juǎn yáng] a whirlwind
	赛扬 [sài yáng] Celeron (an Intel chip)
	肖扬 [xiào yáng] Xiao Yang
	耀武扬威 [yào wǔ yáng wēi] 1. to show off one's military strength (saw); to strut around 2. to bluff 3. to bluster
	米高扬 [mǐ gāo yáng] 1. Mikoyan (name) 2. Anastas Ivanonovich Mikoyan (1895-1978), Soviet politician, politburo member in the 1950s and 1960s 3. Artem Ivanovich Mikoyan (1905-1970), brother of the politician and one designer of MiG military aircraft
	扬谷 [yáng gǔ] to winnow
	扬起 [yáng qǐ] 1. to raise one's head 2. to perk up
	表扬 [biǎo yáng] 1. to praise 2. to commend
	扬声器 [yáng shēng qì] speaker
	扬名 [yáng míng] 1. to become famous 2. to become notorious
	扬名四海 [yáng míng sì hǎi] known throughout the country (saw); world-famous
	奋武扬威 [fèn wǔ yáng wēi] a show of strength
	赞扬 [zàn yáng] 1. to praise 2. to approve of 3. to show approval
	高扬 [gāo yáng] 1. held high 2. elevated 3. uplift 4. soaring
	扬言 [yáng yán] 1. to put about (a story, plan, threat etc) 2. to let it be known (esp. of threat or malicious story) 3. to threaten
	宣扬 [xuān yáng] 1. to proclaim 2. to make public or well known
	上扬 [shàng yáng] 1. to rise (i.e. number increases) 2. a price rise 3. to raise
	抑扬 [yì yáng] 1. modulation (rising and falling pitch) 2. intonation 3. a cadence 4. to rise and fall (of a body floating in water)
	昂扬 [áng yáng] 1. elated 2. high-spirited
	扬中 [yáng zhōng] (N) Yangzhong (city in Jiangsu)
§1529	杨 [yáng] 1. poplar 2. surname Yang
	赤杨 [chì yáng] alder tree (genus Alnus)
	绿赤杨 [lǜ chì yáng] green alder (Alnus viridis)
	杨家将 [yáng jiā jiàng] Yang Saga, a popular fiction from the Northern Song, depicting the heroic Yang family of warriors
	杨玉环 [yáng yù huán] Yang Yuhuan or Yang Guifei (719-756), famous Tang beauty, consort of Emperor Xuanzhong, blamed for extravagance and killed as a scapegoat during the Anshi rebellion
	杨凝式 [yán níng shì] Yan Ningshi (873-954) calligrapher of 5 dynasties period between Tang and Song
	杨梅镇 [yáng méi zhèn] (N) Yangmei (town in Taiwan)
	杨锐 [yáng ruì] Yang Rui, one of the Six Gentlemen Martyrs of the unsuccessful reform movement of 1898
	杨尚昆 [yáng shàng kūn] Yang Shangkun
	杨业 [yáng yè] 1. famous Song dynasty family of warriors (c. 10th century AD), resisted the Liao and defended the Song 2. the subject of the popular fiction Yang Saga
	杨维 [yáng wéi] Yang Wei (badminton)
	杨守仁 [yáng shǒu rén] 1. Yang Shouren (1912-2005), PRC agricultural scientist 2. Yang Shouren (16th century), Ming dynasty scholar
	杨梅 [yáng méi] red bay tree (Myrica rubra)

§1530	杨百翰 [yáng bǎi hàn] Brigham Young
	杨森 [yáng sēn] Yang Sen
	杨宝森 [yáng bǎo sēn] Yang Baosen (1909-1958), Beijing opera star, one of the Four great beards
	白杨 [bái yáng] poplar
§1531	扔 [rēng] 1. to throw 2. to throw away
	乱扔 [luàn rēng] 1. to litter 2. to throw away
	扔掉 [rēng diào] 1. to throw away 2. to throw out
	扔下 [rēng xià] 1. to throw down 2. to drop (bomb)
	库 [kù] 1. warehouse 2. storehouse
	兵库县 [bīng kù xiàn] Hyogo prefecture in the midwest of the main Japanese island Honshū [Ben3 zhou1]
	兴都库什山 [xīng dū kù shí shān] Hindu Kush mountain range in Afghanistan
	库存 [kù cún] 1. property or cash held in reserve 2. stock
	库存现金 [kù cún xiàn jīn] (accounting) cash in hand
	军火库 [j huǒ kù] arsenal
	车库 [chē kù] garage
	库车 [kù chē] Kuchar Nahiyisi or Kuche county in Aksu, Xinjiang
	停车库 [tíng chē kù] car park
	库车县 [kù chē xiàn] Kuchar Nahiyisi or Kuche county in Aksu, Xinjiang
	尾矿库 [wěi kuàng kù] 1. slag heap 2. dump of mining waste
	石库门 [shí kù mén] "shikumen" style architecture: traditional (ca. 19th century) residences with courtyards, once common in Shanghai
	六库镇 [liù kù zhèn] Liuku or Lutku, capital of Nujiang Lisu autonomous prefecture in Yunnan
	土库镇 [tǔ kù zhèn] (N) Tuku (town in Taiwan)
	三峡水库 [sān xiá shuǐ kù] Three gorges reservoir on the Changjiang or Yangtze
	三峡库 [sān xiá kù] Three gorges reservoir on the Changjiang or Yangtze
	弹药库 [dàn yào kù] ammunition dump
	库尔 [kù ěr] Chur (city in Switzerland)
	阿金库尔 [ā jīn kù ěr] Agincourt (near Arras in north France, scene of a battle in 1415)
	库尔德工人党 [kù ěr dé gōng rén dǎng] Kurdish people's party KPP
	库尔德斯坦 [kù ěr dé sī tǎn] Kurdistan
	马尔库斯 [mǎ ěr kù sī] Marcus (name)
	库尔斯克 [kù ěr sī kè] Kursk (city)
	库尔德 [kù ěr dé] 1. Kurd 2. Kurdish
	库尔德人 [kù ěr dé rén] Kurdish person or people
	库尔尼科娃 [kù ěr ní kē wá] Anna Sergeevna Kournikova (1981-), Russian tennis star and glamor model
	库纳南 [kù nà nán] (Andrew) Cunanan (alleged serial killer)
	金库 [jīn kù] treasury
	库工党 [kù gōng dǎng] abbr. for Kurdish Worker's Party
	语料库 [yǔ liào kù] text corpus
	资料库 [zī liào kù] database
	基因库 [jī yīn kù] gene bank
	埃斯库罗斯 [āi sī kù luó sī] Aeschylus (c. 524 BC -c. 455 BC), Greek tragedian, author of The Persians, Seven against Thebes etc
	埃斯库多 [āi sī kù duō] escudo (Spanish and Portuguese: shield), former currency of Portugal and other countries
	知识库 [zhī shì kù] knowledge base
	知识宝库 [zhī shì bǎo kù] treasure house of knowledge
	六库 [liù kù] Liuku or Lutku, capital of Nujiang Lisu autonomous prefecture in Yunnan
	库仑定律 [kù lún dìng lǚ] 1. Coulomb's law 2. the inverse square law of electrostatic forces

库伦 [kù lún] Kulun, the former name for modern Ulan Bator, capital of Mongolia (Mongolian: temple)	加沙地带 [jiā shā dì dài] Gaza Strip
库藏 [kù cáng] 1. to store 2. to have sth in storage	加沙 [jiā shā] Gaza
思想库 [sī xiǎng kù] thinktank (committee set up to study a problem)	阿拉斯加州 [ā lǎ sī jiā zhōu] Alaska, US state
库页岛 [kù yè dǎo] Kuril Islands (chain between Kamchatka and Hokkaido)	加州 [jiā zhōu] California
仓库 [cāng kù] 1. depot 2. storehouse 3. warehouse	加深印象 [jiā shēn yìn xiàng] to make a deeper impression on sb
法库县 [fǎ kù xiàn] Faku county in Shenyang, Liaoning	加工贸易 [jiā gōng mào yì] 1. process trade 2. trade involving assembly
法库 [fǎ kù] Faku county in Shenyang, Liaoning	汤加里罗 [tāng jiā lǐ luó] Tongariro, volcanonic area on North Island, New Zealand
库仑计 [kù lún jì] voltameter	汤加 [tāng jiā] Tonga, south pacific archipelago kingdom
水库 [shuǐ kù] reservoir	加强控制 [jiā qiáng kòng zhì] to tighten one's control
油库 [yóu kù] 1. fuel depot 2. fuel farm	加加林 [jiā jiā lín] Yuri Gagarin (1934-1968), Russian cosmonaut, first human in space
库模块 [kù mó kuài] library module	加拉加斯 [jiā lǎ jiā sī] Caracas, capital of Venezuela
库伦 [kù lún] 1. Charles-Augustin de Coulomb (1736-1806), French physicist 2. Coulomb (unit of charge)	加 [jiā] 1. to add 2. plus 3. abbr. for Canada
智库 [zhì kù] 1. thinktank 2. knowledge base	加农炮 [jiā nóng pào] cannon (loan word from English)
武库 [wǔ kù] 1. arsenal 2. store of arms	加来海峡 [jiā lái hǎi xiá] 1. Strait of Calais in the English channel 2. Strait of Dover 3. Pas-de-Calais, dpartement of France
四库全书 [sì kù quán shū] Siku Quanshu (collection of books compiled during Qing dynasty)	穆加贝 [mù jiā bèi] Robert Mugabe (1924-), Zimbabwean ZANU-PF politician, President of Zimbabwe 1980-2008
库克 [kù kè] 1. Cook (name) 2. Captain James Cook (1728-1779), British navigator and explorer	参加 [cān jiā] 1. to participate 2. to take part 3. to join
库克山 [kù kè shān] Mt Cook on New Zealand South Island, national park and highest peak	多米尼加共和国 [duō mǐ ní jiā gòng hé guó] Dominican Republic, simplified variant of
四库 [sì kù] the four book depositories; namely: classics, history, philosophy, belle-lettres	附加赛 [fù jiā sài] 1. additional competition 2. play-off 3. decider
宝库 [bǎo kù] 1. treasure-house 2. treasury 3. treasure-trove (often fig., book of treasured wisdom)	伏尔加河 [fú ěr jiā hé] Volga River
书库 [shū kù] 1. a store room for books 2. fig. an erudite person	阿拉斯加 [ā lǎ sī jiā] Alaska, US state
国库 [guó kù] 1. public purse 2. state treasury 3. national exchequer	马拉加 [mǎ lǎ jiā] 1. Mlaga, Spain 2. Malaga city in Iranian East Azerbaijan
血库 [xuè kù] blood bank	尼加拉瓜 [ní jiā lǎ guā] Nicaragua
加赛 [jiā sài] 1. a play-off 2. replay	加拉太书 [jiā lǎ tài shū] Epistle of St Paul to the Galatians
加塞儿 [jiā sāi r] 1. to queue-jump 2. to push into a waiting line out of turn	增加 [zēng jiā] 1. to raise 2. to increase
塞内加尔 [sài nèi jiā ěr] Senegal	日益增加 [rì yì zēng jiā] to increase daily
加泰罗尼亚 [jiā tài luó ní yà] Catalonia	美加 [měi jiā] US and Canada (abbr.)
层层加码 [céng céng jiā mǎ] 1. to increase bit by bit 2. repeated increments	加料 [jiā liào] 1. to feed in 2. to load (raw material, supplies, fuel etc) 3. to supply 4. fortified (with added material)
加码 [jiā mǎ] 1. to raise the price of commodities 2. to raise stakes (in gambling) 3. to increase a position (e.g. in futures markets)	贝加莱 [bèi jiā lái] B&R Industrial Automation International Trade (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.
4. to encode 5. mark-up	多米尼加联邦 [duō mǐ ní jiā lián bāng] Dominican Republic
孟加拉国 [mèng jiā lǎ guó] Bangladesh	卡尔加里 [kǎ ěr jiā lǐ] Calgary, largest city of Alberta, Canada
孟加拉语 [mèng jiā lǎ yǔ] Bengalese	多米尼加 [duō mǐ ní jiā] 1. Dominica 2. Dominican Republic
西孟加拉邦 [xī mèng jiā lǎ bāng] West Bengal	加盖 [jiā gài] 1. to seal (with official stamp) 2. to stamp 3. fig. to ratify 4. to put lid on (cooking pot) 5. to cap 6. to build an extension or additional storey
孟加拉 [mèng jiā lǎ] 1. Bengal 2. Bangladesh	严加 [yán jiā] 1. to increase vigilance 2. to take more rigorous (precautions)
特拉法尔加 [tè lǎ fǎ ěr jiā] Trafalgar	保加利亚 [bǎo jiā lì yà] Bulgaria
孟加拉共和国 [mèng jiā lǎ gòng hé guó] Bangladesh	加利西亚 [jiā lì xī yà] Galicia, province and former kingdom of northwest Spain
加长 [jiā cháng] lengthen	加西亚 [jiā xī yà] García (person name)
加拿大皇家 [jiā ná dà huáng jiā] 1. HMCS (Her Majesty's Canadian Ship) 2. prefix for Canadian Navy Vessels	火上加油 [huǒ shàng jiā yóu] 1. to add oil to the fire (saw); fig. to aggravate a situation 2. to enrage people and make matters worse
附加物 [fù jiā wù] complement	加深 [jiā shēn] to deepen
加车 [jiā chē] extra bus or train	基加利 [jī jiā lì] Kigali, capital of Rwanda
加拿大皇家海军 [jiā ná dà huáng jiā hǎi jūn] Royal Canadian Navy RCN	加的斯 [jiā dì sī] Cdiz, Spain
不加 [bù jiā] 1. without 2. not 3. un-	加荣耀于 [jiā róng yào yú] glorify
不加思索 [bù jiā sī suǒ] 1. without thinking 2. without hesitation 3. readily 4. offhand	哥斯大黎加 [gē sī dà lǐ jiā] Costa Rica; Costa Rican
参加者 [cān jiā zhě] participant	添加 [tiān jiā] 1. to add 2. to increase
加德满都 [jiā dé mǎn dū] Kathmandu, capital of Nepal	加添 [jiā tiān] 1. augment 2. add
加演 [jiā yǎn] 1. encore 2. to give an extra performance	加总 [jiā zǒng] 1. sum (result of addition) 2. addition 3. total 4. to add up a number of items 5. to accumulate
牙买加 [yá mǎi jiā] Jamaica	加德纳 [jiā dé nà] Gardner (name)
加兹尼省 [jiā zī ní shěng] Ghazni or Ghaznah province of Afghanistan	

埃德加 [āi dé jiā] Edgar (name)	加仑 [jiā lún] gallon
阿加维 [à jiā wéi] the Algarve (southern province of Portugal)	增加两倍 [zēng jiā liǎng bèi] to double
伏特加 [fú tè jiā] vodka	加利利 [jiā lì lì] Galilee (in biblical Palestine)
外加附件 [wài jiā fù jiàn] 1. add-on (software) 2. plug-in (software)	刺五加 [cì wǔ jiā] manyprickle (Acanthopanax senticosus), root used in traditional Chinese medicine
附加 [fù jiā] 1. additional 2. annex	加查 [jiā chá] (N) Jiacha (place in Tibet)
阿空加瓜 [ā kōng jiā guā] Cerro Aconcagua, mountain in the Americas	加工成本 [jiā gōng chéng běn] processing cost
加快 [jiā kuài] 1. to accelerate 2. to speed up	加特林 [jiā tè lín] 1. Gatling (name) 2. Richard J. Gatling (1818-1903), inventor of the Gatling gun
相加性的 [xiāng jiā xìng de] additive	加央 [jiā yāng] Kangar city, capital of Perlis state [Bo1 li2 shi4], Malaysia
加菲猫 [jiā fēi māo] Garfield (comic strip cat created by Jim Davis)	实时加工 [shí shí jiā gōng] on-line processing
强加 [qiáng jiā] impose by force	加大 [jiā dà] to increase (e.g. one's effort)
加强 [jiā qiáng] 1. to reinforce 2. to strengthen 3. to increase	加以 [jiā yǐ] 1. in addition 2. moreover 3. (before polysyllabic verb) to handle it 4. to deal with (the subject just mentioned)
加农 [jiā nóng] cannon (loan word from English)	加宽 [jiā kuān] widen
累加器 [lěi jiā qì] accumulator (computing)	加意 [jiā yì] 1. paying special care 2. with particular attention
外高加索 [wài gāo jiā suǒ] South Caucasus	加冠 [jiā guān] (in former times) coming-of-age ceremony at 20 years
高加索 [gāo jiā suǒ] 1. Caucasus 2. Caucasian (people)	加害 [jiā hài] to injure
高加索山 [gāo jiā suǒ shān] Caucasus mountain	加重 [jiā zhòng] make more serious
阿空加瓜山 [ā kōng jiā guā shān] Cerro Aconcagua, mountain in the Americas	加甜 [jiā tián] sweeten
毕加索 [bì jiā suǒ] Picasso	加封 [jiā fēng] 1. to seal up (a door with a paper seal, or a document) 2. to confer an additional title on a nobleman
加纳 [jiā nà] Ghana, West Africa	加时 [jiā shí] overtime
黑加仑 [hēi jiā lún] blackcurrant	加上 [jiā shàng] 1. plus 2. to put in 3. to add 4. to add on 5. to add into 6. in addition 7. on top of that
加点 [jiā diǎn] 1. to work extra hours 2. to do overtime	里加 [lǐ jiā] Riga, capital of Latvia
加工时序 [jiā gōng shí xù] time course	加固 [jiā gù] 1. to reinforce (a structure) 2. to strengthen
加兹尼 [jiā zī ní] Ghazni (Afghan province)	加工 [jiā gōng] 1. to process 2. processing 3. working (of machinery)
加法 [jiā fǎ] addition	拉斯维加斯 [lǎ sī wéi jiā sī] Las Vegas, Nevada
后词汇加工 [hòu cí huì jiā gōng] post-lexical access	劣 [liè] inferior
加护 [jiā hù] intensive care (in hospital)	劣 [bēi liè] 1. base 2. mean 3. despicable
加剧 [jiā jù] 1. to intensify 2. to sharpen 3. to accelerate 4. to aggravate 5. to exacerbate 6. to embitter	粗劣作品 [cū liè zuò pǐn] kitsch, vulgar art, art in bad taste
加油站 [jiā yóu zhàn] gas station	恶劣影响 [è liè yǐng xiǎng] evil influence
加压 [jiā yā] 1. to pressurize 2. to pile on pressure	粗劣 [cū liè] coarse
加工厂 [jiā gōng chǎng] processing plant	恶劣 [è liè] 1. vile 2. nasty 3. of very poor quality
外加 [wài jiā] 1. in addition 2. extra	顽劣 [wán liè] 1. stubborn and obstreperous 2. naughty and mischievous
加百列 [jiā bǎi liè] 1. Gabriel (name) 2. Archangel Gabriel of the Annunciation	芬 [fēn] 1. perfume 2. fragrance
加的夫 [jiā de fū] Cardiff	沃尔芬森 [wò ěr fēn sēn] Wolfson, Wulfsohn etc (name)
自下而上的加工 [zì xià ér shàng de jiā gōng] bottom-up processing	南芬 [nán fēn] Nanfen district of Benxi city, Liaoning
自上而下的加工 [zì shàng ér xià de jiā gōng] top-down processing	新芬党 [xīn fēn dǎng] Sinn Féin
加试 [jiā shì] 1. to add material to an exam 2. supplementary exam	芬兰 [fēn lán] 1. Finland 2. Suomi
加委 [jiā wěi] 1. to ratify (an election, by higher authority) 2. confirmation (by higher committee)	纽芬兰 [niǔ fēn lán] Newfoundland Island, Canada
加冰 [jiā bīng] on the rocks (a drink)	芬兰语 [fēn lán yǔ] 1. Finnish (language) 2. suomen kieli
加倍 [jiā bèi] 1. to double (output) 2. to redouble (efforts)	斯芬克斯 [sī fēn kè sī] sphinx (myth.)
加冰块 [jiā bīng kuài] 1. on the rocks 2. with ice 3. iced	阿里斯托芬 [ā lǐ sī tuō fēn] Aristophanes (c. 448-380 BC), Greek comic playwright
益加 [yì jiā] 1. increasingly 2. more and more 3. all the more	芬园乡 [fēn yuán xiāng] (N) Fenyuan (village in Taiwan)
加温 [jiā wēn] 1. to heat 2. to add warmth 3. to raise temperature 4. fig. to stimulate	贝多芬 [bèi duō fēn] Beethoven
加油 [jiā yóu] 1. to add oil 2. to top up with gas 3. to refuel 4. to accelerate 5. abbr. for [jiā1 da4 you2 men2] 6. to step on the gas 7. fig. to make an extra effort 8. fig. to cheer sb on	芬香 [fēn xiāng] 1. fragrance 2. fragrant
加大油门 [jiā dà yóu mén] 1. to accelerate 2. to step on the gas	纷 [fēn] 1. numerous 2. confused 3. disorderly
加油工 [jiā yóu gōng] gas station attendant	纷纷 [fēn fēn] 1. one after another 2. in succession 3. one by one 4. continuously 5. diverse 6. in profusion 7. numerous and confused 8. pell-mell
加拿大 [jiā ná dà] 1. Canada 2. Canadian	纠纷 [jiū fēn] 1. a dispute 2. tangled issue (e.g. legal) 3. to dispute
加吉鱼 [jiā jí yú] porgy (Pagrosomus major)	纷争 [fēn zhēng] to dispute
加入 [jiā rù] 1. to become a member 2. to join 3. to mix into 4. to participate in 5. to add in	纷乱 [fēn luàn] numerous and disorderly

	纷呈 [fēn chéng] 1. brilliant and varied 2. (often in the combination)
§1536	妨 [fáng] 1. hinder 2. harm
	不妨 [bù fáng] 1. there is no harm in 2. might as well
	妨碍 [fáng ài] 1. hinder 2. obstruct
	妨碍球 [fáng ài qiú] stymie (golf)
	妨害 [fáng hài] 1. to impair 2. damaging 3. harmful 4. a nuisance
§1537	架 [jià] 1. to support 2. frame 3. rack 4. framework 5. classifier for planes, large vehicles, radios etc
	担架兵 [dān jià bīng] stretcher bearer (military)
	吵架 [chǎo jià] 1. to quarrel 2. to have a row
	十字架 [shí zì jià] 1. cross 2. crucifix 3. yoke one has to endure
	行李架 [xíng lǐ jià] luggage rack
	架子 [jià zi] 1. shelf 2. frame 3. stand 4. skeleton
	摆架子 [bǎi jià zi] 1. put on airs 2. assume great airs
	搭架子 [dā jià zi] 1. to put up scaffolding 2. to build a framework 3. to launch an enterprise
	骨头架子 [gǔ tou jià zi] 1. skeleton 2. skinny person 3. a mere skeleton
	壁架 [bì jià] ledge
	炉架 [lú jià] grate
	标架 [biāo jià] a coordinate frame
	货架 [huò jià] 1. shelf for goods 2. shop shelf
	衣架 [yī jià] 1. clothes-hanger 2. clothes rack
	绘架座 [huì jià zuò] Pictor (constellation)
	构架 [gòu jià] structure
	架构 [jià gòu] 1. to construct 2. to build 3. infrastructure 4. architecture 5. framework
	七层架构 [qī céng jià gòu] seven layer architecture (OSI)
	屋架 [wū jià] 1. a building 2. the frame of a building 3. roof beam 4. truss
	陆架 [lù jià] continental shelf
	大陆架 [dà lù jià] continental shelf
	担架床 [dān jià chuáng] stretcher
	骨架 [gǔ jià] 1. framework 2. skeleton
	顶架 [dǐng jià] cabin
	相架 [xiàng jià] picture frame
	高架 [gāo jià] 1. overhead 2. elevated (walkway, highway etc)
	笔架 [bǐ jià] 1. pen rack 2. pen-holder
	托架 [tuō jià] bracket
	书架 [shū jià] bookshelf
	下架 [xià jià] to take down from the shelves (e.g. a contaminated product)
	画架 [huà jià] 1. easel 2. rack for painting
	担架 [dān jià] 1. stretcher 2. litter 3. bier
	打架 [dǎ jià] 1. to fight 2. to scuffle 3. to come to blows
§1538	嘉 [jiā] excellent
	李嘉诚 [lǐ jiā chéng] Sir Li Ka Shing (1928-), Hong Kong entrepreneur, nicknamed Superman Li
	李宝嘉 [lǐ bǎo jiā] Li Boyuan or Li Baojia (1867-1906), late Qing journalist, novelist and social observer, author of Observations on the current state of officialdom
	嘉兴 [jiā xīng] Jiaxing prefecture level city in Zhejiang
	嘉兴市 [jiā xīng shì] Jiaxing prefecture level city in Zhejiang
	嘉善 [jiā shàn] (N) Jiashan (place in Zhejiang)
	嘉年华会 [jiā nián huá huì] carnival
	嘉士伯 [jiā shì bó] Carlsberg
	嘉仁 [jiā rén] Yoshihito, personal name of Japanese emperor Taishō emperor (1879-1926), reigned 1912-1926

科西嘉岛 [kē xī jiā dǎo] Corsica (Island located west of Italy and southeast of France)
吴嘉经 [wú jiā jīng] Wu Jiajing (1618-1684), early Qing dynasty poet
永嘉县 [yǒng jiā xiàn] Yongjia county in Zhejiang
嘉会 [jiā huì] 1. auspicious occasion 2. grand feast
嘉庆 [jiā qīng] Jiaqing, reign name of Qing emperor (1796-1820)
嘉许 [jiā xǔ] 1. favorable 2. praise
嘉黎 [jiā lí] (N) Jiali (place in Tibet)
永嘉 [yǒng jiā] 1. Yongjia city and prefecture in Zhejiang 2. reign name 307-313 of Jin Emperor Huai
嘉鱼 [jiā yú] (N) Jiayu (place in Hubei)
嘉禾 [jiā hé] (N) Jiahe (place in Hunan)
嘉定 [jiā dìng] 1. (N) Jiading (place in northwest Shanghai) 2. final reign name 1208-1224 of South Song emperor Ningzong [Ningzong]
嘉山 [jiā shān] (N) Jiashan (place in Anhui)
§1539 宾 [bīn] 1. visitor 2. guest 3. object (in grammar)
嘉宾 [jiā bīn] 1. esteemed guest 2. honored guest
五彩宾纷 [wǔ cǎi bīn fēn] colorful
宾州 [bīn zhōu] 1. Pennsylvania 2. abbr. for
宾夕法尼亚州 [bīn xī fǎ ní yà zhōu] Pennsylvania
宾川 [bīn chuān] (N) Binchuan (place in Yunnan)
车里雅宾斯克 [chē lǐ yǎ bīn sī kè] Chelyabinsk town on the eastern flanks of Ural, on trans-Siberian railway
斯宾塞 [sī bīn sè] Spencer (name)
新宾县 [xīn bīn xiàn] Xinbin county in Fushun, Liaoning
直接宾语 [zhí jiē bīn yǔ] direct object (grammar)
来宾 [lái bīn] 1. guest 2. visitor
来宾市 [lái bīn shì] Laibin prefecture level city in Guangxi
斯克里亚宾 [sī kè lǐ yà bīn] Scriabin (composer)
宾夕法尼亚 [bīn xī fǎ ní yà] Pennsylvania
宾西法尼亚 [bīn xī fǎ ní yà] 1. Pennsylvania 2. also written
宾语关系从句 [bīn yǔ guān xì cóng jù] object relative clause
菲律宾人 [fēi lǚ bīn rén] Filipino
菲律宾 [fēi lǚ bīn] the Philippines
宾得 [bīn dé] Pentax, Japanese optics company
卡宾枪 [kǎ bīn qiāng] carbine rifle
利宾纳 [lì bīn nà] Ribena
宾县 [bīn xiàn] Bin county in Heilongjiang
贵宾室 [guì bīn shì] VIP lounge
宾阳 [bīn yáng] (N) Binyang (place in Guangxi)
外宾 [wài bīn] 1. foreign guest 2. international visitor
主宾谓 [zhǔ bīn wèi] subject-object-verb SOV or subject-object-predicate sentence pattern (e.g. in Japanese or Korean grammar)
主谓宾 [zhǔ wèi bīn] subject-verb-object SVO or subject-predicate-object sentence pattern (e.g. in Chinese grammar)
宾词 [bīn cí] predicate
宾语 [bīn yǔ] object
鲁宾 [lǚ bīn] 1. Rubin (name) 2. Robert E. Rubin (1938-), US Treasury Secretary 1995-1999 under President Clinton
贵宾 [guì bīn] 1. honored guest 2. distinguished guest 3. VIP
宾利 [bīn lì] Bentley
内宾 [nèi bīn] 1. guest from the same country 2. internal or domestic visitor (as opposed to international guest)
宜宾市 [yí bīn shì] Yibin prefecture level city in Sichuan
宜宾 [yí bīn] Yibin prefecture level city in Sichuan

§1540	宾主	[bīn zhǔ] hosts
	劫	[jié] 1. to rob 2. to plunder 3. to seize by force 4. to coerce 5. calamity
	打家劫舍	[dǎ jiā jié shě] to break into a house for robbery (saw)
	趁火打劫	[chèn huǒ dǎ jié] to take advantage of a fire to rob (saw); to profit from sb's misfortune
	劫掠	[jié lüè] 1. looting 2. plunder
	劫余	[jié yú] 1. remnants after a disaster 2. aftermath
	劫后余生	[jié hòu yú shēng] after the calamity, renewed life (saw); new lease of life
	劫狱	[jié yù] 1. to break into jail 2. to forcibly release prisoners
	持枪抢劫	[chí qiāng qiǎng jié] armed robbery
	抢劫	[qiǎng jié] 1. to rob 2. looting
	抢劫案	[qiǎng jié àn] 1. robbery 2. case of looting
	抢劫罪	[qiǎng jié zuì] robbery
	劫洗	[jié xǐ] 1. to loot 2. plunder
	浩劫	[hào jié] 1. calamity 2. catastrophe 3. apocalypse
	劫夺	[jié duó] 1. to seize by force 2. to abduct
	劫营	[jié yíng] 1. to seize a camp 2. to surprise the enemy in bed
	劫持	[jié chí] 1. to kidnap 2. to hijack 3. to abduct 4. to hold under duress
§1541	驾	[jià] 1. to drive 2. to draw 3. to harness 4. to mount
	驾车	[jià chē] drive a vehicle
	车驾	[jū jià] carriage
	尊驾	[zūn jià] 1. lit. your honored carriage 2. your highness 3. honored Sir (also sarcastic) 4. you
	御驾亲征	[yù jià qīn zhēng] 1. the emperor leads his troops into battle (saw) 2. to take part personally in an expedition
	征驾	[zhēng jià] 1. horses and wagons for an expedition 2. vehicles and horses used in battle
	保驾	[bǎo jià] escort the Emperor
	驾临	[jià lín] 1. your arrival (honorific) 2. your esteemed presence 3. you favor us by coming
§1542	贺	[hè] 1. congratulate 2. surname He
	贺州	[hè zhōu] Hezhou prefecture level city in Guangxi
	贺州市	[hè zhōu shì] Hezhou prefecture level city in Guangxi
	贺年片	[hè nián piàn] New Year's card
	李贺	[lǐ hè] LiHe (790-816), Tang poet and author of
	贺子珍	[hé zǐ zhēn] He Zizhen (1910-1984), Mao Zedong's third wife
	横须贺	[héng xū hè] Yokosuka (port and navy base in the Tokyo bay)
	横须贺市	[héng xū hè shì] Yokosuka city and US naval base to the west of Yokohama, Japan
	贺知章	[hè zhī zhāng] He Zhizhang (659-744), Tang dynasty poet
	贺兰	[hè lán] (N) Helan (place in Ningxia)
	燕雀相贺	[yàn què xiāng hè] 1. lit. sparrow and swallow's congratulation (saw); fig. to congratulate sb on completion of a building project 2. congratulations on your new house!
	贺县	[hè xiàn] He county in Guangxi
	庆贺	[qīng hè] congratulate
	贺词	[hè cí] message of congratulation
	贺年卡	[hè nián kǎ] New Year greeting card
	贺卡	[hè kǎ] 1. greeting card 2. congratulation card
§1543	张	I [zhāng] surname Zhang II [zhāng] 1. to open up 2. to spread 3. sheet of paper 4. classifier for flat objects, sheet 5. classifier for votes
	张杨	I [zhāng yáng] Zhang Yang (1967-), PRC film director and screenwriter II [zhāng yángzhāng yáng] 1. to publicize 2. to make known 3. to show off
	慌张	[huāng zhāng] 1. confused 2. flustered
	张力	[zhāng lì] tension
	表面张力	[biǎo miàn zhāng lì] surface tension

	自作主张	[zì zuò zhǔ zhāng] to think for oneself and act accordingly (saw); to act on one's own initiative
	张家港	[zhāng jiā gǎng] Zhangjiagang prefecture level city in Jiangsu
	张家港市	[zhāng jiā gǎng shì] Zhangjiagang prefecture level city in Jiangsu
	张家口市	[zhāng jiā kǒu shì] Zhangjiakou prefecture level city in Hebei
	张家口	[zhāng jiā kǒu] Zhangjiakou prefecture level city in Hebei
	张三李四	[zhāng sān lǐ sì] 1. Zhang and Li (saw); Zhang with tight trousers and Li with wide hat 2. Tom, Dick and Harry
	张灯结彩	[zhāng dēng jié cǎi] be decorated with lanterns and colored banners
	张籍	[zhāng jí] Zhang Ji (767-830), Tang poet
	张天翼	[zhāng tiān yì] Zhang Tian'yi (1906-1985), children's writer, author of prize-winning fairy tale Secret of the magic gourd
	张献忠	[zhāng xiàn zhōng] Zhang Xianzhong
	张志新	[zhāng zhì xīn] Zhang Zhixin (1930-1975) female revolutionary and martyr, who followed the true Marxist-Leninist line as a party member, and was arrested in 1969, murdered in 1975 after opposing the counter-revolutionary party-usurping conspiracies of Lin Biao and the Gang of Four, and only rehabilitated posthumously in 1979
	张华光	[zhāng huá guāng] Zhang Huaguang (person name)
	张秋	[zhāng qiū] Cho Chang (character in Harry Potter)
	张伯伦	[zhāng bó lún] Chamberlain
	张华	[zhāng huà] 1. Zhang Hua (232-300), Western Jin writer, poet and politician 2. Zhang Hua (1958-1982), student held up as a martyr after he died saving an old peasant from a septic tank 3. other Zhang Hua's too numerous to mention
	伸张	[shēn zhāng] 1. to uphold (e.g. justice or virtue) 2. to promote
	张惠妹	[zhāng huì mèi] A-Mei
	张自忠	[zhāng zì zhōng] Zhang Zizhong
	张二鸿	[zhāng èr hóng] Jung Chang (1952-), British Chinese writer, author of Wild Swans and Mao Zedong, the unknown story ::
	张纯如	[zhāng chún rú] Iris Chang (1968-2004), Chinese American historian and author of the Rape of Nanjing
	张口结舌	[zhāng kǒu jié shé] 1. gape and tongue-tied (saw); at a loss for words 2. gaping and speechless
	张治中	[zhāng zhì zhōng] Zhang Zhizhong
	舒张	[shū zhāng] to relax (of muscle)
	舒张压	[shū zhāng yā] diastolic blood pressure
	声张	[shēng zhāng] 1. disclose 2. make public
	尾张国	[wěi zhāng guó] Owari or Owari-no-kuni, Japanese fiefdom during 11th-15th century, current Aichi prefecture around Nagoya
	扩张	[kuò zhāng] 1. expansion 2. dilation 3. to expand (e.g. one's power or influence) 4. to broaden
	张罗	[zhāng luo] 1. to attend to 2. to get busy about 3. to raise money 4. to greet guests
	张贴	[zhāng tiē] 1. to post (a notice) 2. to advertise
	失张失智	[shī zhāng shī zhì] out of one's mind
	张国荣	[zhāng guó róng] Leslie Cheung
	张闻天	[zhāng wén tiān] Zhang Wentian
	张太雷	[zhāng tài léi] Zhang Tailei (1898-1927), founding member of Chinese communist party
	张大千	[zhāng dà qiān] Zhang Daqian
	张宁	[zhāng níng] Zhang Ning
	张宝	[zhāng bǎo] Zhang Bao
	主张	[zhǔ zhāng] 1. to advocate 2. to stand for 3. view 4. position 5. stand 6. proposition 7. viewpoint 8. assertion
	张北	[zhāng běi] (N) Zhangbei (place in Hebei)
	张目	[zhāng mù] to open one's eyes wide
	张量	[zhāng liàng] tensor (math.)
	张口	[zhāng kǒu] 1. to gape 2. to yawn 3. to open one's mouth 4. to start speaking 5. to talk carelessly 6. to talk out of place
	一张	[yī zhāng] sheet

§1544	涨 I [zhǎng] to rise (of prices, rivers) II [zhàng] 1. to swell 2. distend
	看涨 [kàn zhǎng] bull market (prices appear to be rising)
	涨钱 [zhǎng qián] 1. inflation 2. salary raise
	暴涨 [bào zhǎng] rise suddenly and sharply
	涨跌 [zhǎng diē] rise or fall in price
	涨红 [zhǎng hóng] 1. to turn red (in the face) 2. to flush (with embarrassment or anger)
	涨水 [zhǎng shuǐ] rise of water level
	涨满 [zhàng mǎn] swell
	高涨 [gāo zhǎng] 1. upsurge 2. (tensions etc) run high
	上涨 [shàng zhǎng] 1. to rise 2. to go up
	涨幅 [zhǎng fú] rise and fall of stock in one day's trading
§1545	契 [qì] contract
	团契 [tuán qì] 1. Christian association 2. fellowship
	借契 [jiè qì] contract for a loan
	普契尼 [pǔ qì ní] Puccini
	同符合契 [tóng fú hé qì] 1. same sign, joint aim (saw); fig. completely compatible 2. identical
	索契 [suǒ qì] Sochi (city on the Black Sea in Russia)
	约契 [yuē qì] 1. contract 2. oath of allegiance
	契约 [qì yuē] 1. agreement 2. contract
	默契 [mò qì] 1. to understand tacitly 2. secret agreement 3. implicit recognition
	契据 [qì jù] deed
	契合 [qì hé] 1. agreement 2. to agree 3. to get on with 4. congenial 5. agreeing with 6. to ally oneself with sb
	赌场 [dù chǎng] casino
	沙场 [shā chǎng] 1. sandpit 2. battleground 3. battlefield
	分会场 [fēn huì chǎng] sub-venues
	买方市场 [mǎi fāng shì chǎng] buyer's market
	重力场 [zhòng lì chǎng] gravitational field
	引力场 [yīn lì chǎng] gravitational field
	应力场 I [yīng lì chǎng] stress field II [yīng lì chángyīng lì chǎng] stress field
	力场 [lì chǎng] a force field (phys.)
	动物农场 [dòng wù nóng chǎng] Animal farm (1945), novel and famous satire on communist revolution by George Orwell
	火场留守分队 [huǒ chǎng liú shǒu fēn duì] detachment left to provide covering fire
	量子场论 [liàng zǐ chǎng lùn] quantum field theory
	溜冰场 [liū bīng chǎng] 1. ice rink 2. skating rink
	农贸市场 [nóng mào shì chǎng] farmer's market
	特拉法尔加广场 [tè lǎ fǎ ěr jiā guǎng chǎng] Trafalgar Square (London)
§1546	场 I [cháng] 1. threshing floor 2. classifier for events and happenings 3. classifier for number of some languages and actions (cannot be followed by a noun) II [chǎng] 1. a place 2. an open space 3. a field 4. a courtyard 5. classifier for events such as sports matches, concerts, or cultural events 6. classifier for number of exams
	旧车市场 [jiù chē shì chǎng] 1. second-hand car market 2. used bike market
	停车场 [tíng chē chǎng] 1. parking lot 2. car park
	场地自行车 [chǎng dì zì xíng chē] track cycling
	赛车场赛 [sài chē chǎng sài] stadium cycle race
	赛车场 [sài chē chǎng] 1. motor racetrack 2. cycle racetrack
	在场 [zài chǎng] 1. to be present 2. to be on the scene
	存车场 [cún chē chǎng] bike park
	首都剧场 [shǒu dū jù chǎng] the Capital Theater (in Beijing)
	磁场 [cí chǎng] magnetic field
	当场 [dāng chǎng] 1. at the scene 2. on the spot

市场营销 [shì chǎng yíng xiāo] marketing
现场直播 [xiàn chǎng zhí bō] on-the-spot live broadcast
赛场 [sài chǎng] 1. racetrack 2. field (for athletics competition)
赛马场 [sài mǎ chǎng] 1. race course 2. race ground 3. race track
比赛场 [bǐ sài chǎng] 1. stadium 2. playing field for a competition
经典场论 [jīng diǎn chǎng lùn] classical field theory (physics)
公共场所 [gōng gòng chǎng suǒ] public place
灾场 [zāi chǎng] 1. disaster area 2. scene of accident
登场 [dēng chǎng] 1. to go on stage 2. fig. to appear on the scene 3. used in advertising to mean new product
地球磁场 [dì qiú cí chǎng] earth's magnetic field
洗消场 [xǐ xiāo chǎng] decontaminating field
高尔夫球场 [gāo ěr fū qiú chǎng] golf course
市场竞争 [shì chǎng jìng zhēng] market competition
商场 [shāng chǎng] 1. market 2. bazaar
市场定位 [shì chǎng dìng wèi] positioning (marketing)
立场 [lì chǎng] 1. position 2. standpoint
半场 [bàn chǎng] 1. half of a game or contest 2. half-court
后半场 [hòu bàn chǎng] second half (of sporting competition)
金融市场 [jīn róng shì chǎng] financial market
烟花场 [yān huā chǎng] brothel (esp. in Yuan theater)
地磁场 [dì cí chǎng] the earth's magnetic field
职场 [zhí chǎng] 1. workplace 2. career
场景 [chǎng jǐng] 1. scene 2. scenario 3. setting
目标市场 [mù biāo shì chǎng] target market
打谷场 [dǎ gǔ cháng] threshing floor
货币市场 [huò bì shì chǎng] money market
旧货市场 [jiù huò shì chǎng] 1. sale of second-hand goods 2. flea market
市场化 [shì chǎng huà] marketization
市场准入 [shì chǎng zhǔn rù] access to markets
伐木场 [fá mù chǎng] a logging area
时代广场 [shí dài guǎng chǎng] Times Square (New York)
电磁场 [diàn cí chǎng] electromagnetic fields
犯罪现场 [fàn zuì xiàn chǎng] scene of the crime
包场 [bāo chǎng] book a whole theater
农场 [nóng chǎng] farm
大农场 [dà nóng chǎng] ranch
红场 [hóng chǎng] Red Square (in Moscow)
法场 [fǎ chǎng] execution ground
到场 [dào chǎng] 1. to show up 2. present (at the scene)
会场 [huì chǎng] 1. meeting place 2. place where people gather
现场会 [xiàn chǎng huì] on-the-spot meeting
场院 [cháng yuàn] threshing floor
矿场 [kuàng chǎng] 1. a mine 2. pit
场所 [chǎng suǒ] 1. location 2. place
人民广场 [rén mín guǎng chǎng] People's Square
剧场 [jù chǎng] theater
广场 [guǎng chǎng] 1. a public square (e.g. Tiananmen Square) 2. plaza
天安门广场 [tiān ān mén guǎng chǎng] Tiananmen Square
外场 [wài chǎng] outfield (baseball)
外汇市场 [wài huì shì chǎng] foreign currency market

国外市场 [guó wài shì chǎng] foreign market	出场 [chū chǎng] 1. to appear (on stage, in a show, in a photo etc) 2. to play (for a team) 3. to enter (arena or stage) 4. to send sb out (e.g. off the field for a foul)
场论 [chǎng lùn] field theory (phys.)	采场 [cǎi chǎng] slope
试场 [shì chǎng] exam room	另 [lìng] 1. other 2. another 3. separate 4. separately
采石场 [cǎi shí chǎng] 1. stone pit 2. quarry	另存为 [lìng cún wèi] save as (a file)
定场诗 [dìng chǎng shī] first soliloquy text (introducing opera character)	另一方面 [lìng yí fāng miàn] 1. on the other hand 2. another aspect
冰场 [bīng chǎng] 1. skating or ice rink 2. ice stadium 3. ice arena	另类医疗 [lìng lèi yī liáo] alternative medicine
冰球场 [bīng qiú chǎng] ice hockey rink	另一半 [lìng yí bàn] 1. other half 2. fig. spouse 3. one's better half
资本市场 [zī běn shì chǎng] capital market	另外 [lìng wài] 1. additional 2. in addition 3. besides 4. separate 5. other 6. moreover 7. furthermore
渔场 [yú chǎng] fishing ground	另寄 [lìng jì] to mail separately
球场 [qiú chǎng] 1. stadium 2. sports ground 3. court 4. pitch 5. field 6. golf course	另一种 [lìng yí zhǒng] another kind
水球场 [shuǐ qiú chǎng] water polo pool	另见 [lìng jiàn] 1. cf 2. see also
足球场 [zú qiú chǎng] 1. football field 2. soccer field	另一 [lìng yí] another
高球场 [gāo qiú chǎng] 1. golf course 2. golf links	别 I [bié] 1. leave 2. depart 3. separate 4. distinguish 5. classify 6. other 7. another 8. do not 9. must not 10. to pin II [biè] 1. see , con- trary 2. difficult 3. awkward
羽毛球场 [yǔ máo qiú chǎng] badminton court	留别 [liú bié] 1. a departing gift 2. a souvenir on leaving 3. a poem to mark one's departure
证卷市场 [zhèng juàn shì chǎng] a stock market	别赫捷列夫 [bié hè jié liè fū] Vladimir Mikhailovich Bekhterev (1857-1927), Russian neurologist and psychiatrist
入场式 [rù chǎng shì] 1. ceremonial entry 2. opening procession	别动队 [bié dòng duì] 1. special detachment 2. commando 3. an armed secret agent squad
圆场 [yuán chǎng] 1. to mediate 2. to broker a compromise	辨别力 [biàn bié lì] 1. discrimination 2. power of discrimination
走圆场 [zǒu yuán chǎng] to walk around the stage (to indicate scene changes)	分别 [fēn bié] 1. difference 2. distinction 3. apart 4. separate 5. sepa- rately 6. respectively
打圆场 [dǎ yuán chǎng] 1. to help to resolve a dispute 2. to smooth things over	久别 [jiǔ bié] a long period of separation
禾场 [hé chǎng] threshing floor	不辞而别 [bù cí ér bié] leave without saying good-bye
操场 [cāo chǎng] 1. playground 2. sports field 3. drill ground	别字 [bié zì] mispronounced or wrongly written character
林场 [lín chǎng] 1. forestry station 2. forest management area	错别字 [cuò bié zì] misspelt or mispronounced characters
战场 [zhàn chǎng] battlefield	口语字词识别 [kǒu yǔ zì cí shí bié] recognition of spoken word
大卖场 [dà mài chǎng] 1. hypermarket 2. large warehouse-like self- service retail store	识别码 [shí bié mǎ] identifier
全场 [quán chǎng] 1. everyone present 2. the whole audience 3. across the-board 4. unanimously 5. whole duration (of a competition or match)	别针 [bié zhēn] pin
试验场 [shì yàn chǎng] experimental station	曲别针 [qū bié zhēn] paperclip
场合 [chǎng hé] 1. situation 2. occasion	惜别 [xī bié] reluctant to part
内场 [nèi chǎng] infield (baseball)	辨别 [biàn bié] 1. to differentiate 2. to distinguish 3. to discriminate 4. also written
现场 [xiàn chǎng] 1. lit. actual location 2. the scene (of the incident) 3. on-the-spot	别称 [bié chēng] 1. another name 2. alternative name
市场 [shì chǎng] 1. market place 2. market (also in abstract) 3. abbr. for supermarket	鉴别 [jiàn bié] 1. to differentiate 2. to distinguish
自由市场 [zì yóu shì chǎng] free market	辨别 [biàn bié] 1. to differentiate 2. to distinguish 3. to discriminate
定场白 [dìng chǎng bái] first soliloquy (introducing opera charac- ter)	语音识别 [yǔ yīn shí bié] speech recognition
临场 [lín chǎng] 1. to take an exam 2. to take part in a race 3. to go personally to the place	杜尚别 [dù shàng bié] Dushanbe, capital of Tajikistan
下场门 [xià chǎng mén] exit door (of the stage)	类别 [lèi bié] 1. classification 2. category
下场 I [xià chǎng] 1. the end 2. to leave (the stage, an exam room, the field etc) II [xià chǎngxià chāng] 1. the end 2. to conclude	乌兹别克斯坦 [wū zī bié kè sī tǎn] Uzbekistan
上场 [shàng chǎng] 1. on stage 2. to go on stage	乌兹别克斯坦 [wū zī bié kè sī tǎn] Uzbekistan
菜市场 [cài shì chǎng] food market	识别 [shí bié] 1. to distinguish 2. to discern
场地 [chǎng dì] 1. space 2. site 3. place 4. sports pitch	手写识别 [shǒu xiě shí bié] handwriting recognition
电场 [diàn chǎng] electric field	性别 [xìng bié] 1. gender 2. sex 3. distinguishing between the sexes
围场 [wéi chǎng] 1. (N) Weichang (place in Hebei) 2. enclosure 3. pig pen 4. hunting ground exclusively kept for emperor or nobility (in former times)	性别比 [xìng bié bǐ] sex ratio
草场 [cǎo chǎng] pastureland	别出心裁 [bié chū xīn cái] 1. to hit on sth new (saw); to dis- play originality 2. to adopt an original approach
场面 [chǎng miàn] 1. scene 2. occasion	乌兹别克 [wū zī bié kè] Uzbek
早场 [zǎo chǎng] 1. morning show (at theater) 2. matinee	乌兹别克人 [wū zī bié kè rén] Uzbek (person)
中场 [zhōng chǎng] 1. middle period of a tripartite provincial exam (in former times) 2. midfield 3. mid-court (in sports) 4. half-time 5. intermission half-way through a performance	乌兹别克 [wū zī bié kè] 1. Uzbek 2. abbr. for Uzbekistan
打场 [dǎ chǎng] to thresh grain (on the floor)	引别 [yǐn bié] 1. to leave 2. to say goodbye
排场 [pái chāng] 1. ostentation 2. a show of extravagance 3. grand style 4. red tape	列别杰夫 [liè biè jié fū] Lebedev or Lebedyev (Russian name)
	握别 [wò bié] to shake hands

特别护理	[tè bié hù lǐ] intensive care
死别	[sǐ bié] to be parted by death
别名	[bié míng] another name
别的	[bié de] 1. else 2. other
永别	[yǒng bié] 1. to part forever 2. eternal parting (i.e. death)
卓别林	[zhuō bié lín] (Charlie) Chaplin
大别山	[dà bié shān] Dabie mountain range on the borders of Henan, Anhui and Hubei provinces
个别	[gè bié] 1. individual 2. specific 3. respective 4. just one or two
别人	[bié rén] 1. other people 2. others 3. other person
别克	[bié kè] Buick
闹别扭	[nào biè niu] 1. to be difficult with sb 2. to provoke disagreement 3. at loggerheads 4. to fall out with
临别	[lín bié] 1. on parting 2. facing separation
特别	[tè bié] 1. especially 2. special 3. particular 4. unusual
特别是	[tè bié shì] especially
告别	[gào bié] 1. to leave 2. to bid farewell to 3. to say good-bye to
别理	[bié lǐ] 1. don't get involved 2. ignore it! 3. don't have anything to do with (him, her etc) 4. don't speak to
别扭	[biè niu] 1. awkward 2. difficult 3. uncomfortable 4. not agreeing 5. at loggerheads 6. gauche 7. awkward (writing or speech)
拜别	[bài bié] to take leave
切 I[qiē]	1. to cut 2. to slice II[qiè] close to
切切	[qiè qiè] 1. urgently 2. eagerly 3. worried 4. (urge sb to) be sure to 5. it is absolutely essential to (follow the above instruction)
切切私语	[qiè qiè sī yǔ] a private whisper
切向力	[qiè xiàng lì] tangential force
切分信息	[qiè fēn xìn xī] segmental information
切肉刀	[qiè ròu dāo] meat cleaver
一刀切	[yī dāo qiē] 1. lit. to cut all at one stroke (saw); to impose uniformity 2. one solution fits a diversity of problems 3. one size fits all
切片	[qiē piàn] 1. a slice 2. thin section of specimen for examination (as part of biopsy) 3. slide prepared for microscopy
切片检查	[qiē piàn jiǎn chá] 1. slide examination 2. microscopic examination of thin section of specimen as part of biopsy
切牙	[qiē yá] incisor tooth
不切实际	[bù qiè shí jì] 1. unrealistic 2. unpractical 3. impracticable
不切合实际	[bù qiè hé shí jì] 1. impractical 2. not conforming to reality
不顾一切	[bù gù yī qiè] 1. reckless 2. regardless of everything
一切事物	[yī qiè shì wù] everything
切勿	[qiè wù] by no means
切碎	[qiē suì] to chop
横切	[héng qiē] 1. to cut across 2. a horizontal cut
切诊	[qiè zhěn] to feel sb's pulse and body as part of a medical examination
切除	[qiē chú] 1. to excise 2. to cut out (a tumor)
切尔西	[qiè ěr xī] Chelsea
切空间	[qiē kōng jiān] space of sections (math)
目空一切	[mù kōng yī qiè] 1. the eye can see nothing worthwhile all around (saw); arrogant 2. condescending 3. supercilious
柏蒂切利	[bó dì qiè lì] Sandro Botticelli (1445-1510) Italian painter of the Florentine school
亲切	[qīn qiè] 1. amiable 2. friendliness 3. gracious 4. hospitality 5. intimate 6. cordial 7. kind 8. close and dear 9. familiar
切音	[qiè yīn] to indicate the phonetic value of a word using other words
单位切向量	[dān wèi qiē xiàng liàng] unit tangent vector
切平面	[qiē píng miàn] tangent plane (to a surface)
切断	[qiē duàn] to cut off (a supply etc)

莱切	[lái qiè] Lecce (city in Italy)
严重关切	[yán zhòng guān qiè] serious concern
普里切特	[pǔ lǐ qiè tè] Pratchett (name)
关切	[guān qiè] 1. be deeply concerned 2. be troubled (by)
深切	[shēn qiè] 1. deeply felt 2. heartfelt 3. sincere 4. honest
罗切斯特	[luó qiē sī tè] Rochester
余切	[yú qiē] cotangent (of angle), written cot or ctg
切合实际	[qiè hé shí jì] 1. practical 2. corresponding to reality 3. geared to practical situations
真切	[zhēn qiè] 1. vivid 2. distinct 3. clear
切实可行	[qiè shí kě xíng] feasible
切忌	[qiè jì] 1. to avoid as taboo 2. to avoid by all means
悲切	[bēi qiè] mournful
切记	[qiè jì] 1. bear in mind! 2. be sure to remember 3. remember sth clearly
切线	[qiē xiàn] tangent line (geometry)
切成丝	[qiē chéng sī] 1. to grate 2. to shred (vegetable)
切点	[qiē diǎn] contact (math.)
切尼	[qiè ní] 1. Cheney (name) 2. Richard B. "Dick"Cheney (1941-), US Republican politician, vice-president 2001-2008
切中时病	[qiè zhōng shí bìng] 1. to hit the target where it hurts (saw); fig. to hit home 2. to hit the nail on the head (in an argument)
凄切	[qī qiè] 1. woeful 2. grievous
切要	[qiè yào] 1. essential 2. extremely important
切中要害	I[qiē zhōng yào hài] 1. to cut to the crucial point (saw); to get to the crux 2. an argument or criticism that really hits home II[qiē zhōng yào hài] 1. to hit the target and do real damage (saw); to hit where it hurts 2. fig. to hit home 3. an argument hits the nail on the head
内切球	[nèi qiē qiú] inside cut (golf)
切成块	[qiē chéng kuài] 1. to cut into cubes 2. to dice (vegetable)
切入	[qiē rù] 1. to cut into 2. to incise 3. to penetrate deeply into (a topic, area etc) 4. cut (offensive moves in basketball)
切题	[qiè tí] to keep to the subject
切换	[qiē huàn] to cut over
切责	[qiè zé] 1. to blame 2. to reprimand
贴切	[tiē qiè] 1. close-fitting 2. closest (translation)
操切	[cāo qiè] 1. rash 2. hasty
切成	[qiē chéng] 1. to cut up (into pieces) 2. to slice 3. to carve 4. to dice 5. to shred
切莫	[qiè mò] 1. you must not 2. Please don't... 3. be sure not to 4. on no account (do it)
切实	[qiè shí] 1. feasible 2. earnestly 3. conscientiously 4. realistic 5. practical
切合	[qiè hé] 1. to fit in with 2. to suit 3. appropriate
切齿	[qiè chǐ] to gnash one's teeth (in anger)
切向	[qiē xiàng] tangent direction
切向量	[qiē xiàng liàng] tangent vector
切割	[qiē gē] to cut
正切	[zhèng qiē] tangent (of angle), written tan
切面	[qiē miàn] 1. section 2. cross-cut 3. tangent plane (math.)
切中	[qiē zhōng] to hit the target (esp. in argument)
切口	[qiè kǒu] 1. slang 2. argot 3. private language used as secret code
一切	[yī qiè] everything
办 §1550	[bàn] 1. to do 2. to manage 3. to handle 4. to go about 5. to run 6. to set up 7. to deal with
办公自动化	[bàn gōng zì dòng huà] office automation
创办者	[chuàng bàn zhě] 1. founder 2. creator 3. author
办不到	[bàn bu dào] 1. impossible 2. can't be done 3. no can do 4. unable to accomplish

怎么办 [zěn me bàn] what's to be done	功成不居 [gōng chéng bù jū] not to claim personal credit for achievement (saw)
筹办 [chóu bàn] 1. to arrange 2. to make preparations	不成功 [bù chéng gōng] unsuccessful
采办 [cǎi bàn] 1. buy on a considerable scale 2. purchase	零功率堆 [líng gōng lǜduī] zero power reactor
措办 [cuò bàn] 1. to plan 2. to administer	功令 [gōng lìng] decree
举办 [jǔ bàn] 1. to conduct 2. to hold	成功镇 [chéng gōng zhèn] (N) Chengkung (town in Taiwan)
兴办 [xīng bàn] 1. to begin 2. to set in motion	武功镇 [wǔ gōng zhèn] Wugong village in Shaanxi
首办 [shǒu bàn] 1. first organized 2. to run sth for the first time	一举成功 [yī jǔ chéng gōng] 1. success at one go 2. to succeed at the first attempt
办公楼 [bàn gōng lóu] office building	功率恶化 [gōng lǜ huà] power penalty
办公大楼 [bàn gōng dà lóu] office building	功业 [gōng yè] 1. achievement 2. outstanding work 3. glorious deed
办公 [bàn gōng] 1. to handle official business 2. to work (esp. in an office)	光功率 [guāng gōng lǜ] optical power
公事公办 [gōng shì gōng bàn] to do official business according to the official principles (i.e. without involving private interests)	郑成功 [zhèng chéng gōng] Koxinga (1624-1662), south Chinese regional leader during early Qing, fled the mainland and conquered Taiwan from the Dutch
办公室 [bàn gōng shì] office	功夫茶 [gōng fu chá] very concentrated type of tea drunk in Chaozhou, Fujian and Taiwan
办公厅 [bàn gōng tīng] general office	功德 [gōng dé] achievements and virtue
办公地址 [bàn gōng dì zhǐ] business address	功德圆满 [gōng dé yuán mǎn] virtuous achievements come to their successful conclusion (saw)
办公时间 [bàn gōng shí jiān] office hours	丰功伟绩 [fēng gōng wěi jì] glorious achievement (saw)
惩办 [chéng bàn] to punish	成功感 [chéng gōng gǎn] sense of accomplishment
代办 [dài bàn] 1. to act for sb else 2. to act on sb's behalf 3. an agent 4. a diplomatic representative 5. a charg d'affaires	马到成功 [mǎ dào chéng gōng] 1. instant success 2. beginner's luck
包办代替 [bāo bàn dài tì] to do everything oneself (saw); not to allow others in on the act	功绩 [gōng jì] 1. feat 2. contribution 3. merits and achievements
想办法 [xiǎng bàn fǎ] to think of a method	功率 [gōng lǜ] 1. rate of work 2. power (output)
创办 [chuàng bàn] 1. to establish 2. to found 3. to launch	电功率 [diàn gōng lǜ] power usage of an electric device (e.g. a 100 watt light bulb)
创办人 [chuàng bàn rén] founder (of an institution etc)	功烈 [gōng liè] achievement
包办 [bāo bàn] 1. take care of everything concerning a job 2. run the whole show	功到自然成 [gōng dào zì rán chéng] effort will undoubtedly lead to success (saw)
承办 [chéng bàn] 1. to undertake 2. to accept a contract	武功县 [wǔ gōng xiàn] Wugong county in Shaanxi
国台办 [guó tái bàn] PRC state council office for Taiwan affairs, abbr. for [Guo2 wu4 yuan4 Tai2 wan1 Shi4 wu4 Ban4 gong1 shi4]	法论功 [fǎ lún gōng] erroneous variant of [Fā3 lun2 gong1], Falungong (proscribed Chinese spiritual practice)
办法 [bàn fǎ] 1. means 2. method 3. way (of doing sth)	居功 [jū gōng] to claim credit for oneself
法办 [fǎ bàn] 1. to bring to justice 2. to punish according to the law	庆功 [qīng gōng] to celebrate a heroic deed
办到 [bàn dào] 1. to accomplish 2. to get sth done	功名 [gōng míng] 1. scholarly honor (in imperial exams) 2. rank 3. achievement 4. fame 5. glory
帮办 [bāng bàn] 1. assist in managing 2. deputy	功课 [gōng kè] 1. homework 2. assignment 3. task 4. classwork 5. lesson 6. study
外办 [wài bàn] foreign affairs office	女工 [nǚ gōng] 1. working woman 2. needlework
试办 [shì bàn] 1. to try sth out 2. trial 3. pilot scheme	功耗 [gōng hào] 1. electric consumption 2. power wastage
办案 [bàn àn] to handle a case	功利 [gōng lì] utility
拿办 [ná bàn] to arrest for punishment	成功 [chéng gōng] 1. success 2. to succeed
操办 [cāo bàn] to arrange matters	大功告成 [dà gōng gào chéng] 1. successfully accomplished (project or goal) 2. to be highly successful
合办 [hé bàn] 1. to cooperate 2. to do business together	战功 [zhàn gōng] outstanding military service
营办 [yíng bàn] 1. to handle 2. to undertake 3. to run (a business) 4. to administer	武功 [wǔ gōng] (N) Wugong (place in Shaanxi) II [wǔ gōngwǔ gōng] 1. Martial art 2. military achievement (e.g. number of enemy heads cut off)
重办 [zhòng bàn] to punish severely	武功山 [wǔ gōng shān] Mt Wugong in Jiangxi
主办国 [zhǔ bàn guó] host country	头功 [tóu gōng] first class merit
主办 [zhǔ bàn] to host (a conference or sports event)	功夫 [gōng fu] 1. skill 2. art 3. kung fu 4. labor 5. effort
办事 [bàn shì] 1. to handle (affairs) 2. to work	大功 [dà gōng] 1. great merit 2. great service
批办 [pī bàn] 1. to approve and carry out 2. to issue approval	功罪 [gōng zuì] achievements and crimes
办罪 [bàn zuì] to punish	苦功 [kǔ gōng] 1. hard work 2. laborious effort 3. painstaking work
办理 [bàn lǐ] 1. to handle 2. to transact 3. to conduct	唱功 [chàng gōng] 1. singing skill 2. to sing very well
申办 [shēn bàn] 1. to apply for 2. to bid for	功臣 [gōng chén] minister who has given outstanding service
功 [gōng] 1. merit 2. achievement 3. result 4. service 5. accomplishment 6. work (phys.)	丰功 [fēng gōng] 1. brilliant (exploit) 2. great (achievement) 3. esp. , glorious achievement
法轮功组织 [fǎ lún gōng zǔ zhī] the Falung Gong organization	召 [shào] 1. surname Shao 2. name of an ancient state II [zhào] 1. to call together 2. to summon 3. to convene
法轮功 [fǎ lún gōng] Falungong (proscribed Chinese spiritual practice)	感召力 [gǎn zhào lì] 1. inspiration 2. the power to inspire
功力 [gōng lì] 1. merit 2. efficacy 3. competence 4. skill 5. power	奉召 [fèng zhào] to receive orders
功高不赏 [gōng gāo bù shǎng] high merit that one can never repay (saw); invaluable achievements	

§1553	南召	[nán zhào] Nanzhao county in Nanyang [Nan2 yang2], Henan
	南召县	[nán zhào xiàn] Nanzhao county in Nanyang [Nan2 yang2], Henan
	呼召	[hū zhào] to call (to do something)
	征召	[zhēng zhào] 1. enlist 2. draft
	召集	[zhào jí] 1. to convene 2. to gather
	感召	[gǎn zhào] 1. to rally 2. to call 3. to move and inspire 4. inspiration (e.g. divine inspiration) 5. to impel
	召唤	[zhào huàn] 1. beckon 2. call
	召见	[zhào jiàn] 1. call in (one's subordinates) 2. summon (an envoy of a foreign country) to an interview
	召回	[zhào huí] recall
	招	[zhāo] 1. to recruit 2. to provoke 3. to beckon 4. to incur 5. to infect 6. contagious 7. a move (chess) 8. a maneuver 9. device 10. trick 11. to confess
	招架	[zhāo jià] 1. to resist 2. to ward off 3. to hold one's own 4. to receive guests
	招牌	[zhāo pai] signboard
	招兵	[zhāo bīng] recruit soldiers
	招兵买马	[zhāo bīng mǎi mǎ] 1. to recruit soldiers and buy horses (saw); to raise a large army 2. fig. to expand business 3. to recruit new staff
	招财	[zhāo cái] 1. lit. inviting wealth 2. We wish you success and riches (cf saw [zhao1 cai2 jin4 bao3])
	记者招待会	[jì zhě zhāo dài huì] press conference
	不打自招	[bù dǎ zì zhāo] 1. confess without being pressed 2. make a confession without duress
	招摇	[zhāo yáo] 1. act ostentatiously 2. bragging 3. show off
	招亲	[zhāo qīn] to invite the groom (to live with the bride's family)
	招呼站	[zhāo hu zhàn] request bus stop
	招呼	[zhāo hu] 1. to call out to sb 2. to greet sb 3. to inform sb 4. to instruct sb to do sth 5. to take care of sb
	点头招呼	[diǎn tóu zhāo hū] beckon
	打招呼	[dǎ zhāo hu] 1. to greet sb by word or action 2. to give prior notice
	招来	[zhāo lái] 1. attract 2. incur
	招标	[zhāo biāo] to invite bids
	招待	[zhāo dài] 1. to receive (guests) 2. to entertain 3. reception
	招待会	[zhāo dài huì] 1. (press) conference 2. reception
	招待所	[zhāo dài suǒ] 1. guest house 2. small hotel
	招待员	[zhāo dài yuán] 1. usher 2. greeter
	玩花招	[wán huā zhāo] to play tricks
	玩儿花招	[wán r huā zhāo] to play tricks
	招集	[zhāo jí] 1. to recruit 2. to gather together (volunteers)
	招引	[zhāo yīn] to attract
	招展	[zhāo zhǎn] 1. to flutter 2. to sway
	统一招生	[tǒng yī zhāo shēng] national unified entrance exam
	唐招提寺	[táng zhāo tí sì] Tōshōdaiji, the temple in Nara, Japan founded by Tang dynastic Buddhist monk Jianzhen or Ganjin and his last resting place
	招安	[zhāo ān] to enlist enemy or rebel soldiers by offering amnesty
	招贴	[zhāo tiē] 1. poster 2. sticker
	招贴画	[zhāo tiē huà] picture poster (for advertising or propaganda)
	招式	[zhāo shì] 1. style 2. manner
	高招	[gāo zhāo] 1. wise move 2. masterstroke 3. bright ideas
	招生	[zhāo shēng] 1. to enroll new students 2. recruitment
	招手	[zhāo shǒu] 1. to wave 2. beckon
	出招	[chū zhāo] 1. to move 2. to make a move
§1554	昭	[zhāo] 1. illustrious 2. manifest
	昭平	[zhāo píng] (N) Zhaoping (place in Guangxi)
	小昭寺	[xiǎo zhāo sì] Ramoche Temple, Lhasa

§1555	昭和	[zhāo hé] Showa, reign name of Emperor Hirohito of Japan 1925-1989
	大昭寺	[dà zhāo sì] Jokhang, main Buddhist temple in Lhasa, a sacred place of Tibetan Buddhism
	照	[zhào] 1. according to 2. in accordance with 3. to shine 4. to illuminate 5. to reflect 6. photograph
	照办	[zhào bàn] 1. to follow the rules 2. to do as instructed 3. to play by the book 4. to comply with a request
	驾照	[jià zhào] driver's license
	牌照	[pái zhào] license plate
	照片	[zhào piàn] 1. photo 2. photograph 3. picture
	照片子	[zhào piàn zi] X-ray photo
	立体照片	[lì tǐ zhào piàn] three dimensional photo
	洗照片	[xǐ zhào piàn] develop film
	照看	[zhào kàn] 1. to look after 2. to attend to 3. to have in care
	心照不宣	[xīn zhào bù xuān] a tacit mutual understanding
	按照字面	[àn zhào zì miàn] literally
	卢照邻	[lú zhào lín] Lu Zhaolin (637-689), Tang poet
	照应	I [zhào yīng] 1. to correlate with 2. to correspond to II [zhào yīngzhào yīng] 1. to look after 2. to take care of 3. to attend to
	照妖镜	[zhào yāo jìng] 1. magic mirror for revealing goblins 2. fig. way of seeing through a conspiracy
	参照	[cān zhào] 1. to consult a reference 2. to refer to (another document)
	参照系	[cān zhào xì] 1. frame of reference 2. coordinate frame (math.)
	照壁	[zhào bì] a screen wall across the gate of a house (for privacy)
	照登	[zhào dēng] 1. to publish unaltered, as in the original 2. Urtext
	照耀	[zhào yào] 1. shine 2. illuminate
	照章	[zhào zhāng] according to the regulations
	照样	[zhào yàng] 1. as before 2. (same) as usual
	照原样	[zhào yuán yàng] 1. to copy 2. to follow the original shape 3. faithful restoration
	照常	[zhào cháng] (business etc) as usual
	照料	[zhào liào] 1. to tend 2. to take care of sb
	普照	[pǔ zhào] to illuminate everything (of the sun)
	光照	[guāng zhào] illumination
	关照	[guān zhào] 1. concern 2. care 3. to keep an eye on 4. to look after
	探照灯	[tàn zhào dēng] searchlight
	照说	[zhào shuō] 1. normally 2. ordinarily speaking
	按照法律	[àn zhào fǎ lǜ] according to the law
	照得	[zhào dé] seeing that
	依照	[yī zhào] 1. according to 2. in light of
	照准	[zhào zhǔn] 1. request granted (formal usage in old document) 2. to aim (gun)
	照例	[zhào lì] 1. as a rule 2. as usual 3. usually
	慈照寺	[cí zhào sì] Jishiji in northeast Kyoto, Japan, the official name of Ginkakuji or Silver pavilion [yin2 ge2 si4]
	心照	[xīn zhào] 1. intuitive sympathy 2. to understand tacitly
	照顾	[zhào gu] 1. to take care of 2. to show consideration 3. to attend to 4. to look after
	照约定	[zhào yuē dìng] 1. according to agreement 2. as arranged 3. as stipulated
	照会	[zhào huì] 1. a diplomatic note 2. letter of understanding or concern exchanged between governments
	护照	[hù zhào] passport
	照护	[zhào hù] 1. care 2. treatment (e.g. nursing care) 3. to look after
	写照	[xiě zhào] portrayal
	年均日照	[nián j rì zhào] average annual sunshine
	均日照	[j rì zhào] average annual sunshine
	证照	[zhèng zhào] 1. professional certification 2. certificate

<p>按照计划 [àn zhào jì huà] according to (the) plan ...</p> <p>按照 [àn zhào] 1. according to 2. in accordance with 3. in the light of 4. on the basis of</p> <p>照本宣科 [zhào běn xuān kē] a wooden word-by-word reading</p> <p>照相 [zhào xiàng] take a photograph</p> <p>映照 [zhào yìng] 1. to shine 2. to illuminate</p> <p>映照 [yìng zhào] 1. to shine upon 2. to reflect</p> <p>合照 [hé zhào] to pose for a photo</p> <p>日照市 [rì zhào shì] Rizhao prefecture level city in Shandong</p> <p>拍照 [pāi zhào] to take a picture</p> <p>比照 [bǐ zhào] 1. according to 2. in the light of 3. contrast</p> <p>照理 [zhào lǐ] 1. usually 2. in the normal course of events</p> <p>照旧 [zhào jiù] 1. as before 2. as in the past</p> <p>日照 I [rì zhào] Rizhao prefecture level city in Shandong II [rì zhào rì] sunshine</p> <p>照直 [zhào zhí] 1. directly 2. straight 3. straight ahead 4. straightforward</p> <p>§1556 绍 [shào] 1. connect 2. to introduce</p> <p>绍莫吉州 [shào mò jí zhōu] Somogy county in southwest Hungary, capital [Kao3 bo1 shi2 bao3]</p> <p>绍兴 [shào xīng] Shaoxing prefecture level city in Zhejiang</p> <p>绍兴市 [shào xīng shì] Shaoxing prefecture level city in Zhejiang</p> <p>袁绍 [yuán shào] Yuan Shao (153-202), general during late Han, subsequently warlord</p> <p>比绍 [bǐ shào] Bissau, capital of Guinea-Bissau</p> <p>§1557 超 [chāo] 1. to exceed 2. overtake 3. surpass 4. transcend 5. ultra- 6. super- 7. to pass 8. to cross</p> <p>超车 [chāo chē] to overtake (another car)</p> <p>超物理 [chāo wù lǐ] 1. surpassing the physical world 2. metaphysical</p> <p>吴孟超 [wú mèng chāo] Wu Mengchao</p> <p>超基性岩 [chāo jī xìng yán] ultrabasic rock (geology, rock containing less than 45 percent silicates)</p> <p>超龄 [chāo líng] 1. too old 2. overage</p> <p>超经验 [chāo jīng yàn] 1. extra-empirical 2. outside one's experience</p> <p>英超赛 [yīng chāo sài] England premier soccer league</p> <p>超声诊断 [chāo shēng zhěn duàn] 1. ultrasonic diagnosis 2. diagnosis using ultrasonic scan</p> <p>超产 [chāo chǎn] to exceed a production goal</p> <p>超维空间 [chāo wéi kōng jiān] 1. hyperspace 2. superspace 3. higher dimensional space</p> <p>超新星 [chāo xīn xīng] supernova</p> <p>超平面 [chāo píng miàn] hyperplane (math.)</p> <p>超联 [chāo lián] 1. hyperlink 2. superleague (e.g. soccer)</p> <p>超联结 [chāo lián jié] hyperlink</p> <p>超标 [chāo biāo] 1. to exceed the norm 2. to be over the limit</p> <p>超导体 [chāo dǎo tǐ] superconductor</p> <p>超导体 [chāo dǎo diàn tǐ] superconductor</p> <p>超媒体 [chāo méi tǐ] hypermedia</p> <p>超导电性 [chāo dǎo diàn xìng] superconductivity (phys.)</p> <p>马超 [mǎ chāo] Ma Chao (176-222), general of Shu in Romance of the Three Kingdoms</p> <p>超导 [chāo dǎo] 1. superconductivity (phys.) 2. superconducting</p> <p>超导电 [chāo dǎo diàn] superconductance (phys.)</p> <p>红超巨星 [hóng chāo jù xīng] red super-giant (star)</p> <p>超自然 [chāo zì rán] supernatural</p> <p>超声 [chāo shēng] ultrasonic</p> <p>超声扫描 [chāo shēng sǎo miáo] ultrasonic scan</p> <p>超足球 [chāo zú qiú] 1. premier soccer league 2. superleague</p> <p>超越 [chāo yuè] 1. to surpass 2. to exceed 3. to transcend</p>	<p>赶超 [gǎn chāo] to overtake</p> <p>超我 [chāo wǒ] superego</p> <p>超人 [chāo rén] 1. Superman 2. superhuman 3. exceptional</p> <p>高超 [gāo chāo] 1. excellent 2. superlative</p> <p>超市 [chāo shì] supermarket (abbr.)</p> <p>超等 [chāo děng] superior grade</p> <p>超重 [chāo zhòng] overweight (baggage, freight)</p> <p>超生 [chāo shēng] 1. to exceed the stipulated limit of a birth-control policy 2. to be reincarnated 3. to be lenient</p> <p>超出 [chāo chū] 1. to exceed 2. to overstep 3. to go too far 4. to encroach</p> <p>出超 [chū chāo] 1. trade surplus 2. favorable balance of trade</p> <p>§1558 陈 I [chén] 1. surname Chen 2. Chen of the Southern dynasties (557-589) II [chén] 1. to lay out 2. to exhibit 3. to display 4. to narrate 5. to state 6. to explain 7. to tell 8. old 9. stale</p> <p>陈陈相因 [chén chén xiāng yīn] to follow a set routine</p> <p>陈绍 [chén shào] old Shaoxing wine</p> <p>陈套 [chén tào] 1. set pattern 2. old habit</p> <p>陈方安生 [chén fāng ān shēng] Anson Chan or Fang On Sang (1940-) head of Hong Kong's civil service before and after the handover to PRC rule in 1997</p> <p>陈兵 [chén bīng] 1. to deploy troops 2. to mass troops</p> <p>陈寿 [chén shòu] Western Jin dynasty historian, author of History of the Three Kingdoms</p> <p>陈奏 [chén zòu] to present a memorial (to the Emperor)</p> <p>推陈出新 [tuī chén chū xīn] 1. to push out the old and bring in the new (saw); to innovate 2. to go beyond old ideas 3. advancing all the time</p> <p>陈美 [chén měi] Vanessa-Mae</p> <p>陈米 [chén mǐ] 1. old rice 2. rice kept for many years</p> <p>陈景润 [chén jǐng rùn] Chen Jingrun (1933-1996) Chinese number theorist</p> <p>陈说 [chén shuō] 1. to state 2. to assert</p> <p>陈纳德 [chén nà dé] (Claire) Chennault, commander of Flying Tigers during World War II</p> <p>陈腐 [chén fǔ] 1. trite 2. cliché'd 3. empty and trite 4. banality 5. platitude</p> <p>陈货 [chén huò] 1. shop-worn goods 2. remnants</p> <p>陈天华 [chén tiān huà] Chen Tianhua (1875-1905), anti-Qing revolutionary from Hunan, drowned himself in Japan in 1905</p> <p>陈仓 [chén cāng] ancient name of Baoji city in Shaanxi</p> <p>陈列台 [chén liè tái] stall</p> <p>陈列室 [chén liè shì] display room</p> <p>陈云 [chén yún] Chen Yun (1905-1995), communist leader and economist</p> <p>陈云林 [chén yún lín] Chen Yunlin (1941-), Chairman of PRC Association for Relations Across the Taiwan Straits (ARATS)</p> <p>[hai3 xia2 liang3 an4 guan1 xi5 xie2 hui4]</p> <p>陈水扁 [chén shuǐ biǎn] Chen Shui-Bian (1950-), Taiwanese DPP politician, President of Republic of China 2000-2008</p> <p>陈列 [chén liè] 1. to display 2. to exhibit</p> <p>陈诉 [chén sù] 1. to state 2. to assert</p> <p>陈香梅 [chén xiāng méi] Chen Xiangmei</p> <p>陈冲 [chén chōng] Joan Chen (1961-), Chinese born American actress</p> <p>陈酒 [chén jiǔ] old wine</p> <p>陈规 [chén guī] 1. outmoded conventions 2. old-fashioned ways</p> <p>陈规旧习 [chén guī jiù xí] old rules and customs</p> <p>陈书 [chén shū] History of Chen of the Southern dynasties, ninth of the 24 dynastic histories, compiled by Yao Silian in 636 during Tang dynasty, 36 scrolls</p> <p>陈年 [chén nián] 1. old 2. stored for many years</p> <p>陈旧 [chén jiù] old fashioned</p> <p>§1559 历 I [lì] calendar II [lì] 1. to experience 2. to undergo 3. to pass through 4. all 5. each 6. every 7. calendar</p>
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汤姆索亚历险记	[tāng mǔ suǒ yà lì xiǎn jì] Adventures of Tom Sawyer by Mark Twain
老皇历	[lǎo huáng lì] 1. lit. last year's calendar (almanac) 2. fig. ancient history 3. obsolete practice 4. old-fashioned principle
涉历	[shè lì] to experience
历险	[lì xiǎn] to experience adventures
亚历山大大帝	[yà lì shān dà dà dì] Alexander the Great (356-323 BC)
亲历	[qīn lì] personal experience
历来	[lì lái] 1. always 2. throughout (a period of time) 3. (of) all-time
来历	[lái lì] 1. history 2. antecedents 3. origin
亚历山大里亚	[yà lì shān dà lǐ yà] Alexandria
亚历山大	[yà lì shān dà] 1. Alexander (name) 2. Alexandria (town name)
公历	[gōng lì] Gregorian calendar
阅历	[yuè lì] 1. to see 2. to experience
历代	[lì dài] 1. successive dynasties 2. past dynasties
历代志下	[lì dài zhì xià] Second book of Chronicles
历代志上	[lì dài zhì shàng] First book of Chronicles
历任	[lì rèn] 1. to hold jobs successively 2. appointed (from one job to another)
农历	[nóng lì] 1. the traditional Chinese calendar 2. the lunar calendar
经历	[jīng lì] 1. experience 2. go through
历经	[lì jīng] 1. to experience 2. to go through
历法	[lì fǎ] 1. calendar science 2. calendar system
隔年皇历	[gé nián huáng lì] 1. lit. almanac from years back (saw) 2. obsolete practice 3. old-fashioned principle
阳历	[yáng lì] 1. solar calendar 2. Western (Gregorian) calendar
历届	[lì jiè] all previous sessions
病历	[bìng lì] 1. medical record 2. case history
资历	[zī lì] 1. qualifications 2. experience 3. seniority
历次	[lì cì] 1. each (item in sequence) 2. successive
万历	[wàn lì] reign name of Ming emperor (1573-1619)
万年历	[wàn nián lì] 1. ten thousand year calendar 2. Islamic calendar introduced to Yuan China by Jamal al-Din
历程	[lì chéng] 1. course 2. process
历城	[lì chéng] (N) Licheng (place in Shandong)
简历	[jiǎn lì] 1. Curriculum Vitae (CV) 2. rsum (resume) 3. biographical notes
历时	[lì shí] 1. to last 2. to take (time) 3. period
皇历	[huáng lì] almanac
旧皇历	[jiù huáng lì] 1. old calendar 2. out-of-date customs
星历	[xīng lì] astronomic calendar
历年	I [lì nián] 1. over the years 2. calendar year II [lì niánli nián] over the years
年历	[nián lì] 1. calendar 2. diary
册历	[cè lì] 1. account book 2. ledger
旧历	[jiù lì] 1. old calendar 2. the Chinese lunar calendar 3. same as [nong2 li4]
日历	[rì lì] calendar
挂历	[guà lì] wall calendar
房	[fáng] 1. house 2. room 3. surname Fang
加护病房	[jiā hù bìng fáng] intensive care (in hospital)
库房	[kù fáng] 1. a place for storage 2. storeroom 3. warehouse
套房	[tào fáng] suite
心房颤动	[xīn fáng chàn dòng] atrial fibrillation
活动房屋	[huó dòng fáng wū] 1. prefabricated building 2. prefab 3. mobile home 4. caravan 5. trailer
活动房	[huó dòng fáng] 1. prefabricated building 2. prefab

分房	[fēn fáng] 1. to sleep in separate rooms 2. distribution of social housing
房东	[fáng dōng] landlord
女房东	[nǚ fáng dōng] landlady
二房东	[èr fáng dōng] 1. sublandlord 2. tenant who sublets
行李房	[xíng lǐ fáng] luggage office
房子	[fáng zi] 1. house 2. building (single- or two-story) 3. apartment 4. room
子房	[zǐ fáng] ovary
房子租	[fáng zi zū] house rent
冷房	[lěng fáng] coolroom
房玄龄	[fáng xuán líng] Fang Xuanling (579-648), Tang dynasty historian, compiler of History of Jin dynasty
房钱	[fáng qián] 1. charges for a room 2. house rental
产房	[chǎn fáng] 1. delivery room (in hospital) 2. labour ward
房产	[fáng chǎn] 1. real estate 2. the property market (e.g. houses)
房产证	[fáng chǎn zhèng] 1. title deeds 2. certificate of property ownership
房地产	[fáng dì chǎn] real estate
守空房	[shǒu kōng fáng] to stay home alone (of married woman)
空房间	[kōng fáng jiān] vacant room
新房	[xīn fáng] 1. brand new house 2. bridal chamber
平房	I [píng fáng] Pingfang district of Harbin [Ha1 er3 bin1] in Heilongjiang II [píng fángpíng fáng] bungalow
楼房	[lóu fáng] a building of two or more stories
公房	[gōng fáng] 1. public housing 2. dormitory, esp. for unmarried people
公事房	[gōng shì fáng] office (room or building)
票房	[piào fáng] box office
创下高票房	[chuàng xià gāo piào fáng] to set a box office record
行房	[xíng fáng] 1. euphemism for sexual intercourse 2. to go to bed with sb
房贷	[fáng dài] home loan
花房	[huā fáng] a greenhouse
停尸房	[tíng shī fáng] mortuary
住房	[zhù fáng] housing
心房	[xīn fáng] cardiac atrium
马房	[mǎ fáng] horse stable
危房	[wēi fáng] decrepit house
包房	[bāo fáng] 1. compartment (of train, ship etc) 2. private room at restaurant 3. rented room for karaoke 4. hotel room rented by the hour
农房	[nóng fáng] farm house
洗衣房	[xǐ yī fáng] laundry room
药房	[yào fáng] 1. pharmacy 2. drugstore
私房	[sī fáng] private house
房屋	[fáng wū] 1. house 2. building
房县	[fáng xiàn] Fang county in Hubei
房室	[fáng shì] room
民房	[mín fáng] private house
病房	[bìng fáng] 1. ward (of a hospital) 2. sickroom
一房一厅	[yī fáng yī tīng] one bedroom and one living room
厂房	[chǎng fáng] 1. a building used as a factory 2. factory (building)
订房	[dìng fáng] to reserve a room
房顶	[fáng dǐng] 1. housetop 2. roof
租房	[zū fáng] rented apartment
房租	[fáng zū] rent for a room or house

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买房	[mǎi fáng] to buy a house
营房	[yíng fáng] 1. barracks 2. living quarters
牢房	[láo fáng] 1. jail cell 2. prison cell
临街房	[lín jiē fáng] 1. the store front 2. the part of a house facing the street serving as a store
书房	[shū fáng] study (i.e. the kind of room)
房主	[fáng zhǔ] landlord, house-owner
房间	[fáng jiān] room
房门	[fáng mén] door of a room
房卡	[fáng kǎ] room card (in a hotel)
卧房	[wò fáng] 1. bedroom 2. a sleeping compartment (on a train)
房下	[fáng xià] (old) one's wife
房事	[fáng shì] sexual intercourse (between married couple)
同房	[tóng fáng] to cohabit (esp. to live as man and wife)
听房	[tīng fáng] to eavesdrop outside bridal bedchamber (folk custom)
二手房	[èr shǒu fáng] 1. second-hand house 2. house acquired indirectly through a middle-man
房山	[fáng shān] (N) Fangshan (place in Beijing)
二房	[èr fáng] 1. two rooms 2. concubine
防	[fáng] 1. to protect 2. to defend 3. to guard (against)
防毒手套	[fáng dú shǒu tào] protective gloves
防守者	[fáng shǒu zhě] defender
猛不防	[měng bù fáng] 1. suddenly 2. unexpectedly 3. taken by surprise 4. at unawares
冷不防	[lěng bù fáng] 1. unexpectedly 2. suddenly 3. at unawares 4. off guard 5. against expectations
消防车	[xiāo fáng chē] fire engine
防长	[fáng zhǎng] abbr. for [guo2 fang2 bu4 zhang3], Minister of Defense
国防部长	[guó fáng bù zhǎng] 1. Defense secretary 2. Defense Minister
防火长城	[fáng huǒ cháng chéng] the Great Firewall of China (internet censorship)
防血凝	[fáng xuè níng] anti-coagulant
正当防卫	[zhèng dāng fáng wèi] 1. reasonable self-defense 2. legitimate defense
防城港	[fáng chéng gǎng] Fangchenggang prefecture level city in Guangxi
防城港市	[fáng chéng gǎng shì] Fangchenggang prefecture level city in Guangxi
谨防	[jīn fáng] 1. please be on you guard 2. beware
防洪	[fáng hóng] 1. flood control 2. flood prevention
防灾	[fáng zāi] 1. disaster prevention 2. to protect against natural disasters
防控	[fáng kòng] 1. to control and protect 2. to take defensive measures
防弹	[fáng dàn] bullet-proof
消防	[xiāo fáng] 1. fire-fighting 2. fire control
消防队	[xiāo fáng duì] 1. fire brigade 2. fire department
消防队员	[xiāo fáng duì yuán] fireman
消防局	[xiāo fáng jú] fire department
消防员	[xiāo fáng yuán] 1. fire-fighter 2. a fireman
国防预算	[guó fáng yù suàn] defense budget
防空	[fáng kōng] anti-aircraft defense
空防	[kōng fáng] 1. air force 2. air defense
防空洞	[fáng kōng dòng] air-raid shelter
预防接种	[yù fáng jiē zhòng] prophylactic inoculation
国防部	[guó fáng bù] 1. Defense Department 2. Ministry of National Defense
防夹	[fáng jiā] antipinch (e.g. preventing catching fingers in automatic car windows)
防火墙	[fáng huǒ qiáng] firewall

增防	[zēng fáng] to reinforce defenses
严防	[yán fáng] 1. to take strict precautions 2. on your guard
国防工业	[guó fáng gōng yè] defense industry
防火	[fáng huǒ] to protect against fire
防毒面具	[fáng dú miàn jù] gas mask
防御	[fáng yù] defense
防御性	[fáng yù xìng] defensive (weapons)
防御工事	[fáng yù gōng shì] 1. fortification 2. defensive structure
防腐	[fáng fǔ] 1. rot-proof 2. antiseptic
国防现代化	[guó fáng xiàn dài huà] modernization of national defense, one of Deng Xiaoping's Four Modernizations
集体防护	[jí tǐ fáng hù] collective protection
预防性	[yù fáng xìng] 1. prophylactic 2. preventative 3. protective
防患	[fáng huàn] 1. preventative measures 2. to guard against accident or disaster
防患未然	[fáng huàn wèi rán] 1. to prevent troubles before the event (saw); to forestall 2. to nip sth in the bud 3. prevention (is better than cure)
疾病预防控制中心	[jí bìng yù fáng zhōng xīn] Center for Disease Control (US)
防线	[fáng xiàn] defensive line or perimeter
预防	[yù fáng] 1. to prevent 2. to take precautions against 3. to protect 4. to guard against 5. precautionary 6. prophylactic
预防法	[yù fáng fǎ] 1. prophylaxis 2. medical prevention
预防器	[yù fáng qì] 1. prophylactic equipment 2. condom
防治	[fáng zhì] (prevention and) cure
防护	[fáng hù] 1. to defend 2. to protect
防毒	[fáng dú] 1. defense against poison 2. defense against poison gas 3. anti-narcotics measures 4. defense against computer viruses
防毒工事	[fáng dú gōng shì] protective gas work
海防	[hǎi fáng] coastal defense
防盗门	[fáng dào mén] entrance door (for apartment)
防范	[fáng fàn] to guard
国防利益	[guó fáng lì yì] (national) defense interests
防水	[fáng shuǐ] waterproof
以防万一	[yǐ fáng wàn yī] 1. to guard against the unexpected (saw); just in case 2. prepared for any eventualities
换防	[huàn fáng] 1. to relieve a garrison 2. to change guard complement
划圆防守	[huà yuán fáng shǒu] to counter (a stroke in fencing)
防杜	[fáng dù] to prevent
城防	[chéng fáng] city defense
防卫武器	[fáng wèi wǔ qì] defensive weapon
防守	[fáng shǒu] 1. defend 2. protect (against)
提防	[dī fáng] 1. to guard against 2. vigilant 3. watch you don't (slip)
国防	[guó fáng] national defense
防门	[fáng mén] defensive gate
防止	[fáng zhǐ] 1. to prevent 2. to guard against 3. to take precautions
防卫	[fáng wèi] 1. to defend 2. defensive 3. defense
密	[mì] 1. secret 2. confidential 3. close 4. thick 5. dense
密密	[mì mì] 1. thick 2. dense 3. close
密密层层	[mì mì céng céng] 1. tightly packed 2. closely layered
密密麻麻	[mì mì má má] 1. (set phrase) close and numerous 2. densely packed 3. thickly dotted 4. thick 5. dense
密密实实	[mì mì shí shí] 1. thick 2. concentrated
密切	[mì qiè] 1. close 2. familiar 3. intimate 4. closely (related) 5. to foster close ties 6. to pay close attention
在密切注意	[zài mì qiè zhù yì] to pay close attention (to sth)

密切注意	[mì qiè zhùyì] close attention (to sth)	密麻麻	[mì má má] 1. dense 2. many and crowded
关系密切	[guān xì mì qiè] 1. close relationship 2. intimately related	密谋	[mì móu] 1. conspiracy 2. secret plan 3. to conspire
密切关系	[mì qiè guān xi] 1. close relations 2. intimate connections	密语	[mì yǔ] 1. secret talk 2. coded language 3. cypher 4. code
密切相关	[mì qiè xiāng guān] closely related	甜言蜜语	[tián yán mì yǔ] 1. sweet words and honeyed phrases (saw); elegant but insincere words 2. cheating wheedling
加密	[jiā mì] 1. to encrypt 2. encryption	泄密	[xiè mì] to leak secrets
加密后的	[jiā mì hòu de] encrypted	密西西比河	[mì xī xī bǐ hé] Mississippi River
密西西比州	[mì xī xī bǐ zhōu] Mississippi, US state	哈密	[hā mì] Kumul city in Xinjiang (Chinese: Hami)
秘密活动	[mì mì huó dòng] 1. secret action 2. covert operation	哈密市	[hā mì shì] Kumul city in Xinjiang (Chinese: Hami)
秘密闭	[mì bì] 1. sealed 2. airtight	柯密	[kē mì] Kermit (communications protocol)
秘密闭货舱	[mì bì huò cāng] sealed cabin	密植	[mì zhí] close planting
秘密闭舱	[mì bì cāng] sealed cabin	密林	[mì lín] jungle
秘密闭门	[mì bì mén] airtight door	密实	[mì shí] 1. close (texture) 2. dense 3. densely woven
告密者	[gào mì zhě] 1. tell-tale 2. informer (esp. to police) 3. whistle-blower 4. grass	密西西比	[mì xī xī bǐ] Mississippi
密而不宣	[mì ér bù xuān] 1. confidential 2. secret 3. hush-hush	高密	[gāo mì] high density
斯密约瑟	[sī mì yuē sè] Joseph Smith	密山市	[mì shān shì] Mishan county level city in Jixi [Jī xī], Heilongjiang
秘密	[mì mì] secret	密封	[mì fēng] seal up
密德兰	[dōng mì dé lán] East Midlands, English county	告密	[gào mì] to inform against sb
密码子	[mì mǎ zǐ] codon	密电	[mì diàn] 1. coded telegram 2. secret telegram
密码	[mì mǎ] 1. code 2. secret code 3. password 4. pin number	密排	[mì pái] leading (between lines of type)
密码锁	[mì mǎ suǒ] combination lock	密山	[mì shān] Mishan county level city in Jixi [Jī xī], Heilongjiang
密码保护	[mì mǎ bǎo hù] password protection	苏	I [sū] revive II [sū] 1. Perilla frutescens (Chinese basil or wild red basil) 2. place name 3. to revive 4. used as phonetic in transliteration 5. abbr. for Soviet Union or , Jiangsu province and Suzhou city 6. surname Su
忘记密码	[wàng jì mì mǎ] forgotten password?	密苏里州	[mì sū lì zhōu] Missouri
密令	[mì lìng] secret order	密苏里	[mì sū lì] Missouri
密填	[tián mì] 1. packing 2. packaging	昭苏	[zhāo sū] (N) Zhaosu (place in Xinjiang)
密宗	[mì zōng] tantra	苏州	[sū zhōu] Suzhou prefecture level city in Jiangsu
密谈	[mì tán] 1. commune 2. private discussion	苏州码子	[sū zhōu mǎ zǐ] 1. Suzhou numerals, i.e. the ten numerals ,,,,,,, nowadays mainly used in traditional Chinese medicine 2. also called [cao3 ma3]
密尔沃基	[mì ěr wò jī] Milwaukee (city)	苏州话	[sū zhōu huà] 1. Suzhou dialect 2. one of the main forms of southern Chinese , having seven tones
亲密	[qīn mì] 1. intimate 2. close	苏州市	[sū zhōu shì] Suzhou prefecture level city in Jiangsu
密商	[mì shāng] 1. to negotiate in secret 2. confidential discussions	江苏省	[jiāng sū shěng] Jiangsu province (Kiangsu) in southwest China, abbr. , capital Nanjing
密接	[mì jiē] 1. closely connected 2. inseparably related	乌里雅苏台	[wū lǐ yǎ sū tái] Uliastai, the Qing name for outer Mongolia
严密	[yán mì] 1. strict 2. tight (organization, surveillance etc)	苏易简	[sū yì jiǎn] Su Yijian (958-997), Northern Song writer and poet
密克罗尼西亚	[mì kè luó ní xī yà] Micronesia in southwest pacific	苏家屯	[sū jiā tún] Sujiatun district of Shenyang city , Liaoning
深密	[shēn mì] 1. dense 2. thick	苏澳镇	[sū ào zhèn] (N) Suao (town in Taiwan)
密探	[mì tàn] 1. secret agent 2. detective 3. covert investigator	苏铁	[sū tiě] Cycas revoluta
斯密	[sī mì] 1. Smith (name) 2. also rendered as	苏门答腊岛	[sū mén dá là dǎo] Sumatra (one of the Indonesian islands)
密织	[mì zhī] closely woven	苏门答腊	[sū mén dá là] Sumatra (one of the Indonesian islands)
密慎	[shèn mì] 1. close 2. intimate 3. secret	苏共	[sū gòng] 1. Soviet Communist party 2. abbr. for
密集	[mì jí] 1. concentrated 2. compressed	苏联共产党	[sū lián gòng chǎn dǎng] Communist Party of the Soviet Union
保密	[bǎo mì] 1. to keep sth confidential 2. to maintain secrecy	中华苏维埃共和国	[zhōng huá sū wéi āi gòng hé guó] Chinese Soviet Republic (1931-1934), also translated as Jiangxi republic
保密性	[bǎo mì xìng] secrecy	亚穆苏克罗	[yà mù sū kè luó] Yamoussoukro (city in the Ivory Coast)
密件	[mì jiàn] 1. secret documents 2. abbr. for	来苏糖	[lái sū táng] lyxose (type of sugar)
密封舱	[mì fēng cāng] sealed compartment	苏尔	[sū ěr] Sol (goddess)
浓密	[nóng mì] 1. thick 2. mirky	苏美尔	[sū měi ěr] Sumer (umer), one of the early civilizations of the Ancient Near East
密约	[mì yuē] secret appointment	摩苏尔	[mó sū ěr] Mosul (Iraqi city)
细密	[xì mì] 1. fine (texture) 2. meticulous 3. close (analysis) 4. detailed	苏里南河	[sū lǐ nán hé] Suriname River
哈密瓜	[hā mì guā] 1. Hami melon (a variety of muskmelon) 2. honeydew		
密县	[mì xiàn] Mi county in Henan		
密云县	[mì yún xiàn] Miyun county of Beijing municipality		
密室	[mì shì] 1. cell 2. private room		
密云	[mì yún] Miyun town in Beijing municipality		

苏里南	I[sū lǐ nán] Suriname II[sū lǐ nán] Suriname
提拉米苏	[tí lā mǐ sū] tiramis (loan from Italian: pull-me-up), dessert made of ladyfingers dipped in coffee and mascarpone cream
苏拉威西	[sū lā wēi xī] Sulawesi or Celebes (Indonesian Island)
洋苏	[yáng sū] sage (herb)
洋紫苏	[yáng zǐ sū] sage (herb)
苏姆盖特	[sū mǔ gài tè] Sumgayit, city in Azerbaijan
苏联	[sū lián] 1. Soviet Union, 1922-1991 2. abbr. for Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR)
原苏联	[yuán sū lián] former Soviet Union
阿苏火山	[ā sū huǒ shān] Aso volcano in Kyushu, Japan, a continuously active volcano
乌苏里斯克	[wū sū lǐ sī kè] 1. Ussuriisk city in Russian Pacific Primorsky region 2. previous names include [Shuangchengzi] and Voroshilov
马苏德	[mǎ sū dé] Massoud
苏维埃俄国	[sū wéi āi é guó] Soviet Russia (1917-1991)
苏维埃	[sū wéi āi] Soviet (council)
苏俄	[sū é] Soviet Russia
大乌苏里岛	[dà wū sū lǐ dǎo] 1. Bolshoi Ussuriisk Island in the Heilongjiang or Amur river, at mouth of the Ussuri River opposite Khabarovsk 2. same as Heixiazi Island
乌苏	[wū sū] (N) Wusu (place in Xinjiang)
乌苏里江	[wū sū lǐ jiāng] Ussuri River
紫苏	[zǐ sū] 1. basil 2. Perilla frutescens
阿苏	[ā sū] Aso volcano in Kyushu, Japan, a continuously active volcano
阿克苏河	[ā kè sū hé] Aksu river in Xinjiang
阿克苏	[ā kè sū] 1. Aqsu wilayiti or Aksu prefecture in Xinjiang 2. Aqsu shehiri or Aksu city
阿克苏市	[ā kè sū shì] Aqsu shehiri or Aksu city in Aksu prefecture, Xinjiang
阿苏山	[ā sū shān] Aso volcano in Kyushu, Japan, a continuously active volcano
苏黎世	[sū lǐ shì] Zurich
苏黎士	[sū lǐ shì] Zurich (Swiss city)
苏打水	[sū dá shuǐ] soda water
江苏	[jiāng sū] Jiangsu province (Kiangsu) in southeast China, abbr., capital Nanjing
苏哈托	[sū hā tuō] Suharto
苏合香	[sū hé xiāng] 1. snowdrop bush (Styrax officinalis) 2. gum storax, used in traditional Chinese medicine
苏木	[sū mù] 1. sappan wood (Caesalpinia sappan), used in Chinese medicine 2. administrative subdivision of banner (county) in inner Mongolia (Mongol: arrow)
苏武	[sū wǔ] Su Wu (140-60 BC), Han dynasty envoy to the Xiongnu kept captive for 20 years
苏醒	[sū xǐng] 1. to wake up 2. to regain consciousness
苏富比	[sū fù bǐ] Sotheby's auction house
白苏	[bái sū] common perilla
苏打	[sū dá] soda (loan word)
苏非	[sū fēi] 1. Sufi (Islamic mystic) 2. Sufism
三苏	[sān sū] 1. the Three Su father and sons 2. refers to northern Song literati Su Xun, Su Shi and Su Zhe
助	[zhù] 1. to help 2. to assist
助动车	[zhù dòng chē] scooter (gas powered)
动态助词	[dòng tài zhù cí] aspect particle, such as zhe5, le5,
助动词	[zhù dòng cí] 1. auxiliary verb 2. modal verb
助人为乐	[zhù rén wéi lè] pleasure from helping others (saw)
助记方法	[zhù jì fāng fǎ] mnemonic method
助长	[zhù zhǎng] 1. encourage 2. foster 3. foment
借助	[jiè zhù] to get help from

壁助	[bì zhù] 1. help 2. assistant
乐于助人	[lè yú zhù rén] willing to help others
补助组织	[bǔ zhù zǔ zhī] auxiliary organizations
助记符	[zhù jì fú] mnemonic sign
耐心帮助	[nài xīn bāng zhù] 1. forbearance 2. tolerance 3. patient help
补助	[bǔ zhù] 1. (financial) subsidy 2. allowance
自助洗衣店	[zì zhù xī yī diàn] 1. laundromat 2. launderette
结构助词	[jié gòu zhù cí] structural particle, such as , , de5 and
帮助	[bāng zhù] 1. assistance 2. aid 3. to help 4. to assist
多助	[duō zhù] 1. receiving much help (from outside) 2. well supported
助词	[zhù cí] particle (grammatical)
语助词	[yǔ zhù cí] auxiliary word
资助	[zī zhù] 1. subsidize 2. provide financial aid
求助	[qiú zhù] 1. to request help 2. to appeal (for help)
助益	[zhù yì] 1. benefit 2. help
赞助	[zàn zhù] 1. to support 2. to assist 3. sponsor
扶助	[fú zhù] to assist
自助	[zì zhù] self service
助理	[zhù lǐ] assistant
助手	[zhù shǒu] 1. assistant 2. helper
互助	[hù zhù] help each other
男	[nán] 1. male 2. Baron, lowest of five orders of nobility [wu3 deng3 jue2 wei4]
男女老少	[nán lǎo shǎo] 1. men, women, young and old 2. all kinds of people 3. people of all ages 4. each and everyone
男才女貌	[nán cái nǚ mào] 1. (set phrase) talented man and beautiful woman 2. an ideal couple
重男轻女	[zhòng nán qīng nǚ] 1. lit. valuing men and belittling women (saw); fig. the feudal view esteeming men above women 2. sexism
男家	[nán jiā] man's family (in marriage)
男子	[nán zǐ] 1. a man 2. a male
男子单	[nán zǐ dān] men's singles (sports)
男性尊称	[nán xìng zūn chēng] esquire
男高音部	[nán gāo yīn bù] tenor part
男高音	[nán gāo yīn] tenor
男中音	[nán zhōng yīn] baritone
童男	[tóng nán] virgin male
男童	[nán tóng] 1. boy 2. male child
金正男	[jīn zhèng nán] Kim Jong-nam
羊男	[yáng nán] 1. goat-man 2. faun of Greek mythology
男女关系	[nán guān xì] 1. man-woman connection 2. intimate relationship
男性	[nán xìng] a male
绿女红男	[lǜ nǚ hóng nán] young people decked out in gorgeous clothes (saw)
红男绿女	[hóng nán lǜ nǚ] young people decked out in gorgeous clothes (saw)
男的	[nán de] male
男女	[nán] male-female
男巫	[nán wū] 1. wizard 2. warlock
男人	[nán rén] 1. a man 2. a male 3. men
宅男	[zhái nán] 1. male addicted to computers, computer games, adult cartoons etc (2000s Taiwan slang, derived from Japanese otaku 2. fan of computer games 3. by extension, nerd)
男生	[nán shēng] 1. male student (usually primary school) 2. male schoolchild
男士	[nán shì] 1. man 2. gentleman

§1566	仍 [réng] 1. still 2. yet 3. to remain
	仍然 [réng rán] 1. still 2. yet
	仍旧 [réng jiù] 1. still (remaining) 2. to remain (the same) 3. yet
§1567	勉 [miǎn] 1. exhort 2. to make an effort
	勉勉强强 [miǎn miǎn qiǎng qiǎng] 1. to achieve with difficulty 2. only just up to the task 3. barely adequate
	勉力 [miǎn lì] 1. to strive 2. to make an effort 3. to exert oneself 4. to encourage
	勉强 [miǎn qiǎng] 1. to do with difficulty 2. to force sb to do sth 3. reluctant 4. barely enough
	勉县 [miǎn xiàn] Mian county in Shaanxi
	规勉 [guī miǎn] to advise and encourage
§1568	伤 [shāng] 1. injure 2. injury 3. wound
	创伤后压力 [chuāng shāng hòu yā lì] post-traumatic stress
	伤者 [shāng zhě] 1. casualty 2. victim (of an accident) 3. wounded person
	死伤者 [sǐ shāng zhě] 1. casualty (of an accident) 2. dead and wounded
	哀而不伤 [āi ér bù shāng] deeply felt but not mawkish (saw)
	轻伤 [qīng shāng] 1. lightly wounded 2. minor injuries
	伤俘 [shāng fú] wounded and captured
	验伤 [yàn shāng] 1. to inspect a wound 2. a medical inspection for an insurance or legal claim
	伤寒 [shāng hán] typhoid
	伤寒症 [shāng hán zhèng] typhoid
	副伤寒 [fù shāng hán] paratyphoid fever
	伤心惨目 [shāng xīn cǎn mù] (saw) too appalling to look at
	烧伤 [shāo shāng] burn (injury)
	恶意中伤 [è yì zhōng shāng] 1. malicious libel 2. slander
	暗伤 [àn shāng] internal (invisible) injury (damage)
	撞伤 [zhuàng shāng] 1. bruise 2. bump
	恶语伤人 [è yǔ shāng rén] 1. to insult 2. to direct bad language at sb 3. to slag off
	恶语中伤 [è yǔ zhòng shāng] 1. vicious slander 2. to calumny maliciously
	恶言伤人 [è yán shāng rén] 1. to insult 2. to direct bad language at sb 3. to slag off
	探伤 [tàn shāng] 1. to inspect for damage 2. flaw detection 3. metal crack detection
	探伤器 [tàn shāng qì] metal crack detector
	公伤 [gōng shāng] work-related injury
	跌打损伤 [diē dǎ sǔn shāng] injury such as contusion, sprain or fracture from falling, blow etc
	感伤 [gǎn shāng] 1. sad 2. down-hearted 3. sentimental 4. pathos 5. melancholy
	伤感 [shāng gǎn] 1. sick at heart 2. psychologically wounded
	悲伤 [bēi shāng] 1. sad 2. sorrowful
	伤心 [shāng xīn] 1. to grieve 2. broken-hearted
	让伤心 [ràng shāng xīn] to make grieve, to make sad
	枪伤 [qiāng shāng] gunshot wound
	创伤 [chuāng shāng] 1. wound 2. injury 3. trauma
	创伤后 [chuāng shāng hòu] post-traumatic
	哀伤 [āi shāng] 1. grief 2. distress 3. bereavement 4. grieved 5. heart-broken 6. dejected
	哀伤地 [āi shāng de] pathetically
	伤病员 [shāng bing yuán] the sick and the wounded
	死伤 [sǐ shāng] 1. casualties 2. dead and injured
	伤亡人员 [shāng cán rén yuán] 1. the injured 2. wounded personnel
	误伤 [wù shāng] 1. to injure accidentally 2. accidental injury
	伤耗 [shāng hào] damage (e.g. to goods in transit)
	负伤 [fù shāng] 1. injury 2. wound 3. hurt 4. injured 5. wounded 6. to wound 7. to injure

	损伤 [sǔn shāng] 1. to harm 2. to damage 3. to injure 4. impairment 5. loss 6. disability
	伤员 [shāng yuán] wounded person
	刺伤 [cì shāng] 1. stab 2. puncture (wound)
	伤天害理 [shāng tiān hài lǐ] 1. to offend Heaven and reason (saw); bloody atrocities that cry to heaven 2. outrageous acts
	个人伤害 [gè rén shāng hài] personal injury
	伤人 [shāng rén] to injure sb
	伤亡 [shāng wáng] 1. casualties 2. injuries and deaths
	割伤 [gē shāng] slash
	伤害 [shāng hài] 1. injure 2. harm
	重伤 [zhòng shāng] 1. seriously hurt 2. serious injury
	中伤 [zhòng shāng] 1. slander 2. calumny 3. to frame with false evidence
	伤口 [shāng kǒu] 1. wound 2. cut
	扭伤 [niǔ shāng] 1. a sprain 2. a crick 3. to sprain
	打伤 [dǎ shāng] 1. bruise 2. injure
	工伤 [gōng shāng] industrial injury
§1569	初 [chū] 1. at first 2. (at the) beginning 3. first 4. junior 5. basic
	初步 [chū bù] 1. initial 2. preliminary 3. tentative
	唐初四大家 [táng chū sì dà jiā] 1. four great poets of early Tang 2. refers to Yu Shi'nan , Ouyang Xun , Chu Suiliang and Xue Ji
	和好如初 [hé hǎo rú chū] 1. to bury the hatchet 2. to become reconciled
	本初子午线 [běn chū zǐ wǔ xiàn] 1. the first meridian 2. the prime meridian
	当初 [dāng chū] 1. at that time 2. originally
	初恋 [chū liàn] first love
	华灯初上 [huá dēng chū shàng] early evening when lanterns are first lit
	初创公司 [chū chuàng gōng sī] 1. new company 2. newly established enterprise
	初小 [chū xiǎo] 1. elementary school 2. abbr. for
	初伏 [chū fú] middle ten days of July, the first of sn f, three hottest periods of the year
	年代初 [nián dài chū] 1. beginning of an age 2. beginning of a decade
	初创 [chū chuàng] 1. startup (company, phase etc) 2. newly established 3. in the early stages
	起初 [qǐ chū] 1. originally 2. at first 3. at the outset
	初始 [chū shǐ] 1. initial 2. starting (point)
	初次 [chū cì] 1. first 2. for the first time 3. primary 4. tentative
	初稿 [chū gǎo] first draft (of writing)
	太初 [tài chū] the absolute beginning
	初等 [chū děng] elementary (i.e. easy)
	年初 [nián chū] beginning of the year
	初年 [chū nián] early years
	初叶 [chū yè] 1. early part (of a decade, century etc) 2. the first years
	初中 [chū zhōng] junior high school
	初一 [chū yī] 1. first day of lunar month 2. New Year's Day
§1570	劳 [láo] toil
	功劳 [gōng láo] 1. contribution 2. meritorious 3. credit
	劳驾 [láo jià] excuse me
	劳动 [láo dòng] 1. work 2. toil 3. physical labor
	劳动力 [láo dòng lì] 1. labor force 2. manpower
	半劳动力 [bàn láo dòng lì] 1. one able to do light manual labor only 2. semi-able-bodied or part time (farm) worker
	体力劳动 [tǐ lì láo dòng] physical labor
	厚生劳动省 [hòu shēng láo dòng shěng] Japanese ministry of health, labor and welfare

劳动 [láo dòng] 1. worker 2. laborer
 劳动保险 [láo dòng bǎo xiǎn] labor insurance
 生产劳动 [shēng chǎn láo dòng] productive labor
 国际劳动节 [guó jì láo dòng jié] May Day
 劳动人民 [láo dòng rén mín] 1. working people 2. the workers of Socialist theory or of the glorious Chinese past
 劳动模范 [láo dòng mó fàn] model worker
 劳动合同 [láo dòng hé tong] 1. labor contract 2. contract between employer and employees governing wages and conditions

劳动节 [láo dòng jié] International Labor Day (May Day)

劳力 [láo lì] 1. work force 2. labor

按劳分配 [àn láo fēn pèi] distribution according to work

不辞劳苦 [bù cí láo kǔ] spare no effort

劳作 [láo zuò] 1. work 2. manual labor

外籍劳工 [wài jí láo gōng] foreign worker

辛劳 [xīn láo] laborious

劳斯莱斯 [láo sī lái sī] Rolls-Royce

劳雇关系 [láo gù guān xì] 1. relations between labor and employer 2. industrial relations

劳资关系 [láo zī guān xì] 1. industrial relations 2. relations between labor and capital

劳伦斯 [láo lún sī] Lawrence (person name)

克劳斯 [kè láo sī] Claus or Klaus (name)

国际劳工组织 [guó jì láo gōng zǔ zhī] International Labor Organization

积劳成疾 [jī láo chéng jí] accumulate work causes sickness (saw); to fall ill from constant overwork

徒劳 [tú láo] futile

劳埃德 [láo āi dé] Lloyds (London-base insurance group)

多劳多得 [duō láo duō dé] work more and get more

劳雇 [láo gù] labor and employer

伯劳 [bó láo] shrike

任劳任怨 [rèn láo rèn yuàn] to undertake a task despite criticism (saw); to bear the burden of office willingly

劳心苦思 [láo xīn kǔ sī] 1. to rack one's brains 2. to think hard

劳累 [láo lèi] toil

劳委会 [láo wěi huì] 1. labor committee 2. abbr. for

劳资 [láo zī] 1. labor and capital 2. labor and management

劳顿 [láo dùn] Lawton

劳模 [láo mó] model worker

操劳 [cāo láo] 1. to work hard 2. to look after

耐劳 [nài láo] 1. hardy 2. able to resist hardship

帕劳 [pà láo] 1. Palau 2. Palau Islands

苦劳 [kǔ láo] 1. toil 2. hard work

劳苦 [láo kǔ] 1. labor 2. toil

劳工 [láo gōng] labor

§1571 协作 [xié] 1. cooperate 2. harmonize 3. to help 4. to assist 5. to join

协助 [xié zhù] 1. provide assistance 2. aid

协办 [xié bàn] 1. assist 2. help sb do something 3. cooperate in doing something

关税与贸易总协定 [guān shuì yǔ mào yì zǒng xié dìng] GATT, the 1995 General

Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

关贸总协定 [guān mào zǒng xié dìng] GATT, the 1995 General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

协力 [xié lì] unite in common effort

同心协力 [tóng xīn xié lì] 1. to work with a common purpose (saw); to make concerted efforts 2. to pull together 3. to work as one

不妥协 [bù tuǒ xié] uncompromising

协作 [xié zuò] 1. cooperation 2. coordination

中国作家协会 [zhōng guó zuò jiā xié huì] PRC writer's union

中国作协 [zhōng guó zuò xié] 1. PRC writer's union 2. abbr. for

协奏 [xié zòu] to perform (a concerto)

协奏曲 [xié zòu qǔ] concerto

妥协 [tuǒ xié] 1. to compromise 2. to reach terms 3. a compromise

海峡两岸关系协会 [hǎi xiá liǎng àn guān xi xié huì] PRC Association for Relations

Across the Taiwan Straits (ARATS)

职业高尔夫球协会 [zhí yè gāo ěr fū qiú xié huì] Professional Golfer's Association

(PGA)

协商 [xié shāng] 1. to consult with 2. to talk things over 3. agreement

国际协会 [guó jì xié huì] international association

协约 [xié yuē] 1. entente 2. pact 3. agreement 4. negotiated settlement

协约国 [xié yuē guó] 1. Allies 2. entente (i.e. Western powers allied to China in WW1)

协会 [xié huì] 1. an association 2. a society

海协会 [hǎi xié huì] (abbr.) ARATS, PRC Association for Relations Across the Taiwan Straits

足球协会 [zú qiú xié huì] soccer league

足协 [zú xié] 1. soccer league 2. same as

协和 [xié hé] 1. mediate 2. harmonize 3. (mus.) consonant 4. cooperation 5. Concorde (the Anglo-French aircraft)

协定 [xié dìng] 1. (reach an) agreement 2. protocol

协同 [xié tóng] 1. to cooperate 2. in coordination with

协理 [xié lǐ] 1. assistant manager 2. to cooperate in managing

§1572 胁 [xié] 1. side of body 2. threaten

潜在威胁 [qián zài wēi xié] 1. potential threat 2. potential menace

军事威胁 [jī shì wēi xié] military threat

新威胁 [xīn wēi xié] new danger

威胁 [wēi xié] 1. to threaten 2. to menace

§1573 阵 [zhèn] 1. disposition of troops 2. wave 3. spate 4. burst 5. spell 6. short period of time 7. classifier for events or states of short duration

半导体超点阵 [bàn dǎo tǐ chāo diǎn zhèn] semiconductor superlattice

方阵 [fāng zhèn] matrix (rectangular array of numbers)

阵亡者 [zhèn wáng zhě] people killed in battle

军阵 [jūn zhèn] battle formation

疑阵 [yí zhèn] 1. a diversion 2. a feint attack to mislead the enemy

点阵字体 [diǎn zhèn zì tǐ] bitmap font (computer)

一阵子 [yī zhèn zǐ] 1. short period of time 2. while (time) 3. fit of anger

巨石阵 [jù shí zhèn] 1. giant stone arrangement 2. Stonehenge

阵容 [zhèn róng] troop arrangement

烟花阵 [yān huā zhèn] brothel (esp. in Yuan theater)

阵线 [zhèn xiàn] a front (i.e. militant group)

人民阵线 [rén mín zhèn xiàn] popular front

点阵 [diǎn zhèn] 1. lattice 2. dot matrix 3. bitmap

阵营 [zhèn yíng] 1. group of people 2. camp 3. faction 4. sides in a dispute

阵亡 [zhèn wáng] die in battle

临阵 [lín zhèn] to prepare for battle

上阵 [shàng zhèn] to go into battle

阵地 [zhèn dì] 1. position 2. front

雷阵雨 [léi zhèn yǔ] thunder shower

阵雨 [zhèn yǔ] shower

	一阵 [yī zhèn] 1. a burst 2. a fit 3. a peal
§1574 邪	[xié] 1. demonic 2. iniquitous 3. nefarious 4. evil 5. unhealthy influences that cause disease (Chinese medicine)
邪念	[xié niàn] 1. wicked idea 2. evil thought 3. evil desire
辟邪	[bì xié] to ward off evil spirits
邪恶	[xié è] 1. sinister 2. vicious 3. wicked 4. evil
邪灵	[xié líng] evil spirits
六邪	[liù xié] six unhealthy influences causing illness in traditional Chinese medicine, namely: excessive wind [feng1], cold [han2], heat [shu3], damp [shi1], dryness[zao4], fire [huo3]
邪径	[xié jìng] 1. depraved life 2. evil ways 3. fornication
奸邪	[jiān xié] 1. crafty and evil 2. a treacherous villain
邪术	[xié shù] sorcery
中邪	[zhòng xié] 1. to meet a devil 2. momentarily nonplussed 3. sth has got into you
§1575 穿	[chuān] 1. to bore through 2. pierce 3. perforate 4. penetrate 5. pass through 6. to dress 7. to wear 8. to put on 9. to thread
百步穿杨	[bǎi bù chuān yáng] shoot with great precision
滴水穿石	[dī shuǐ chuān shí] 1. dripping water penetrates the stone (saw); constant perseverance yields success 2. You can achieve your aim if you try hard without giving up. 3. Persistent effort overcomes any difficulty.
滴水石穿	[dī shuǐ shí chuān] 1. dripping water penetrates the stone (saw); constant perseverance yields success 2. You can achieve your aim if you try hard without giving up. 3. Persistent effort overcomes any difficulty.
水滴石穿	[shuǐ dī shí chuān] 1. dripping water penetrates the stone (saw); constant perseverance yields success 2. You can achieve your aim if you try hard without giving up. 3. Persistent effort overcomes any difficulty.
穿针引线	[chuān zhēn yǐn xiàn] lit. a leading-line to thread a needle (saw); fig. a go-between
引线穿针	[yǐn xiàn chuān zhēn] 1. a pull-through to thread a needle 2. fig. to act as go-between
穿针走线	[chuān zhēn zǒu xiàn] thread a needle
穿戴	[chuān dài] 1. to dress 2. clothing
横穿	[héng chuān] 1. to cross 2. to traverse
马尾穿豆腐	[mǎ wěi chuān dòu fu] 1. lit. beancurd strung on horsetail 2. fig. frail and unreliable 3. a strategy that is sure to fail
羊水穿刺	[yáng shuǐ chuān cì] amniocentesis (used in Taiwan)
穿行	[chuān xíng] 1. to go through 2. to bore through 3. to push one's way through
穿衣	[chuān yī] 1. to wear clothes 2. clothing
点穿	[diǎn chuān] 1. to lay bare in a few words 2. to expose with a word
穿帮	[chuān bāng] 1. (TV or movie) blooper 2. continuity error 3. (theater) to flub one's lines 4. unintended exposure of a body part 5. to be exposed (of a scheme or trick) 6. to reveal sth one intended to conceal through a slip of the tongue 7. to blow one's cover
揭穿	[jiē chuān] 1. expose 2. uncover
试穿	[shì chuān] 1. to try wearing clothes 2. fitting trial
穿洞	[chuān dòng] pierce
穿越	[chuān yuè] 1. to pass through 2. to cross 3. to overcome
贯穿	[guān chuān] 1. to run through 2. a connecting thread from beginning to end 3. to link
穿刺	[chuān cì] 1. puncture 2. medical procedure of puncturing to extract bodily fluid
刺穿	[cì chuān] 1. to skewer 2. to impale 3. to pierce through
穿带	[chuān dài] wear
耐穿	[nài chuān] 1. durable 2. proof against wear and tear
穿上	[chuān shàng] to put on (clothes etc)
扎穿	[zhā chuān] 1. to prick 2. to puncture
穿山甲	[chuān shān jiǎ] 1. pangolin (Manis pentadactylata) 2. scaly ant-eater
§1576 份	[fèn] 1. part 2. share 3. portion 4. classifier for gifts, newspaper, magazine, papers, reports, contracts etc 5. copy
省份	[shěng fèn] province

	长子的名份 [zhǎng zǐ de míng fèn] birthright
	份子 [fèn zi] one's share of a gift price
	知识份子 [zhī shí fèn zǐ] 1. intellectual 2. learned person
	出份子 [chū fèn zi] 1. to club together (to offer a gift) 2. to hold a whip-round
	头份镇 [tóu fèn zhèn] (N) Toufen (town in Taiwan)
	部份 [bù fèn] 1. part (of a whole) 2. piece 3. section 4. share 5. shell (Unix)
	恰如其份 [qià rú qí fèn] 1. appropriate 2. judicious 3. accurate (assessment etc)
	充份 [chōng fèn] 1. ample 2. sufficient 3. abundant 4. full
	本份 [běn fèn] one's duty
	成份 [chéng fèn] 1. composition 2. make-up 3. ingredient 4. element 5. component 6. one's social status 7. same as
	全份 [quán fèn] complete set
	份儿 [fèn r] 1. degree 2. extent 3. allotted share
	年份 [nián fèn] 1. particular year 2. certain year 3. given year
	份量 [fèn liàng] quantity
§1577 弯	[wān] 1. bend 2. bent
	弯弯曲曲 [wān wān qū qū] 1. curved 2. meandering 3. zigzagging
	易弯 [yì wān] flexible
	绕弯子 [rào wān zi] 1. lit. to go on a long detour 2. fig. to speak vaguely around the topic without getting to the point 3. to beat about the bush
	绕弯子儿 [rào wān zǐ r] 1. lit. to go on a long detour 2. fig. to speak vaguely around the topic without getting to the point 3. to beat about the bush
	港湾 [gǎng wān] harbor
	弯曲空间 [wān qū kōng jiān] curved space
	绕弯儿 [rào wān r] 1. to go for a walk around 2. fig. to speak in a roundabout way
	弯折 [wān zhé] to bend
	弯曲 [wān qū] 1. to bend 2. to curve around 3. curved 4. crooked 5. to wind 6. to warp
§1578 湾	[wān] 1. bay 2. gulf
	契沙比克湾 [qì shā bǐ kè wān] Chesapeake bay
	孟加拉湾 [mèng jiā lā wān] Bay of Bengal
	沙湾 [shā wān] (N) Shawan (place in Xinjiang)
	长沙湾 [cháng shā wān] Cheung Sha Wan (poultry market in Hong Kong)
	东京湾 [dōng jīng wān] Tokyo bay
	海湾国家 [hǎi wān guó jiā] 1. Nations of the Persian Gulf 2. Gulf states
	湾仔 [wān zǎi] Wan Chai (area in Hong Kong)
	港湾 [gǎng wān] 1. natural harbor 2. bay serving as harbor
	峡湾 [xiá wān] a fjord
	台湾海峡 [tái wān hǎi xiá] Taiwan Strait
	南泥湾 [nán ní wān] Nanniwan
	北部湾 [běi bù wān] Gulf of Tonkin
	大亚湾 [dà yà wān] Daya Bay
	台湾关系法 [tái wān guān xì fǎ] Taiwan Relations Act (of 1975)
	台湾岛 [tái wān dǎo] islands of Taiwan
	莫塔马湾 [mò tǎ mǎ wān] Gulf of Martaban, Myanmar (Burma)
	三湾乡 [sān wān xiāng] (N) Sanwan (village in Taiwan)
	墨西哥湾 [mò xī gē wān] Gulf of Mexico
	I[tái wān] Taiwan II[tái wāntái wān] Taiwan
	台湾话 [tái wān huà] Taiwanese Chinese (language)
	台湾人 [tái wān rén] Taiwanese people
	海湾 [hǎi wān] 1. bay 2. gulf (body of water) 3. refers to the Persian Gulf

§1579	海湾战争	[hǎi wān zhàn zhēng] (Persian) Gulf War
	莫克姆湾	[mò kè mù wān] Morecambe Bay
	荣成湾	[róng chéng wān] Roncheng bay near Weihai on north coast of Shandong
	湾里	[wān lǐ] Wanli district of Nanchang city , Jiangxi
	田湾	[tián wān] Tianwan in Lianyungang , site of large nuclear power plant
	忽	[hū] suddenly
	忽忽	[hū hū] 1. fleeting (of quick passage time) 2. in a flash 3. distracted manner 4. vacantly 5. frustratedly
	忽必烈	[hū bì liè] Kublai Khan (1215-1294), grandson of Genghis Khan , first Yuan dynasty emperor, reigned 1260-1294
	玩忽职守	[wán hū zhí shǒu] 1. to neglect one's duty 2. dereliction of duty 3. malpractice
	忽然	[hū rán] 1. suddenly 2. all of a sudden
§1580	忽闪	[hū shǎn] 1. to glitter 2. to gleam 3. to sparkle 4. to flash
	玩忽	[wán hū] 1. to neglect 2. to trifle with 3. not to take seriously
	输	[shū] 1. to transport 2. to lose
	输沙量	[shū shā liàng] 1. quantity of sand (transported by a river) 2. sediment content
	输不起	[shū bù qǐ] 1. cannot bear to lose 2. poor loser (i.e. sb who gets angry on losing) 3. cannot afford to lose
	石油输出国组织	[shí yóu shū chū guó zǔ zhī] OPEC, Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
	伏输	[fú shū] 1. to concede 2. to admit defeat 3. also written
	输入系统	[shū rù xì tǒng] 1. input system 2. data entry system
	输入法	[shū rù fǎ] input method
	五笔输入法	[wǔ bǐ shū rù fǎ] five stroke input method for Chinese characters by numbered strokes, invented by Wang Yongmin in 1983
§1581	认输	[rèn shū] 1. to concede 2. to admit defeat
	满盘皆输	[mǎn pán jiē shū] One careless move forfeits the whole game (proverb).
	输入	[shū rù] 1. to import 2. to input
	输血	[shū xuè] 1. to transfuse blood 2. to give aid and support
	输电	[shū diàn] 1. electricity transmission 2. transmit electricity
	输出品	[shū chū pǐn] 1. export item 2. product for export
	输出	[shū chū] 1. to export 2. to output
	勒	I [lè] rein in II [lěi] 1. to choke 2. to throttle 3. to strangle
	托勒密	[tuō lè mì] 1. Ptolemy, kings of Egypt after the partition of Alexander the Great's Empire in 305 BC 2. Ptolemy or Claudius Ptolemaeus (c. 90-c. 168), Alexandrian Greek astronomer, mathematician and geographer, author of the Almagest
	托勒密王	[tuō lè mì wáng] Ptolemy, kings of Egypt after the partition of Alexander the Great's Empire in 305 BC
§1582	加勒比海	[jiā lè bǐ hǎi] Caribbean Sea
	加勒比	[jiā lè bǐ] Caribbean
	库尔勒	[kù ěr lè] Korla shehiri, Korla or Ku'erle city, capital of Bayin'guoleng Mongol autonomous prefecture, Xinjiang
	库尔勒市	[kù ěr lè shì] Korla shehiri, Korla or Ku'erle city, capital of Bayin'guoleng Mongol autonomous prefecture, Xinjiang
	第勒尼安海	[dì lè ní ān hǎi] Tyrrhenian sea between Sardinia and the Italian mainland
	霍林郭勒	[huò lín guō lè] (N) Huolin Gol (city in Inner Mongolia)
	石勒	[shí lè] Shi Le, founder of Later Zhao of the Sixteen Kingdoms (319-350)
	勒令	[lè lìng] 1. to order 2. to force
	泰勒	[tài lè] Taylor (name)
	阿勒泰	[ā lè tài] Altay prefecture level city in Xinjiang
§1583	阿勒泰市	[ā lè tài shì] Altay prefecture level city in Xinjiang
	弥勒	[mí lè] 1. Mile (place in Yunnan) 2. Maitreya 3. the Bodhisattva that will be the next to come after Shakyamuni Buddha
	笑口弥勒	[xiào kǒu mí lè] laughing Maitreya
	利勒哈默尔	[lì lè hā mò ěr] Lillehammer (city in Norway)

§1584	恩培多克勒	[ēn péi duō kè lèi] Empedocles (490-430 BC), Greek Sicilian pre-Socratic philosopher
	培勒兹	[péi lè zī] Perez (name)
	克莱斯勒	[kè lái sī lè] Chrysler
	多普勒	[duō pǔ lè] Christian Johann Doppler, Austrian physicist who discovered the Doppler effect
	勒维纳斯	[lè wéi nà sī] Levinas (philosopher)
	法勒斯	[fǎ lè sī] Perez (son of Judah)
	德勒兹	[dé lè zī] Deleuze (philosopher)
	勒维夫	[lè wéi fu] Lviv (Lvov), town in western Ukraine
	勒马	[lè mǎ] to rein in a horse
	勒索	[lè suǒ] 1. to blackmail 2. to extort
§1585	勒索罪	[lè suǒ zuì] blackmail
	席勒	[xí lè] 1. Schiller (name) 2. Johann Christoph Friedrich von Schiller or Friedrich Schiller (1759-1805), German poet and dramatist
	兹沃勒	[zī wò lè] Zwolle (Netherlands)
	勾勒	[gōu lè] 1. to draw the outline of 2. to outline 3. to sketch 4. to delineate contours of 5. to give a brief account of
	勒威耶	[lè wēi yē] Urbain Le Verrier (1811-1877), French mathematician and astronomer who predicted the position of Neptune
	尼勒克	[ní lè kè] (N) Nileke (place in Xinjiang)
	勒死	[lēi sǐ] to strangle
	罗勒	[luó lè] sweet basil (Ocimum basilicum)
	策勒	[cè lè] (N) Cele (place in Xinjiang)
	克勒	[kè lè] 1. Keller or Khler (name) 2. Horst Khler (1943-), German economist and CDU politician, chaired IMF 2000-2004, President of Germany from 2004
§1586	吉勒	[jí lè] Gilles (name)
	载	I [zài] 1. year 2. to record in writing II [zài] 1. to carry 2. to convey 3. to load 4. to hold 5. and 6. also 7. as well as 8. simultaneously
	载携	[zài xié] 1. to carry 2. to bear
	载籍	[zài jí] books (in Confucian education)
	登载	[dēng zài] 1. to publish (in newspapers or magazines) 2. to record (book keeping entries)
	载弹量	[zài dàn liàng] payload
	半载	[bàn zài] half load
	载伯德	[zài bó dé] Zebedee (name)
	载货	[zài huò] 1. freight 2. load
	货载	[huò zài] cargo
§1587	载体	[zài tǐ] medium
	载荷	[zài hè] 1. load 2. lading (weight)
	记载	[jì zài] 1. write down 2. record 3. written account
	承载	[chéng zài] 1. to bear the weight 2. to sustain
	万载县	[wàn zài xiàn] Wanzai county in Yichun , Jiangxi
	揭载	[jiē zài] to publish
	舰载	[jiàn zài] ship-based
	满载	[mǎn zài] 1. full to capacity 2. fully loaded
	搭载	[dā zài] carry (people)
	载入	[zài rù] 1. to load into 2. to record 3. to write into 4. to enter (data) 5. to go into (the records) 6. to go down (in history)
§1588	负载	[fù zài] load
	万载	[wàn zài] Wanzai county in Yichun , Jiangxi
	载人	[zài rén] manned
	卸载	[xiè zài] 1. to disembark 2. to off-load cargo 3. to uninstall (software)
	重载	[zhòng zài] heavy load (on a truck)
	载重	[zài zhòng] 1. load 2. carrying capacity
	载重量	[zài zhòng liàng] 1. dead weight 2. weight capacity of a vehicle

§1583	年载	[nián zǎi] 1. a year, more or less 2. years
	下载	[xià zǎi] 1. to download 2. also pr. xia4 zai4
	上载	[shàng zài] to upload
	刊载	[kān zǎi] to publish
	拒载	[jù zài] to refuse to take a passenger (of taxi)
	练	[liàn] 1. to practice 2. to train 3. to drill 4. to perfect (one's skill) 5. exercise
	练功	[liàn gōng] to practice work skill
	练习场	[liàn xí chǎng] 1. driving range (golf) 2. practice court 3. practice ground
	老练	[lǎo liàn] 1. seasoned 2. experienced
	练兵	[liàn bīng] 1. to drill troops 2. army training
	凝练	[níng liàn] 1. concise 2. compact 3. condensed
	磨练	[mó liàn] 1. to temper oneself 2. to steel oneself 3. self-discipline 4. endurance
	陪练	[péi liàn] 1. training partner 2. sparring partner
	演练	[yǎn liàn] 1. drill 2. practice
	操练	[cāo liàn] 1. drill 2. practice
	练习本	[liàn xí běn] 1. exercise book 2. workbook
	练习册	[liàn xí cè] exercise booklet
	练习	[liàn xí] 1. exercise 2. drill 3. practice
	排练	[pái liàn] 1. to rehearse 2. rehearsal
	炼	[liàn] 1. refine 2. smelt
§1584	真金不怕火炼	[zhēn jīn bù pà huǒ liàn] true gold fears no fire (proverb); a person of integrity can stand severe tests
	炼字	[liàn zì] 1. calligraphy practice 2. to search for the right word
	磨炼	[mó liàn] 1. same as , to temper oneself 2. to steel oneself 3. self-discipline 4. endurance
	炼铁	[liàn tiě] smelting iron
	炼铁厂	[liàn tiě chǎng] iron foundry
	炼珍	[liàn zhēn] a delicacy (food)
	炼金术	[liàn jīn shù] alchemy
	炼金术士	[liàn jīn shù shì] alchemist
	炼焦炉	[liàn jiāo lú] coking furnace
	炼焦	[liàn jiāo] 1. coking 2. the process of producing coke from coal
	炼狱	[liàn yù] purgatory
	炼油厂	[liàn yóu chǎng] oil refinery
	炼句	[liàn jù] to polish a phrase
	试炼	[shì liàn] to refine with fire
	炼油	[liàn yóu] oil refinery
	提炼	[tí liàn] 1. to extract (ore, minerals etc) 2. to refine 3. to purify 4. to process
§1585	诸	[zhū] 1. surname Zhu 2. all 3. many 4. various
	马萨诸塞州	[mǎ sà zhū sài zhōu] Massachusetts, US state
	诸将	[zhū jiāng] 1. various generals 2. all the generals
	诸子百家	[zhū zǐ bǎi jiā] 1. Many Sages, Hundred Schools 2. general term for all the pre-Han schools of thought
	诸子十家	[zhū zǐ shí jiā] 1. various sages and ten schools of thought 2. refers to the classical schools of thought, e.g. Confucianism represented by Confucius and Mencius , Daoism by Laozi and Zhuangzi , Mohism by Mozi , Legalism by Sunzi and Han Feizi , and numerous others
	公诸同好	[gōng zhū tóng hào] to share pleasure in the company of others (saw); shared enjoyment with fellow enthusiasts
	诸子	[zhū zǐ] 1. various sages 2. refers to the classical schools of thought, e.g. Confucianism represented by Confucius and Mencius , Daoism by Laozi and Zhuangzi , Mohism by Mozi , Legalism by Sunzi and Han Feizi , and numerous others
	马萨诸塞	[mǎ sà zhū sài] Massachusetts, US state
	诸位	[zhū wèi] 1. (pron) everyone 2. Ladies and Gentlemen 3. Sirs

	诸如此类	[zhū rú cǐ lèi] 1. things like this (saw); and so on 2. and the rest 3. etc
	公诸于世	[gōng zhū yú shì] 1. to announce to the world (saw); to publicize 2. known to all 3. to let everyone know one's position
	诸侯	[zhū hóu] 1. feudal vassal 2. feudal princes, esp. the monarchs (dukes or princes) of the several vassal states of Zhou during Western Zhou and Spring and Autumn periods 11th-5th century BC 3. subordinate warlord
	诸侯国	[zhū hóu guó] vassal state
	付诸	[fù zhū] 1. present to 2. put into effect
	诸广山	[zhū guǎng shān] Mt Zhugang between Jiangxi and Hunan
	诸多	[zhū duō] 1. a lot of 2. a great many 3. a good deal of
	诸葛	[zhū gě] two-character surname Zhuge
	诸如	[zhū rú] 1. (various things) such as 2. such as (the following)
	诸城	[zhū chéng] Zhucheng city in Shandong
§1586	猪	[zhū] 1. hog 2. pig 3. swine
	猪湾	[zhū wān] Bay of Pigs (Cuba)
	猪狗不如	[zhū gǒu bù rú] 1. worse than a dog or pig 2. lower than low
	公猪	[gōng zhū] boar
	猪狗	[zhū gǒu] 1. pig-dog (intended as insult) 2. Schweinhund
	猪水泡病	[zhū shuǐ pào bìng] swine vesicular disease (SVD)
	猪下水	[zhū xià shuǐ] pig offal
	猪油	[zhū yóu] lard
	江猪	[jiāng zhū] river dolphin
	猪头	[zhū tóu] pig head
	猪肉	[zhū ròu] pork
	猪年	[zhū nián] Year of the Boar (e.g. 2007)
	猪排	[zhū pái] 1. pork ribs 2. pork chop
	土猪	[tǔ zhū] aardvark
§1587	绪	[xù] 1. beginnings 2. clues 3. mental state 4. thread
	心绪不宁	[xīn xù bù níng] unquiet state of mind
	意第绪语	[yì dì xù yǔ] Yiddish language
	索绪尔	[suǒ xù ěr] Saussure (name)
	光绪帝	[guāng xù dì] Guangxu Emperor
	光绪	[guāng xù] reign name of penultimate Qing emperor Guangxu or Guang-hsu (1875-1908)
	愁绪	[chóu xù] melancholy
	余绪	I [yú xù] 1. vestigial residue 2. a throwback (to a former age) II [yú xù yú xù] 1. vestigial residue 2. a throwback (to a former age)
	思绪	[sī xù] 1. train of thought 2. emotional state 3. mood 4. feeling
	心绪	[xīn xù] 1. state of mind 2. mood
	千头万绪	[qiān tóu wàn xù] 1. plethora of things to tackle 2. multitude of loose ends 3. very complicated 4. chaotic
	头绪	[tóu xù] 1. outline 2. main threads
	绪言	[xù yán] preface
§1588	训	[xùn] 1. example 2. pattern 3. to teach 4. to train 5. instruction
	训练	[xùn liàn] 1. to train 2. to drill 3. training
	训练者	[xùn liàn zhě] trainer
	在职训练	[zài zhí xùn liàn] on-the-job training
	军事训练	[jī shì xùn liàn] 1. military exercise 2. army drill
	语言训练	[yǔ yán xùn liàn] language training
	训练营	[xùn liàn yíng] training camp
	轮训	[lún xùn] training in rotation
	不足为训	[bù zú wéi xùn] 1. not to be taken as an example 2. not an example to be followed 3. not to be taken as authoritative

<p>军训 [jùn xùn] 1. military practice, esp. for reservists or new recruits 2. military training as a (sometimes compulsory) subject in schools and colleges 3. drill</p> <p>家训 [jiā xùn] 1. instructions to one's children 2. family precepts</p> <p>训令 [xùn lìng] 1. order 2. instruction</p> <p>培训 [péi xùn] 1. to cultivate 2. to train 3. to groom 4. training</p> <p>训民正音 [xùn mín zhèng yīn] the Korean text HunMin JongUm promulgated by Sejong Daewang in 1418 to introduce Hangeul</p> <p>训兽术 [xùn shòu shù] 1. animal training 2. taming wild beast (e.g. lion-taming)</p> <p>集训 [jī xùn] training</p> <p>训话 [xùn huà] to admonish subordinates</p> <p>训词 [xùn cí] 1. instruction 2. admonition</p> <p>训斥 [xùn chì] 1. to reprimand 2. to rebuke 3. to berate 4. stern criticism</p>	<p>§1590 蒙 I [méng] surname Meng II [mēng] 1. (knocked) unconscious 2. to deceive 3. to cheat 4. to hoodwink III [méng] 1. dim sighted 2. ignorant IV [mēng] 1. Mongolia 2. cover</p> <p>蒙蒙 [méng méng] drizzle (of rain or snow)</p> <p>蒙蒙黑 [mēng mēng hēi] dusk</p> <p>承蒙关照 [chéng méng guān zhào] 1. to be indebted to sb for care 2. thank you for looking after me</p> <p>蒙召 [méng zhào] to be called by God</p> <p>蒙大拿州 [méng dà ná zhōu] Montana, US state</p> <p>蒙特卡罗方法 [méng tè kǎ luó fāng fǎ] Monte Carlo method</p> <p>表蒙子 [biǎo méng zǐ] 1. watch glass 2. crystal</p> <p>蒙特塞拉特 [méng tè sāi lǎ tè] Montserrat</p> <p>蒙古人民共和国 [měng gǔ rén mín gòng hé guó] People's Republic of Mongolia (from 1924)</p>
<p>§1589 访 [fǎng] 1. to visit 2. to call on 3. to seek 4. to inquire 5. to investigate</p> <p>现场采访 [xiàn chǎng cǎi fǎng] on-the-spot interview</p> <p>顺访 [shùn fǎng] to visit in passing</p> <p>访问方式 [fǎng wèn fāng shì] access method</p> <p>参访团 [cān fǎng tuán] delegation</p> <p>采访记者 [cǎi fǎng jì zhě] investigative reporter</p> <p>访问者 [fǎng wèn zhě] interviewer</p> <p>正在中国访问 [zhèng zài zhōng guó fǎng wèn] during a trip to China</p> <p>采访 [cǎi fǎng] 1. to interview 2. to gather news 3. to hunt for and collect 4. to cover</p> <p>访港 [fǎng gǎng] visitor to Hong Kong</p> <p>媒体访问控制 [méi ti fǎng wèn kòng zhì] 1. Media Access Control 2. MAC</p> <p>访谈 [fǎng tán] 1. to visit and discuss 2. to interview</p> <p>访问美国 [fǎng wèn měi guó] 1. to visit the United States 2. a trip to the US</p> <p>来访 [lái fǎng] pay a visit</p> <p>探访 [tàn fǎng] 1. seek by inquiry or search 2. search 3. call on 4. visit</p> <p>访华 [fǎng huá] visit China</p> <p>访俄 [fǎng é] visit Russia</p> <p>踏访 [tà fǎng] to interview people on the spot</p> <p>访台 [fǎng tái] to visit Taiwan</p> <p>外出访问 [wài chū fǎng wèn] to travel on business (often abroad)</p> <p>访求 [fǎng qiú] 1. to seek 2. to search for</p> <p>答访 [dá fǎng] to return a visit</p> <p>访员 [fǎng yuán] 1. field reporter 2. investigative journalist 3. [chaz fang3]</p> <p>走访 [zǒu fǎng] 1. to visit 2. to travel to</p> <p>访查 [fǎng chá] to investigate</p> <p>见访 [jiàn fǎng] 1. your visit (honorific) 2. you honor me with your visit</p> <p>国事访问 [guó shì fǎng wèn] state visit</p> <p>访寻 [fǎng xún] 1. to enquire 2. to search</p> <p>寻访 [xún fǎng] 1. to inquire after 2. to look for (sb)</p> <p>访问 [fǎng wèn] 1. to visit 2. to call on 3. to interview</p> <p>访问量 [fǎng wèn liàng] (web counter) hits</p> <p>访古 [fǎng gǔ] to search for ancient relics</p> <p>回访 [huí fǎng] (pay a) return visit</p> <p>拜访 [bài fǎng] 1. pay a visit 2. call on</p> <p>出访 [chū fǎng] 1. to travel on business 2. to visit (a foreign country) 3. same as [wài4 chū1 fang3 wen4]</p> <p>互访 [hù fǎng] exchange visits</p>	<p>弥蒙 [mí méng] impenetrable thick fog or smoke</p> <p>蒙蒙雨 [mēng sōng yǔ] 1. drizzle 2. fine rain</p> <p>蒙代尔 [mēng dài ěr] Walter Mondale, former US vice-president and ambassador to Japan</p> <p>荷尔蒙 [hé ěr méng] 1. hormone (loan word) 2. also called</p> <p>蒙特利尔 [méng tè lì ěr] Montreal city in Quebec, Canada</p> <p>童蒙 [tóng méng] 1. young and ignorant 2. ignorant and uneducated</p> <p>蒙托罗拉 [méng tuō luó lǎ] Motorola</p> <p>克莱蒙特 [kè lái méng tè] Clermont (French town)</p> <p>蒙得维的亚 [méng dé wéi dì yà] Montevideo, capital of Uruguay</p> <p>蒙罗维亚 [méng luó wéi yà] Monrovia, capital of Liberia</p> <p>蒙帕纳斯 [méng pà nà sī] Montparnasse (southeast Paris, 14me arrondissement)</p> <p>埃德蒙顿 [āi dé méng dùn] Edmonton, capital of Alberta, Canada</p> <p>多特蒙德 [duō tè méng dé] Dortmund city in the Ruhr, Germany</p> <p>雷蒙德 [léi méng dé] (name) Raymond</p> <p>蒙恩 [méng ēn] to receive favor</p> <p>蒙骗 [mēng piàn] 1. to hoodwink 2. to deceive 3. to dupe sb</p> <p>蒙哥马利 [méng gē mǎ lì] Montgomery</p> <p>蒙古包 [méng gǔ bāo] yurt</p> <p>蒙药 [mēng yào] 1. anesthetic 2. knock-out drops</p> <p>承蒙 [chéng méng] to be indebted (to sb)</p> <p>阿蒙 [ā méng] Amun, deity in Egyptian mythology, also spelled Amon, Amoun, Amen, and rarely Imen</p> <p>吴下阿蒙 [wú xià ā méng] General L Meng of the southern state of Wu (saw); model of self-improvement by diligent study (from unlettered soldier to top strategist of Wu)</p> <p>启蒙 [qǐ méng] 1. to impart rudimentary knowledge to beginners 2. to initiate 3. to awake sb from ignorance 4. to free sb from prejudice or superstition 5. enlightened 6. the Enlightenment 7. in China, refers esp. to Western learning from the late Qing</p> <p>外蒙古 [wài méng gǔ] Outer Mongolia</p> <p>蒙地卡罗 [méng dì kǎ luó] Monte-Carlo</p> <p>蒙古语 [měng gǔ yǔ] Mongolian language</p> <p>蒙求 [méng qiú] 1. (traditional title of first readers) 2. primary education 3. teaching the ignorant 4. light to the barbarian</p> <p>混蒙 [hùn mēng] 1. to deceive 2. to mislead</p> <p>蒙大拿 [méng dà ná] Montana, US state</p> <p>蒙城 [méng chéng] (N) Mengcheng (place in Anhui)</p> <p>蒙太奇 [méng tài qí] montage (film)</p> <p>内蒙古 [nèi méng gǔ] Inner Mongolia</p> <p>内蒙古 [nèi měng gǔ] 1. Inner Mongolia 2. abbr. for Inner Mongolia autonomous region</p> <p>蒙古人 [měng gǔ rén] Mongol</p> <p>蒙古国 [méng gǔ guó] Mongolia</p>

蒙自	[méng zì] (N) Mengzi (place in Yunnan)
蒙面	[méng miàn] 1. masked 2. covered face
蒙日	[méng rì] Gaspard Monge (1746-1818), French mathematician
蒙古	[měng gǔ] Mongolia
吕蒙	[lǚ méng] L. Meng (178-219), general of the southern state of Wu
蒙山	[méng shān] (N) Mengshan (place in Guangxi)
鬼	[guǐ] 1. ghost 2. sly 3. crafty
老烟鬼	[lǎo yān guǐ] 1. heavy smoker 2. chain smoker
东洋鬼子	[dōng yáng guǐ zi] 1. foreign devil 2. wartime term of abuse for Japanese
东洋鬼	[dōng yáng guǐ] 1. foreign devil 2. wartime term of abuse for Japanese
鬼子	[guǐ zi] 1. devils 2. refers to , wartime term insult for Japanese
洋鬼子	[yáng guǐ zi] 1. foreign devil 2. term of abuse for Westerners
日本鬼子	[rì běn guǐ zi] Japanese devil (common term of abuse in wartime China and in subsequent writing)
二鬼子	[èr guǐ zi] 1. traitor 2. collaborator with the enemy
鬼计多端	[guǐ jì duō duān] 1. full of devilish tricks and cunning stratagems (saw) 2. sly 3. crafty 4. malicious
洋鬼	[yáng guǐ] 1. foreign devil 2. term of abuse for Westerners
鬼楼	[guǐ lóu] haunted house
恶鬼	[è guǐ] 1. evil spirit 2. devil
鬼门关	[guǐ mén guān] the gates of hell
烟鬼	[yān guǐ] 1. heavy smoker 2. chain smoker
鬼火	[guǐ huǒ] 1. will-o'-the-wisp (mysterious lights due to phosphorescence from natural calcium phosphate CaPO ₃ , or more probably caused by restless souls or demons feasting on corpses) 2. Jack-o'-lantern
点鬼火	[diǎn guǐ huǒ] 1. to stir up trouble in secret 2. to instigate
小鬼	[xiǎo guǐ] (idiom) an endearing term of address to a child; little demon
缺德鬼	[quē dé guǐ] 1. public nuisance 2. a wicked, mean spirited individual
怕死鬼	[pà sǐ guǐ] afraid to die (contemptuous term)
引鬼上门	[yǐn guǐ shàng mén] 1. to lead the devil to the door (saw); to invite the attention of criminals 2. to leave oneself open to attack
黑鬼	[hēi guǐ] black devil (derogatory term for black or African person)
厉鬼	[lì guǐ] 1. malicious spirit 2. devil
讨厌鬼	[tǎo yàn guǐ] 1. disgusting person 2. slob
死鬼	[sǐ guǐ] 1. devil 2. You devil! (as joke or insult) 3. the departed
替死鬼	[tì sǐ guǐ] 1. person blamed for sb else's faults 2. scapegoat 3. fall-guy
吊死鬼	[diào sǐ guǐ] hangman
鬼话	[guǐ huà] 1. lie 2. false words 3. nonsense 4. CL:[pian1]
鬼混	[guǐ hùn] 1. to hang around 2. to fool around 3. to live aimlessly
酒鬼	[jiǔ guǐ] drunkard
冒失鬼	[mào shī guǐ] 1. reckless person 2. hothead
见鬼	[jiàn guǐ] 1. curse it! 2. to hell with it!
搞鬼	[gǎo guǐ] 1. to make mischief 2. to play tricks in secret
闹鬼	[nào guǐ] haunted
白鬼	[bái guǐ] "White Ghost", a Cantonese derogatory term for caucasians
鬼扯	[guǐ chě] 1. nonsense 2. humbug 3. bunk 4. bullshit
雷鬼	[léi guǐ] reggae
五鬼	[wǔ guǐ] 1. five chief demons of folklore personifying pestilence 2. also written
软	[ruǎn] 1. soft 2. flexible
防毒软件	[fáng dú ruǎn jiàn] anti-virus software
软件市场	[ruǎn jiàn shì chǎng] software market

软库	[ruǎn kù] Softbank corporation, Japanese e-commerce firm
软体动物	[ruǎn tǐ dòng wù] 1. mollusk 2. mollusks
共享软体	[gòng xiǎng ruǎn tǐ] shareware
软磁盘	[ruǎn cí pán] floppy disk
软木塞	[ruǎn mù sāi] cork
松软	[sōng ruǎn] 1. flexible 2. not rigid 3. spongy 4. soft or runny (not set hard) 5. loose (soil)
软件平台	[ruǎn jiàn píng tái] software platform
软骨鱼类	[ruǎn gǔ yú lèi] 1. cartilaginous fishes 2. Chondrichthyes (taxonomic class including sharks and rays)
软口盖	[ruǎn kǒu gài] 1. soft palate 2. velum
软体业	[ruǎn tǐ yè] the software industry
软体业巨人	[ruǎn tǐ yè jù rén] software giant
软件企业	[ruǎn jiàn qī yè] software company
软组织	[ruǎn zǔ zhī] soft tissue
软禁	[ruǎn jìn] house arrest
软化	[ruǎn huà] soften
本土化软件	[běn tǔ huà ruǎn jiàn] software localization
软体	[ruǎn tǐ] 1. software 2. soft-bodied (animal)
软件	[ruǎn jiàn] (computer) software
软件包	[ruǎn jiàn bāo] software package
软件系统	[ruǎn jiàn xì tǒng] software system
软席	[ruǎn xí] soft seat (= first class in PRC trains)
软泥	[ruǎn ní] 1. soft mud 2. silt 3. sludge 4. ooze (geology)
软泥儿	[ruǎn ní r] 1. erhua variant of , soft mud 2. silt 3. sludge
软座	[ruǎn zuò] soft seat (on trains or boats)
软盘	[ruǎn pán] floppy disk
软骨	[ruǎn gǔ] cartilage
软骨鱼	[ruǎn gǔ yú] cartilaginous fish (such as sharks)
软木	[ruǎn mù] softwood
软坐	[ruǎn zuò] soft seat (= first class in PRC trains)
软毛	[ruǎn máo] fur
软玉	[ruǎn yù] 1. nephrite 2. Ca(Mg,Fe) ₃ (SiO ₃) ₄
软卧	[ruǎn wò] soft sleeper (a type of sleeper train ticket class with a softer bunk)
软弱	[ruǎn ruò] 1. weak 2. feeble 3. flabby
秀	[xiù] 1. handsome 2. refined 3. elegant 4. graceful 5. show (loan from English) 6. Cl:[chang2] 7. performance 8. ear of grain
陈独秀	[chén dú xiù] Chen Duxiu (1879-1942), Chinese Marxist and leading communist, blamed for the failures of Chinese communism from 1927, posthumously rehabilitated
杨深秀	[yáng shēn xiù] Yang Shenxiu, one of the Six Gentlemen Martyrs of the unsuccessful reform movement of 1898
秀雅	[xiù yǎ] 1. exquisite 2. in good taste
秀才	[xiù cái] 1. scholar 2. in Ming and Qing times, a person who has passed the county level imperial exam
洪秀全	[hóng xiù quán] Hong Xiuquan or Hung Hsiu-ch'an (1812-1864), leader of the Taiping rebellion or Taiping Heavenly Kingdom
脱秀	[tuō xiù] strip show
竞秀	[jìng xiù] 1. beauty contest 2. vying to be the most beautiful
秀美	[xiù měi] 1. elegant 2. graceful
心秀	[xīn xiù] not manifesting one's inner quality
狗秀	[gǒu xiù] dog show
独秀	[dú xiù] 1. to surpass 2. to stand above the crowd
独人秀	[dú rén xiù] one-man show
秀水乡	[xiù shuǐ xiāng] (N) Hsiushui (village in Taiwan)
秀林乡	[xiù lín xiāng] (N) Hsiulin (village in Taiwan)

	罗一秀	[luó yī xiù] Luo Yixiu (1889-1910), Mao Zedong's first wife
	西秀	[xī xiù] Xixiu district of Anshun city [An1 shun4 shi4], Guizhou
	秀丽	[xiù lì] 1. pretty 2. beautiful
	秀山	[xiù shān] Xiushan Tujiazuo-Miaozu autonomous county in Sichuan
§1594	诱	[yòu] 1. to entice 2. to tempt
	招诱	[zhāo yòu] 1. to invite 2. to recruit 3. to attract 4. to entice
	诱动	[yòu dòng] 1. to tempt 2. to seduce
	诱惑	[yòu huò] 1. to entice 2. to lure 3. to induce 4. to attract
	诱骗	[yòu piàn] 1. to entice 2. to lure 3. to scam 4. to hoodwink 5. to decoy
	引诱	[yǐn yòu] 1. to coerce (sb into doing sth bad) 2. to lure (into a trap) 3. to seduce
	诱导	[yòu dǎo] 1. to guide 2. to lead 3. to induce 4. electrical induction 5. (medic.) revulsion
	威利诱	[wēi lì yòu] intimidation then bribery
	诱因	[yòu yīn] 1. cause (esp. of an illness) 2. incentive 3. inducement
§1595	魔	[mó] devil
	魔鬼	[mó guǐ] devil
	鬼魔	[guǐ mó] Devil (in Jewish and Christian mythology)
	魔鬼岛	[mó guǐ dǎo] Devil's Island, notorious French prison off the coast of French Guyana
	邪魔	[xié mó] evil spirit
	魔力	[mó lì] 1. magic 2. magic power
	魔方	[mó fāng] 1. Rubik's cube 2. magic cube
	魔术方块	[mó shù fāng kuài] 1. Rubik's cube 2. magic cube
	魔赛克	[mó Sài kè] Mosaic
	恶魔	[è mó] 1. demon 2. fiend
	伏地魔	[fú de mó] Lord Voldemort, character in the Harry Potter novels
	魔幻	[mó huàn] magic fantasy
	魔法	[mó fǎ] 1. enchantment 2. magic
	病魔	[bīng mó] serious illness
	梦魔	[mèng mó] nightmare
	妖魔	[yāo mó] demon
	混世魔王	[hùn shì mó wáng] 1. devil incarnate (saw) 2. fiend in human form
	魔术	[mó shù] magic
	魔宫	[mó gōng] 1. lit. devils' castle 2. place occupied by sinister forces
	牛魔王	[niú mó wáng] Gyuumao
	中魔	[zhōng mó] 1. to meet a devil 2. momentarily nonplussed 3. sth has got into you
§1596	刃	[rèn] edge of blade
	刀刃	[dāo rèn] 1. knife blade 2. crucial point
	兵不血刃	[bīng bù xuè rèn] lit. no blood on the men's swords (saw); fig. an effortless victory
	卷刃	[juǎn rèn] curved blade
	利刃	[lì rèn] sharp blade
	白刃	[bái rèn] naked sword
§1597	忍	[rěn] 1. to beat 2. to endure 3. to tolerate
	忍耐力	[rěn nài lì] 1. patience 2. fortitude
	忍者	[rěn zhě] Japanese: ninja
	惨不忍闻	[cǎn bù rěn wén] 1. too horrible to endure (saw); tragic spectacle 2. appalling scenes of devastation
	不忍	[bù rěn] cannot bear to
	忍不住	[rěn bu zhù] 1. cannot help 2. unable to bear
	目不忍见	[mù bù rěn jiàn] lit. the eye cannot bear to see it (saw); a scene too pitiful to behold
	容忍	[róng rěn] 1. to put up with 2. to tolerate

	可容忍	[kě róng rěn] tolerable
	忍得住	[rěn de zhù] 1. to refrain 2. to be able to endure it
	忍心	[rěn xīn] 1. to have the heart to do sth 2. to steel oneself to a task
	强忍	[qiáng rěn] to resist (with great difficulty)
	残忍	[cán rěn] 1. bloody 2. merciless
	忍让	[rěn ràng] 1. to exercise forbearance 2. patient and accommodating
	忍耐	[rěn nài] 1. to show restraint 2. to repress (anger etc) 3. to exercise patience
§1598	梁	I [liáng] 1. name of Kingdoms and Dynasties at different periods 2. surname Liang II [liáng] 1. beam of roof 2. bridge III [liáng] beam of roof
	梁启超	[liáng qǐ chāo] Liang Qichao (1873-1929), influential journalist and a leader of the failed reform movement of 1898
	梁架	[liáng jià] 1. roof beam 2. rafters
	高梁川	[gāo liáng chuān] Takahashigawa, river in Okayama prefecture [Gang1 shan1 xian4], Japan
	丁字梁	[dīng zì liáng] T-girder
	浮梁	[fú liáng] Fuliang county in Jingdezhen , Jiangxi
	浮梁县	[fú liáng xiàn] Fuliang county in Jingdezhen , Jiangxi
	铜梁	[tóng liáng] (N) Tongliang (place in Sichuan)
	横梁	[héng liáng] beam
	余音绕梁	[yú yīn rào liáng] reverberates around the rafters (saw); fig. sonorous and resounding (esp. of singing voice)
	梁平	[liáng píng] (N) Liangping (place in Sichuan)
	余响绕梁	[yú xiǎng rào liáng] reverberates around the rafters (saw); fig. sonorous and resounding (esp. of singing voice)
	强梁	[qiáng liáng] 1. ruffian 2. bully
	乌梁海	[wū liáng hǎi] Mongol surname
	绕梁三日	[rào liáng sān rì] reverberates around the rafters for three days (saw); fig. sonorous and resounding (esp. of singing voice)
	纵梁	[zòng liáng] longitudinal beam
	梁山县	[liáng shān xiàn] Liangshan county in Ji'ning , Shandong
	后梁	[hòu liáng] Later Liang of the Five Dynasties (907-923)
	津梁	[jīn liáng] 1. lit. ferry bridge; fig. interim measure over some difficulty 2. a guide
	梁河	[liáng hé] (N) Lianghe (place in Yunnan)
	顶梁柱	[dǐng liáng zhù] 1. pillar 2. backbone
	柱梁	[zhù liáng] pillar
	梁木	[liáng mù] 1. beam 2. rafter 3. lintel 4. person able to bear heavy responsibility 5. mainstay (of organization) 6. pillar (of state)
	大梁	[dà liáng] capital of Wei during Warring states
	高梁	[gāo liáng] 1. Takahashi (name) 2. Takahashi city in Okayama prefecture, Japan 3. Highbridge (name) 4. erroneous variant of [gao1 liang2], sorghum
	高梁市	[gāo liáng shì] Takahashi city in Okayama prefecture [Gang1 shan1 xian4], Japan
	吕梁市	[lǚ liáng shì] Llang prefecture level city in Shnx
	梁山市	[liáng shān shì] Liangshan city in Shandong
	提梁	[tí liáng] handle in the shape of a hoop
	梁书	[liáng shū] History of Liang of the Southern dynasties, eighth of the 24 dynastic histories , compiled by Yao Silian in 636 during Tang dynasty, 56 scrolls
	吕梁	[lǚ liáng] Llang prefecture level city in Shnx
	梁山	[liáng shān] Liangshan city and county in Ji'ning , Shandong
§1599	蒋	[jiǎng] 1. surname Jiang 2. refers to Chiang Kai-shek
	蒋经国	[jiǎng jīng guó] Chiang Ching-kuo (1910-1988), son of Chiang Kai-shek , Guomindang politician, president of ROC 1978-1988
	蒋桂战争	[jiǎng guì zhàn zhēng] confrontation of 1929 between Chiang Kaishek and the Guangxi warlord faction

§1600	彻 [chè] 1. thorough 2. penetrating 3. to pervade 4. to pass through
	彻头彻尾 [chè tóu chè wěi] 1. lit. from head to tail (saw); thoroughgoing 2. through and through 3. out and out 4. from top to bottom
	罗彻斯特 [luó chè sī tè] Rochester city, New York state, USA
	克赖斯特彻奇 [kè lài sī tè chè qí] Christchurch (New Zealand city)
	彻悟 [chè wù] 1. fully aware 2. to recognize fully
	彻骨 [chè gǔ] 1. to the bone 2. to the marrow 3. fig. to a very large degree
	贯彻 [guàn chè] 1. to implement 2. to put into practice 3. to carry out
	彻查 [chè chá] to investigate thoroughly
	彻西 [chè xī] 1. Chelsea, suburb of London 2. Chelsea football club
§1601	仿 I[fǎng] 1. to imitate 2. to copy II[fǎng] imitate III[fǎng] seemingly
	仿照 [fǎng zhào] to imitate
	仿真 [fǎng zhēn] 1. to emulate 2. emulation
	仿如 [fǎng rú] like, similar to, as if
	仿宋 [fǎng sòng] 1. imitation Song dynasty typeface 2. Fangsong font
	模仿 [mó fǎng] 1. to imitate 2. to copy 3. to emulate 4. model
	模仿品 [mó fǎng pǐn] 1. imitation product 2. counterfeit 3. fake
	相仿 [xiāng fǎng] similar
	仿制 [fǎng zhì] 1. to copy 2. to imitate 3. to make by imitating a model
	仿制品 [fǎng zhì pǐn] 1. counterfeit object 2. fake
	仿冒 [fǎng mào] 1. to counterfeit 2. fake
	仿冒品 [fǎng mào pǐn] 1. counterfeit object 2. imitation 3. fake 4. pirated goods
	仿古 [fǎng gǔ] 1. pseudo-classical 2. modeled on antique 3. in the old style
§1602	象 [tuàn] to foretell the future using the trigrams of the Book of Changes
	象辞 [tuàn cí] to interpret the divinatory trigrams
§1603	缘 [yuán] 1. cause 2. reason 3. karma 4. fate 5. predestined affinity 6. margin 7. hem 8. edge 9. along
	缘份 [yuán fèn] 1. also written 2. fate or chance that brings people together 3. predestined affinity or relationship 4. (Budd.) destiny
	轮缘 [lún yuán] 1. rim 2. edge of wheel
	缘分 [yuán fèn] 1. fate or chance that brings people together 2. predestined affinity or relationship 3. (Budd.) destiny
	镜花缘 [jìng huā yuán] Jinghua Yuan or Flowers in the Mirror, Qing novel of fantasy and erudition (early 19th century) by Li Ruzhen
	亲缘 [qīn yuán] 1. affinity 2. family relationship 3. consanguinity
	亲缘关系 [qīn yuán guān xì] family relation
	血缘关系 [xuè yuán guān xì] 1. blood relation 2. consanguinity
	宿缘 [sù yuán] predestine relationship
	缘何 [yuán hé] 1. why? 2. for what reason?
	缘起 [yuán qǐ] origin
	因缘 [yīn yuán] 1. chance 2. opportunity 3. predestined relationship 4. (Buddhist) principal and secondary causes 5. chain of cause and effect
	人缘 [rén yuán] 1. relations with people 2. popularity
	人缘儿 [rén yuán r] 1. erhua variant of , relations with people 2. popularity
	血缘 [xuè yuán] bloodline
	地缘 [dì yuán] regional
	缘由 [yuán yóu] 1. reason 2. cause
§1604	奶 [nǎi] 1. breast 2. lady 3. milk
	奶奶 [nǎi nǎi] (informal) father's mother; paternal grandmother
	老奶奶 [lǎo nǎi nǎi] (informal) father's father's mother; paternal great-grandmother
	姑奶奶 [gū nǎi nǎi] (informal) father's father's sister; great aunt

	奶牛场 [nǎi niú chǎng] dairy farm
	不加牛奶 [bù jiā niú nǎi] 1. without milk 2. black (of tea, coffee etc)
	要加牛奶 [yào jiā niú nǎi] 1. with milk 2. white (of tea, coffee etc)
	奶子 [nǎi zi] breast
	奶油菜花 [nǎi yóu cài huā] creamed cauliflower
	奶昔 [nǎi xī] milkshake
	珍奶 [zhēn nǎi] abbr. for pearl milk tea
	珍珠奶茶 [zhēn zhū nǎi chá] 1. pearl milk tea (Taiwan) 2. tapioca milk tea 3. also known as bubble milk tea
	豆奶 [dòu nǎi] soy milk
	羊奶 [yáng nǎi] sheep's milk
	奶茶 [nǎi chá] milk tea
	催奶 [cuī nǎi] 1. to promote lactation 2. to stimulate lactation (e.g. with drug)
	奶农 [nǎi nóng] dairy farming
	阿奶 [ā nǎi] granny
	毒奶 [dú nǎi] 1. poisoned milk 2. contaminated milk; refers to 2008 PRC scandal involving milk products adulterated with melamine
	[san1 ju4 qing2 an4]
	奶水 [nǎi shuǐ] 1. mother's milk 2. also fig. the hand that feeds you
	洗面奶 [xǐ miàn nǎi] cleansing lotion
	奶油 [nǎi yóu] cream
	奶头 [nǎi tóu] 1. nipple 2. teat (on baby's bottle)
	奶制品 [nǎi zhì pǐn] dairy product
	牛奶 [niú nǎi] cow's milk
	奶牛 [nǎi niú] 1. milk cow 2. dairy cow
	奶罩 [nǎi zhào] 1. bra 2. brassiere
	奶品 [nǎi pǐn] dairy product
	打奶 [dǎ nǎi] 1. lit. to beat milk 2. to churn (to make butter) 3. milk foamer (for cappuccino)
	二奶 [èr nǎi] 1. mistress 2. second wife 3. lover
§1605	偷 [tōu] 1. to steal 2. to pilfer
	偷偷 [tōu tōu] 1. stealthily 2. secretly 3. covertly 4. furtively 5. on the sly
	偷偷摸摸 [tōu tōu mō mō] 1. surreptitious 2. sneaky
	偷看 [tōu kàn] peep
	偷猎者 [tōu liè zhě] poacher
	偷猎 [tōu liè] poach
	偷税 [tōu shuì] tax evasion
	偷工减料 [tōu gōng jiǎn liào] 1. to skimp on the job and stint on materials (saw) 2. jerry-building 3. sloppy work
	小偷 [xiǎo tōu] thief
	偷去 [tōu qù] 1. to steal 2. to make off with 3. stolen
	苟且偷安 [gǒu qiě tōu ān] 1. seeking only ease and comfort (saw); making no attempt to improve oneself 2. taking things easily without attending to responsibilities
	苟且偷生 [gǒu qiě tōu shēng] to drift and live without purpose (saw); to drag out an ignoble existence
	偷安 [tōu ān] 1. to shirk responsibility 2. thoughtless pleasure-seeking
	偷盗 [tōu dào] to steal
	偷拍 [tōu pāi] to take pictures of a person without his knowing
	偷生 [tōu shēng] to live without purpose
	偷听 [tōu tīng] 1. to eavesdrop 2. to monitor (secretly)
	偷工 [tōu gōng] 1. to skimp on the job 2. to avoid work
§1606	愈 I[yù] 1. heal 2. the more...the more 3. to recover 4. better II[yù] heal
	愈演愈烈 [yù yǎn yù liè] 1. ever more critical 2. problems get more and more intense
	愈加 [yù jiā] 1. all the more 2. even more 3. further

§1607	不治而愈	[bù zhì ér yù] 1. to recover spontaneously (from an illness) 2. to get better without medical treatment
	霍然而愈	[huò rán ér yù] to recover speedily (saw); to get better quickly
	治愈	[zhì yù] to cure
	病愈	[bìng yù] recover (from an illness)
	每况愈下	[měi kuàng yù xià] steadily deteriorate
	愈合	[yù hé] 1. to heal 2. to fuse
	韩愈	[hán yù] Han Yu (768-824), Tang dynasty essayist and poet, advocate of the classical writing and neoclassical movements
	穷	[qióng] 1. exhausted 2. poor
	民穷财尽	[mín qióng cái jìn] the people are impoverished, their means exhausted (saw); to drive the nation to bankruptcy
	不穷	[bù qióng] 1. endless 2. boundless 3. inexhaustible
§1608	其乐不穷	[qí lè bù qióng] boundless joy
	层出不穷	[céng chū bù qióng] 1. more and more emerge (saw); innumerable succession 2. breeding like flies
	穷竭法	[qióng jié fǎ] Archimedes' method of exhaustion (an early form of integral calculus)
	人穷志短	[rén qióng zhì duǎn] 1. poor and with low expectations 2. poverty stunts ambition
	穷山恶水	[qióng shān è shuǐ] barren hills and treacherous rapids (saw); inhospitable natural environment
	穷光蛋	[qióng guāng dàn] 1. poor wretch 2. pauper 3. destitute man 4. poverty-stricken peasant 5. penniless good-for-nothing 6. impecunious vagabond
	穷愁	[qióng chóu] 1. destitute 2. troubled 3. penniless and full of care
	穷结	[qióng jié] (N) Qiongjie (place in Tibet)
	穷尽	[qióng jìn] 1. end 2. bound 3. boundary
	山穷水尽	[shān qióng shuǐ jìn] 1. mountain and river exhausted (saw); at the end of the line 2. nowhere to go
§1609	理屈词穷	[lǐ qū cí qióng] 1. faulty argument and poor rhetoric (saw); unable to put forward any convincing arguments
	2. without a leg to stand on	
	穷困	[qióng kùn] 1. destitute 2. wretched poverty
	哭穷	[kū qióng] 1. to bewail one's poverty 2. to complain about being hard up 3. to pretend to be poor
	穷人	[qióng rén] 1. poor people 2. the poor
	穷国	[qióng guó] poor country
	穷苦	[qióng kǔ] 1. impoverished 2. destitute
	魂	[hún] soul
	鬼魂	[guǐ hún] ghost
	魂不附体	[hún bù fù tǐ] 1. lit. body and soul separated (saw); fig. scared out of one's wits 2. beside oneself
§1610	销魂	[xiāo hún] 1. ecstasy 2. rapture 3. to feel overwhelming joy or sorrow
	消魂	[xiāo hún] 1. overwhelmed (with joy, sorrow etc) 2. to feel transported
	灵魂	[líng hún] 1. soul 2. spirit
	简洁是智慧的灵魂	[jiǎn jié shì zhì huì de líng hún] Brevity is the soul of wit (from Polonius' speech in Hamlet II:2).
	惊魂	[jīng hún] 1. in a panicked state 2. frightened
	魂牵梦绕	[hún qiān mèng rào] 1. to be captivated 2. to wonder 3. enchanting
	三魂	[sān hún] 1. three immortal souls in Daoism, representing spirit and intellect 2. contrasted with seven mortal forms
	劲	I[jìn] strength II[jìng] 1. stalwart 2. sturdy
	加劲	[jiā jìn] 1. to increase efforts 2. to make extra efforts
	加劲儿	[jiā jìn r] 1. erhua variant of , to increase efforts 2. to make extra efforts
§1611	劲力	[jìn lì] 1. force 2. strength
	省劲	[shěng jìn] 1. to save labor 2. to save effort
	省劲儿	[shěng jìn r] 1. erhua variant of , to save labor 2. to save effort
	不得劲	[bù dé jìn] 1. awkward 2. unhandy 3. be indisposed 4. not feel well
	猛劲儿	[měng jìn r] 1. to dash 2. to put on a spurt 3. to redouble efforts
	钻劲	[zuān jìn] to study enthusiastically
	钻劲儿	[zuān jìn r] erhua variant of , to study enthusiastically
	强劲	[qiáng jìng] 1. powerful 2. with force
	苍劲	[cāng jìn] 1. bold 2. upright and strong 3. vigorous 4. forceful (brush strokes) 5. sureness of touch
	起劲	[qǐ jìn] 1. vigorously 2. energetically 3. enthusiastically
§1612	劲烈	[jìng liè] violent
	下死劲	[xià sǐ jìng] to do one's utmost
	泄劲	[xiè jìn] 1. to lose heart 2. to feel discouraged
	劲吹	[jìng chuī] (the wind) blows violently
	劲卒	[jìng zú] 1. elite soldiers 2. a crack force
	劲头	[jìn tóu] 1. enthusiasm 2. zeal 3. vigor 4. strength
	一个劲儿	[yī gè jìn r] 1. erhua variant of , persistently 2. continuing
	一个劲	[yī gè jìn] 1. continuously 2. persistently 3. incessantly
	带劲	[dài jìn] 1. energetic 2. exciting 3. of interest
	劲草	[jìng cǎo] 1. tough upright grass 2. fig. a staunch character able to withstand tough test
§1613	劲直	[jìng zhí] strong and upright
	干劲	[gàn jìn] enthusiasm for doing sth
	贫	[pín] 1. poor 2. inadequate 3. deficient 4. garrulous
	贫穷	[pín qióng] 1. poor 2. impoverished
	访贫问苦	[fǎng pín wèn kǔ] to visit the poor and ask about their suffering (saw)
	贫血性坏死	[pín xuè xìng huài sǐ] anemic necrosis
	家贫如洗	[jiā pín rú xǐ] 1. extreme poverty (saw); destitute 2. penniless 3. poor as church mice
	贫矿	[pín kuàng] low grade ore
	障碍性贫血	[zhàng ài xìng pín xuè] aplastic anemia (med.)
	脱贫	[tuō pín] to lift oneself out of poverty
§1614	贫腔	[pín qiāng] 1. verbose 2. garrulous
	贫僧	[pín sēng] poor monk (humble term used by monk of himself)
	海洋性贫血	[hǎi yáng xìng pín xuè] thalassemia
	贫雇农	[pín gù nóng] poor peasants (in Marxism)
	失血性贫血	[shī xuè xìng pín xuè] blood loss anemia
	贫农	[pín nóng] poor peasant
	贫困率	[pín kùn lǜ] poverty rate
	贫民	[pín mín] poor people
	贫血症	[pín xuè zhèng] anemia
	贫女诗	[pín shī] Poor Woman, long poem by Tang dynasty poet Qín Tao'yu
§1615	次贫	[cì pín] extremely poor but not destitute
	贫油	[pín yóu] poor in oil
	贫油国	[pín yóu guó] country poor in oil
	贫困	[pín kùn] 1. impoverished 2. poverty
	贫相	[pín xiàng] 1. mean 2. stingy
	扶贫	[fú pín] 1. assistance to the poor 2. poverty alleviation
	贫富	[pín fù] poor and rich
	贫血	[pín xuè] anemia
	贫弱	[pín ruò] poor and feeble
	贫苦	[pín kǔ] 1. poverty-stricken 2. poor
§1616	荡	I[dàng] 1. to agitate 2. to swing 3. to sway II[dàng] 1. a pond 2. pool 3. wash 4. squander 5. sweep away 6. move 7. shake 8. dissolute
	空荡荡	[kōng dàng dàng] 1. absolutely empty (space) 2. complete vacuum
	空空荡荡	I[kōng kōng dàng dàng] deserted II[kōng kōng dàng dàng] 1. absolutely empty (space) 2. complete vacuum
	浩浩荡荡	[hào hào dàng dàng] 1. grandiose 2. majestic

<p>邪荡 [xié dàng] obscene</p> <p>动荡 I [dòng dàng] 1. (social or political) unrest 2. turmoil 3. upheaval 4. commotion II [dòng dàngdòng dàng] 1. (social or political) unrest 2. turmoil 3. upheaval 4. commotion 5. also written</p> <p>摆荡吊环 [bǎi dàng diào huán] swinging rings</p> <p>倾家荡产 [qīng jiā dàng chǎn] to lose a family fortune (saw)</p> <p>荡秋千 [dàng qiū qiān] to swing (in a swing)</p> <p>漂荡 [piāo dàng] to drift</p> <p>跌荡 I [diē dàng] 1. uninhibited 2. free and unconstrained 3. rhythmical II [diē dàngdiē dàng] 1. uninhibited 2. free and unconstrained 3. rhythmical</p> <p>悬荡 [xuán dàng] 1. to hang 2. suspended</p> <p>荡然 [dàng rán] 1. vanished from the face of the earth 2. all gone 3. nothing left</p> <p>荡妇 [dàng fù] 1. slut 2. floozy 3. prostitute</p> <p>浩荡 [hào dàng] 1. vast and mighty (of river or ocean) 2. broad and powerful</p> <p>批荡 [pī dàng] cement-sand wall plaster</p> <p>坦荡 [tǎn dàng] 1. magnanimous 2. broad and level</p> <p>回荡 [huí dàng] 1. to resound 2. to reverberate 3. to echo</p> <p>扫荡 [sǎo dàng] 1. to root out 2. to wipe out</p> <p>矛 [máo] 1. spear 2. lance 3. pike</p> <p>长矛 [cháng máo] lance</p> <p>人民内部矛盾 [rén mín nèi bù máo dùn] internal contradiction among the people (pretext for a purge)</p> <p>内部矛盾 [nèi bù máo dùn] internal contradiction</p> <p>矛盾 [máo dùn] 1. contradictory 2. contradiction</p> <p>自相矛盾 [zì xiāng máo dùn] 1. to contradict oneself 2. self-contradictory 3. inconsistent</p> <p>矛头 [máo tóu] 1. spearhead 2. barb 3. an attack or criticism</p> <p>矛头指向 [máo tóu zhǐ xiàng] to target sb or sth (for attack, criticism etc)</p> <p>柔 [róu] 1. soft 2. flexible 3. supple 4. yielding 5. rho (Greek letter)</p> <p>柔软 [róu ruǎn] soft</p> <p>怀柔 I [huái róu] Huairou town in Beijing municipality II [huái róuhuái róu] 1. to conciliate 2. to appease</p> <p>轻柔 [qīng róu] 1. soft 2. gentle 3. pliable</p> <p>柔性 [róu xìng] flexibility</p> <p>温柔 [wēn róu] 1. gentle and soft 2. tender</p> <p>柔和 [róu hé] 1. gentle 2. soft</p> <p>柔术 [róu shù] 1. contortion 2. jujitsu</p> <p>励 [lì] exhort</p> <p>勉励 [miǎn lì] to encourage</p> <p>策励 [cè lì] 1. to encourage 2. to urge 3. to impel 4. to spur sb on</p> <p>厉害 [lì hài] professional; adept; skillful; proficient</p> <p>券 [quàn] 1. deed 2. bond 3. contract 4. ticket</p> <p>证券市场 [zhèng quàn shì chǎng] financial market</p> <p>国库券 [guó kù quàn] treasury bond</p> <p>购物券 [gòu wù quàn] coupon</p> <p>证券代销 [zhèng quàn dài xiāo] proxy sale of securities</p> <p>资产担保证券 [zī chǎn dān bǎo zhèng quàn] 1. asset-backed security 2. ABS</p> <p>券商 [quàn shāng] 1. securities dealer 2. share broker</p> <p>证券商 [zhèng quàn shāng] 1. to deal in securities 2. share dealing 3. brokering</p> <p>金圆券 [jīn yuán quàn] currency issued by Nationalist Government in 1948</p> <p>金元券 [jīn yuán quàn] currency issued by Nationalist Government in 1948</p> <p>公债券 [gōng zhài quàn] public bond</p> <p>证券公司 [zhèng quàn gōng sī] 1. securities company 2. share company</p>	<p>票券 [piào quàn] 1. voucher 2. share 3. share certificate</p> <p>债券 [zhài quàn] bond</p> <p>证券化率 [zhèng quàn huà lǜ] securitization ratio</p> <p>证券经纪人 [zhèng quàn jīng jì rén] stock broker</p> <p>证券经营 [zhèng quàn jīng yíng] 1. to deal in securities 2. share dealing 3. brokering</p> <p>预托证券 [yù tuō zhèng quàn] depository receipt (DR, in share dealing)</p> <p>证券委员会 [zhèng quàn wěi yuán huì] securities commission (of the State Council)</p> <p>证券 [zhèng quàn] 1. negotiable security (financial) 2. certificate 3. stocks and bonds</p> <p>证券委 [zhèng quàn wěi] 1. securities commission 2. abbr. for</p> <p>粉 [fěn] 1. powder 2. cosmetic face powder 3. food prepared from starch 4. noodles or pasta made from any kind of flour 5. whitewash 6. white 7. pink</p> <p>奶粉 [nǎi fěn] powdered milk</p> <p>毒奶粉 [dú nǎi fěn] poisoned milk powder (refers to 2008 PRC scandal involving milk powder adulterated with melamine)</p> <p>小苏打粉 [xiǎo sū dá fěn] baking soda</p> <p>苏打粉 [sū dá fěn] baking soda</p> <p>粉墨登场 [fěn mò dēng chǎng] to make up and go on stage (saw); to embark on a career (esp. in politics or crime)</p> <p>牙粉 [yá fěn] 1. dental floss 2. tooth powder</p> <p>粉碎 [fěn suì] 1. crash 2. break up</p> <p>钻粉 [zuān fěn] 1. residue from drilling 2. slag hill</p> <p>洋粉 [yáng fěn] 1. agar (plant jelly from seaweed Gelidium amansii) 2. same as [qiong2 zhi1]</p> <p>米粉 [mǐ fěn] rice flour</p> <p>米粉肉 [mǐ fěn ròu] rice flour meat</p> <p>玉米粉 [yù mǐ fěn] 1. cornflour 2. corn starch</p> <p>花粉 [huā fěn] pollen</p> <p>花粉症 [huā fěn zhèng] 1. hay fever 2. seasonal allergic rhinitis</p> <p>洗衣粉 [xǐ yī fěn] laundry detergent</p> <p>细粉 [xì fěn] powder</p> <p>粉红 [fěn hóng] pink</p> <p>粉丝 [fěn sī] 1. bean vermicelli 2. mung bean starch noodles 3. Chinese vermicelli 4. cellophane noodles 5. fans (loan) 6. enthusiast for sb or sth</p> <p>粉刷 [fěn shuā] 1. to paint 2. to whitewash 3. emulsion 4. plaster</p> <p>白粉病 [bái fěn bìng] powdery mildew</p> <p>葛粉 [gé fěn] starch of pueraria root</p> <p>河粉 [hé fěn] 1. rice noodles in wide strips 2. also transliterated ho-fen, ho-fun etc on menus</p> <p>鱼粉 [yú fěn] fish meal</p> <p>香粉 [xiāng fěn] 1. face powder 2. talcum powder</p> <p>五香粉 [wǔ xiāng fěn] five spices powder</p> <p>粉刺 [fěn cǐ] 1. acne 2. pimple 3. Acne vulgaris (medical term)</p> <p>粉末 [fěn mò] 1. fine powder 2. dust</p> <p>朱粉 [zhū fěn] red lead oxide Pb3O4</p> <p>粉笔 [fěn bǐ] chalk</p> <p>白粉 [bái fěn] whitener</p> <p>面粉 [miàn fěn] flour</p> <p>干粉 [gān fěn] dry powder</p> <p>粉土 [fěn tǔ] 1. dust 2. sand</p> <p>豪 [háo] 1. grand 2. heroic</p> <p>豪猪 [háo zhū] porcupine</p> <p>豪侠 [háo xiá] brave and chivalrous</p> <p>伍德豪斯 [wù dé háo sī] Woodhouse or Wodehouse (name)</p>
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包豪斯	[bāo háo sī] Bauhaus (German school of modern architecture and design)
豪华	[háo huá] luxurious
自豪感	[zì háo gǎn] 1. pride in sth 2. self-esteem
豪强	[háo qiáng] 1. despot 2. tyrant 3. bully
豪杰	[háo jié] 1. hero 2. towering figure
豪油	[háo yóu] 1. oyster sauce 2. correct spelling
万豪	[wàn háo] Marriot International (Hotel chain)
豪宅	[háo zhái] 1. grand residence 2. mansion
富豪	[fù háo] a millionaire
自豪	[zì háo] 1. (feel a sense of) pride 2. to be proud of sth (in a good way)
豪门	[háo mén] 1. rich and powerful (families) 2. aristocratic 3. big shots
豪雨	[háo yǔ] 1. violent rain (e.g. due to monsoon or typhoon) 2. cloudburst
土豪	[tū háo] 1. local strong man 2. local nobility
储	[chǔ] 1. savings 2. to save 3. to deposit 4. to store 5. surname Chu 6. Taiwan pr. chuz
动态存储器	[dòng tài cún chǔ qì] dynamic memory
存储	[cún chǔ] 1. memory 2. storage
储存	[chǔ cún] 1. stockpile 2. to store 3. to stockpile 4. storage
短时储存	[duǎn shí chǔ cún] 1. short-term storage 2. store
存储器	[cún chǔ qì] memory (unit)
储物	[chǔ wù] to hoard
煤储量	[méi chǔ liàng] coal reserves
美联储	[měi lián chǔ] US Federal Reserve (Fed), the US central bank
资料仓储	[zī liào cāng chǔ] data warehouse (comp.)
储值卡	[chǔ zhí kǎ] 1. stored-value card 2. pre-paid card (telephone, transport etc)
储藏	[chǔ cáng] 1. store 2. deposit 3. (oil, mineral etc) deposits
储藏室	[chǔ cáng shì] 1. storeroom 2. CL:[jian1]
仓储	[cāng chǔ] storage (of grains, good etc) in a specialized warehouse
储蓄率	[chǔ xù lǜ] savings rate
储蓄	[chǔ xù] 1. to deposit money 2. to save 3. savings
个人储蓄	[gè rén chǔ xù] personal savings
储水	[chǔ shuǐ] to store water
储水箱	[chǔ shuǐ xiāng] water-storage tank
皇储	[huáng chǔ] crown prince
储量	[chǔ liàng] 1. remaining quantity 2. reserves (of natural resources, oil etc)
王储	[wáng chǔ] 1. Crown Prince 2. heir to throne
勃	[bó] 1. flourishing 2. prosperous 3. suddenly 4. abruptly
勃勃	[bó bó] 1. thriving 2. vigorous 3. exuberant
彭勃	[péng bó] Peng Bo
勃兰登堡	[bó lán dēng bǎo] Brandenburg (e.g. gate, concertos)
勃兴	[bó xīng] 1. rise suddenly 2. grow vigorously
勃拉姆斯	[bó lā mǔ sī] 1. Brahms (name) 2. Johannes Brahms (1833-1897), German romantic composer
勃起	[bó qǐ] 1. have an erection 2. erection
勃然	[bó rán] 1. agitatedly 2. excitedly 3. vigorously
勃利县	[bó lì xiàn] Boli county in Qitaihe [Qi1 tai2 he2], Heilongjiang
勃海	[bó hǎi] 1. Han dynasty province around the Bohai sea 2. renamed after the Han
勃固河	[bó gù hé] Pegu river of south central Myanmar (Burma)
哈勃	[hā bó] 1. Hubble (name) 2. Edwin Hubble (1889-1953), US astronomer, originator of red shift
勃利	[bó lì] Boli county in Qitaihe [Qi1 tai2 he2], Heilongjiang

勃固	[bó gù] Pegu city in south Myanmar (Burma)
王勃	[wáng bó] Wang Bo (650-676), Tang poet
频	[pín] 1. frequency 2. frequently 3. repetitious
频频	[pín pín] 1. repeatedly 2. again and again
载频	[zài pín] frequency of carrier wave
频仍	[pín réng] frequent
超频	[chāo pín] overclocking
超声频	[chāo shēng pín] 1. ultrasonic 2. beyond human hearing
分频	[fēn pín] 1. frequency sharing 2. subdivision of radio waveband
濒危物种	[pín wēi wù zhǒng] endangered species
重码词频	[chóng mǎ cí pín] frequency of coincident codes
倍频器	[bèi pín qì] frequency multiplier
音频	[yīn pín] 1. sound frequency 2. audio frequency
单元频率	[dān yuán pín lǜ] unit frequency
基频	[jī pín] fundamental frequency
甚高频	[shèn gāo pín] very high frequency (VHF)
频率	[pín lǜ] frequency
频率合成	[pín lǜ hé chéng] frequency synthesis
声频	[shēng pín] audio frequency
词频	[cí pín] word frequency
频宽	[pín kuān] 1. frequency range 2. bandwidth
宽频	[kuān pín] broadband
频带	[pín dài] 1. frequency range 2. bandwidth
高频	[gāo pín] high frequency
伪	[wěi] 1. false 2. fake 3. forged 4. bogus 5. Taiwan pr. wei4
伪劣	[wěi liè] 1. inferior 2. false
伪善者	[wěi shàn zhě] hypocrite
伪军	[wěi jūn] puppet army
伪代码	[wěi dài mǎ] pseudocode
真伪莫辨	[zhēn wěi mò biàn] 1. can't judge true or false (saw); unable to distinguish the genuine from the fake 2. not to know whether to believe (what one reads in the news)
伪善	[wěi shàn] hypocritical
真伪	[zhēn wěi] true or bogus
伪经	[wěi jīng] 1. forged scriptures 2. bogus classic 3. pseudepigrapha 4. apocrypha
伪证	[wěi zhèng] perjury
伪顶	[wěi dǐng] false roof
伪托	[wěi tuō] faking a modern object as an ancient one
伪币	[wěi bì] counterfeit currency
伪书	[wěi shū] 1. forged book 2. book of dubious authenticity 3. mis-attributed book 4. Apocrypha
勤	[qín] 1. diligent 2. frequent
勤勤	[qín qín] 1. attentive 2. solicitous 3. earnest 4. sincere
王励勤	[wáng lì qín] Wang Liqin
勤劳	[qín láo] 1. hardworking 2. industrious 3. diligent
勤勉	[qín miǎn] 1. diligence 2. diligent 3. industrious
勤密	[qín mì] 1. often 2. frequently
天才出自勤奋	[tiān cái chū zì qín fèn] 1. genius comes from hard effort 2. Genius is one percent inspiration and ninety-nine percent perspiration (Thomas Edison)
勤谨	[qín jǐn] diligent and painstaking
措勤	[cuò qín] (N) Cuoqin (place in Tibet)
辛勤	[xín qín] 1. hardworking 2. industrious
总后勤部	[zǒng hòu qín bù] (military) General Logistics Department

值勤	[zhí qín] watch (i.e. military guard)
勤快	[qín kuài] 1. diligent 2. hardworking
后勤	[hòu qín] logistics
民勤	[mín qín] (N) Minqin (place in Gansu)
外勤	[wài qín] 1. field work 2. field personnel 3. any occupation that involves a great deal of field work
地勤人员	[dì qín rén yuán] (airport) ground crew
勤奋	[qín fèn] 1. hardworking 2. diligent
全勤	[quán qín] full-time attendance at work
勤苦	[qín kǔ] 1. hardworking 2. assiduous
出勤	[chū qín] 1. to start work 2. to show up on time for work
勤王	[qín wáng] 1. to serve the king diligently 2. to save the country in times of danger 3. to send troops to rescue the king
幼	[yòu] young
幼弟	[yòu dì] younger brother
黄花闺女	[huáng huā yòu] 1. maiden 2. virgin
幼兽	[yòu shòu] cub
幼体	[yòu tǐ] larva
幼虫	[yòu chóng] larva
幼马	[yòu mǎ] 1. young horse 2. colt 3. filly
幼妹	[yòu mèi] younger sister
幼女	[yòu] young girl
幼儿园	[yòu ér yuán] 1. kindergarten 2. nursery school
幼儿	[yòu ér] child
幼时	[yòu shí] childhood
自幼	[zì yòu] from or since childhood
幼年	[yòu nián] one's youth
年幼	[nián yòu] 1. young 2. underage
幼苗	[yòu miáo] 1. young sprout 2. bud 3. sapling 4. seedling
芳	[fāng] fragrant
芬芳	[fēn fāng] 1. perfume 2. fragrant
留芳千古	[liú fāng qiān gǔ] a good reputation to last down the generations
留芳百世	[liú fāng bǎi shì] a good reputation to last a hundred generations
芳香环	[fāng xiāng huán] 1. aromatic ring 2. same as benzene ring C ₆ H ₆ (in organic chemistry)
孤芳自赏	[gū fāng zì shǎng] 1. lone flower admiring itself (saw); narcissism 2. self-love
瑞芳镇	[ruì fāng zhèn] (N) Juifang (town in Taiwan)
梅兰芳	[méi lán fāng] Mei Lanfang (1894-1961), famous master of Beijing opera, specialist in female roles
阿里斯托芬	[ā lǐ sī tuō fēng] Aristophanes (c. 448-380 BC), Greek comic playwright
芳心	[fāng xīn] the affection, or heart, of a young woman
哥罗芳	[gē luó fāng] 1. chloroform CHCl ₃ 2. trichloromethane
芳香	[fāng xiāng] 1. balmy 2. aromatic (in organic chemistry)
帐	[zhàng] 1. account 2. mosquito net 3. tent 4. curtain 5. debt 6. credit
储蓄帐户	[chǔ xù zhàng hù] savings account (in bank)
密帐	[mì zhàng] secret account (e.g. bank account)
分类帐	[fēn lèi zhàng] 1. a ledger 2. a spreadsheet
帐子	[zhàng zi] mosquito net
应付帐款	[yīng fù zhàng kuǎn] accounts payable
销帐	[xiāo zhàng] 1. to write off 2. to cancel an account 3. to draw a line under
秋后算帐	[qiū hòu suàn zhàng] 1. lit. settling accounts after the autumn harvest (saw); to wait until the time is ripe to settle accounts 2. to bide time for revenge
帐单	[zhàng dān] 1. bill 2. check

金帐汗国	[jīn zhàng hàn guó] Golden Horde (ancient state)
往来帐户	[wǎng lái zhàng hù] current account (in bank)
记帐	[jì zhàng] charge
记帐员	[jì zhàng yuán] bookkeeper
结帐	[jié zhàng] to settle accounts
帐户	[zhàng hù] (bank, computer etc) account
呆帐	[dāi zhàng] bad debt
买帐	[mǎi zhàng] to show respect (for sb)
辖	[xiá] 1. to govern 2. to control 3. having jurisdiction over 4. linchpin of a wheel (archaic) 5. noise of a barrow
省辖市	[shěng xiá shì] provincial city
统辖	[tǒng xiá] 1. to govern 2. to have complete control over 3. to be in command of
中央直辖市	[zhōng yāng zhí xiá shì] 1. municipality, namely: Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai and Chongqing, the first level administrative subdivision 2. province level city 3. also called directly governed city
直辖市	[zhí xiá shì] 1. municipality, namely: Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai and Chongqing, the first level administrative subdivision 2. province level city 3. also called directly governed city
辖制	[xiá zhì] to control
下辖	[xià xiá] 1. administered by 2. under the rule of
直辖	[zhí xiá] to govern directly
魏	[wèi] 1. surname Wei 2. name of vassal state of Zhou dynasty from 661 BC in Shanxi, one of the Seven Hero Warring States 3. Wei state, founded by Cao Cao, one of the Three Kingdoms from the fall of the Han 4. the Wei dynasty 221-265 5. Wei prefecture and Wei county at different historical periods
东魏	[dōng wèi] Eastern Wei of the Northern dynasties (534-550), formed from the break-up of Wei of the Northern Dynasties
魏晋	[wèi jìn] Wei (220-265) and Jin (265-420) dynasties
魏京生	[wèi jīng shēng] Wei Jingsheng (1950-), Beijing-based Chinese dissident, imprisoned 1978-1993 and 1995-1997, released to the US in 1997
魏征	[wèi zhēng] Wei Zheng (580-643), Tang politician and historian, notorious as a critic, editor of History of the Sui Dynasty
魏玛	[wèi mǎ] Weimar
魏县	[wèi xiàn] Wei county in Hebei
后魏	[hòu wèi] Wei of the Northern Dynasties 386-534
西魏	[xī wèi] Western Wei of the Northern dynasties (535-557), formed from the break-up of Wei of the Northern Dynasties
魏书	[wèi shū] History of Wei of the Northern dynasties, tenth of the 24 dynastic histories, compiled by Wei Shou in 554 during Northern Qi dynasty, 114 scrolls
魏国	[wèi guó] 1. Wei State (407-225 BC), one of the Seven Hero States of the Warring States 2. Wei State or Cao Wei (220-265), the most powerful of the Three Kingdoms
北魏	[běi wèi] Wei of the Northern Dynasties (386-534), founded by the Tuoba branch of Xianbei
曹魏	[cáo wèi] Cao Wei, the most powerful of the Three Kingdoms, established as a dynasty in 220 by Cao Pi, son of Cao Cao, replaced by Jin dynasty in 265
梯	[tī] ladder
梯恩梯当量	[tī ēn tī dāng liàng] TNT equivalent
梯恩梯	[tī ēn tī] TNT (trinitrotoluene, phonetic load)
软梯	[ruǎn tī] rope ladder
防火梯	[fáng huǒ tī] fire escape
自动楼梯	[zì dòng lóu tī] escalator
自动扶梯	[zì dòng fú tī] escalator
南奥塞梯	[nán ào sāi tī] South Ossetia, autonomous region of Georgia in the Caucasus mountains
奥塞梯	[ào sè tī] Ossetia (a Caucasian republic)
梯也尔	[tī yě ěr] Adolphe Thiers
楼梯	[lóu tī] 1. stair 2. staircase
楼梯台	[lóu tī tái] 1. staircase balcony 2. landing

曲尺楼梯	[qū chǐ lóu tī] 1. staircase with right-angled turn 2. L-shaped staircase
楼梯间	[lóu tī jiān] 1. staircase 2. flight of stairs
楼梯口	[lóu tī kǒu] head of a flight of stairs
梯己	[tī jǐ] 1. intimate 2. private saving of family members
绳梯	[shéng tī] a rope ladder
云梯	[yún tī] escalade
盘梯	[pán tī] spiral staircase
滑梯	[huá tī] sliding board
扶梯	[fú tī] ladder
天梯	[tiān tī] space elevator
电梯	[diàn tī] elevator
吊梯	[diào tī] a rope ladder
梯田	[tī tián] 1. stepped fields 2. terracing
抛	[pāo] 1. to throw 2. to toss 3. to fling 4. to cast 5. to abandon
抛补套利	[pāo bǔ tào lì] covered arbitrage
抛荒	[pāo huāng] 1. to lie idle (of arable land) 2. fig. rusty because of lack of practice
抛物线	[pāo wù xiàn] parabola (math.)
抛物面	[pāo wù miàn] paraboloid (geometry)
抛空	[pāo kōng] to sell short (i.e. to sell future assets)
抛光	[pāo guāng] 1. to polish 2. to burnish
抛售	[pāo shòu] to dump (selling abroad more cheaply than cost price at home)
抛补	[pāo bǔ] cover (i.e. insurance against loss in financial deals)
抛却	[pāo què] to discard
抛下	[pāo xià] 1. to throw down 2. to dump 3. to abandon 4. thrown down
抛出	[pāo chū] 1. to toss 2. to throw out
身	[shēn] 1. body 2. torso 3. person 4. life 5. status 6. pregnancy 7. classifier for clothes: suit
身份	[shēn fèn] 1. identity 2. status 3. capacity 4. dignity 5. position 6. rank
动身	[dòng shēn] 1. go on a journey 2. leave
身分	[shēn fèn] 1. variant of 2. identity 3. status 4. capacity 5. dignity 6. position 7. rank
分身	[fēn shēn] to spare time for a separate task
身体部分	[shēn tǐ bù fèn] body part
身份证	[shēn fèn zhèng] 1. ID card 2. proof of identity
身材	[shēn cái] 1. stature 2. build (height and weight) 3. figure
身才	[shēn cái] 1. stature 2. build (height and weight) 3. figure
羊毛出在羊身上	[yáng máo chū zài yáng shēn shàng] 1. lit. wool comes from the sheep's back (saw); One gets the benefit, but the price has been paid. 2. Nothing comes for free.
毛出在羊身上	[máo chū zài yáng shēn shàng] 1. lit. wool comes from the sheep's back (saw); One gets the benefit, but the price has been paid. 2. Nothing comes for free.
脱不了身	[tuō bù liǎo shēn] busy and unable to get away
身份识别卡	[shēn fèn shí bié kǎ] 1. identification card 2. ID card
奋不顾身	[fèn bù gù shēn] 1. to dash on bravely with no thought of personal safety (saw); undaunted by dangers 2. regardless of perils
身不由己	[shēn bù yóu jǐ] 1. without the freedom to act independently (saw); involuntary 2. not of one's own volition 3. in spite of oneself
以身作则	[yǐ shēn zuò zé] to set an example (saw); to serve as a model
身轻如燕	[shēn qīng rú yàn] (set phrase) (usually of women) slim and graceful like a swallow
浑身	[hún shēn] 1. all over 2. from head to foot
浑身上下	[hún shēn shàng xià] (set phrase) all over the body
车身	[chē shēn] body of automobile

身长	[shēn cháng] 1. height (of person) 2. length of clothing from shoulders to bottom (tailor or dressmaker's measure)
洁身自好	[jié shēn zì hào] 1. clean-living and honest (saw); to avoid immorality 2. to shun evil influence 3. to mind one's own business and keep out of trouble 4. to keep one's hands clean
身子	[shēn zǐ] 1. body 2. pregnancy
身份证	[shēn fèn zhèng] 1. ID card 2. proof of identity
护身符子	[hù shēn fú zǐ] 1. amulet 2. protective talisman 3. charm
身子骨	[shēn zǐ gǔ] 1. posture 2. upright posture
重身子	[zhòng shēn zǐ] 1. pregnant 2. pregnant woman
身心障碍	[shēn xīn zhàng ài] disability
剑身	[jiàn shēn] sword blade
摇身	[yáo shēn] 1. lit. to shake one's body 2. refers to abrupt transformation 3. same as
翻身	[fān shēn] 1. turn over 2. free oneself 3. stand up
身影	[shēn yǐng] 1. silhouette 2. figure
身体障害	[shēn tǐ zhàng hài] cripple
脱身	[tuō shēn] 1. to get away 2. to escape (from obligations) 3. to free oneself 4. to disengage
身份卡	[shēn fèn kǎ] 1. identity card 2. ID card
替身演员	[tì shēn yǎn yuán] 1. substitute actor (esp. in fights of theatrical stunts) 2. stuntman
献身	[xiàn shēn] 1. to commit one's energy to 2. to devote oneself to 3. to sacrifice one's life for
亲身	[qīn shēn] 1. personal 2. oneself
安身立命	[ān shēn lì mìng] settle down and get on with one's pursuit
单身	[dān shēn] 1. unmarried 2. single 3. bachelorhood
下半身	[xià bàn shēn] lower half of one's body
上半身	[shàng bàn shēn] the upper body
大显身手	[dà xiǎn shēn shǒu] (saw) fully displaying one's capabilities
其自身	[qí zì shēn] 1. one's own (respective) 2. proprietary
只身	[zhī shēn] 1. alone 2. by oneself
身穿	[shēn chuān] 1. to wear 2. wearing (a uniform)
满身尘埃	[mǎn shēn chén āi] dusty
真身	[zhēn shēn] 1. the real body (of Buddha or a God) 2. true effigy
护身符	[hù shēn fú] 1. amulet 2. protective talisman 3. charm
化身	[huà shēn] 1. incarnation 2. reincarnation 3. embodiment (of abstract idea) 4. personification
身体	[shēn tǐ] 1. (human) body 2. health
藏身	[cáng shēn] 1. to hide 2. to go into hiding 3. to take refuge
身态	[shēn tài] 1. pose 2. figure 3. attitude
身心	[shēn xīn] 1. body and mind 2. mental and physical
独身	[dú shēn] 1. unmarried 2. single
人头蛇身	[rén tóu shé shēn] 1. human head, snake's body 2. cf Nwa and Fuxi in some versions of mythology
身负重伤	[shēn fù zhòng shāng] seriously injured
起身	[qǐ shēn] 1. to get up 2. to leave 3. to set forth
弓身	[gōng shēn] 1. to bend the body at the waist 2. to bow
包身工	[bāo shēn gōng] indentured laborer
纵身	[zòng shēn] 1. to jump 2. to leap
身法	[shēn fǎ] pose or motion of one's body in martial arts
舍身求法	[shě shēn qiú fǎ] to abandon one's body in the search for Buddha's truth (saw)
贴身卫队	[tiē shēn wèi duì] personal bodyguard
全身麻醉	[quán shēn má zuì] general anesthetic
安身	[ān shēn] 1. make one's home 2. take shelter
人身安全	[rén shēn ān quán] personal safety
陈省身	[chén xīng shēn] Shiing-Shen Chern (1911-2004), Chinese-American mathematician

守身如玉	[shǒu shēn rú yù] 1. to keep oneself pure 2. to preserve one's integrity 3. to remain chaste
自身利益	[zì shēn lì yì] one's own interests
满身	[mǎn shēn] covered all over
一身汗	[yī shēn hàn] sweating all over
身兼	[shēn jiān] holding two jobs simultaneously
束身	[shù shēn] 1. to bind oneself 2. submission
本身	[běn shēn] 1. itself 2. in itself 3. per se
它本身	[tā běn shēn] itself
土木身	[tǔ mù shēn] 1. one's body as wood and earth 2. undecorated 3. unvarnished (truth)
替身	[tì shēn] 1. stuntman (in theatre) 2. to work as substitute for sb else 3. scapegoat 4. fall-guy
切身	[qiè shēn] 1. direct 2. concerning oneself 3. personal
舍身	[shě shēn] to give one's life
全身	[quán shēn] 1. whole body 2. em-dash, a hyphen the length of an m in current typeface, one half the Chinese dash
合身	[hé shēn] well-fitting (of clothes)
闪身	[shǎn shēn] to move sideways
肉身	[ròu shēn] corporeal body
人身	[rén shēn] 1. person 2. personal 3. human body
现身	[xiàn shēn] to appear in the flesh
身高	[shēn gāo] (a person's) height
身亡	[shēn wáng] to die
守身	[shǒu shēn] 1. to keep oneself pure 2. to preserve one's integrity 3. to remain chaste
半身像	[bàn shēn xiàng] 1. half-length photo or portrait 2. bust
自身	[zì shēn] 1. itself 2. oneself 3. one's own
身上	[shēn shàng] on the body
上身	[shàng shēn] upper part of the body
置身	[zhì shēn] 1. to place oneself 2. to stay
身世	[shēn shì] 1. one's life experience 2. one's lot
身量	[shēn liang] 1. height (of a person) 2. stature 3. fig. reputation 4. standing
可身	[kě shēn] to fit well (clothes)
身手	[shēn shǒu] 1. skill 2. talent 3. agility
出身	[chū shēn] 1. family background 2. class origin
一身	[yī shēn] 1. whole body 2. from head to toe 3. single person 4. a suit of clothes
赤身	[chì shēn] naked
躺	[tǎng] 1. to recline 2. to lie down
地躺拳	[dì tǎng quán] 1. Di Tang Quan - "Ground-Prone Fist" 2. "Ground Tumbling Boxing"- Martial Art
斜躺	[xié tǎng] to recline
侧躺	[cè tǎng] to lie down (on one's side)
躺椅	[tǎng yǐ] deck chair
躺下	[tǎng xià] to lie down
射	[shè] 1. radio- (chem.) 2. shoot
抛射	[pāo shè] 1. to throw 2. to shoot
抛射物	[pāo shè wù] a projectile
抛射体	[pāo shè tǐ] a projectile
射频	[shè pín] 1. a radio frequency 2. RF
劲射	[jìng shè] 1. shooting vigorously (with gun) 2. power shot (e.g. in soccer)
仿射	[fǎng shè] affine (math.), i.e. inhomogeneous linear
仿射子空间	[fǎng shè zǐ kōng jiān] affine subspace (math.)
仿射空间	[fǎng shè kōng jiān] affine space (math.)
照射	[zhào shè] 1. shine 2. irradiate

外照射	[wài zhào shè] external irradiation
伦琴射线	[lún qín shè xiàn] 1. X-ray 2. Rntgen or Roentgen ray
射击比赛	[shè jī bǐ sài] shooting match
射洪	[shè hóng] (N) Shehong (place in Sichuan)
影射	[yǐng shè] to reflect
射影	[shè yǐng] 1. projection (geometry) 2. projective
高射炮	[gāo shè pào] anti-aircraft gun
弹射	[tán shè] 1. to catapult 2. to launch 3. to eject (from a plane) 4. to shoot
弹射座舱	[tán shè zuò cāng] ejection capsule (cabin)
弹射座椅	[tán shè zuò yǐ] ejection seat
弹射出	[tán shè chū] 1. to catapult 2. to shoot
单射	[dān shè] injective map (i.e. one-to-one map between sets in math.)
光射线	[guāng shè xiàn] light ray
斜射球	[xié shè qiú] a sliced ball (tennis or table tennis)
骑射	[qí shè] 1. equestrian archery 2. riding and shooting
紫外射线	[zǐ wài shè xiàn] ultraviolet ray
折射率	[zhé shè lǜ] index of refraction
射线	[shè xiàn] ray
丙种射线	[bǐng zhǒng shè xiàn] gamma ray
宇宙射线	[yǔ zhòu shè xiàn] cosmic ray
点射	[diǎn shè] 1. to fire in bursts 2. shooting intermittently
射阳	[shè yáng] (N) Sheyang (place in Jiangsu)
射手座	[shè shǒu zuò] 1. Sagittarius (constellation and sign of the zodiac) 2. popular variant of
试射	[shì shè] 1. test-fire 2. trial fire
满射	[mǎn shè] surjective map (i.e. map between sets that is onto in math.)
注射	[zhù shè] 1. injection 2. to inject
注射器	[zhù shè qì] syringe
喷射	[pēn shè] 1. jet 2. spurt
射程	[shè chéng] 1. range 2. reach 3. firing range
映射	[yǐng shè] map (math.)
一一映射	[yī yī yǐng shè] 1. bijective map (i.e. map between sets in math. that is one-to-one and onto) 2. one-to-one correspondence
闪射	[shǎn shè] 1. to radiate 2. to shine 3. glitter of light 4. a glint
幅射	[fú shè] 1. variant of , radiation 2. to radiate
射电	[shè diàn] radio wave (astronomy)
折射	[zhé shè] refraction
射中	[shè zhòng] to shoot at a target
扫射	[sǎo shè] 1. to rake with machine gunfire 2. to strafe 3. to machine-gun down
排射	[pái shè] 1. a barrage of fire 2. a salvo
射手	[shè shǒu] Bowman
射击	[shè jī] 1. to shoot 2. to fire (a gun)
射出	[shè chū] 1. emission 2. ejaculation
射干	[shè gān] 1. blackberry lily (Belamcanda chinensis) 2. leopard lily
谢	[xiè] 1. to thank 2. to apologize 3. to wither (flowers, leaves etc) 4. to decline 5. surname Xie
谢谢	[xiè xiè] 1. to thank 2. thanks
谢天谢地	[xiè tiān xiè dì] 1. Thank heavens! 2. Thank goodness that's worked out so well!
新陈代谢	[xīn chén dài xiè] 1. metabolism (biol.) 2. the new replaces the old (saw)
特别感谢	[tè bié gǎn xiè] 1. special thanks 2. particular thanks
谢赫	[xiè hè] Xie He (479-502), portrait painter from Qi of Southern dynasties

谢孝	[xiè xiào] to visit friends to thank them after a funeral
不谢	[bù xiè] 1. don't mention it 2. not at all
斯泰恩谢尔	[sī tài ēn xiè ěr] Steinkj (city in Trndelag, Norway)
谢尔盖	[xiè ěr gài] Sergei (name)
谢辛	[xiè xīn] Chea Sim, President of Cambodian National Assembly
谢意	[xiè yì] 1. gratitude 2. thanks
谢拉	[xiè lā] Zerah (son of Judah)
非常感谢	[fēi cháng gǎn xiè] 1. extremely grateful 2. very thankful
谢候	[xiè hòu] to thank sb for favor or hospitality
代谢	[dài xiè] 1. replacement 2. substitution 3. metabolism (biol.)
合成代谢	[hé chéng dài xiè] 1. anabolism (biology) 2. constructive metabolism (using energy to make proteins etc)
3. assimilation	
感谢	[gǎn xiè] 1. (express) thanks 2. gratitude 3. grateful 4. thankful 5. thanks
谢恩	[xiè ēn] to thank sb for favor (esp. emperor or superior official)
鸣谢	[míng xiè] 1. to express gratitude (esp. in public) 2. vote of thanks
谢却	[xiè què] 1. to decline 2. to refuse politely
谢病	[xiè bìng] to excuse oneself because of illness
多谢	[duō xiè] 1. many thanks 2. thanks a lot
谢词	[xiè cí] speech of thanks
谢媒	[xiè méi] to thank the matchmaker
答谢	[dá xiè] to express one's thanks
谢幕	[xiè mù] curtain call
谢顶	[xiè dǐng] to go bald
谢里夫	[xiè lǐ fū] 1. Sharif (name) 2. Nawaz Sharif (1949-), Pakistani Muslim League politician, Prime Minister 1990-1993 and 1997-1999
谢肉节	[xiè ròu jié] carnival (esp. Christian)
谢罪	[xiè zuì] apology (for an offence)
谢世	[xiè shì] 1. to die 2. same as or 3. used of old people
面谢	[miàn xiè] 1. to thank sb personally 2. to thank sb to his face
申谢	[shēn xiè] 1. to express gratitude 2. to thank
左	[zuǒ] 1. left 2. surname Zuo
左轮手枪	[zuǒ lún shǒu qiāng] revolver
左镇乡	[zuǒ zhèn xiāng] (N) Tsochen (village in Taiwan)
左翼	[zuǒ yì] left-wing (political)
崇左	[chóng zuǒ] Chongzuo prefecture level city in Guangxi
崇左市	[chóng zuǒ shì] Chongzuo prefecture level city in Guangxi
左拉	[zuǒ lā] 1. Zola (name) 2. mile Zola (1840-1902), French naturalist novelist
左侧	[zuǒ cè] left side
左思	[zuǒ sī] Zuo Si (3rd century), Jin dynasty writer and poet
左云	[zuǒ yún] (N) Zuoyun (place in Shanxi)
左岸	[zuǒ àn] Left Bank (in Paris)
左贡	[zuǒ gòng] (N) Zuogong (place in Tibet)
向左	[xiàng zuǒ] 1. facing left 2. leftwards 3. to the left
左下	[zuǒ xià] lower left
左上	[zuǒ shàng] upper left
左面	[zuǒ miàn] left side
佐	[zuǒ] assist
佐治亚州	[zuǒ zhì yà zhōu] Georgia, US state
卡拉马佐夫兄弟	[kā lā mǎ zuǒ fū xiōng dì] Brothers Karamazov by Dostoevsky
佐料	[zuǒ liào] 1. condiments 2. seasoning

佐治亚	[zuǒ zhì yà] Georgia, US state
佐证	[zuǒ zhèng] 1. evidence 2. proof 3. to confirm 4. corroboration
佐酒	[zuǒ jiǔ] 1. to drink together (in company) 2. to drink together (with food)
右	[yòu] right (-hand)
左右	[zuǒ yòu] 1. about 2. approximately 3. left and right 4. around
左右勾拳	[zuǒ yòu gōu quán] 1. left hook and right hook (boxing) 2. the old one-two
左思右想	[zuǒ sī yòu xiǎng] 1. to turn over in one's mind (saw); to think through from different angles 2. to ponder
左至右	[zuǒ zhì yòu] left-to-right
左右手	[zuǒ yòu shǒu] 1. left and right hands 2. fig. collaboration
右方	[yòu fāng] 1. right-hand side 2. credit side of a balance sheet 3. also
右翼	[yòu yì] 1. the right flank 2. (politically) right-wing
右倾	[yòu qīng] right-deviation
右侧	[yòu cè] right side
向右	[xiàng yòu] 1. facing right 2. rightwards 3. to the right
右玉	[yòu yù] (N) Youyu (place in Shanxi)
右下	[yòu xià] lower right
右上	[yòu shàng] upper right
右手	[yòu shǒu] right-hand
若	[ruò] 1. to seem 2. like 3. as 4. if
昭然若揭	[zhāo rán ruò jiē] abundantly clear
洗者若翰	[xǐ zhě ruò hàn] St John the Baptist
泰然自若	[tài rán zì ruò] 1. cool and collected (saw); showing no sign of nerves 2. perfectly composed
谈笑自若	[tán xiào zì ruò] 1. to talk and laugh as though nothing had happened 2. to remain cheerful (despite a crisis)
若尔盖	[ruò ěr gài] (N) Ruo'ergai (place in Sichuan)
惊喜若狂	[jīng xǐ ruò kuáng] 1. pleasantly surprised like mad (saw); capering madly with joy 2. to express boundless pleasure
欣喜若狂	[xīn xǐ ruò kuáng] 1. wild with joy (saw); to rejoice 2. to exult
兰若	[lán ruò] Buddhist temple (translit. of Sanskrit Aranyakah)
阿兰若	[ā lán ruò] variant of [lan2 ruo4], Buddhist temple (translit. of Sanskrit Aranyakah)
倘若	[tǎng ruò] 1. provided that 2. supposing that 3. if
言行若一	[yán xíng ruò yī] 1. word and actions coincide (saw); to live up to one's word 2. to match words with deeds 3. Practice what you preach.
习惯若自然	[xí guàn ruò zì rán] 1. habit becomes nature (saw); get used to something and it seems inevitable 2. second nature 3. same as
若然	[ruò rán] 1. if 2. if so
如若	[rú ruò] if
若翰	[ruò hàn] John (less common form of or)
相若	[xiāng ruò] 1. on a par with 2. comparable to
果若	[guǒ ruò] if
若是	[ruò shì] if
若干	[ruò gān] a certain number or amount of
惹	[rě] 1. to provoke 2. to irritate 3. to vex 4. to stir up 5. to anger 6. to attract (troubles) 7. to cause (problems)
惹火烧身	[rě huǒ shāo shēn] 1. stir up the fire and you get burnt (saw); to get one's fingers burnt 2. fig. to suffer on account of one's own meddling
招惹	[zhāo rě] 1. to provoke 2. to tease
不好惹	[bù hǎo rě] 1. not to be trifled with 2. not to be pushed around 3. stand no nonsense
惹人注意	[rě rén zhù yì] to attract attention
惹人心烦	[rě rén xīn fán] 1. to annoy people 2. to be a pain in the neck

惹火	[rě huǒ] 1. to stir up the fire 2. fig. to provoke and offend people 3. to ruffle feathers
惹起	[rě qǐ] 1. provoke, incite 2. stir up 3. arouse (attention)
惹人厌	[rě rén yàn] 1. annoying 2. disgusting
惹人注目	[rě rén zhù mù] 1. to attract attention 2. noticeable
惹人	[rě rén] 1. to provoke (esp. annoyance, disgust etc) 2. to offend 3. to attract (attention)
惹是生非	[rě shì shēng fēi] to stir up trouble
惹事	[rě shì] to cause trouble
日惹	[rì rě] Jogjakarta, central Java
分布式结构	[fēn bù shì jié gòu] distributed architecture
常态分布	I[cháng tài fēn bù] normal distribution (in statistics) II[cháng tài fēn bùcháng tài fēn bù] normal distribution (in statistics)
分布控制	[fēn bù kòng zhì] distributed control
分布式环境	[fēn bù shì huán jìng] distributed environment (computing)
分布	[fēn bù] 1. distributed 2. to distribute
库布里克	[kù bù lǐ kè] Kubrick
内布拉斯加	[nèi bù lā sī jiā] Nebraska, US state
内布拉斯加州	[nèi bù lā sī jiā zhōu] Nebraska, US state
纽芬兰与拉布拉多	[niǔ fēn lán yǔ lā bù lā duō] Newfoundland and Labrador, province of Canada
推陈布新	[tuī chén bù xīn] 1. to push out the old and bring in the new (saw); to innovate 2. to go beyond old ideas 3. advancing all the time
卡萨布兰卡	[kǎ sà bù lán kǎ] Casablanca (Morocco's economic capital)
布防	[bù fāng] to lay out a defense
密布	[mì bù] to cover densely
布劳恩	[bù láo ēn] Browne (person name)
忽布	[hū bù] hops
德布勒森	[dé bù lè sēn] Debrecen, Hungary's second city, capital of Hajd-Bihar county in east Hungary on the border with Romania
布加勒斯特	[bù jiā lè sī tè] Bucharest, capital of Romania
布琼布拉	[bù qióng bù lǎ] Bujumbura, capital of Burundi
布	I[bù] 1. to declare 2. to announce 3. to spread 4. to make known 5. spread 6. (cotton) cloth II[bù] 1. to declare 2. to announce 3. to spread 4. to make known 5. spread 6. (cotton) cloth
布里斯托尔海峡	[bù lì sī tuō ěr hǎi xiá] Bristol channel in southwest England
布鲁塞尔	[bù lǔ sài ěr] Brussels, capital of Belgium
布袋镇	[bù dài zhèn] (N) Putai (town in Taiwan)
节奏布鲁斯	[jié zòu bù lǔ sī] R&B; Rhythm and Blues (music genre)
雅鲁藏布江	[yǎ lǔ zàng bù jiāng] 1. Yarlung Tsangpo river of Tibet 2. the Brahmaputra River of Assam and Bangladesh
雅鲁藏布大峡谷	[yǎ lǔ zàng bù dà xiá gǔ] Great Canyon of Yarlung Tsangpo-Brahmaputra (through the southeast Himalayas, from Tibet to Assam and Bangladesh)
阿布沙耶夫	[ā bù shā yē fū] Abu Sayyaf, militant Islamist separatist group also known as al-Harakat al-Islamiyya
分布式	[fēn bù shì] distributed
松赞干布	[sōng zàn gān bù] Songtsen Gampo or Songzain Gambo (604-650) Tibetan emperor, founder of the Tubo dynasty
布干维尔	[bù gān wéi ěr] Bougainville, Papua New Guinea
厄尔布鲁士	[è ěr bù lǔ shì] Mt Elbrus, the highest peak of the Caucasus mountains
布尔津	[bù ěr jīn] (N) Burqin (place in Xinjiang)
温布尔顿	[wēn bù ěr dùn] Wimbledon
拉布拉多	[lā bù lā duō] Labrador peninsula in northeast Canada
卡拉布里亚	[kā lā bù lǐ yà] Calabria, southernmost Italian province

林德布拉德	[lín dé bù lā dé] Lindeblatt (name)
布拉斯夫	[bù lā suǒ fū] Braov, Romania
布哈拉	[bù hā lǎ] Bokhara or Bukhara city in Uzbekistan
布兰森	[bù lán sēn] 1. Branson or Brandsen (name) 2. Sir Richard Branson (1950-), British millionaire and founder of Virgin
温布尔登	I[wēn bù ěr dēng] 1. Wimbledon (district of West London) 2. Wimbledon open tennis championship II[wēn bù ěr dēngwēn bù ěr dēng] Wimbledon in east London
布料	[bù liào] 1. cloth 2. material
布莱恩	[bù lái ēn] Brian (name)
莱布尼兹	[lái bù ní zī] 1. Leibniz (name) 2. Gottfried Wilhelm von Leibniz (1646-1716), German mathematician and philosopher, co-inventor of the calculus
布莱尼	[bù lái ní] Bryne (City in Rogaland, Norway)
布莱克本	[bù lái kè běn] Blackburn
一种粗棉布	[yī zhǒng cū mián bù] A coarse, loosely woven cotton gauze, originally used for wrapping cheese.
布尼亚病毒	[bù ní yà bìng dú] the bunyaviridae family of viruses
亚麻布	[yà má bù] linen
布基纳法索	[bù jī nà fā suǒ] Burkina Faso, West Africa
基布兹	[jī bù zī] kibbutz
综合布线	[zōng hé bù xiàn] integrated wiring
霍布斯	[huò bù sī] Hobbs (name)
哈布斯堡	[hā bù sī bǎo] Hapsburg (European dynasty)
布鲁斯	[bù lǔ sī] blues (music)
因斯布鲁克	[yīn sī bù lǔ kè] Innsbruck
科特布斯	[kē tè bù sī] Cottbus (city in Germany)
布里斯托	[bù lì sī tuō] Bristol
公布	[gōng bù] 1. to announce 2. to make public 3. to publish
织布	[zhī bù] 1. woven cloth 2. to weave
布景	[bù jǐng] (stage) set
布谷	[bù gǔ] onomat. cuckoo
除旧布新	[chú jiù bù xīn] to get rid of the old to bring in the new (saw); to innovate
布谷鸟	[bù gǔ niǎo] 1. cuckoo (Cercococcyx spp.) 2. same as [du4 juan1 niao3]
布依	[bù yī] Buyei ethnic group
哥伦布纪	[gē lún bù jì] Columbus
布伦尼	[bù lún ní] Brnnysund (city in Nordland, Norway)
哥伦布	[gē lún bù] (Christopher) Columbus
花布	[huā bù] 1. printed cloth 2. calico
布伍	I[bù wǔ] to deploy troops II[bù wǔbù wǔ] to deploy troops
布什	[bù shí] 1. Bush (name) 2. George H.W. Bush, US president 1988-1992 3. George W. Bush, US President 2000-2008
仁布	[rén bù] (N) Renbu (place in Tibet)
布线	[bù xiàn] wiring
布拉柴维尔	[bù lā chái wéi ěr] Brazzaville, capital of Congo
纳吉布	[nà jí bù] Muhammad Naguib (first president of the Republic of Egypt)
埃布罗	[āi bù luó] Ebro river (in northeast Spain)
埃布罗河	[āi bù luó hé] Ebro river (in northeast Spain)
阿布哈兹	[ā bù hā zī] Abkhazia, region in Georgia
布拖县	[bù tuō xiàn] Butuo county in Liangshan Yi autonomous prefecture [Liang2 shan1 Yiz2 zu2 ziz4 zhi4 zhoul1], south Sichuan
布法罗	[bù fǎ luó] Buffalo, New York state
摆布	[bǎi bù] 1. order about 2. manipulate
阿布贾	[ā bù jiǎ] Abuja, capital of Nigeria

阿布扎比市	[ā bù zhā bǐ shì] Abu Dhabi, capital of United Arab Emirates (UAE)
阿布扎比	[ā bù zhā bǐ] Abu Dhabi, capital of United Arab Emirates (UAE)
奥尔布赖特	[ǎo ěr bù lài tè] (Madeleine) Albright (US Secretary of State)
杜布罗夫尼克	[dù bù luó fū ní kè] Dubrovnik (city in Croatia)
布列塔尼	[bù liè tǎ ní] Brittany or Bretagne, area of western France
布里坦尼	[bù lì tǎn ní] 1. Brittany (France) 2. Bretagne
尿布	[niào bù] diaper
卢布	[lú bù] 1. rouble, Russian currency 2. also spelt ruble
布局	[bù jú] 1. arrangement 2. composition 3. layout
麻布	[má bù] sackcloth
罗布麻	[luó bù má] dogbane (Apocynum venetum), leaves used in traditional Chinese medicine
罗布	[luó bù] 1. to display 2. to spread out 3. to distribute 4. old spelling of , rouble, Russian currency
罗布林卡	[luó bù lín kǎ] Norbulingka (Tibetan: precious garden), summer residence of Dalai Lamas in Lhasa, Tibet
布莱尔	[bù lái ěr] 1. Blair (name) 2. Braille (name) 3. Louis Braille (1809-1852), the inventor of the Braille alphabet for the blind
科布多	[kē bù duō] Qobto or Kobdo, khanate of outer Mongolia
葛布	[gé bù] hemp cloth
布雷舰	[bù léi jiàn] minelayer (ship)
油布	[yóu bù] tarpaulin
布哈林	[bù hā lín] Nikolai Ivanovich Bukharin (1888-1938), Soviet revolutionary theorist, executed after a show trial in 1937
棉布	[mián bù] cotton cloth
拖布	[tuō bù] mop
布拖	[bù tuō] (N) Butuo (place in Sichuan)
富布赖特	[fù bù lài tè] Fulbright (scholarship)
布鲁克林	I [bù lǔ kè lín] Brooklyn, borough of New York City II [bù lǔ kè lín bù lǔ kè lín] Brooklyn, one of the five boroughs of New York City
布里斯托尔	[bù lì sī tuō ěr] Bristol port city in southwest England
布鲁日	[bù lǔ rì] Bruges (Dutch Brugge), medieval town in Belgium
布里奇顿	[bù lì qí dùn] Bridgetown, capital of Barbados
布幕	[bù mù] screen
桌布	[zhuō bù] tablecloth
抹布	[mō bù] cleaning rag
布城	[bù chéng] Putrajaya, federal administrative territory of Malaysia south of Kuala Lumpur city
布匹	[bù pǐ] cloth (by the yard)
宣布	[xuān bù] 1. to declare 2. to announce 3. to proclaim
吉布提	[jí bù tí] Djibouti
布托	[bù tuō] 1. Bhutto (name) 2. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto (1928-1979), president of Pakistan 1971-1979 executed by General Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq 3. Benazir Bhutto (1953-2007), twice president of Pakistan 1988-1990 and 1993-1996, murdered by Al Qaeda
布尔什维克	[bù ěr shí wéi kè] Bolshevik
布帛	[bù bó] 1. cloth and silk 2. cotton and silk textiles
白布	[bái bù] 1. plain white cloth 2. calico
布告	[bù gào] 1. posting on a bulletin board 2. notice 3. bulletin 4. to announce
画布	[huà bù] canvas (artist's painting surface)
布置	[bù zhì] 1. to put in order 2. to arrange 3. to decorate 4. to fix up 5. to deploy
布鞋	[bù xié] cloth shoes
布雷	[bù léi] to lay mines
吕布	[lǚ bù] L Bu (161-198), champion fighter in the early part of Three Kingdoms

布丁	[bù dīng] pudding
土布	[tǔ bù] homespun cloth
布干维尔岛	[bù gān wéi ěr dǎo] Bougainville island, Papua New Guinea
无伴奏合唱	[wú bàn zòu hé chàng] a cappella (music)
无可奉告	[wú kě fèng gào] (idiom) "no comment"
无量寿	[wú liàng shòu] 1. boundless life (expression of good wishes) 2. Amitayus, the Buddha of measureless life, good fortune and wisdom
贪求无厌	[tān qiú wú yàn] insatiably greedy (saw)
贪得无厌	[tān dé wú yàn] avaricious and insatiable (saw); greedy and never satisfied
无碍	[wú ài] no obstacle
无患子	[wú huàn zǐ] 1. Sapindales 2. order of scented bushes and trees, includes citrus fruit and lychee
无可置疑	[wú kě zhì yí] cannot be doubted (saw)
无容置疑	[wú róng zhì yí] cannot be doubted (saw)
无疑	[wú yí] 1. no doubt 2. undoubtedly
来去无踪	[lái qù wú zōng] come without a shadow, leave without a footprint (saw); to come and leave without a trace
一无所长	[yī wú suǒ zhǎng] 1. not having any special skill 2. without any qualifications
长孙无忌	[zhǎng sūn wú jì] Zhangsun Wuji (c. 594-659), politician and historian of early Tang
空洞无物	[kōng dòng wú wù] 1. empty cave, nothing there (saw); devoid of substance 2. nothing new to show
无所不卖	[wú suǒ bù mài] 1. to sell anything 2. to sell everything
无所不知	[wú suǒ bù zhī] omniscient
无所不包	[wú suǒ bù bāo] 1. not excluding anything 2. all-inclusive
无征不信	[wú zhēng bù xìn] without proof one can't believe it (saw)
不无小补	[bù wú xiǎo bǔ] 1. not be without some advantage 2. be of some help
不无	[bù wú] not without
无孔不钻	[wú kǒng bù zuān] lit. leave no hole undrilled (saw); to latch on to every opportunity
无偿	[wú cháng] 1. free 2. no charge 3. at no cost
无恶不作	[wú è bù zuò] not to shrink from any crime (saw); to commit any imaginable misdeed
无不	[wú bù] 1. none lacking 2. none missing 3. everything is there 4. everyone without exception
无所不在	[wú suǒ bù zài] omnipresent
无产者	[wú chǎn zhě] 1. proletariat 2. non-propertied person
无牙	[wú yá] 1. toothless 2. fig. powerless
强将手下无弱兵	[qiáng jiàng shǒu xià wú ruò bīng] There are no poor soldiers under a good general
无将牌	[wú jiàng pái] no trumps (in card games)
力大无比	[lì dà wú bǐ] having matchless strength
无力	[wú lì] 1. powerless 2. lacking strength
无为县	[wú wéi xiàn] Wuwei county in Chaohu , Anhui
无烟煤	[wú yān méi] anthracite
无所作为	[wú suǒ zuò wéi] (saying) coasting; without any initiative or drive
无所不为	[wú suǒ bù wéi] 1. not stopping at anything 2. all manner of evil
无为	I [wú wéi] Wuwei county in Chaohu , Anhui II [wú wéi wú wéi] 1. the Daoist doctrine of inaction 2. let things take their own course 3. laissez-faire
荒无人烟	[huāng wú rén yān] desolate and uninhabited (saw)
金无足赤	[jīn wú zú chì] not all gold is sufficiently red (saw); no-one is perfect
老少无欺	[lǎo shǎo wú qī] 1. cheating neither old nor young 2. treating youngsters and old folk equally scrupulously 3. Our house offers sincere treatment to all and fair trade to old and young alike.
责无旁贷	[zé wú páng dài] 1. to be duty bound 2. to be one's unshrinkable responsibility

无保留 [wú bǎo liú] 1. without reservation 2. not holding anything back 3. unconditional
 无妨 [wú fāng] 1. no harm (in doing it) 2. One might as well. 3. It won't hurt. 4. no matter 5. it's no bother
 别无 [bié wú] have no other (choice, alternative etc)
 无糖 [wú táng] sugar free
 功德无量 [gōng dé wú liàng] no end of virtuous achievements (saw); boundless beneficence
 无照经营 [wú zhào jīng yíng] unlicensed business activity
 亲密无间 [qīn mì wú jiān] close relation, no gap (saw); intimate and nothing can come between
 无助感 [wú zhù gǎn] 1. to feel helpless 2. feeling useless
 习得性无助感 [xí dé xìng wú zhù gǎn] (psychology) learned helplessness
 无助 [wú zhù] 1. helpless 2. helplessness 3. feeling useless 4. no help
 劳而无功 [láo ér wú gōng] 1. to work hard while accomplishing little 2. to toil to no avail
 徒劳无功 [tú láo wú gōng] work to no avail
 无邪 [wú xié] without guilt
 忍无可忍 [rěn wú kě rěn] 1. more than one can bear (saw); at the end of one's patience 2. the last straw
 无须 [wú xū] 1. need not 2. not obliged to 3. not necessarily
 无缘 [wú yuán] 1. to have no opportunity 2. no way (of doing sth) 3. no chance 4. no connection 5. not placed (in a competition)
 6. (in pop lyrics) no chance of love, no place to be together etc
 后患无穷 [hòu huàn wú qióng] it will cause no end of trouble (saw); nip the problem in the bud
 无穷小 [wú qióng xiǎo] 1. infinitesimal (in calculus) 2. infinitely small
 其乐无穷 [qí lè wú qióng] boundless joy
 无穷 [wú qióng] 1. endless 2. boundless 3. inexhaustible
 荡然无存 [dàng rán wú cún] 1. to obliterate completely 2. to vanish from the face of the earth
 无针注射器 [wú zhēn zhù shè qì] jet injector
 无出其右 [wú chū qí yòu] 1. matchless 2. without equal 3. there is nothing better
 若无其事 [ruò wú qí shì] 1. as if nothing had happened (saw); calmly 2. nonchalantly
 无法无天 [wú fǎ wú tiān] 1. regardless of the law and of natural morality (saw); maverick 2. undisciplined and out of control
 一去无踪影 [yī qù wú yǐng zōng] gone without a trace
 无声无息 [wú shēng wú xī] 1. wordless and uncommunicative (saw); without speaking 2. taciturn 3. not providing any news
 无怨无悔 [wú yuàn wú huì] (set phrase) to have neither complaints nor regrets
 无依无靠 [wú yī wú kào] 1. no one to rely on (saw); on one's own 2. orphaned 3. left to one's own devices
 无大无小 [wú dà wú xiǎo] 1. no matter how big or small 2. not distinguishing junior and senior
 无影无踪 [wú yǐng wú zōng] to disappear without trace (saw); to vanish completely
 无穷无尽 [wú qióng wú jìn] 1. vast and limitless (saw); endless span of time 2. no vestige of a beginning, no prospect of an end
 无 [wú] 1. -less 2. not to have 3. no 4. none 5. not 6. to lack 7. un-
 手足无措 [shǒu zú wú cuò] at a loss to know what to do (saw); bewildered
 手无寸铁 [shǒu wú cùn tiě] lit. not an inch of steel (saw); unarmed and defenseless
 铁面无私 [tiě miàn wú sī] iron mask and selfless (saw); honest and incorruptible
 悄然无声 [qiǎo rán wú shēng] absolutely quiet
 无意识 [wú yì shí] 1. unconscious 2. involuntary
 暗无天日 [àn wú tiān rì] all black, no daylight (saw); a world without justice
 平淡无奇 [píng dàn wú qí] ordinary and mediocre (saw); nothing to write home about
 完美无缺 [wán měi wú quē] 1. perfect and without blemish 2. flawless 3. to leave nothing to be desired
 无常 [wú cháng] 1. variable 2. changeable 3. fickle 4. impermanence (Sanskrit: anitya) 5. ghost taking away the soul after death 6. to pass away 7. to die

尚无 [shàng wú] 1. not yet 2. not so far
 无业 [wú yè] 1. unemployed 2. jobless 3. out of work
 无关 [wú guān] 1. unrelated 2. having nothing to do (with sth else)
 无烟 [wú yān] nonsmoking (e.g. environment)
 大公无私 [dà gōng wú sī] 1. the common good above everything without no regard for personal interests (saw); to behave altruistically 2. impartial and selfless 3. just and fair
 无地自容 [wú dì zì róng] ashamed and unable to show one's face
 目无组织 [mù wú zǔ zhī] to pay no heed to the regulations
 百无禁忌 [bǎi wú jìn jì] 1. all taboos are off (saw); anything goes 2. nothing is taboo
 无名小卒 [wú míng xiǎo zú] 1. lit. nameless soldier (saw); an unknown 2. nonentity
 坦然无惧 [tǎn rán wú jù] remain calm and undaunted
 无话可说 [wú huà kě shuō] 1. there is nothing more to say (saw); above criticism 2. perfect
 无与伦比 [wú yǔ lún bǐ] incomparable
 语无伦次 [yǔ wú lún cì] incoherent speech (saw); to talk without rhyme or reason
 无货 [wú huò] 1. out of stock 2. product unavailable
 无花果 [wú huā guǒ] fig (Ficus carica)
 言而无信 [yán ér wú xìn] 1. to go back on one's word 2. to break one's promise 3. to be unfaithful 4. to be untrustworthy
 无奈 [wú nài] have no choice
 无论如何 [wú lùn rú hé] 1. anyhow 2. anyway 3. whatever
 无论何人 [wú lùn hé rén] whoever
 无论何时 [wú lùn hé shí] whenever
 无论何事 [wú lùn hé shì] 1. anything 2. whatever
 无恒 [wú héng] to lack patience
 死而无悔 [sǐ ér wú huǐ] to die without regret (saw, from Analects)
 无性 [wú xìng] 1. sexless 2. asexual (reproduction)
 无菌性 [wú jī xìng] aseptic
 独一无二 [dú yī wú èr] 1. unique and unmatched (saw); unrivalled 2. nothing compares with it
 目无法纪 [mù wú fǎ jì] 1. with no regard for law or discipline (saw); flouting the law and disregarding all rules
 2. in complete disorder
 无可奈何 [wú kě nài hé] 1. have no way out 2. have no alternative
 无补 [wú bǔ] 1. of no avail 2. not helping in the least
 于事无补 [yú shì wú bǔ] 1. unhelpful 2. useless
 无农药 [wú nóng yào] without agricultural fertilizer (i.e. organic farming)
 无线 [wú xiàn] wireless
 无线电话 [wú xiàn diàn huà] 1. radio telephony 2. wireless telephone
 无线电 [wú xiàn diàn] wireless
 默默无闻 [mò mò wú wén] 1. unknown 2. nothing is spoken about it
 无私 [wú sī] 1. selfless 2. unselfish 3. disinterested 4. altruistic
 无序 [wú xù] 1. disorderly 2. irregular 3. lack of order
 无秩序 [wú zhì xù] disorder
 举目无亲 [jǔ mù wú qīn] 1. to look up and see no-one familiar (saw); not having anyone to rely on 2. without a friend in the world
 无法 [wú fǎ] 1. unable 2. incapable
 至高无上 [zhì gāo wú shàng] 1. supreme 2. paramount 3. unsurpassed
 无所谓 [wú suǒ wèi] 1. to be indifferent 2. not to matter
 一无所知 [yī wú suǒ zhī] 1. not knowing anything at all (saw); completely ignorant 2. without an inkling
 一无所闻 [yī wú suǒ wén] unheard of
 无所事事 [wú suǒ shì shì] 1. to have nothing to do (saw); to idle one's time away 2. at a loose end

<p>无声 [wú shēng] 1. noiseless 2. noiselessly 3. silent</p> <p>无原则 [wú yuán zé] unprincipled</p> <p>无名战死 [wú míng zhàn sǐ] the unknown soldier (symbolizing war dead)</p> <p>无名 [wú míng] 1. nameless 2. obscure</p> <p>六亲无靠 [liù qīn wú kào] 1. orphaned of all one's immediate relatives (saw); no one to rely on 2. left to one's own devices</p> <p>无名战士墓 [wú míng zhàn shì mù] Tomb of the Unknown Soldier</p> <p>无名指 [wú míng zhǐ] ring finger</p> <p>无菌的 [wú jīng de] 1. sterile 2. without germs</p> <p>无论 [wú lùn] 1. no matter what or how 2. regardless of whether...</p> <p>无误 [wú wù] 1. verified 2. unmistakable</p> <p>无毒 [wú dú] 1. harmless 2. innocuous 3. lit. not poisonous</p> <p>相安无事 [xiāng ān wú shì] to live together in harmony</p> <p>无益 [wú yì] 1. no good 2. not good for 3. not beneficial</p> <p>无缺 [wú quē] whole</p> <p>无生命 [wú shēng mìng] 1. inert 2. lifeless</p> <p>无端 [wú duān] for no reason at all</p> <p>无赖 [wú lài] 1. hoodlum 2. rascal</p> <p>束手无策 [shù shǒu wú cè] lit. to have one's hands bound and be unable to do anything about it (saw); fig. helpless in the face of a crisis</p> <p>万无一失 [wàn wú yī shī] 1. surefire 2. absolutely safe</p> <p>无题 [wú tí] untitled</p> <p>无知 [wú zhī] ignorance</p> <p>百无一失 [bǎi wú yī shī] 1. no danger of anything going wrong 2. no risk at all</p> <p>无利 [wú lì] 1. no profit 2. not profitable 3. a hindrance 4. (to lend money) at no interest</p> <p>无味 [wú wèi] 1. tasteless 2. odorless</p> <p>无成 [wú chéng] achieving nothing</p> <p>无我 [wú wǒ] anatta (Buddhist concept of "non-self")</p> <p>无端端 [wú duān duān] for no reason</p> <p>奇丑无比 [qí chǒu wú bǐ] 1. extremely ugly 2. incomparably hideous</p> <p>目无全牛 [mù wú quán niú] 1. to see the ox already cut up into joints (saw); extremely skilled 2. able to see through the problem at one glance</p> <p>无从 [wú cóng] 1. not to have access 2. beyond one's authority or capability 3. sth one has no way of doing</p> <p>无人 [wú rén] 1. unmanned 2. uninhabited</p> <p>人无完人 [rén wú wán rén] 1. nobody is perfect 2. everyone has their defect</p> <p>目中无人 [mù zhōng wú rén] 1. to consider everyone else beneath one (saw); so arrogant that no-one else matters 2. condescending 3. to go about with one's nose in the air</p> <p>无主见 [wú zhǔ jiàn] without one's own opinions</p> <p>无害 [wú hài] harmless</p> <p>无毛 [wú máo] hairless</p> <p>无间 [wú jiàn] 1. very close 2. no gap between them 3. continuously 4. unbroken 5. hard to separate 6. indistinguishable</p> <p>永无止境 [yǒng wú zhǐ jìng] 1. without end 2. never-ending</p> <p>无事生非 [wú shì shēng fēi] make trouble out of nothing</p> <p>无上 [wú shàng] supreme</p> <p>无事 [wú shì] to have nothing to do</p> <p>无比 [wú bǐ] matchless</p> <p>无罪 [wú zuì] 1. innocent 2. guileless 3. not guilty (of crime)</p> <p>无需 [wú xū] needless</p> <p>无理 [wú lǐ] 1. irrational 2. unreasonable</p> <p>无可 [wú kě] can't</p>	<p>无品 [wú pǐn] fretless (stringed instrument)</p> <p>无非 [wú fēi] 1. only 2. nothing else</p> <p>无意 [wú yì] 1. inadvertent 2. accidental</p> <p>§1643 抚 [fǔ] 1. to comfort 2. to console 3. to stroke 4. to caress 5. an old term for province or provincial governor</p> <p>招抚 [zhāo fǔ] to enlist enemy or rebel soldiers by offering amnesty</p> <p>抚州 [fǔ zhōu] Fuzhou prefecture level city in Jiangxi</p> <p>抚州市 [fǔ zhōu shì] Fuzhou prefecture level city in Jiangxi</p> <p>抚顺 [fǔ shùn] 1. Fushun prefecture level city in Liaoning province in northeast China 2. also Fushun county</p> <p>抚顺县 [fǔ shùn xiàn] Fushun county in Fushun, Liaoning</p> <p>抚顺市 [fǔ shùn shì] Fushun prefecture level city in Liaoning province in northeast China</p> <p>抚琴 [fǔ qín] 1. to play the zither 2. classical variant of [tān qín]</p> <p>抚松 [fǔ sōng] Fusong county in Baishan, Jilin</p> <p>抚松县 [fǔ sōng xiàn] Fusong county in Baishan, Jilin</p> <p>抚抱 [fǔ bào] caress</p> <p>抚摩 [fǔ mó] 1. to stroke 2. to caress</p> <p>安抚 [ān fǔ] 1. to placate 2. to pacify 3. to appease</p> <p>抚摸 [fǔ mō] 1. to gently caress and stroke 2. to pet 3. to fondle</p> <p>抚宁 [fǔ níng] (N) Funing (place in Hebei)</p> <p>§1644 尤 [yóu] 1. outstanding 2. particularly 3. especially 4. surname You</p> <p>尤物 [yóu wù] 1. rarity 2. rare object 3. rare person 4. extraordinarily beautiful woman</p> <p>尤克里里琴 [yóu kè lì lǐ qín] 1. ukulele 2. traditional form also written</p> <p>尤金塞尔南 [yóu jīn sài ěr nán] Eugene Cernan (Apollo 17 astronaut)</p> <p>尤卡坦半岛 [yóu kǎ tǎn bàn dǎo] Yucatan peninsula (Mexico)</p> <p>尤利西斯 [yóu lì xī sī] Ulysses (novel)</p> <p>尤其 [yóu qí] 1. especially 2. particularly</p> <p>尤其是 [yóu qí shì] especially</p> <p>尤卡坦 [yóu kǎ tǎn] Yucatan (Mexican province)</p> <p>§1645 扰 [rǎo] disturb</p> <p>射频干扰 [shè pín gān rǎo] 1. radio interference 2. RF interference</p> <p>扰动 [rǎo dòng] 1. disturbance 2. agitation 3. turmoil</p> <p>电磁干扰 [diàn cí gān rǎo] electromagnetic interference</p> <p>烦扰 [fán rǎo] bother</p> <p>惊扰 [jīng rǎo] 1. to alarm 2. to agitate</p> <p>侵扰 [qīn rǎo] to invade and harass</p> <p>干扰素 [gān rǎo sù] interferon</p> <p>滋扰 [zī rǎo] 1. to cause trouble 2. to provoke a dispute</p> <p>阻扰 [zǔ rǎo] 1. to obstruct 2. to impede</p> <p>讨扰 [tǎo rǎo] 1. I beg to disturb you 2. I trespass on your hospitality 3. Thank you for your hospitality!</p> <p>困扰 [kùn rǎo] 1. perplex 2. cause complications</p> <p>扰乱 [rǎo luàn] 1. to disturb 2. to perturb 3. to harass</p> <p>打扰 [dǎ rǎo] disturb</p> <p>干扰 [gān rǎo] 1. interfere 2. obstruction</p> <p>§1646 忧 [yōu] 1. to worry 2. to concern oneself with 3. worried 4. anxiety 5. sorrow 6. a parent's funeral 7. inconvenienced by being orphaned</p> <p>忧伤 [yōu shāng] 1. distressed 2. sorrowing 3. sad 4. worried 5. grieved 6. laden with grief</p> <p>分忧 [fēn yōu] 1. to share tribulations 2. to help sb with worries and difficulties</p> <p>忧愁 [yōu chóu] to be worried</p> <p>忧思 [yōu sī] 1. to be anxious and worried 2. agitated 3. pensive</p> <p>忧患 [yōu huàn] 1. suffering 2. misery 3. hardship</p>
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内忧外患	[nèi yōu wài huàn] internal trouble and outside aggression (saw); in a mess both domestically and abroad
忘忧草	[wàng yōu cǎo] daylily (Hemerocallis fulva)
内忧外困	[nèi yōu wài kùn] internal trouble and outside aggression (saw); in a mess both domestically and abroad
替古人担忧	[tì gǔ rén dān yōu] 1. to fret over the worries of long-departed people (saw); to worry unnecessarily 2. crying over spilt milk 3. often used with negatives, e.g. no need to worry about past issues
担忧	[dān yōu] 1. to worry 2. to be concerned
优	[yōu] 1. excellent 2. superior
优惠券	[yōu huì quàn] coupon
优秀	[yōu xiù] 1. outstanding 2. excellent
优雅	[yōu yǎ] 1. grace 2. graceful
优厚	[yōu hòu] generous, liberal (pay, compensation)
优裕	[yōu yù] 1. plenty 2. abundance
优惠贷款	[yōu huì dài kuǎn] 1. loan on favorable terms 2. concessional loan 3. soft loan
优美	[yōu měi] 1. graceful 2. fine 3. elegant
优化	[yōu huà] 1. optimization 2. to optimize 3. to make superior
优惠	[yōu huì] 1. preferential 2. favorable
创优	[chuàng yōu] to strive for excellence
优点	[yōu diǎn] 1. merit 2. benefit 3. strong point
优尼科	[yōu ní kē] Unocal (US oil company)
名优	[míng yōu] 1. outstanding 2. excellent quality
葛优	[gě yōu] Ge You (Chinese actor)
优越	[yōu yuè] 1. superior 2. superiority
兼优	[jiān yōu] 1. an all-rounder 2. good at everything
优质	[yōu zhì] excellent quality
全优	[quán yōu] overall excellence
从优	[cóng yōu] 1. preferential treatment 2. most favored terms
优酷	[yōu kù] Youku (a Chinese video sharing site)
优先	[yōu xiān] priority
优等	[yōu děng] 1. first-rate 2. of the highest order 3. high-class 4. excellent 5. superior
占优	I [zhàn yōu] 1. dominance 2. traditional form also written II [zhàn yōuzhàn yōu] 1. dominance 2. traditional form also written
优于	[yōu yú] surpass
就	[jiù] 1. at once 2. right away 3. only 4. just (emphasis) 5. as early as 6. already 7. as soon as 8. then 9. in that case 10. as many as 11. even if 12. to approach 13. to move towards 14. to undertake 15. to engage in 16. to suffer 17. subjected to 18. to accomplish 19. to take advantage of 20. to go with (of foods) 21. with regard to 22. concerning
就绪	[jiù xù] 1. ready 2. in order
功成名就	[gōng chéng míng jiù] to win success and recognition (saw)
团结就是力量	[tuán jié jiù shì lì liang] Unity is strength (revolutionary slogan and popular song of 1943)
知识就是力量	[zhī shì jiù shì lì liang] Knowledge is power, slogan originally due to Francis Bacon
充分就业	[chōng fēn jiù yè] full employment
将就	[jiāng jiu] 1. accept (a bit reluctantly) 2. put up with
将错就错	[jiāng cuò jiù cuò] 1. lit. if it's wrong, it's wrong (saw); to make the best after a mistake 2. to accept an error and adapt to it 3. to muddle through
行将就木	[xíng jiāng jiù mù] to approach one's coffin (saw); with one foot in the grave
就晚了	[jiù wǎn le] (colloq.) then it's too late
就诊	[jiù zhěn] 1. to see a doctor 2. to seek medical advice
就算	[jiù suàn] 1. granted that 2. even if

就伴	[jiù bàn] to act as companion
半推半就	[bàn tuī bàn jiù] half willing and half unwilling (saw); to yield after making a show of resistance
就业	[jiù yè] 1. looking for employment 2. getting a job 3. to start a career
就业率	[jiù yè lǜ] employment rate
就职	[jiù zhí] 1. take office 2. assume a post
宣誓就职	[xuān shì jiù zhí] to swear the oath of office
说曹操曹操就到	[shuō cáo cáo cáo jiù dào] 1. speak of the devil 2. cf Cao Cao (155-220), king of Cao Wei and main villain of novel the Romance of Three Kingdoms
就是说	[jiù shì shuō] 1. in other words 2. that is
也就是说	[yě jiù shì shuō] 1. in other words 2. that is to say 3. so 4. thus
保外就医	[bǎo wài jiù yī] to release for medical treatment (of a prisoner)
就任	[jiù rèn] 1. take office 2. assume a post
就地正法	[jiù dì zhèng fǎ] 1. to execute on the spot (saw); summary execution 2. to carry out the law on the spot
就读	[jiù dú] to go to school
就事论事	[jiù shì lùn shì] 1. to discuss sth on its own merits 2. to judge the matter as it stands
就范	[jiù fàn] 1. to submit 2. to give in
就木	[jiù mù] 1. to die 2. entering one's coffin
成就	[chéng jiù] 1. accomplishment 2. success 3. attain a result 4. achievement
牵就	[qiān jiù] 1. to concede 2. to give up
就医	[jiù yī] to receive medical treatment
高就	[gāo jiù] to move to a better job
就此	[jiù cǐ] 1. and thus 2. thereupon
就是	[jiù shì] 1. (emphasizes that sth is precisely or exactly as stated) 2. precisely 3. exactly 4. even 5. if 6. just like 7. in the same way as
也就是	[yě jiù shì] 1. that is 2. i.e.
就地	[jiù dì] 1. locally 2. on the spot
就里	[jiù lǐ] 1. an internal matter 2. inside story
早就	[zǎo jiù] already at an earlier time
龙	[lóng] 1. dragon 2. imperial 3. surname Long
老态龙钟	[lǎo tài lóng zhōng] 1. old and decrepit 2. senile 3. doddering old age
跑龙套	[pǎo lóng tào] to play a small role
小龙汤包	[xiǎo lóng tāng bāo] steamed soup dumpling
贺龙	[hè lóng] He Long (1896-1969), important communist military leader, died from persecution during the Cultural Revolution
摆龙门阵	[bǎi lóng mén zhèn] 1. chat 2. gossip 3. spin a yarn
亚龙湾	[yà lóng wǎn] Yalong Bay
梁龙	[liáng lóng] diplodocus
尼龙布	[ní lóng bù] nylon cloth
无齿翼龙	[wú chǐ yì lóng] Pteranodon (genus of pterosaur)
龙头老大	[lóng tóu lǎo dà] 1. big boss 2. leader of a group 3. dominant (position)
强龙不压地头蛇	[qiáng lóng bù yā de tóu shé] lit. strong dragon cannot repress a snake (saw); fig. a local gangster who is above the law
车水马龙	[chē shuǐ mǎ lóng] 1. endless stream of horse and carriages (saw) 2. heavy traffic
李显龙	[lǐ xiǎn lóng] Lee Hsien Loong (1952-), Singapore PAP politician, eldest son of Lee Kuan Yew [Li3 Guang1 yao4], Prime Minister from 2004
李小龙	[lǐ xiǎo lóng] Bruce Lee (1940-1973), Hong Kong actor and martial arts expert
龙岩	[lóng yán] Longyan prefecture level city in Fujian
龙岩市	[lóng yán shì] Longyan prefecture level city in Fujian
剑龙	[jiàn lóng] stegosaurus

后龙镇	[hòu lóng zhèn] (N) Houlung (town in Taiwan)
雪铁龙	[xuě tiě lóng] Citroen (French car company)
翼龙	I[yì lóng] Dodge Nitro (abbr. for) II[yì lóngyì lóng] pterodactyl
赫伯斯翼龙	[hè bó sī yì lóng] Herbosaurus (genus of pterosaur)
赛龙舟	[sài lóng zhōu] to race dragon boats
暴龙	[bào lóng] 1. Tyrannosaurus spp. 2. esp. T. rex
雷克斯暴龙	[léi kè sī bào lóng] Tyrannosaurus rex
暴龙科	[bào lóng kē] Tyrannosauridae, the dinosaur family containing Tyrannosaurus
龙港	[lóng gǎng] Longgang district of Huludao city, Liaoning
港龙	[gǎng lóng] 1. Hong Kong Dragon Airlines (Dragon Air), Hong Kong and South China airline 2. abbr. of
黄龙	[huáng lóng] (N) Huanglong (place in Shaanxi)
龙羊峡	[lóng yáng xiá] (N) Longyangxia (place in Qinghai)
卡尔德龙	[kǎ ěr dé lóng] Calderon (Hispanic name)
龙南	[lóng nán] Longnan county in Ganzhou, Jiangxi
赫兹龙	[hè zī lóng] Hezron (name)
龙南县	[lóng nán xiàn] Longnan county in Ganzhou, Jiangxi
新龙	[xīn lóng] (N) Xinlong (place in Sichuan)
天龙八部	[tiān lóng bā bù] Demigods, semidevils, wuxia (martial arts chivalry) novel by Jin Yong and its TV and screen adaptations
龙舌兰	[lóng shé lán] 1. Agave americana (poisonous desert plant of Mexico) 2. tequila
龙门断层	[lóng mén duàn céng] Longmenshan fault line, a tectonically active thrust fault line at the northwest boundary of the Sichuan basin
龙门山断层	[lóng mén shān duàn céng] Longmenshan fault line, a tectonically active thrust fault line at the northwest boundary of the Sichuan basin
阿普吐龙	[ā pǔ tǔ lóng] 1. apatosaurus 2. former name: brontosaurus 3. also called [leiz long2]
宇普西龙	[yǔ pǔ xī lóng] upsilon (Greek letter)
龙灯	[lóng dēng] dragon lantern
火龙	[huǒ lóng] fiery dragon
龙州	[lóng zhōu] (N) Longzhou (place in Guangxi)
火龙果	[huǒ lóng guǒ] pitaya (tropical fruit)
乌龙茶	[wū lóng chá] Oolong tea
小龙	[xiǎo lóng] dragons
小龙包	[xiǎo lóng bāo] steamed dumpling
四小龙	[sì xiǎo lóng] 1. Four Asian Tigers 2. East Asian Tigers 3. Four Little Dragons (East Asian economic powers: Taiwan, South Korea, Singapore and Hong Kong)
堆龙德庆	[duī lóng dé qīng] (N) Duilongdeqing (place in Tibet)
跃龙	[yuè lóng] allosaurus
独龙	[dú lóng] Drung or Dulong national minority of northwest Yunnan
独龙江	[dú lóng jiāng] Dulong river in northwest Yunnan on border with Myanmar, tributary of Salween or Nujiang, sometimes referred to as number four of Three parallel rivers, wildlife protection unit
龙头蛇尾	[lóng tóu shé wěi] lit. dragon's head, snake's tail (saw); fig. a strong start but weak finish
龙川	[lóng chuān] 1. (N) Longchuan (place in Guangdong) 2. Ryongchon, town in N. Korea
乌龙球	[wū lóng qiú] own goal
冯梦龙	[féng mèng lóng] Feng Menglong (1574-1646), late Ming dynasty novelist writing in colloquial (baihua), author of Tales old and new
马龙	[mǎ lóng] (N) Malong (place in Yunnan)
黑龙江河	[hēi lóng jiāng hé] 1. Heilongjiang river 2. the Amur river the Amur River (the border between north east China and Russia)

黑龙江	[hēi lóng jiāng] 1. Heilongjiang province (Heilungkiang) in northeast China, abbr. , capital Harbin 2. Heilongjiang river forming the border between northeast China and Russia 3. Amur river
安龙县	[ān lóng xiàn] Anlong county in Qianxinan Buyei and Miao Autonomous Prefecture [Qian2 xi1 nan2 zhou1], Guizhou
龙江县	[lóng jiāng xiàn] Longjiang county in Qiqihar [Qiq2 qiq2 ha1 er3], Heilongjiang
龙里县	[lóng lǐ xiàn] Longli county in Qiannan Buyei and Miao Autonomous Prefecture [Qian2 nan2 zhou1], Guizhou
云龙	[yún lóng] (N) Yunlong (place in Yunnan)
龙阳	[lóng yáng] 1. place in Shanghai 2. homosexual
保力龙	[bǎo lì lóng] polystyrene
尼龙	[ní lóng] nylon
尼龙搭扣	[ní lóng dā kòu] 1. nylon buckle 2. velcro
尾羽龙	[wěi yǔ lóng] caudipteryx (a feathered dinosaur)
卢龙	[lú lóng] (N) Lulong (place in Hebei)
天龙座	[tiān lóng zuò] Draco (constellation)
安龙	[ān lóng] Anlong county in Qianxinan Buyei and Miao Autonomous Prefecture [Qian2 xi1 nan2 zhou1], Guizhou
龙安寺	[lóng ān sì] Rianji, temple in northwest Kyoto, Japan with famous rock garden
龙海	[lóng hǎi] (N) Longhai (city in Fujian)
龙舟	[lóng zhōu] 1. dragon boat 2. imperial boat
盗龙	[dào lóng] raptor (dinosaur)
龙沙	[lóng shā] Longsha district of Qiqihar city [Qiq2 qiq2 ha1 er3], Heilongjiang
龙泉	[lóng quán] (N) Longquan (city in Zhejiang)
水龙头	[shuǐ lóng tóu] faucet
活龙活现	[huó lóng huó xiàn] 1. living spirit, living image (saw); true to life 2. vivid and realistic
龙洞	[lóng dòng] 1. cave 2. natural cavern (in limestone)
龙江	[lóng jiāng] Longjiang county in Qiqihar [Qiq2 qiq2 ha1 er3], Heilongjiang
龙骨	[lóng gǔ] 1. keel 2. dragon bones (ancient bones used in traditional Chinese medicine)
鱼龙	[yú lóng] ichthyosaur
龙利	[lóng lì] 1. sole 2. right-eyed flounder 3. flatfish 4. see also
龙利叶	[lóng lì yè] Sauropus spatulifolius Beille (shrub of the Euphorbiaceae family)
和龙	[hé lóng] Helong county level city in Yanbian Korean autonomous prefecture, Jilin
沙龙	[shā lóng] salon
和龙市	[hé lóng shì] Helong county level city in Yanbian Korean autonomous prefecture, Jilin
龙城	[lóng chéng] Longcheng district of Chaoyang city, Liaoning
成龙	[chéng lóng] Jackie Chan (1954-), kungfu film and cantopop star
龙头	[lóng tóu] 1. faucet 2. water tap 3. bicycle handle bar 4. chief (esp. of gang) 5. boss 6. decision maker 7. front end of mud-flow 8. figurehead on prow of dragon boat
合龙	[hé lóng] 1. closure (civil engineering) 2. join of segments to complete a project (dam, bridge, dike etc)
人龙	[rén lóng] 1. a queue of people 2. a crocodile (of school children)
龙口市	[lóng kǒu shì] Longkou county level city in Yantai, Shandong
龙宫	[lóng gōng] palace of the Dragon King at the bottom of the Eastern Sea
玉龙雪山	[yù lóng xuě shān] Mt Yulong or Jade dragon in Lijiang, northwest Yunnan
龙门	[lóng mén] (N) Longmen (place in Guangdong)
押沙龙	[yā shā lóng] Absalom
龙门山	[lóng mén shān] 1. Mt Longmen, the northwest boundary of the Sichuan basin, an active geological fault line 2. Mt Longmen in Shandong 3. Mt Longmen in Henan
龙年	[lóng nián] Year of the Dragon (e.g. 2000)

<p>卧龙 I[wò lóng] 1. nickname of Zhuge Liang 2. Wolong giant panda nature reserve in Wenchuan county, northwest Sichuan 3. Wolong hidden dragon; fig. emperor in hiding</p> <p>雷龙 [léi lóng] 1. apatosaurus 2. former name: brontosaurus</p> <p>龙里 [lóng lǐ] Longli county in Qiannan Buyei and Miao Autonomous Prefecture [Qian2 nan2 zhou1], Guizhou</p> <p>古龙 [gǔ lóng] Gu Long (Taiwanese writer)</p> <p>龙口 [lóng kǒu] Longkou county level city in Yantai , Shandong</p> <p>龙山 [lóng shān] 1. (N) Longshan (place in Hunan) 2. Longshan district of Liaoyuan city , Jilin</p> <p>巨龙 [jù lóng] giant dragon</p> <p>龙王 [lóng wáng] the Dragon King of the Eastern Sea (in mythology)</p> <p>黑龙江省 [hēi lóng jiāng shěng] Heilongjiang province (Heilungkiang) in northeast China, abbr. , capital Harbin</p> <p>庞 §1650 [páng] 1. huge 2. enormous 3. tremendous 4. surname Pang</p> <p>勒庞 [lè páng] Jean-Marie Le Pen (1928-), French Front National extreme right-wing politician</p> <p>庞加莱 [páng jiā lái] Henri Poincaré (1854-1912), famous French mathematician</p> <p>庞然大物 [páng rán dà wù] huge monster</p> <p>庞培 [páng péi] Pompeium, Roman town in Bay of Naples destroyed by eruption of Vesuvius in 79</p> <p>庞德 [páng dé] 1. Pang De (~219), general of Cao Wei at the start of the Three Kingdoms period, victor over Guan Yu 2. Pound (name) 3. Ezra Pound (1885-1972), American poet and translator</p> <p>庞大 [páng dà] 1. huge 2. enormous 3. tremendous</p> <p>面庞 [miàn páng] face</p> <p>沈 §1651 I[shěn] 1. surname Shen 2. place name II[chén] 1. variant of 2. to sink</p> <p>沈北新 [shěn běi xīn] Shenbeixin district of Shenyang city , Liaoning</p> <p>沈积 [chén jī] to accumulate</p> <p>沈约 [shěn yuē] Shen Yue (441-513), writer and historian during Liang of Southern dynasties , compiler of History of Song of the Southern dynasties</p> <p>沈默 [chén mò] silence</p> <p>沈阳 [shěn yáng] 1. Shenyang prefecture level city and capital of Liaoning province in northeast China 2. old names include Fengtian , Shengjing and Mukden</p> <p>沈阳市 [shěn yáng shì] 1. Shenyang prefecture level city and capital of Liaoning province in northeast China 2. old names include Fengtian , Shengjing and Mukden</p> <p>沈河 [shěn hé] Shenhe district of Shenyang city , Liaoning</p> <p>沈重 [chén zhòng] [of mood] heavy; serious; somber</p> <p>沈丘 [shěn qiū] (N) Shenqiu (place in Henan)</p> <p>灰 §1652 [huī] 1. ash 2. dust 3. lime 4. gray 5. discouraged 6. dejected</p> <p>灰赤杨 [huī chì yáng] 1. gray alder (Alnus incana) 2. speckled alder</p> <p>灰不溜丢 [huī bù liū diū] 1. gloomy and dull (saw); boring and gray 2. unpleasantly murky</p> <p>灰岩 [huī yán] 1. limestone 2. CL:[kuai4]</p> <p>石灰岩 [shí huī yán] limestone</p> <p>灰岩残丘 [huī yán cán qiū] mogote (steep-sided pointed hill in karst landform)</p> <p>石灰 [shí huī] lime</p> <p>石灰石 [shí huī shí] limestone</p> <p>消石灰 [xiāo shí huī] 1. calcium hydroxide Ca(OH)2 2. slaked lime</p> <p>石灰华 [shí huī huā] 1. travertine (geol.) 2. tufa (a type of banded marble)</p> <p>生石灰 [shēng shí huī] 1. calcium oxide CaO 2. quicklime</p> <p>心灰意冷 [xīn huī yì lěng] 1. discouraged 2. downhearted</p> <p>灰领 [huī lǐng] 1. gray collar 2. specialist 3. technical worker 4. engineer</p> <p>万念俱灰 [wàn niàn jù huī] every hope turns to dust (saw); completely disheartened</p> <p>灰猎犬 [huī liè quǎn] greyhound</p> <p>煤灰 [méi huī] soot</p>	<p>灰暗 [huī àn] 1. gray and dark 2. murky</p> <p>烟灰 [yān huī] cigarette ash</p> <p>火山灰 [huǒ shān huī] volcanic ash</p> <p>灰尘 [huī chén] dust</p> <p>灰心 [huī xīn] 1. lose heart 2. be discouraged</p> <p>灰泥 [huī ní] 1. plaster 2. mortar</p> <p>骨灰盒 [gǔ huī hé] 1. box for bone ashes 2. funerary casket</p> <p>骨灰 [gǔ huī] 1. bone ash 2. ashes of the dead</p> <p>草木灰 [cǎo mù huī] plant ash</p> <p>灰白 [huī bái] 1. colored 2. ash-colored</p> <p>恢 [huī] 1. to restore 2. to recover 3. great</p> <p>宏 §1654 [hóng] spacious</p> <p>德宏州 [dé hóng zhōu] abbr. for , Dehong Dai and Jingpo autonomous prefecture in west Yunnan surrounded on three sides by Myanmar (Burma)</p> <p>王力宏 [wáng lì hóng] Wang Lee-Hom (American-Taiwanese singer)</p> <p>德宏 [dé hóng] Dehong prefecture in Yunnan (Dai and Jingpo autonomous prefecture)</p> <p>宏伟 [hóng wěi] 1. grand 2. imposing 3. magnificent</p> <p>宏病毒 [hóng bìng dú] macro virus (computing)</p> <p>宏大 [hóng dà] 1. great 2. grand 3. massive</p> <p>宽宏大量 [kuān hóng dà liàng] magnanimous (saw); generous</p> <p>宽宏 [kuān hóng] magnanimous</p> <p>雄 §1655 [xióng] 1. heroic 2. male</p> <p>无名英雄 [wú míng yīng xióng] unnamed hero</p> <p>雄心勃勃 [xióng xīn bó bó] 1. aggressive and grand (saw); ambitious 2. pushy</p> <p>陈可雄 [chén kě xióng] Chen Kexiong (1950-), novelist</p> <p>扬雄 [yáng xióng] Yang Xiong (53 BC-18 AD), scholar, poet and lexicographer, author of dialect dictionary</p> <p>纳赫雄 [nà hè xióng] Nahshon (name)</p> <p>楚雄州 [chǔ xióng zhōu] abbr. for , Chuxiong Yi autonomous prefecture in central Yunnan</p> <p>雄浑 [xióng hún] 1. vigorous 2. firm 3. forceful</p> <p>雄辩家 [xióng biàn jiā] orator</p> <p>雄长 [xióng zhǎng] 1. fierce and ambitious character 2. formidable person</p> <p>雄厚 [xióng hòu] 1. robust 2. strong and solid</p> <p>雄配子 [xióng pèi zǐ] 1. male gamete 2. sperm cell</p> <p>当雄 [dāng xióng] (N) Dangxiong (place in Tibet)</p> <p>镇雄县 [zhèn xióng xiàn] Zhenxiong county in Guizhou</p> <p>雄黄 [xióng huáng] 1. realgar 2. red orpiment</p> <p>雄辩 [xióng biàn] 1. eloquent 2. oratory 3. rhetoric</p> <p>南雄 [nán xióng] Nanxiong county level city in Shaoguan , Guangdong</p> <p>南雄市 [nán xióng shì] Nanxiong county level city in Shaoguan , Guangdong</p> <p>雄兽 [xióng shòu] male animal</p> <p>雄鹰 [xióng yīng] 1. male eagle 2. tercel (male falcon used in falconry)</p> <p>雄伟 [xióng wěi] grand</p> <p>雄性 [xióng xìng] male</p> <p>雄心 [xióng xīn] 1. great ambition 2. lofty aspiration</p> <p>雄猫 [xióng māo] 1. male cat 2. tomcat</p> <p>雄马 [xióng mǎ] 1. male horse 2. stallion</p> <p>民雄乡 [mín xióng xiāng] (N) Minhsiung (village in Taiwan)</p> <p>雄县 [xióng xiàn] Xiong county in Hebei</p> <p>奸雄 [jiān xióng] 1. person who seeks advancement by any means 2. career climber 3. unscrupulous careerist</p>
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女英雄	[yīng xióng] heroine
争雄	[zhēng xióng] to contend for supremacy
楚雄	[chǔ xióng] Chuxiong county level city, capital of Chuxiong Yi autonomous prefecture in central Yunnan
楚雄市	[chǔ xióng shì] Chuxiong county level city, capital of Chuxiong Yi autonomous prefecture in central Yunnan
战国七雄	[zhàn guó qī xióng] Seven Hero States of the Warring States, namely: Qi , Chu , Yan , Han , Zhao , Wei and Qin
英雄式	[yīng xióng shì] heroic
英雄	[yīng xióng] hero
大雄	[dà xióng] 1. great hero 2. main Buddhist image (in temple)
高雄	[gāo xióng] Kaohsiung (city in southern Taiwan)
犹	[yóu] 1. also 2. as if 3. still 4. to scheme 5. a Jew
犹豫	[yóu yù] to hesitate
犹豫不决	[yóu yù bù jué] 1. hesitancy 2. indecision 3. to waver
犹他州	[yóu tā zhōu] Utah
犹太法典	[yóu tài fǎ diǎn] the Talmud
意犹未尽	[yì yóu wèi jìn] 1. to wish to continue sth 2. to have not fully expressed oneself
犹太会堂	[yóu tài huì táng] synagogue; Jewish temple
犹他	I [yóu tā] Utah II [yóu tāyōu tā] Utah
虽死犹荣	[suī sǐ yóu róng] lit. although dead, also honored; died a glorious death
虽死犹生	[suī sǐ yóu shēng] lit. although dead, as if still alive (saw); still with us in spirit
上犹县	[shàng yóu xiàn] Shangyou county in Ganzhou , Jiangxi
犹如	[yóu rú] 1. similar to 2. appearing to be
犹太	[yóu tài] 1. Jew 2. Jewish 3. Judea (in Biblical Palestine)
犹太人	[yóu tài rén] Jew
犹大	[yóu dà] 1. Judas 2. Judah (son of Jacob)
犹大书	[yóu dà shū] Epistle of St Jude (in New Testament)
上犹	[shàng yóu] Shangyou county in Ganzhou , Jiangxi
排犹	[pái yóu] 1. to eliminate Jews 2. antisemitism
获	I [huò] 1. to catch 2. to obtain 3. to capture II [huò] 1. reap 2. harvest
不劳而获	[bù láo ér huò] 1. reap without sowing 2. profit by other people's toil
获嘉	[huò jiā] (N) Huojia (place in Henan)
获暴利者	[huò bào lì zhě] profiteer
获得者	[huò dé zhě] recipient
获益者	[huò yì zhě] beneficiary
中子俘获	[zhōng zǐ fú huò] neutron capture
获得性阅读障碍	[huò dé xíng yuè dú zhàng ài] acquired dyslexia
获悉	[huò xī] 1. to learn of sth 2. to find out 3. to get news
接获	[jiē huò] to receive (a call, report etc)
截获	[jié huò] 1. to intercept 2. to cut off and capture
获得	[huò dé] 1. to obtain 2. to receive 3. to get
获得性	[huò dé xìng] acquired (i.e. not inborn)
获准	[huò zhǔn] obtain permission
如获至宝	[rú huò zhì bǎo] as if gaining the most precious treasure
获益	[huò yì] 1. to profit from sth 2. to get benefit
获利	[huò lì] 1. profit 2. obtain benefits 3. benefits obtained
荣获	[róng huò] be honored with
查获	[chá huò] 1. to investigate and capture (a criminal) 2. to ferret out 3. to hunt down and arrest
重获	[chóng huò] 1. recovery 2. recover
获罪	[huò zuì] to commit a crime

诺	[nuò] 1. promise 2. consent
卡布奇诺	[kā bù qí nuò] cappuccino (coffee)
切尔诺贝利	[qiè ěr nuò bèi lì] Chernobyl
奥切诺斯	[ào qiè nuò sī] Oceanus, Titan God of the seas before Poseidon
斯宾诺莎	[sī bīn nuò shā] Baruch or Benedict Spinoza (1632-1677), rationalist philosopher
雅诺什	[yǎ nuò shí] Jnos (Hungarian name)
季诺	[jì nuò] a promise that can be realized
诺塞斯	[nuò sāi sī] Knossos (Minoan palace at Iraklion, Crete)
塞韦里诺	[sài wéi lì nuò] [Jean-Michel] Severino [World Bank vice-president, East Asia and Pacific]
萨哈诺夫	[sà hǎ nuò fū] (Andrei) Sakharov
克拉斯诺亚尔斯克	[kè lǎ sī nuò yà ěr sī kè] Krasnoyarsk
厄尔尼诺	[è ěr ní nuò] El Nio, equatorial climate variation in the Pacific
诺贝尔	[nuò bèi ěr] Nobel (prize)
千金一诺	[qiān jīn yī nuò] a promise worth one thousand in gold (saw); a promise that must be kept
一诺千金	[yī nuò qiān jīn] a promise worth one thousand in gold (saw); a promise that must be kept
多米诺	[duō mǐ nuò] domino (loan word)
米诺安	[mǐ nuò ān] Minoan (civilization on Crete)
普罗提诺	[pǔ luó tí nuò] Plotinus (Neoplatonism philosopher)
诺亚	[nuò yà] Noah
诺基亚	[nuò jī yà] Nokia (company name)
斯诺	[sī nuò] 1. Snow (name) 2. Edgar Snow (1905-1972), American journalist, reported from China 1928-1941, author of Red Star Over China
克罗诺斯	[kè luó nuò sī] Chronos, Greek God and cannibalistic child abuser, father of Zeus
斯诺克	[sī nuò kè] snooker
罗摩诺索夫	[luó mó nuò suǒ fū] Mikhail Vasilyevich Lomonosov (1711-1765), famous Russian chemist and polymath
承诺	[chéng nuò] 1. effort 2. undertaking 3. to promise 4. to undertake
允诺	[yǔn nuò] 1. to promise 2. to consent (to do sth)
阿诺	[ā nuò] 1. Arnold (name) 2. refers to Arnold Schwarzenegger
阿多诺	[ā duō nuò] 1. surname Adorno 2. Theodor Ludwig Wiesengrund Adorno (1903-1969), German sociologist, philosopher, musicologist, and composer
许诺	[xǔ nuò] 1. promise 2. pledge
朱诺	[zhū nuò] Juneau, capital of Alaska
诺言	[nuò yán] a promise
诺特	[nuò tè] 1. Noether (name) 2. Emmy Noether (1882-1935), famous German female algebraist 3. Noetherian (math.)
雷诺	[léi nuò] 1. Reynolds (name) 2. Renault (French car company) 3. Reno, Nevada
古诺	[gǔ nuò] 1. Gounod (name) 2. Charles Gounod (1818-1893), French musician and opera composer
袭	[xí] 1. to attack 2. to inherit 3. classifier for suits (esp. of funeral robes)
偷袭	[tōu xí] to sneak attack
袭击者	[xí jī zhě] attacker
突袭	[tū xí] surprise attack
空袭	[kōng xí] 1. air raid 2. attack from the air
侵袭	[qīn xí] to invade and attack
承袭	[chéng xí] 1. to inherit 2. to follow 3. to adopt
吹袭	[chuī xí] 1. storm struck 2. to attack (of wind)
因袭	[yīn xí] 1. to follow old patterns 2. to imitate existing models 3. to continue along the same lines
奇袭	[qí xí] 1. surprise attack 2. raid
世袭	[shì xí] 1. succession 2. inheritance 3. hereditary
袭击	[xí jī] 1. an attack (esp. surprise attack) 2. raid 3. to attack

§1660	怖 [bù] 1. terror 2. terrified 3. afraid 4. frightened
	惊怖 [jīng bù] to surprise
§1661	笼 [lóng] 1. basket 2. cage 3. flat bamboo basket used to serve dimsum such as jiozi, bozi etc
	笼子 [lóng zi] 1. cage 2. coop 3. basket 4. container
	雪铁龙 [xuě tiě lóng] Citroen (French make of cars)
	灯笼 [dēng lóng] lantern
	灯笼花 [dēng lóng huā] Chinese enkianthus
	小笼包 [xiǎo lóng bāo] steamed dumpling
	鸟笼 [niǎo lóng] birdcage
	笼鸟 [lóng niǎo] a caged bird
	笼统 [lǒng tǒng] 1. general 2. broad 3. in general terms 4. broadly speaking
	渔笼 [yú lǒng] fishing pot (trap)
	牢笼 [láo lóng] 1. cage 2. trap (e.g. basket, pit or snare for catching animals) 3. fig. bonds (of wrong ideas) 4. shackles (of past misconceptions) 5. to trap 6. to shackle
	笼罩 [lǒng zhào] 1. to envelop 2. to shroud
	出笼 [chū lóng] 1. just out of the steamer basket 2. to appear (of products, publications, sometimes derog., "lots of shoddy material is appearing nowadays")
§1663	差 I [chā] 1. difference 2. discrepancy 3. to differ 4. error 5. to err 6. to make a mistake II [chà] 1. differ from 2. short of 3. to lack 4. poor
	III [chāi] 1. send 2. a messenger 3. a mission 4. to commission IV [ci] uneven
	贫富差距 [pín fù chā jù] disparity between rich and poor
	差劲 [chà jìn] 1. bad 2. no good 3. below average 4. disappointing
	协方差 [xié fāng chā] (statistics) covariance
	差别 [chā bié] 1. difference 2. disparity
	千差万别 [qiān chā wàn bié] manifold diversity
	贸易顺差 [mào yì shùn chā] trade surplus
	差动齿轮 [chā dòng chǐ lún] differential gear
	顺差 [shùn chā] (trade or budget) surplus
	方差 [fāng chā] (statistics) variance
	差分方程 [chā fēn fāng chéng] difference equation (math.)
	差分 [chā fēn] 1. difference 2. increment
	差不多 [chà bu duō] 1. almost 2. nearly 3. more or less
	相差不多 [xiāng chà bu duō] not much difference
	差错 [chā cuò] 1. error (in data transmission) 2. mistake 3. slip-up 4. fault 5. error in data transmission 6. accident 7. mishap
	承销利差 [chéng xiāo lì chā] underwriting spread
	参差 [cēn cī] 1. uneven 2. jagged 3. snaggletooth 4. ragged 5. serrated
	差强人意 [chā qiáng rén yì] 1. (saw) just passable 2. barely satisfactory
	差商 [chā shāng] the quotient of differences (slope of a line in coordinate geometry)
	相位差 [xiàng wèi chā] phase difference
	差评 [chà píng] 1. poor evaluation 2. adverse criticism
	美差事 [měi chāi shì] a terrific job
	公差 [gōng chā] tolerance (allowed error)
	标准差 [biāo zhǔn chā] (statistics) standard deviation
	差得多 [chà dé duō] fall short by a large amount
	偏差 [piān chā] 1. bias 2. deviation
	信差 [xìn chāi] messenger
	差距 [chā jù] 1. disparity 2. gap
	两性差距 [liáng xìng chā jù] disparity between the sexes
	素质差 [sù zhì chà] 1. so uneducated! 2. so ignorant!
	差点 [chà diǎn] 1. not quite 2. not good enough 3. almost 4. barely 5. a bit different 6. just about to 7. nearly starting 8. on the verge of

	差点儿 [chà diǎn r] 1. erhua variant of , not quite 2. not good enough 3. almost 4. barely 5. a bit different 6. just about to 7. nearly starting 8. on the verge of
	差一点 [chà yī diǎn] 1. same as 2. not quite 3. not good enough 4. almost 5. barely 6. a bit different 7. just about to 8. nearly starting 9. on the verge of
	邮差 [yóu chāi] postman
	岁差 [suì chà] the precession of the equinoxes
	均差 [j chā] relief (i.e. height of land in geography)
	误差 [wù chā] 1. difference 2. error 3. inaccuracy
	误差 [chā wù] mistake
	球差 [qiú chā] spherical aberration (optics)
	温差 [wēn chā] difference in temperature
	差失 [chā shī] 1. mistake 2. slip-up
	种差 [zhǒng chā] determinant (characteristic of a species)
	相差 [xiāng chà] 1. to differ 2. discrepancy between
	等差 [děng chā] 1. degree of disparity 2. equal difference
	时差 [shí chā] 1. time difference 2. time lag 3. jet lag
	差生 [chà shēng] weak student
	差事 [chāi shì] 1. errand 2. assignment
	苦差事 [kǔ chāi shì] 1. hard and unprofitable 2. drudgery 3. sweated labor
	苦差 [kǔ chāi] 1. hard and unprofitable (job) 2. poorly paid drudgery 3. arduous and unrewarding (undertaking)
	出差 [chū chāi] to go on a business trip
§1664	羞 [xiū] 1. shy 2. ashamed 3. shame 4. bashful
	蒙羞 [méng xiū] to suffer shame
	碍口识羞 [ài kǒu shí xiū] tongue-tied for fear of embarrassment (saw)
	珍羞 [zhēn xiū] 1. delicacy 2. dainties 3. rare foodstuff
	识羞 [shí xiū] 1. to know shame 2. to feel shame (often with a negative, shameless)
	怕羞 [pà xiū] 1. coy 2. shy 3. bashful
	害羞 [hài xiū] 1. blush 2. shy
§1665	着 I [zhāo] 1. catch 2. receive 3. suffer II [zháo] 1. to touch 2. to come in contact with 3. to feel 4. to be affected by 5. to catch fire 6. to fall asleep 7. to burn III [zhe] particle attached after verb to indicate action in progress, like -ing ending IV [zhuó] 1. to wear (clothes) 2. to contact 3. to use 4. to apply
	着三不着两 [zháo sān bù zháo liǎng] 1. scatter-brained 2. thoughtless
	无着 [wú zhe] Asanga (Buddhist philosopher)
	着劲儿 [zhuó jìn r] 1. to put effort into sth 2. to try really hard
	着魔 [zháo mó] 1. obsessed 2. bewitched 3. enchanted 4. as if possessed
	软着陆 [ruǎn zhuó lù] soft landing (e.g. of spacecraft)
	穿着 [chuān zhuó] 1. dress 2. to wear 3. clothes 4. attire
	穿着打扮 [chuān zhuó dǎ bàn] 1. style of dress 2. one's appearance
	着陆场 [zhuó lù chǎng] landing site
	着慌 [zháo huāng] 1. alarmed 2. panicking
	顺着 [shùn zhe] 1. to follow 2. following 3. along
	着力 [zhuó lì] 1. to put effort into sth 2. to try really hard
	闭着 [bì zhe] closed
	不意味着 [bù yì wèi zhe] 1. does not mean that 2. that is not to say that
	犯不着 [fān bu zháo] not worthwhile
	怎么着 [zěn me zhe] 1. (pron) what 2. (idiom) "whatever", used to replace some verbs in a sentence to form a more general sentence
	浮着 [fú zhe] afloat
	着手成春 [zhuó shǒu chéng chūn] 1. lit. set out and it becomes spring (saw); to effect a miracle cure (of medical operation) 2. to bring back the dead 3. once it starts, everything goes well

冒着生命危险 [mào zhe shēng mìng wēi xiǎn] at the risk of one's life
 着意 [zhuó yì] to act with diligent care
 意味着 [yì wèi zhe] 1. signify 2. mean 3. imply
 接着 [jiē zhe] 1. to catch and hold on 2. to continue 3. to go on to do sth 4. to follow 5. to carry on 6. then 7. after that 8. subsequently 9. to proceed 10. to ensue 11. in turn 12. in one's turn
 来着 [lái zhe] auxiliary showing sth happened in the past
 着火 [zháo huǒ] 1. to ignite 2. to burn
 着火点 [zháo huǒ diǎn] 1. ignition point (temperature) 2. combustion point
 着凉 [zháo liáng] catch cold
 得着 [dé zháo] to obtain
 犯得着 [fàn de zháo] 1. worthwhile (often in rhetorical questions, implying not worthwhile) 2. also written
 依着 [yī zhe] in accordance with
 走着瞧 [zǒu zhe qiáo] wait and see (who is right)
 等着瞧 [děng zhe qiáo] wait and see (who is right)
 附着 [fù zhuó] 1. to adhere 2. attachment
 着忙 [zháo máng] 1. to rush 2. in a hurry 3. to worry about being late
 着想 [zhuó xiǎng] 1. to give thought (to others) 2. to consider (other people's needs)
 衣着 [yī zhuó] clothes
 着墨 [zhuó mò] to describe (in writing, applying ink)
 着陆点 [zhuó lù diǎn] landing site
 走着法 [zǎo fǎ] 1. move in chess 2. movement in martial arts
 着陆 [zhuó lù] 1. landing 2. touchdown 3. to land 4. to touch down
 着床 [zhuó chuáng] implantation (e.g. of ovum in uterus)
 试着 [shì zhe] (coll.) to try to
 活着 [huó zhe] alive
 背着手 [bèi zhe shǒu] with one's hands clasped behind one's back
 失着 [shī zhāo] 1. unwise move 2. miscalculation
 本着 [běn zhe] 1. based on... 2. in conformance with.. 3. taking as one's main principle
 着实 [zhuó shí] 1. truly 2. indeed 3. severely 4. harshly
 两着儿 [liǎng zhāo r] 1. the same old trick 2. illegal device
 闹着玩儿 [nào zhe wán er] 1. to play games 2. to joke around 3. to play a joke on sb
 睡着 [shuì zháo] asleep
 着笔 [zhuó bǐ] to put pen to paper
 着重 [zhuó zhòng] 1. put emphasis on 2. to stress 3. to emphasize
 吊着 [diào zhe] dangle
 冒着 [mào zhe] 1. to brave 2. to face dangers
 着手 [zhuó shǒu] 1. to put one's hand to it 2. to start out on a task 3. to set out
 判 [pàn] 1. to judge 2. to sentence 3. to discriminate 4. to discern
 五鬼闹判 [wǔ guǐ nào pàn] Five ghosts mock the judge, or Five ghosts resist judgement (title of folk opera, saw); important personage mobbed by a crowd of ne'er-do-wells
 判别 [pàn bié] 1. to differentiate 2. to discriminate
 判别式 [pàn bié shì] discriminant (e.g. b^2-4ac in the formula for the root of a quadratic equation)
 贸易谈判 [mào yì tán pàn] trade talks
 判断力 [pàn duàn lì] 1. ability to judge 2. judgment
 审判者 [shěn pàn zhě] judge
 词汇判断作业 [cí huì pàn duàn zuò yè] lexical decision task
 审判长 [shěn pàn zhǎng] presiding judge
 谈判 [tán pàn] 1. to negotiate 2. negotiation 3. conference
 和平谈判 [hé píng tán pàn] peace negotiations

谈判桌 [tán pàn zhuō] conference table
 评判 [píng pàn] 1. to judge (a competition) 2. to appraise
 判断 [pàn duàn] 1. to decide 2. to determine
 词汇判断法 [cí huì pàn duàn fǎ] lexical decision task
 词汇判断 [cí huì pàn duàn] lexical decision
 公判 [gōng pàn] 1. public opinion 2. public announcement of verdict at a trial
 裁判 [cái pàn] 1. judgment 2. to referee 3. umpire 4. judge 5. referee
 裁判员 [cái pàn yuán] referee
 审判席 [shěn pàn xī] judgment seat
 判读 [pàn dú] 1. to interpret 2. to read and discriminate
 误判 [wù pàn] 1. to misjudge 2. error of judgement 3. incorrect ruling 4. miscarriage of justice
 误判案 [wù pàn àn] miscarriage of justice
 判决 [pàn jué] judgment (by a court of law)
 宣判 [xuān pàn] pronounce a (judicial) sentence (after a verdict in a court of law)
 审判 [shěn pàn] 1. a trial 2. to try sb
 判定 [pàn dìng] 1. judge 2. decide 3. judgment 4. determination
 批判 [pī pàn] criticize
 升 I [shēng] 1. to raise 2. to hoist 3. to promote 4. metric liter (also written) 5. measure for dry grain equal to one-tenth dou II [shēng] 1. ascend 2. peaceful III [shēng] promoted
 初升 [chū shēng] rising (sun, moon etc)
 超升 [chāo shēng] exaltation
 升结肠 [shēng jié cháng] 1. ascending colon (anat.) 2. first section of large intestine
 升空 [shēng kōng] 1. to rise to the sky 2. to lift off 3. to levitate 4. lift-off
 晋升 [jìn shēng] to promote to a higher position
 公升 [gōng shēng] liter
 升华 [shēng huá] 1. to sublimate (phys.) 2. sublimation 3. fig. to raise to a higher level 4. to refine 5. promotion
 升值 [shēng zhí] 1. to rise in value 2. to appreciate
 升任 [shēng rèn] promotion
 升息 [shēng xī] to raise interest rates
 升起 [shēng qǐ] 1. to raise 2. to hoist 3. to rise
 升天 [shēng tiān] to ascend to heaven
 升高 [shēng gāo] 1. to raise 2. to ascend
 升市 [shēng shì] 1. rising prices 2. bull market
 提升 [tí shēng] 1. to promote 2. to upgrade
 上升 [shàng shēng] 1. to rise 2. to go up 3. to ascend
 升幅 [shēng fú] 1. extent of an increase 2. percentage rise
 毕升 [bì shēng] Bi Sheng (inventor of movable type)
 回升 [huí shēng] 1. to rise again after a fall 2. to pick up
 弄 I [lòng] 1. lane 2. alley II [nòng] 1. to do 2. to manage 3. to handle 4. to play with 5. to fool with 6. to mess with 7. to fix 8. to toy with
 弄坏 [nòng huài] 1. to ruin 2. to spoil 3. to break
 弄碎 [nòng suì] crumble
 弄错 [nòng cuò] 1. to err 2. to get sth wrong 3. to miscalculate 4. to misunderstand
 播弄 [bō nòng] 1. to order people about 2. to stir up 3. to sow discord
 弄短 [nòng duǎn] 1. shorten 2. shortening
 弄平 [nòng píng] flatten
 弄糟 [nòng zāo] spoil
 倒弄 [dǎo nòng] 1. to move (things around) 2. to buy and sell at a profit (derog.)
 摆弄 [bǎi nòng] 1. move back and forth 2. fiddle with
 弄到 [nòng dào] 1. to get hold of 2. to obtain 3. to secure 4. to come by

弄到手	[nòng dào shǒu] 1. to get in hand 2. to get (one's) hands on 3. to get hold of (in the sense of to acquire)
盘弄	[pán nòng] 1. to play around with 2. to fidget 3. to fondle
捉弄	[zhuō nòng] to tease
弄醒	[nòng xǐng] to wake sb up
玩弄	[wán nòng] 1. to play with 2. to engage in 3. to resort to 4. to dally with
弄乱	[nòng luàn] 1. to mess up 2. to put into disorder 3. to meddle with 4. to confuse
弄直	[nòng zhí] straighten
卉	[huì] plants
花卉	[huā huì] flowers and plants
奔	I [bēn] 1. to hurry or rush 2. to run quickly 3. to elope II [bèn] 1. go to 2. towards
奔袭	[bēn xí] long-range raid
东奔西跑	[dōng bēn xī pǎo] 1. to run this way and that (saw); to rush about busily 2. to bustle about
东奔西走	[dōng bēn xī zǒu] 1. to run this way and that (saw); to rush about busily 2. to bustle about
奔跑	[bēn pǎo] to run
奔忙	[bēn máng] 1. be busy rushing about 2. bustle about
狂奔	[kuáng bēn] run crazily
奔马	[bēn mǎ] runaway horses
私奔	[sī bēn] to elope
奔命	[bēn mìng] 1. rush about on errands 2. be kept on the run
奔丧	[bēn sāng] hasten home for the funeral of a parent or grand-parent
奔走	[bēn zǒu] 1. run 2. rush about 3. be busy running about
奔头	[bēn tóu] 1. sth to strive for 2. prospect
奔头儿	[bèn tóu r] 1. erhua variant of 2. sth to strive for 3. prospect
出奔	[chū bēn] 1. to flee 2. to escape into exile
井	[jǐng] 1. warn 2. well 3. surname Jing
龙井	[lóng jǐng] 1. Longjing county level city in Yanbian Korean autonomous prefecture , Jilin 2. also Longjing tea
龙井茶	[lóng jǐng chá] Longjing (tea)
龙井乡	[lóng jǐng xiāng] (N) Lungching (village in Taiwan)
龙井市	[lóng jǐng shì] Longjing county level city in Yanbian Korean autonomous prefecture , Jilin
临渴穿井	[lín kě chuān jǐng] 1. lit. face thirst and dig a well (saw); fig. not to make adequate provision 2. to act when it is too late
河水不犯井水	[hé shuǐ bù fàn jǐng shuǐ] 1. lit. river water does not interfere with well water (saw); Do not interfere with one another. 2. Mind your own business.
井水不犯河水	[jǐng shuǐ bù fàn hé shuǐ] everyone minds their own business
矿井	[kuàng jǐng] 1. a mine 2. a mine shaft
钻井	[zuàn jǐng] 1. to drill (e.g. for oil) 2. a borehole
钻井平台	[zuàn jǐng píng tái] (oil) drilling platform
暗井	[àn jǐng] 1. blind shaft 2. winze
深井	[shēn jǐng] Sham Tseng (area in Hong Kong)
王府井	[wáng fǔ jǐng] Wangfujing neighborhood of central Beijing, famous for shopping
玉井乡	[yù jǐng xiāng] (N) Yuching (village in Taiwan)
井然	[jǐng rán] tidy, methodical
水井	[shuǐ jǐng] (water) well
油井	[yóu jǐng] oil well
盐井	[yán jǐng] (N) Yanjing (place in Tibet)
天井	[tiān jǐng] 1. courtyard 2. patio 3. skylight 4. name of acupoint TB10
井田制	[jǐng tián zhì] well-field system
井下	[jǐng xià] underground in mine
井田	[jǐng tián] the well-field system of ancient China

井口	[jǐng kǒu] entrance to mine
三井	[sān jǐng] Mitsui (Japanese company)
开初	[kāi chū] 1. at the outset 2. at first 3. early
开普勒定律	[kāi pǔ lè dìng lǜ] Kepler's laws of planetary motion (1609, 1618)
开普勒	[kāi pǔ lè] Johannes Kepler (1571-1630), German astronomer and formulator of Kepler's laws of planetary motion
开蒙	[kāi méng] 1. to emerge from ignorance 2. fig. first stages of learning (arch.)
抛开	[pāo kāi] 1. to throw out 2. to get rid of
开诚布公	I [kāi chéng bù gōng] 1. lit. deal sincerely and fairly (saw); frank and open-minded 2. plain speaking 3. Let's talk frankly and openly between ourselves. 4. to put one's cards on the table II [kāi chéng bù gōngkāi chéng bù gōng] 1. lit. deal sincerely and fairly (saw); frank and open-minded 2. plain speaking 3. Let's talk frankly and openly between ourselves. 4. to put one's cards on the table
开小差	[kāi xiǎo chāi] 1. to desert 2. to abscond from the army 3. absent without leave (AWOL)
开	[kāi] 1. to open 2. to start 3. to turn on 4. to write out (a medical prescription) 5. to operate (vehicle) 6. abbr. for degrees Kelvin
公开指责	[gōng kāi zhǐ zé] denounce
公开讨论会	[gōng kāi tāo lùn huì] open forum
公开信	[gōng kāi xìn] open letter
公开化	[gōng kāi huà] 1. to publicize 2. openness (of government, PRC equivalent of 'glasnost')
公开	[gōng kāi] 1. public 2. to publish 3. to make public
比斯开	[bǐ sī kāi] Bizkaia or Vizcaya, Spain
开火	[kāi huǒ] to open fire
开伙	[kāi huǒ] 1. to start providing food 2. to open today's service in a canteen
开绿灯	[kāi lǜdēng] 1. to give the green light 2. to give the go-ahead
开炉	[kāi lú] 1. to open a furnace 2. to start up a furnace
开花衣	[kāi huā yī] to open a bale of cotton
开关	[kāi guān] 1. power switch 2. to open a gate
开业大吉	[kāi yè dà jí] celebration on opening a business
开始营业	[kāi shǐ yíng yè] 1. to start trading 2. to open for business
开业	[kāi yè] 1. to open a business 2. to open a practice 3. open (for business)
断开	[duàn kāi] to turn off (electric switch)
开堂	[kāi táng] 1. to open a law court 2. to set up a mourning hall
开金	[kāi jīn] carated gold (alloy containing stated proportion of gold)
开平市	[kāi píng shì] Kaiping county level city in Jiangmen , Guangdong
开平	[kāi píng] Kaiping county level city in Jiangmen , Guangdong
半开门	[bàn kāi mén] 1. half-open door 2. fig. prostitute
花开	[huā kāi] bloom
半开门儿	[bàn kāi mén r] 1. erhua variant of , half-open door 2. fig. prostitute
半开化	[bàn kāi huà] semi-civilized
半公开	[bàn gōng kāi] 1. semi-overt 2. more or less open
半开半关	[bàn kāi bàn guān] half-open, half closed
开单	[kāi dān] 1. to bill 2. to open a tab
拉开	[lā kāi] 1. to pull open 2. to pull apart 3. to space out 4. to increase
开端	[kāi duān] 1. start 2. beginning
重新开始	[chóng xīn kāi shǐ] 1. to resume 2. to restart 3. to start afresh
开腔	[kāi qiāng] 1. to speak out 2. to start speaking
开除	[kāi chú] to expel
开花	[kāi huā] 1. to bloom 2. to blossom 3. to flower 4. fig. to burst open 5. to feel happy or elated 6. new development grows out
开演	[kāi yǎn] (of a play, movie etc) to begin

松开 [sōng kāi] 1. to release 2. to let go 3. to loosen 4. to untie 5. to come loose	开足马力 [kāi zú mǎ lì] 1. to accelerate at full power (saw); at full speed 2. fig. to work as hard as possible
开门炮 [kāi mén pào] firecrackers to open the door on the New Year	开动 [kāi dòng] 1. start 2. set in motion 3. move 4. march 5. dig in (eating) 6. tuck in (eating)
开炮 [kāi pào] to open fire	开步 [kāi bù] 1. to step forward 2. to walk
开脱罪责 [kāi tuō zuì zé] 1. to absolve sb from guilt 2. to exonerate 3. to exculpate	开溜 [kāi liū] 1. to leave in stealth 2. to slip away
脱开 [tuō kāi] to withdraw	杨开慧 [yáng kāi huì] Yang Kaihui (1901-1930), Mao Zedong's second wife
开脱 [kāi tuō] 1. to exculpate 2. to absolve 3. to exonerate	开架 [kāi jià] open shelves (in self-service store or user access library)
开天辟地 [kāi tiān pì dì] to split heaven and earth apart (saw); refers to the Pangu [Panz gu3] creation myth	开禁 [kāi jìn] 1. to lift a ban 2. to lift a curfew
开辟 [kāi pì] 1. to open up 2. to set up 3. to start 4. to build	张开 [zhāng kāi] 1. to stretch 2. to extend
烧开 [shāo kāi] boil	开张 [kāi zhāng] 1. open a business 2. first transaction of a business day
开征 [kāi zhēng] to start collecting taxes	开场白 [kāi chǎng bái] 1. prologue of play 2. fig. preamble (of speech or article)
滚开 [gǔn kāi] 1. to boil (of liquid) 2. boiling hot 3. Get out! 4. Go away!	开场 [kāi chǎng] 1. begin 2. open 3. start
开心颜 [kāi xīn yán] 1. to rejoice 2. smiling	别开生面 [bié kāi shēng miàn] 1. to start sth new or original (saw); to break a new path 2. to break fresh ground
喜笑颜开 [xǐ xiào yán kāi] face covered in smiles (saw); beaming with happiness	帝王切开 [dì wáng qiē kāi] Cæsarean section
开颜 [kāi yán] 1. to smile 2. to beam	开办 [kāi bàn] 1. open 2. start (a business etc) 3. set up
开始比赛 [kāi shǐ bǐ sài] 1. to start a match 2. to kick off	开国功臣 [kāi guó gōng chén] outstanding founding minister (title given to reward loyal general or vassal of new dynasty or state)
公开赛 [gōng kāi sài] championship	召开 [zhào kāi] 1. to convene (a conference or meeting) 2. to convoke 3. to call together
开赛 [kāi sài] 1. to start a match 2. the kick-off	开房间 [kāi fáng jiān] 1. to take a hotel room 2. to rent a room
开除党籍 [kāi chú dǎng jì] to expel from party membership	开票 [kāi piào] 1. to open ballot boxes 2. to count votes 3. to make out a voucher or invoice etc 4. to write out a receipt
翻开 [fān kāi] to open up	开花儿 [kāi huā r] 1. erhua variant of , to flower 2. to blossom
开销 [kāi xiāo] expenses	开心 [kāi xīn] 1. to feel happy 2. to rejoice 3. to have a great time 4. to make fun of sb
开往 [kāi wǎng] 1. to leave for 2. heading for	开心果 [kāi xīn guǒ] pistachio nuts
错开 [cuò kāi] to stagger (times)	寻开心 [xún kāi xīn] 1. to make fun of 2. to seek diversion
开钻 [kāi zuān] to start drilling	开导 [kāi dǎo] to enlighten
开锁 [kāi suǒ] to unlock	开枪 [kāi qiāng] 1. to open fire 2. to shoot a gun
开采 [kāi cǎi] to extract ore or other resource from a mine	开创 [kāi chuàng] 1. to initiate 2. to start 3. to found
开春 [kāi chūn] 1. beginning of spring 2. the lunar New Year	开裂 [kāi liè] 1. to split open 2. to dehisce (of fruit or cotton bolls, to split open)
开卷 [kāi juàn] 1. to open a book 2. open-book (exam)	裂开 [liè kāi] to split open
开矿 [kāi kuàng] 1. to mine 2. to open a seam	开展 [kāi zhǎn] 1. (begin to) develop 2. unfold 3. to start 4. to launch 5. to open
磨得开 [mó de kāi] 1. unembarrassed 2. without fear of impairing personal relation	展开 [zhǎn kāi] 1. to unfold 2. to carry out 3. to be in full swing 4. to launch
开口子 [kāi kǒu zi] 1. a dike breaks 2. fig. to provide facilities (for evil deeds) 3. to open the floodgates	开化 [kāi huà] 1. civilized 2. to have laws and culture 3. to civilize 4. the process of becoming civilized
开车人 [kāi chē rén] 1. driver 2. person driving a vehicle	开盘汇率 [kāi pán huì lǜ] opening exchange rate
八开 [bā kāi] octavo	开线 [kāi xiàn] to come unsewn
开快车 [kāi kuài chē] 1. an express train sets off 2. fig. to work in haste 3. to rush	开药 [kāi yào] to prescribe medicine
开倒车 [kāi dào chē] 1. to drive in reverse 2. fig. to take a backward step 3. retrogressive 4. trying to turn the clock back	开药店 [kāi hēi diàn] 1. lit. to open an inn that kills and robs guests (esp. in traditional fiction); fig. to carry out a scam 2. to run a protection racket 3. daylight robbery
开车 [kāi chē] to drive a car	开始 [kāi shǐ] 1. to begin 2. beginning 3. to start 4. initial
磨不开 [mò bù kāi] to feel embarrassed	开台 [kāi tái] 1. start of play 2. opening of theatrical performance
开怀 [kāi huái] 1. to one's heart's content 2. without restraint	开县 [kāi xiàn] Kai county in Sichuan
开辟者 [kāi pì zhě] 1. pioneer 2. groundbreaker	开阳县 [kāi yáng xiàn] Kaiyang county in Guiyang [Gui4 yang2], Guizhou
开都河 [kāi dū hé] Kaidu river in Xinjiang	开原县 [kāi yuán xiàn] Kaiyuan county in Tieling , Liaoning
看开 [kàn kāi] 1. to come to accept an unpleasant fact 2. to get over sth 3. to cheer up	开封县 [kāi fēng xiàn] Kaifeng county in Henan
开闭幕式 [kāi bì mù shì] opening and closing ceremonies	开集 [kāi jí] open set (math.)
封闭性开局 [fēng bì xìng kāi jú] 1. Closed Game 2. Double Queen Pawn Opening (chess) 3. same as	开到 [kāi dào] open till...
开小会 [kāi xiǎo huì] to whisper and chat (instead of listening during a meeting or lecture)	开会 [kāi huì] 1. have a meeting 2. be at a meeting 3. to hold or attend a meeting
开刀 [kāi dāo] 1. to perform or have an operation 2. to operate on or to be operated on	隔开 [gé kāi] to separate
分开 [fēn kāi] 1. to separate 2. to part	开阳 [kāi yáng] 1. zeta Ursae Majoris in the Big Dipper 2. Kaiyang county in Guiyang [Gui4 yang2], Guizhou
开三次方 [kāi sān cì fāng] 1. cube root 2. to extract a cube root	
开方 [kāi fāng] to extract a square root	

开后门	[kāi hòu mén] 1. to open the back door 2. fig. under the counter 3. to do a secret or dishonest deal 4. to let sth in by the back door
开篇	[kāi piān] 1. start of literary work 2. opening song of ballad in Tangci style [tan2 ci2]
开启	[kāi qǐ] to open
开户	[kāi hù] to open an account (bank etc)
开局	[kāi jú] 1. opening (chess etc) 2. early stage of game, match, work, activity etc
开店	[kāi diàn] to open shop
推开	[tuī kāi] push open
开原	[kāi yuán] Kaiyuan county level city in Tieling, Liaoning
开原市	[kāi yuán shì] Kaiyuan county level city in Tieling, Liaoning
移开	[yí kāi] move away
开外	[kāi wài] 1. over and above (some amount) 2. beyond (budget)
开罗	[kāi luó] Cairo, capital of Egypt
开列	[kāi liè] (make a) list
揭开	[jiē kāi] 1. to uncover 2. to open
开课	[kāi kè] 1. school begins 2. give a course 3. teach a subject
三七开定论	[sān qī kāi dìng lùn] thirty percent failure, seventy percent success, the official PRC verdict on Mao Zedong
开诚相见	[kāi chéng xiāng jiàn] candid and open (saw)
倒开	[dào kāi] 1. to reverse a vehicle 2. to drive backwards
让开	[ràng kāi] 1. to get out of the way 2. to step aside
开幕词	[kāi mù cí] opening speech (at a conference)
开盘	[kāi pán] opening share price
开球	[kāi qiú] 1. open ball (math.) 2. to start a ball game 3. to kick off (soccer) 4. to tee off (golf)
开水	[kāi shuǐ] 1. boiled water 2. boiling water
白开水	[bái kāi shuǐ] plain boiled water
开满	[kāi mǎn] to bloom abundantly
开阔	[kāi kuò] 1. wide 2. open (spaces) 3. to open up
开河	[kāi hé] 1. to open a river 2. to dig a canal 3. to thaw (of river)
开大油门	[kāi dà yóu mén] 1. to open the throttle 2. to accelerate 3. to let her rip
开例	[kāi lì] to create a precedent
开江	[kāi jiāng] (N) Kaijiang (place in Sichuan)
开鲁	[kāi lǔ] (N) Kailu (place in Inner Mongolia)
开玩笑	[kāi wán xiào] 1. to play a joke 2. to make fun of 3. to joke
睁开	[zhēng kāi] to open the eyes
开胃	[kāi wèi] to whet the appetite
开幕	[kāi mù] 1. to open (a conference) 2. to inaugurate
开幕式	[kāi mù shì] opening ceremony
走开	[zǒu kāi] 1. to go somewhere else 2. Get out of the way!
开本	[kāi běn] format (page layout for printing)
盛开	[shèng kāi] 1. blooming 2. in full flower
信口开河	[xìn kǒu kāi hé] to talk off the cuff (saw); idle talk
开元盛世	[kāi yuán shèng shì] peak of Tang prosperity during Kaiyuan, reign name 713-741 of Tang emperor Xuanzong [Tang2 Xuan2 zong1]
开城	[kāi chéng] Kaesong or Gaeseong city in southwest North Korea, close to the border with South Korea and a special economic zone for South Korean companies
开城市	[kāi chéng shì] Kaesong or Gaeseong city in southwest North Korea, close to the border with South Korea and a special economic zone for South Korean companies
开战	[kāi zhàn] start a war
开映	[kāi yìng] to start showing a movie

开头	[kāi tóu] beginning
闪开	[shǎn kāi] to get out of the way
开门见山	[kāi mén jiàn shān] 1. to get right to the point 2. to open the door and see the mountain
开先	[kāi xiān] at first
开元	[kāi yuán] reign name 713-741 of Tang emperor Xuanzong [Tang2 Xuan2 zong1], a peak of Tang prosperity
伸开	[shēn kāi] to stretch out
开市	[kāi shì] to open a store for business
开封市	[kāi fēng shì] 1. Kaifeng prefecture level city in Henan, old capital of Northern Song, former provincial capital of Henan 2. old name Bianliang
开笔	[kāi bǐ] 1. to start learning as a poet 2. to write one's first (poem, essay etc)
重开	[chóng kāi] to reopen
开国	[kāi guó] 1. to found a state 2. to open a closed country
开封	[kāi fēng] 1. Kaifeng prefecture level city in Henan, old capital of Northern Song, former provincial capital of Henan 2. old name Bianliang
封开	[fēng kāi] (N) Fengkai (place in Guangdong)
开拍	[kāi pāi] begin shooting (a film)
开间	[kāi jiān] 1. alcove 2. bay in a room 3. unit of length used for rooms, approx. 3.3 meters
开门	[kāi mén] open (the) door
开创性	[kāi chuàng xìng] innovative
开印	[kāi yìn] to start a print run
开地	[kāi dì] 1. to clear land (for cultivation) 2. to open up land
三七开	[sān qī kāi] 1. seventy to thirty ration 2. thirty percent failure, seventy percent success
开吊	[kāi diào] 1. to hold memorial service 2. to hold a funeral
开罪	[kāi zuì] 1. to offend sb 2. to give offence 3. to displease
开口	[kāi kǒu] 1. open one's mouth 2. start to talk
开打	[kāi dá] to perform acrobatic or choreographed fight
打开	[dǎ kāi] 1. to open 2. to show (a ticket) 3. to turn on 4. to switch on
开山	[kāi shān] 1. to cut into a mountain (to open a mine) 2. to open a monastery
开工	[kāi gōng] 1. to begin work (of a factory or engineering operation) 2. to start a construction job
开恩	[kāi ēn] to give a favor (used of Christian God)
刑	[xíng] punishment
判刑	[pàn xíng] sentence (to prison etc)
获刑	I [huò xíng] to be punished II [huò xíng huò xíng] to be punished
刑房	[xíng fáng] 1. office of punishment 2. torture chamber (esp. unofficial)
刑场	[xíng chǎng] 1. execution ground 2. gallows 3. scaffold
酷刑折磨	[kù xíng zhé mó] torture and cruel treatment
刑部	[xíng bù] 1. ministry of punishment (in Imperial China) 2. penal bureau
刑堂	[xíng táng] torture chamber
严刑	[yán xíng] 1. strict law 2. cruel punishment 3. to carry out cruel law rigorously
火刑	[huǒ xíng] 1. execution by fire 2. burning at the stake
刑事诉讼法	[xíng shì sù sòng fǎ] criminal procedure
刑具	[xíng jù] 1. punishment equipment 2. torture instruments
徒刑	[tú xíng] prison sentence
刑律	[xíng lǜ] criminal law
行刑队	[xíng xíng duì] firing squad
腐刑	[fǔ xíng] castration (a form of punishment during the Han period)
体刑	[tǐ xíng] corporal punishment
刑事犯	[xíng shì fàn] a criminal

墨刑	[mò xíng] corporal punishment consisting of carving and inking characters on the victim's forehead
刑法	[xíng fǎ] criminal law
刑事诉讼法	[xíng sù fǎ] 1. criminal procedure 2. abbr. for
死刑	[sǐ xíng] death penalty
刑名	[xíng míng] 1. criminal law (abbr. for pre-Han legalist school) 2. name of crime
刑案	[xíng àn] criminal case
减刑	[jiǎn xíng] 1. reduce penalty 2. shortened or commuted (judicial) sentence
刑满	[xíng mǎn] to complete a prison sentence
肉刑	[ròu xíng] corporal punishment (such as castration or amputation)
酷刑	[kù xíng] 1. cruelty 2. torture
刑罚	[xíng fá] 1. sentence 2. penalty 3. punishment
宫刑	[gōng xíng] castration
临刑	[lín xíng] facing execution
刑事	[xíng shì] 1. criminal 2. penal
苦刑	[kǔ xíng] 1. torture 2. corporal punishment (traditionally involving mutilation or amputation)
量刑	[liàng xíng] 1. to assess punishment 2. to determine the sentence (on a criminal)
五刑	[wǔ xíng] 1. five punishments 2. namely, up to Han times: carving and inking characters on forehead [mo4], cutting off

the nose [yi4], amputation [fei4], castration [gong1], death penalty [da4 pi4] 3. from the Han onwards: whipping [chi1], beating with staves [zhang4], [tu2], exile [liu2], capital punishment [si3]

§1675 型 [xíng] 1. model 2. type (e.g. blood type)

豪华型	[háo huá xíng] deluxe model
斜方型	[xié fāng xíng] trapezium (geom.)
多层次分析模型	[duō céng cì fēn xī mó xíng] multilevel analysis model
环保型	[huán bǎo xíng] 1. environmental 2. environmentally friendly
第二型糖尿病	[dì èr xíng táng niào bìng] Type 2 diabetes
第一型糖尿病	[dì yī xíng táng niào bìng] Type 1 diabetes
小型车	[xiǎo xíng chē] compact car
小型货车	[xiǎo xíng huò chē] light van
字型	[zì xíng] font
五笔字型	[wǔ bǐ zì xíng] five stroke input method for Chinese characters by numbered strokes, invented by Wang

Yongmin in 1983

同型配子	[tóng xíng pèi zǐ] isogamete
子模型	[zǐ mó xíng] submodel
典型	[diǎn xíng] typical
单词产生器模型	[dān cí chǎn shēng qì mó xíng] logogen model
新型	[xīn xíng] 1. new type 2. new kind
平型关	[píng xíng guān] Pingxing pass on the Great Wall near Datong, famous for victory over the Japanese in Sep 1937
平型关大捷	[píng xíng guān dà jié] victory of Pingxingguan pass, famous victory of Republican Chinese forces over the Japanese in Sep 1937
类型	[lèi xíng] type

小型企业	[xiǎo xíng qǐ yè] small business
中小型企业	[zhōng xiǎo xíng qǐ yè] small and medium enterprise
大型企业	[dà xíng qǐ yè] 1. large scale industry 2. major industry
基因型	[jī yīn xíng] genotype
标准模型	[biāo zhǔn mó xíng] Standard Model (of particle physics)
小型	[xiǎo xíng] 1. small scale 2. small size
缩小模型	[suō xiǎo mó xíng] miniature
体型	[tí xíng] 1. build 2. body type 3. figure
同型性	[tóng xíng xìng] isomorphism

表现型	[biǎo xiàn xíng] phenotype
结合模型	[jié hé mó xíng] combination model
原型	[yuán xíng] 1. original shape 2. mold 3. original form 4. archetype
外向型	[wài xiàng xíng] export-oriented (economic model)
句型	[jù xíng] sentence pattern (in grammar)
二次型	[èr cì xíng] quadratic form (math.)
混合模型	[hùn hé mó xíng] hybrid model
定型水	[dìng xíng shuǐ] hairspray
丙型	[bǐng xíng] 1. type C 2. type III 3. gamma-
桌上型	[zhuō shàng xíng] desktop
模型	[mó xíng] 1. model 2. mould 3. matrix 4. pattern
大型	[dà xíng] 1. large scale 2. wide scale 3. broad scale
重型	[zhòng xíng] 1. heavy 2. heavy duty 3. large caliber
血型	[xuè xíng] 1. blood group 2. blood type
面型	[miàn xíng] shape of face
甲型	[jiǎ xíng] 1. type A 2. type I 3. alpha-
中型	[zhōng xíng] medium sized
巨型	[jù xíng] 1. giant 2. enormous

§1676 研 [yán] 1. grind fine 2. study 3. research

井研	[jǐng yán] (N) Jingyan (place in Sichuan)
研判	[yán pàn] to study and come to a decision
研磨材料	[yán mó cái liào] 1. abrasive 2. grinding material
研磨	[yán mó] 1. milling 2. to grind 3. to polish by grinding 4. to abrade 5. whetstone 6. pestle
钻研	[zuān yán] 1. to study meticulously 2. to delve into
科研小组	[kē yán xiǎo zǔ] a scientific research group
研华	[yán huá] Advantech, technology company
研讨会	[yán tǎo huì] 1. discussion forum 2. seminar
研读	[yán dú] 1. to study intensively 2. to read and investigate 3. to consider thoroughly
研讨	[yán tǎo] discussion
研求	[yán qiú] 1. to study 2. to probe 3. to research and examine
研拟	[yán nǐ] to investigate and plan forward
科研人员	[kē yán rén yuán] (scientific) researcher
科研	[kē yán] (scientific) research
研析	[yán xī] 1. to analyze 2. research
研定	[yán dìng] 1. to consider and decide 2. to decide after investigating
研制	[yán zhì] 1. to manufacture 2. to develop
研习	[yán xí] research and study

§1677 并 I [bìng] 1. and 2. furthermore 3. (not) at all 4. simultaneously 5. also 6. together with 7. to combine 8. to join 9. to merge II [bìng] 1. amalgamate 2. combine III [bìng] 1. and 2. also 3. together with

并存	[bìng cún] 1. to exist at the same time 2. to coexist
并不在乎	[bìng bù zài hu] really does not care
并不	[bìng bù] 1. not at all 2. emphatically not
并称	[bìng chēng] 1. joint name 2. combined name
兼容并包	[jiān róng bìng bāo] 1. to include and monopolize many things 2. all-embracing
并行计算	[bìng xíng jì suàn] parallel computing
并举	[bìng jǔ] develop simultaneously
土洋并举	[tǔ yáng bìng jǔ] combining native and foreign methods
并立	[bìng lì] 1. exist side by side 2. exist simultaneously
并联	[bìng lián] parallel connection

并行	[bīng xíng] in parallel [development, implementation, etc]
并行程序	[bīng xíng chéng xù] parallel program
裁并	[cái bīng] cut down and merge
并购	[bīng gòu] 1. merger and acquisition (M and A) 2. acquisition 3. to take over
幺并矢	[yāo bìng shǐ] idemfactor (expressing a vector as sum of its three orthogonal projections)
并列	[bīng liè] 1. stand side by side 2. be juxtaposed
相提并论	[xiāng tí bìng lùn] 1. to discuss two disparate things together (saw); to mention on equal terms 2. to place on a par with 3. (often with negatives: impossible to mention X in the same breath as Y)
并入	[bīng rù] 1. merge into 2. incorporate in
兼并	[jiān bìng] 1. to annex 2. to take over 3. to acquire
吞并	[tūn bìng] to annex
并吞	[bīng tūn] 1. swallow up 2. annex 3. merge
合并	[hé bìng] 1. to merge 2. to annex
中西合并	[zhōng xī hé bìng] Chinese-Western fusion
并坐	[bīng zuò] sit together
并重	[bīng zhòng] 1. lay equal stress on 2. pay equal attention to
并排	[bīng pái] 1. side by side 2. abreast
并且	[bīng qiě] 1. and 2. besides 3. moreover 4. furthermore 5. in addition
并非	[bīng fēi] really isn't
一并	[yī bìng] 1. to lump together 2. to treat along with all the others
拼	[pīn] 1. to piece together 2. to join together 3. to stake all 4. adventurous 5. at the risk of one's life 6. to spell
拼死拼活	[pīn sǐ pīn huó] 1. one's utmost 2. (to fight or work) desperately hard 3. to put up a life or death struggle 4. at all costs
拼力	[pīn lì] to spare no efforts
拼刺刀	[pīn cì dāo] bayonet charge
拼字	[pīn zì] spelling
拼音字母	[pīn yīn zì mǔ] phonetic letters
拼凑	[pīn còu] 1. to assemble 2. to put together
威妥玛拼音	[wēi tuǒ mǎ pīn yīn] Wade-Giles system (romanization of Chinese)
威妥玛拼法	[wēi tuǒ mǎ pīn fǎ] Wade-Giles system (romanization of Chinese)
拼写错误	[pīn xiě cuò wù] 1. spelling mistake 2. written error
拼音	[pīn yīn] 1. phonetic writing 2. pinyin (Chinese romanization)
威玛拼音	[wēi mǎ pīn yīn] Wade-Giles system (romanization of Chinese)
拼接	[pīn jiē] 1. to put together 2. to join
拼起来	[pīn qǐ lái] to put together
拼火	[pīn huǒ] to exchange fire
威玛拼法	[wēi mǎ pīn fǎ] Wade-Giles system (romanization of Chinese)
拼抢	[pīn qiǎng] to fight desperately (at the risk of one's life)
拼法	[pīn fǎ] 1. spelling 2. orthography
拼死	[pīn sǐ] 1. a desperate struggle 2. tooth and nail 3. to go all out for sth at risk of one's life 4. doing one's utmost 5. same as
拼写	[pīn xiě] 1. to spell 2. to transliterate
拼读	[pīn dú] 1. phonetic reading 2. combine sounds into words
拼盘	[pīn pán] cold platter
拼命	[pīn mìng] 1. doing one's utmost 2. with all one's might 3. at all costs 4. (working or fighting) as if one's life depends on it
拼争	[pīn zhēng] to fight desperately
拼贴	[pīn tiē] 1. pastiche 2. collage
拼刺	[pīn cì] bayonet charge
拼合	[pīn hé] 1. to cohere 2. to form a coherent whole
拼斗	[pīn dòu] to engage (in a fight)

血拼	[xuè pīn] shopping (loan)
屏	I [bīng] 1. get rid of 2. put aside 3. reject 4. keep control 5. hold back II [píng] (standing) screen
开屏	[kāi píng] (a peacock) spreads its tail
屏东	[píng dōng] (N) Pingtung city, county and military airbase in south Taiwan
屏东县	[píng dōng xiàn] (N) Pingtung county in south Taiwan
石屏	[shí píng] (N) Shipping (place in Yunnan)
锦屏	[jīn píng] Jinping county in Qiandongnan Miao and Dong autonomous prefecture [Qian2 dong1 nan2 zhou1], Guizhou
锦屏县	[jīn píng xiàn] Jinping county in Qiandongnan Miao and Dong autonomous prefecture [Qian2 dong1 nan2 zhou1], Guizhou
屏障	[píng zhàng] protective screen
屏除	[bīng chú] 1. get rid of 2. dismiss 3. brush aside
屏南	[píng nán] (N) Pingnan (place in Fujian)
显示屏	[xiǎn shì bǐng] display screen
截屏	[jié píng] 1. screenshot 2. to capture an image displayed on a computer screen
屏息	[bīng xī] hold one's breath
玉屏县	[yù píng xiàn] Yuping Dong autonomous county in Tongren prefecture [Tong2 ren2 di4 qu1], Guizhou
屏幕	[píng mù] (TV or movie) screen
屏门	[píng mén] screen door
屏山	[píng shān] (N) Pingshan (place in Sichuan)
耕	[gēng] 1. to plow 2. to till
耕作	[gēng zuò] farming
深耕细作	[shēn gēng xì zuò] deep plowing and careful cultivation
春耕	[chūn gēng] to plow a field in the spring
翻耕	[fān gēng] 1. to plow 2. to turn the soil
半自耕农	[bàn zì gēng nóng] 1. semi-tenant peasant 2. semi-owner peasant
秋耕	[qiū gēng] autumn plowing
深耕	[shēn gēng] 1. deep plowing 2. thorough penetration 3. thorough development (of a market segment etc)
耕地面积	[gēng dì miàn jī] area of arable land
农耕	[nóng gēng] 1. plowing 2. agriculture
耕畜	[gēng chù] farm animal
浅耕	[qiǎn gēng] 1. to scratch 2. shallow plowing
耕种	[gēng zhòng] 1. to till 2. to cultivate
耕地	[gēng dì] 1. arable land 2. to plow land
可耕地	[kě gēng dì] cultivable
形	[xíng] 1. to appear 2. to look 3. form 4. shape
龙形拳	[lóng xíng quán] Long Xing Quan - "Dragon Fist"- Martial Art
无形	[wú xíng] 1. incorporeal 2. virtual 3. formless 4. invisible (assets) 5. intangible
无形输出	[wú xíng shū chū] invisible export
无形贸易	[wú xíng mào yì] invisibles (trade)
无法形容	[wú fǎ xíng róng] 1. unspeakable 2. indescribable
无形	[wú xíng] 1. imperceptibly 2. virtually
身形	[shēn xíng] figure (esp. a woman's)
梯形	[tī xíng] trapezoid
地中海贫血	[dì zhōng hǎi xíng pín xuè] 1. thalassemia 2. Mediterranean anemia
形旁	[xíng páng] 1. part of Chinese character indicating the meaning 2. also called significative or radical
形像	[xíng xiàng] 1. form 2. image
象形	[xiàng xíng] 1. pictogram 2. one of the Six Methods of forming Chinese characters 3. Chinese character derived from a picture 4. sometimes called hieroglyph
形象	[xíng xiàng] 1. image 2. form 3. figure

象形字	[xiàng xíng zì] 1. pictogram (one of the Six Methods of forming Chinese characters) 2. Chinese character derived from a picture 3. sometimes called hieroglyph
扁形动物	[piǎn xíng dòng wù] 1. flatworm 2. phylum of Platyhelminthes
扁形动物门	[piǎn xíng dòng wù mén] 1. flatworm 2. phylum of Platyhelminthes
方形	[fāng xíng] 1. square 2. square-shaped
长方形	[cháng fāng xíng] rectangle
正方形	[zhèng fāng xíng] square
分形	[fēn xíng] (math.) fractal
圆形木材	[yuán xíng mù cái] log
环形	[huán xíng] ring-shaped
环形结构	[huán xíng jié gòu] ring configuration
环形山	[huán xíng shān] 1. crater 2. ring-shaped mountain
不定形	[bù dìng xíng] indeterminate form
第一基本形式	[dì yī jī běn xíng shì] (math.) first fundamental form
重形式轻内容	[zhòng xíng shì qīng nèi róng] 1. heavy on form, light on substance 2. to stress form at the expense of content
固形物	[gù xíng wù] solid particles in liquid
完形心理治疗	[wán xíng xīn lǐ zhì liáo] Gestalt psychotherapy
字形	[zì xíng] 1. form of a Chinese character 2. glyph (the shape of a character or symbol in a particular typeface) 3. font
八字形	[bā zì xíng] 1. shape resembling the character or 8 2. V-shape 3. splayed 4. figure of eight
形声字	[xíng shēng zì] 1. radical plus phonetic (one of the Six Methods of forming Chinese characters) 2. also known as phonogram, phonetic compound or picto-phonetic character
五笔字形	[wǔ bǐ zì xíng] 1. Chinese character input method for entering characters by numbered strokes 2. variant of
十字形	[shí zì xíng] 1. cruciform 2. cross shape
完形测验	[wán xíng cè yàn] Gestalt test
共形	[gòng xíng] conformal
形容	[xíng róng] 1. to describe 2. appearance 3. look
形容辞	[xíng róng cí] adjective
形容词	[xíng róng cí] adjective
位形空间	[wèi xíng kōng jiān] configuration space (math.)
形意拳	[xíng yì quán] Xingyiquan (Chinese martial art)
意识形态	[yì shí xíng tài] ideology
得意忘形	[dé yì wàng xíng] 1. happy 2. lost in exhilaration
位形	[wèi xíng] configuration
半圆形	[bàn yuán xíng] semi-circular
显形	[xiǎn xíng] 1. to show one's true nature (derog.) 2. to betray oneself
雀形目	[què xíng mù] order Passeriformes (perching birds)
体形	[tǐ xíng] 1. build 2. figure 3. bodily form
形体	[xíng tǐ] form and structure
现代形式	[xiàn dài xíng shì] the modern form
形态	[xíng tài] 1. shape 2. form 3. pattern 4. morphology
生活形态	[shēng huó xíng tài] 1. life pattern 2. ecology
形貌	[xíng mào] appearance
蛇形	[shé xíng] 1. S-shaped 2. serpentine 3. coiled like a snake
甲形球蛋白	[jiǎ xíng qiú dàn bái] 1. alpha globulin 2. alpha fetoprotein (AFP)
弓形	[gōng xíng] circular segment
圆形面包	[yuán xíng miàn bāo] bun
已成形	[yǐ chéng xíng] pre-formed
形成层	[xíng chéng céng] vascular cambium (layer of tissue responsible for growth inside wood)

山形县	[shān xíng xiàn] Yamagata prefecture in north of Honshu island, Japan
队形	[duì xíng] formation
扇形	[shàn xíng] circular sector
形声	[xíng shēng] 1. radical plus phonetic (one of the Six Methods of forming Chinese characters) 2. also known as phonogram, phonetic compound or picto-phonetic character
原形	[yuán xíng] 1. archetype 2. original shape 3. true colors
外形	[wài xíng] 1. figure 2. shape 3. external form 4. contour
冠形词	[guān xíng cí] article (in grammar)
圆形	[yuán xíng] 1. round 2. circular
圆柱形	[yuán zhù xíng] cylindrical
形质	[xíng zhì] 1. form 2. structure 3. design
走形	[zǒu xíng] 1. out of shape 2. to lose shape 3. to deform
走形式	[zǒu xíng shì] to go through the formalities
走形儿	[zǒu xíng er] 1. out of shape 2. to lose shape 3. to deform
模形	[mó xíng] pattern
形成	[xíng chéng] 1. to form 2. to take shape
形式	[xíng shì] 1. form 2. shape 3. situation 4. circumstance
全等形	[quán děng xíng] congruent figure
完形	[wán xíng] 1. total form 2. coherent whole 3. Gestalt 4. holistic
形上	[xíng shàng] metaphysics
地形	[dì xíng] 1. topography 2. terrain 3. landform
面形	[miàn xíng] shape of face
五形	[wú xíng] Wuxing - "Five Animals"- Martial Art
讲	[jiǎng] 1. to speak 2. to explain 3. a speech 4. a lecture
开讲	[kāi jiǎng] 1. to begin a lecture 2. to start on a story
就职演讲	[jiù zhí yǎn jiǎng] an inaugural lecture
演讲家	[yǎn jiǎng jiā] orator
讲演	[jiǎng yǎn] 1. to lecture 2. to speak publicly
演讲	[yǎn jiǎng] 1. lecture 2. to make a speech
讲辞	[jiǎng cí] lectures
讲评	[jiǎng píng] 1. to criticize 2. to evaluate
讲堂	[jiǎng táng] lecture hall
起讲	[qǐ jiǎng] to start a story
讲到	[jiǎng dào] to talk about sth
讲习会	[jiǎng xí huì] 1. discussion forum 2. seminar 3. assembly
讲坛	[jiǎng tán] a platform (to speak)
讲座	[jiǎng zuò] a course of lectures
讲课	[jiǎng kè] 1. teach 2. lecture
讲论	[jiǎng lùn] to discuss
讲话	[jiǎng huà] 1. a speech 2. to speak 3. to talk 4. to address
讲求	[jiǎng qiú] 1. to stress 2. to emphasize 3. particular about sth 4. to strive for
讲题	[jiǎng tí] topic of a lecture
讲和	[jiǎng hé] peace talks
莫讲	[mò jiǎng] 1. let alone 2. not to speak of (all the others)
宣讲	[xuān jiǎng] 1. to preach 2. to explain publicly
听讲	[tīng jiǎng] 1. to attend a lecture 2. to listen to a talk
讲理	[jiǎng lǐ] 1. to reason with sb 2. to discuss the merits of an argument
异	[yì] 1. different 2. other 3. hetero- 4. unusual 5. strange 6. surprising 7. to distinguish 8. to separate 9. to discriminate
异形	[yì xíng] 1. not the usual type 2. atypical 3. heterotype
同素异形体	[tóng sù yì xíng tǐ] allotropy

两性异形	[liǎng xìng yì xíng] sexual dimorphism
异想天开	[yì xiǎng tiān kāi] 1. to imagine the wildest thing 2. to indulge in fantasy
差异	[chā yì] 1. difference 2. discrepancy
差异性	[chā yì xìng] difference
异龙	[yì lóng] 1. allosaurus 2. also written
异特龙	[yì tè lóng] allosaurus
优异	[yōu yì] 1. exceptional 2. outstandingly good
无异	[wú yì] 1. nothing other than 2. to differ in no way from 3. the same as 4. to amount to
异像	[yì xiàng] extraordinary image
异步	[yì bù] asynchronous
重力异常	[zhòng lì yì cháng] gravitational anomaly (geol.)
分异	[fēn yì] 1. distinction 2. differentiation
同分异构体	[tóng fēn yì gòu tǐ] isomer
异端者	[yì duān zhě] a heretic
异见者	[yì jiàn zhě] dissident
求同存异	[qiú tóng cún yì] to seek common ground while holding back differences (saw); to agree to differ
异心坏心	[yì xīn huài xīn] vicious intention
异军突起	[yì jūn tū qǐ] a new factor changing the situation
异物	[yì wù] 1. rarity 2. rare delicacy 3. foreign matter 4. alien body 5. the dead 6. ghost 7. monstrosity 8. alien life-form
异体字	[yì tǐ zì] variant Chinese character
好奇尚异	[hào qí shàng yì] 1. liking what odd, interested in what is different (saw); curious about the exotic
2. inquisitive	
磁异常	[cí yì cháng] magnetic anomaly (geol.)
标新领异	[biāo xīn lǐng yì] to bring in the new (saw); new directions, different creation
令人惊异	[lǐng rén jīng yì] surprisingly
异彩	[yì cǎi] extraordinary splendor
珍异	[zhēn yì] 1. rare 2. precious and odd
奇珍异宝	[qí zhēn yì bǎo] rare treasure (saw)
稍异	[shāo yì] differing slightly
新异	[xīn yì] 1. new and different 2. novelty
标新竞异	[biāo xīn jìng yì] to start on sth new and different (saw); to display originality
标新立异	[biāo xīn lì yì] to start on sth new and different (saw); to display originality
异源多倍体	[yì yuán duō bèi tǐ] allopolyploid (polyploid with chromosomes of different species)
异端	[yì duān] heresy
同量异位素	[xiàng liàng yì wèi sù] nuclear isobar
异样	[yì yàng] 1. difference 2. peculiar
党同伐异	[dǎng tóng fá yì] 1. to be narrowly partisan 2. to unite with those of the same views but alienate those with different views
异常	[yì cháng] 1. exceptional 2. abnormal 3. an anomaly
异性恋	[yì xìng liàn] 1. heterosexuality 2. heterosexual love
惊异	[jīng yì] amazement
大同小异	[dà tóng xiǎo yì] 1. almost similar 2. except slight differences
奇花异草	[qí huā yì cǎo] (saying) very rarely seen, unusual
异化	[yì huà] alienation
异国他乡	[yì guó tā xiāng] foreign lands and places (saw); living as expatriate
异体	[yì tǐ] variant form (of a Chinese character)
异构体	[yì gòu tǐ] isomer
异质体	[yì zhì tǐ] variant
异性	[yì xìng] 1. of the opposite sex 2. heterosexual 3. different in nature

特殊性	[tè yì xìng] 1. special property 2. distinctive peculiarity
异心	[yì xīn] 1. different feelings 2. disloyalty 3. infidelity 4. malice
异乡	[yì xiāng] 1. in a foreign land 2. away from home
异乡人	[yì xiāng rén] 1. from another land 2. alien
异口同声	[yì kǒu tóng shēng] 1. lit. different mouths, same voice (saw); to speak in unison 2. unanimous
同床异梦	[tóng chuáng yì mèng] 1. lit. to share the same bed with different dreams (saw); ostensible partners with different agendas 2. strange bedfellows 3. marital dissension
殊异	[shū yì] 1. entirely different 2. quite separate
异读	[yì dú] variant pronunciation (when the same character has more than one reading)
异母	[yì mǔ] sons of same father by different mother
异质	[yì zhì] heterogeneous
异种	[yì zhǒng] 1. hetero- 2. variety
异香	[yì xiāng] rare perfume
奇异果	[qí yì guǒ] 1. kiwi fruit 2. Chinese gooseberry
异域	[yì yù] 1. foreign country 2. alien land
因人而异	[yīn rén ér yì] varying from person to person (saw); different for each individual
奇异	[qí yì] 1. fantastic 2. bizarre 3. odd 4. astonished
奇异笔	[qí yì bǐ] marker (writing instrument)
异见	[yì jiàn] 1. dissident 2. controversial
异言	[yì yán] dissenting words
异国	[yì guó] 1. exotic 2. foreign
特异	[tè yì] 1. exceptionally good 2. excellent 3. clearly outstanding 4. distinctive 5. peculiar 6. unique
异事	[yì shì] 1. sth else 2. a separate matter 3. not the same thing 4. with different jobs (not colleagues) 5. a remarkable thing 6. sth special 7. an odd thing 8. sth strange or incomprehensible
互异	[hù yì] 1. differing from one another 2. mutually different
舛	[chuǎn] 1. mistaken 2. erroneous 3. contradictory
舞	[wǔ] 1. to dance 2. to wield 3. to brandish
舞会舞	[wǔ huì wǔ] party dancing
舞厅舞	[wǔ tīng wǔ] ballroom dancing
舞弄	[wǔ nòng] 1. to wave 2. to brandish
舞龙	[wǔ lóng] dragon dance
载歌载舞	[zài gē zài wǔ] singing and dancing (saw); festive celebrations
载歌且舞	[zài gē qiě wǔ] singing and dancing (saw); festive celebrations
舞步	[wǔ bù] dance steps
小步舞曲	[xiǎo bù wǔ qǔ] minuet
莎莎舞	[shā shā wǔ] salsa (dance)
歌舞团	[gē wǔ tuán] big band
舞者	[wǔ zhě] dancer
挥舞	[huī wǔ] 1. to brandish 2. to wave sth
长袖善舞	[cháng xiù shàn wǔ] long sleeves help one dance beautifully (saw); money and power will help you in any occupation
舞剑	[wǔ jiàn] to perform a sword-dance
项庄舞剑	[xiàng zhuāng wǔ jiàn] 1. lit. Xiangzhuang performs the sword dance, but his mind is set on Liu Bang (saw); refers to 206 BC plot to murder future Han emperor Liu Bang during a sword dance at Feast at Hongmen [Hong2 men2 Yan4] 2. an elaborate deception to hide malicious intent
摇摆舞	[yáo bǎi wǔ] swing (dance)
舞台音乐	[wǔ tái yīn yuè] musical theater
拉丁舞	[lā dīng wǔ] Latin American dancing
国标舞	[guó biāo wǔ] international standard ballroom dancing
现代舞	[xiàn dài wǔ] modern dance

<p>独舞 [dú wǔ] solo dance</p> <p>编舞 [biān wǔ] 1. choreography 2. choreographer</p> <p>舞台 [wǔ tái] 1. (theatrical or political) stage 2. arena</p> <p>舞会 [wǔ huì] 1. dance 2. ball 3. party</p> <p>舞阳 [wǔ yáng] (N) Wuyang (place in Henan)</p> <p>民间舞 [mín jiān wǔ] folk dance</p> <p>舞剧 [wǔ jù] 1. dance drama 2. ballet</p> <p>舞厅 [wǔ tīng] 1. dance hall 2. ballroom</p> <p>舞姿 [wǔ zī] dancer's posture and movement</p> <p>歌舞 [gē wǔ] singing and dancing</p> <p>圆舞 [yuán wǔ] round dance</p> <p>圆舞曲 [yuán wǔ qǔ] waltz</p> <p>舞曲 [wǔ qǔ] dance music</p> <p>戒 [jiè] 1. swear off 2. warn against</p> <p>开戒 [kāi jiè] 1. to end abstinence 2. to resume (drinking) after a break 3. to break (a taboo)</p> <p>魔戒 [mó jiè] Lord of the Rings by J.R.R. Tolkien</p> <p>猪八戒 [zhū bā jiè] 1. Zhu Bajie, character in Journey to the West, with pig-like characteristics and armed with a muck-rake 2. Pigsy in Arthur Waley's translation</p> <p>勒戒 [lè jiè] 1. to force sb (to give up drug) 2. to enforce abstinence 3. to break drug dependence</p> <p>力戒 [lì jiè] 1. to try everything to avoid 2. to guard against</p> <p>戒子 [jiè zǐ] ring</p> <p>戒严令 [jiè yán lìng] martial law</p> <p>戒除 [jiè chú] 1. to abstain 2. to give up</p> <p>鉴戒 [jiàn jiè] warning</p> <p>戒严 [jiè yán] 1. martial law 2. emergency measures</p> <p>戒烟 [jiè yān] to give up smoking</p> <p>禁戒 [jìn jiè] guard against</p> <p>戒慎 [jiè shèn] 1. prudence 2. vigilance</p> <p>戒惧 [jiè jù] fearful</p> <p>戒律 [jiè lǜ] 1. monastic discipline 2. commandment</p> <p>惩戒 [chéng jiè] 1. to discipline 2. reprimand</p> <p>戒忌 [jiè jì] 1. a taboo 2. to avoid sth (as taboo)</p> <p>戒心 [jiè xīn] 1. vigilance 2. wariness</p> <p>犯戒 [fàn jiè] 1. to go against the rules (of a religious order) 2. to break a ban (e.g. medical)</p> <p>戒坛 [jiè tán] the place for monastic vows (e.g. altar)</p> <p>戒毒 [jiè dú] 1. to give up drug 2. to quit (an addiction) 3. to break (dependence)</p> <p>戒酒 [jiè jiǔ] 1. teetotal 2. to give up drinking 3. a ban on alcohol</p> <p>戒规 [jiè guī] 1. religious precept 2. taboo 3. rule</p> <p>戒指 [jiè zhǐ] (finger) ring</p> <p>十戒 [shí jiè] the ten commandments (relig.)</p>	<p>宾至如归 [bīn zhì rú guī] 1. guests feel at home (in a hotel, guest house etc) 2. a home away from home</p> <p>归顺 [guī shùn] submission</p> <p>百川归海 [bǎi chuān guī hǎi] all things tends in one direction</p> <p>归心者 [guī xīn zhě] religious convert</p> <p>不完全归纳推理 [bù wán quán guī nà tuī lǐ] inference by incomplete induction</p> <p>归档 [guī dàng] 1. to file away 2. to place on file</p> <p>当归 [dāng guī] Angelica sinensis</p> <p>衣锦荣归 [yī jīn róng guī] to come back to one's hometown in silken robes (saw); to return in glory</p> <p>空手而归 [kōng shǒu ér guī] 1. to return empty-handed 2. to fail to win anything</p> <p>南回归线 [nán huí guī xiàn] Tropic of Capricorn, the circle of latitude at 23° 26' 22"S</p> <p>早来晚归 [zǎo lái wǎn guī] (set phrase) come early and leave late</p> <p>归真 [guī zhēn] to die (Buddh.)</p> <p>总归 [zǒng guī] 1. eventually 2. after all 3. anyhow</p> <p>归化 [guī huà] naturalization</p> <p>完全归纳推理 [wán quán guī nà tuī lǐ] inference by complete induction</p> <p>归纳推理 [guī nà tuī lǐ] inference by induction (method of deduction in logic)</p> <p>归宿 [guī sù] 1. final destination 2. end result 3. place where sth finally settles</p> <p>归仁乡 [guī rén xiāng] (N) Kueijen (village in Taiwan)</p> <p>归心 [guī xīn] converted to (religion)</p> <p>北回归线 [běi huí guī xiàn] Tropic of Cancer, the circle of latitude at 23° 26' 22"N</p> <p>回归线 [huí guī xiàn] tropic, a circle of latitude at 23° 26' 22"South (Tropic of Capricorn) or North (Tropic of Cancer)</p> <p>归纳 [guī nà] 1. to conclude from facts 2. to sum up 3. induction (method of deduction in logic)</p> <p>归纳法 [guī nà fǎ] induction (method of deduction in logic)</p> <p>归结 [guī jié] 1. to sum up 2. to conclude 3. in a nutshell 4. the end (of a story)</p> <p>归案 [guī àn] 1. to bring to justice (of malefactor) 2. arrested and brought to trial</p> <p>捉拿归案 [zhuō ná guī àn] bring to justice</p> <p>归入 [guī rù] 1. to assign (to a class) 2. to classify as 3. to include</p> <p>荣归 [róng guī] to return home with honor</p> <p>荣归主 [róng guī zhǔ] Gloria (section of Catholic mass)</p> <p>划归 [huà guī] 1. to incorporate 2. to put under (external administration)</p> <p>归西 [guī xī] 1. to die 2. euphemism, lit. to return West or to the Western Paradise</p> <p>归向 [guī xiàng] to turn toward</p> <p>归国 [guī guó] 1. to go home (to one's native country) 2. to return from abroad</p> <p>回归中国 [huí guī zhōng guó] to return to China (e.g. Hong Kong)</p> <p>回归年 [huí guī nián] 1. the solar year 2. the year defined as the period between successive equinoxes</p> <p>归罪 [guī zuì] to blame sb</p> <p>回归 [huí guī] 1. to return (to previous condition) 2. Hong Kong's return to Chinese sovereignty 3. to regress</p> <p>归于 [guī yú] 1. to belong to 2. affiliated to 3. to result in sth 4. to incline towards</p>
<p>械 [xiè] tools</p> <p>医疗器械 [yī liáo qì xiè] medical equipment</p> <p>枪械 [qiāng xiè] firearm</p> <p>器械 [qì xiè] 1. special or precision equipment 2. apparatus</p>	<p>帅 [shuài] 1. handsome 2. graceful 3. smart 4. commander in chief</p> <p>将帅 [jiāng shuài] commander-in-chief, the equivalent of king in Chinese chess</p>
<p>归 [guī] 1. to go back 2. to return</p> <p>无家可归 [wú jiā kě guī] homeless</p> <p>血本无归 [xuè běn wú guī] 1. to lose one's life savings (e.g. after a bankruptcy) 2. no return for one's hard-earned savings</p> <p>满载而归 [mǎn zài ér guī] to return from a rewarding journey</p> <p>归功 [guī gōng] 1. to give credit 2. to give sb his due 3. attribution</p>	<p>好兵帅克 [hǎo bīng shuài kè] The Good Soldier vejik (Schweik), satirical novel by Czech author Jaroslav Haek (1883-1923)</p> <p>金钱挂帅 [jīn qián guà shuài] caring only about money and wealth</p> <p>亲自挂帅 [qīn zì guà shuài] to take command personally</p> <p>统帅 [tǒng shuài] 1. command 2. commander-in-chief</p> <p>元帅 [yuán shuài] marshal (in the army)</p>

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帅哥	[shuài ge] handsome guy
挂帅	[guà shuài] 1. to take command 2. to assume leadership 3. to dominate 4. over-emphasis 5. dominating over other considerations
师	[shī] 1. a division (military) 2. teacher 3. master 4. expert 5. model
讲师	[jiǎng shī] 1. instructor 2. lecturer
魔术师	[mó shù shī] magician
蒙师	[méng shī] primary school teacher
男按摩师	[nán àn mó shī] masseur
老师	[lǎo shī] teacher
兴师动众	[xīng shī dòng zhòng] 1. to muster large forces 2. to get a great number of people involved (in carrying out some task)
惊师动众	[jīng shī dòng zhòng] 1. to alarm everyone 2. to scandalize the public
为人师表	[wéi rén shī biǎo] to serve as a model (saw); a paragon
拜人为师	[bài rén wéi shī] to acknowledge as one's teacher
分析师	[fēn xī shī] 1. analyst 2. commentator
挥师	[huī shī] in command of the army
师长	[shī zhǎng] 1. military division level commander 2. teacher
理疗师	[lǐ liáo shī] physiotherapist
琴师	[qín shī] player of a stringed instrument
骑师赛马	[sài mǎ qí shī] a racing jockey
师宗	[shī zōng] (N) Shizong (place in Yunnan)
乐师	[yuè shī] musician
美容师	[měi róng shī] 1. hair dresser 2. beautician (male)
尊师	[zūn shī] revered master
兴师	[xīng shī] 1. to dispatch troops 2. to send an army 3. to mobilize forces
兴师问罪	[xīng shī wèn zuì] 1. to send punitive forces against 2. to go in numbers to attack another party with condemnations
拳师	[quán shī] 1. boxing coach 2. pugilist master
北洋水师	[běi yáng shuǐ shī] north China navy (esp. the ill-fated Chinese navy in the 1895 war with Japan)
药师如来	[yào shī rú lái] Medicine Buddha (Sanskrit: Bhaisajyaguru)
业师	[yè shī] 1. teacher 2. one's teacher
知识工程师	[zhī shī gōng chéng shī] knowledge worker
名师出高徒	[míng shī chū gāo tú] A famous teacher trains a fine student (saw). A cultured man will have a deep influence on his successors.
律师	[lǚshī] lawyer
保惠师	[bǎo huì shī] comforter
三藏法师	[sān cáng fǎ shī] 1. Tripitaka (602-664) Tang dynasty Buddhist monk and translator, who traveled to India 629-645 2. same as
骑师	[qí shī] 1. a jockey 2. a horse-rider 3. a horseman 4. equestrian
导师	[dǎo shī] 1. tutor 2. teacher 3. academic advisor
士师记	[shì shī jì] Book of Judges
师表	[shī biǎo] 1. paragon of virtue and learning 2. exemplary character
万世师表	[wàn shì shī biǎo] 1. model teacher of every age (saw); eternal paragon 2. refers to Confucius (551-479 BC) [Kong3 zis]
药师经	[yào shī jīng] 1. Healing sutra 2. Bhaisajyaguru sutra
法师	[fǎ shī] 1. Master (in Buddh.) 2. one who has mastered the sutras
会师	[huì shī] 1. to collaborate 2. to join forces 3. to effect a junction
会计师	[kuài jì shī] accountant
水陆师	[shuǐ lù shī] army and navy (in Qīng times)
女按摩师	[àn mó shī] masseuse

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名师	[míng shī] 1. famous master 2. great teacher
师资	[shī zī] 1. qualified teachers 2. teachers
师范	[shī fàn] 1. teacher-training 2. pedagogical 3. normal (school, e.g. Beijing Normal University)
水师	[shuǐ shī] navy (in Qīng times)
满师	[mǎn shī] 1. to finish apprenticeship 2. to graduate
工程师	[gōng chéng shī] engineer
星相师	[xīng xiàng shī] astrologer
医师	[yī shī] doctor
师大	[shī dà] 1. abbr. for , Normal University 2. teacher-training college
大师	[dà shī] 1. great master 2. master
巫师	[wū shī] 1. wizard 2. magician
誓师	[shì shī] to vow before one's troops
血师	[xuè shī] hematite Fe2O3
占星师	[zhān xīng shī] astrologer
出师	[chū shī] 1. to finish apprenticeship 2. to graduate 3. to send out troops (under a commander)
班	[bān] 1. team 2. class 3. squad 4. work shift 5. classifier for groups 6. ranking 7. surname Ban
班师	[bān shī] 1. withdraw troops from the front 2. return after victory
讲习班	[jiǎng xí bān] instructional workshop
按部就班	[àn bù jiù bān] 1. follow the prescribed order 2. keep to conventional ways
布里斯班	[bù lǐ sī bān] Brisbane, capital of Queensland, Australia
班房	[bān fāng] jail
班超	[bān chāo] Ban Chao (33-102), noted Han diplomat and military man
加班	[jiā bān] to work overtime
班加罗尔	[bān jiā luó ěr] Bangalore
留班	[liú bān] 1. to repeat a year (in school) 2. to resit a failed course 3. to fail admission to next year's course
轮班	[lún bān] shift working
班轮	[bān lún] 1. regular passenger or cargo ship 2. regular steamship service
牙班	[yá bān] dental plaque
西班牙港	[xī bān yá gǎng] Port-of-Spain, capital of Trinidad and Tobago
西班牙语	[xī bān yá yǔ] Spanish language
西班牙	[xī bān yá] Spain
班辈	[bān bèi] 1. seniority in the family 2. pecking order
班辈儿	[bān bèi r] 1. seniority in the family 2. pecking order
班车	[bān chē] regular bus (service)
末班车	[mò bān chē] last bus
班长	[bān zhǎng] 1. class monitor 2. squad leader 3. team leader
班子	[bān zi] 1. organized group 2. theatrical troupe
班卓琴	[bān zhuó qín] banjo (loan)
当班	[dāng bān] to work one's shift
脱班	[tuō bān] 1. behind schedule 2. late
班珠尔	[bān zhū ěr] Banjul, capital of Gambia
接班	[jiē bān] 1. to work one's shift 2. to succeed to a position 3. to take over a job (on the next shift) 4. to relieve sb as successor
接班人	[jiē bān rén] successor
北部拉班特	[běi bù lā bān tè] Noord Brabant
单班课	[dān bān kè] 1. individual lesson 2. one-on-one class
德班	[dé bān] Durban (city in South Africa)
班纪德	[bān jì dé] pancetta (loan from Italian: belly), salted spiced dried pork belly used in sugo all'amatriciana
值班	[zhí bān] 1. to work a shift 2. on duty

倒班	[dǎo bān] 1. to change shifts 2. to work in turns
班主任	[bān zhǔ rèn] a teacher in charge of a class
快班	[kuài bān] fast stream (in school)
班玛	[bān mǎ] (N) Banma (place in Qinghai)
补习班	[bù xī bān] 1. cram class 2. cram school
班组	[bān zǔ] group or team (in factories etc)
唱诗班	[chàng shī bān] choir
班次	[bān cì] 1. order of classes or grades at school 2. number of runs or flights
塔利班	[tǎ lì bān] Taliban (Farsi: student), Afghan guerrilla faction
鲁班	[lǔ bān] Lu Ban, legendary master craftsman, called the father of Chinese carpentry
换班	[huàn bān] 1. to change shift 2. the next work shift 3. to relieve (a workman on the previous shift) 4. to take over the job
顶班	[dǐng bān] 1. to take over sb else's job 2. to substitute for
班戈	[bān gē] (N) Bange (place in Tibet)
替班	[tì bān] 1. to act as substitute 2. to fill in for sb
替班儿	[tì bān r] 1. erhua variant of , to act as substitute 2. to fill in for sb
大班	[dà bān] Tai-Pan
全班	[quán bān] the whole class
坐班	[zuò bān] 1. to work office hours 2. on duty
白班儿	[bái bān er] day shift
早班儿	[zǎo bān r] 1. early shift 2. morning work shift
上下班时间	[shàng xià bān shí jiān] rush hour
上班时间	[shàng bān shí jiān] 1. time of going to work 2. the morning rush hour
下班	[xià bān] 1. to finish work 2. to get off work
上下班	[shàng xià bān] to start and finish work
班上	[bān shàng] 1. in the group 2. class-mates
上班	[shàng bān] 1. to go to work 2. to be on duty 3. to start work 4. to go to the office
同班	[tóng bān] classmate
早班	[zǎo bān] 1. early shift 2. morning work shift
班吉	[bān jī] Bangui, capital of Central African Republic
班固	[bān gù] Ban Gu (32-92), Eastern Han dynasty historian, wrote the Dynastic History of Western Han
聊	[liáo] 1. to chat 2. to have a chat 3. to kill time
无聊	[wú liáo] 1. nonsense 2. bored
百无聊赖	[bǎi wú liáo lài] 1. bored to death (saw) 2. bored stiff 3. overcome with boredom
聊天室	[liáo tiān shì] chat room
聊赖	[liáo lài] to suffer tedium
闲聊	[xián liáo] 1. to chat 2. idle gossip
闲聊天	[xián liáo tiān] 1. to chat 2. idle gossip
聊城	[liáo chéng] Liaocheng prefecture level city in Shandong
聊城市	[liáo chéng shì] Liaocheng prefecture level city in Shandong
聊天	[liáo tiān] 1. to chat 2. to gossip
聊天儿	[liáo tiān r] erhua variant of , to chat
聊生	[liáo shēng] to earn a living (esp. with negative)
聊且	[liáo qiě] 1. for the time being 2. tentatively
柳	[liǔ] 1. willow 2. surname Liu
猪柳	[zhū liǔ] pork fillet
春柳剧场	[chūn liǔ jù chǎng] Spring willow society, pioneering Chinese theatrical company set up in Tokyo in 1906, part of New Culture movement, continued in China from 1912 as
杨柳	[yáng liǔ] 1. willow tree 2. poplar and willow 3. name of traditional tune
垂杨柳	[chuí yáng liǔ] chuiyangliu

柳州	[liǔ zhōu] Liuzhou prefecture level city in Guangxi
柳州市	[liǔ zhōu shì] Liuzhou prefecture level city in Guangxi
柳叶刀	[liǔ yè dāo] lancet (surgeon's knife)
柳琴	[liǔ qín] liuqin lute, smaller soprano version of the pipa , with holes in the soundbox, and range equivalent to that of a violin
春柳	[chūn liǔ] Spring willow society, pioneering Chinese theatrical company set up in Tokyo in 1906, part of New Culture movement, continued in China from 1912 as
烟花柳巷	[yān huā liǔ xiàng] red-light district
柳宗元	[liǔ zōng yuán] Liu Zongyuan (773-819), Tang essayist and poet, advocate of the classical writing and neoclassical movements
依柳辛	[yī liǔ xīn] Ilyushin, Russian plane make
花红柳绿	[huā hóng liǔ lǜ] 1. red flowers and green willow 2. all the colors of spring
柳绿花红	[liǔ lǜ huā hóng] 1. green willow and red flowers 2. all the colors of spring
花柳病	[huā liǔ bìng] 1. venereal disease 2. sexually transmitted illness
寻花问柳	[xún huā wèn liǔ] 1. (set phrase) to enjoy the spring scenery 2. to visit brothels
柳体	[liǔ tǐ] calligraphic style of Liu Gongquan
柳营乡	[liǔ yíng xiāng] (N) Liuying (village in Taiwan)
柳河县	[liǔ hé xiàn] Liuhe county in Tonghua , Jilin
柳永	[liǔ yǒng] Liu Yong (987-1053), Song poet
柳河	[liǔ hé] Liuhe county in Tonghua , Jilin
柳江	[liǔ jiāng] (N) Liujiang (place in Guangxi)
柳林	[liǔ lín] (N) Liulin (place in Shanxi)
柳城	[liǔ chéng] (N) Liucheng (place in Guangxi)
柳园	[liǔ yuán] (N) Liuyuan (place in Gansu)
牛柳	[niú liǔ] sirloin
柳丁	[liǔ dīng] tangerine
介	[jiè] 1. introduce 2. lie between 3. between
蒋介石	[jiǎng jiè shí] Chiang Kai-shek (1887-1975), former Guomindang leader
介质访问控制层	[jiè zhì fǎng wèn kòng zhì céng] MAC layer
介质访问控制	[jiè zhì fǎng wèn kòng zhì] 1. Medium Access Control 2. MAC
房产中介	[fáng chǎn zhōng jiè] real estate agent
房屋中介	[fáng wū zhōng jiè] 1. housing agent 2. real estate agent
介绍	[jiè shào] 1. to present 2. introduction 3. to introduce
简短介绍	[jiǎn duǎn jiè shào] brief introduction
简要介绍	[jiǎn yào jiè shào] brief introduction
自我介绍	[zì wǒ jiè shào] 1. self-introduction 2. to introduce oneself
潜在媒介	[qián zài méi jiè] potential vector
不介意	[bù jiè yì] 1. not to take offense 2. do not mind
生物媒介	[shēng wù méi jiè] biological vector
介子	[jiè zǐ] 1. (phys.) 2. meson 3. mesotron
介意	[jiè yì] 1. to care about 2. to take offense 3. to mind
生平简介	[shēng píng jiǎn jiè] biographic sketch
资料介面	[zī liào jiè miàn] data interface
推介	[tuī jiè] 1. promotion 2. to promote 3. to introduce and recommend
介休	[jiè xiū] (N) Jiexiu (city in Shanxi)
介系词	[jiè xì cí] preposition
介词	[jiè cí] preposition
媒介	[méi jiè] 1. media 2. medium
介入	[jiè rù] 1. intervene 2. get involved

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介质	[jiè zhì] 1. medium 2. media
简介	[jiǎn jiè] 1. summary 2. brief introduction
卡介苗	[kǎ jiè miáo] 1. BCG vaccine 2. bacillus Calmette-Gurin vaccine
介面	[jiè miàn] interface
中介	[zhōng jiè] 1. to act as intermediary 2. to link 3. intermediate 4. inter- 5. agency 6. agent
介于	[jiè yú] 1. between 2. intermediate 3. to lie between
价	I [jià] 1. price 2. value 3. valence (on an atom) II [jié] 1. great 2. good 3. middleman 4. servant
讲价	[jiǎng jià] 1. to bargain (over price) 2. to haggle
开价	[kāi jià] 1. to quote a price 2. seller's first offer
差价	[chā jià] difference in price
承销价差	[chéng xiāo jià chā] underwriting spread
无价	[wú jià] 1. invaluable 2. priceless
无价珍珠	[wú jià zhēn zhū] Pearl of Great Price
房价	[fáng jià] 1. house price 2. cost of housing
市场价	[shì chǎng jià] market price
涨价	[zhǎng jià] 1. to appreciate (in value) 2. to increase in price
加价	[jiā jià] to increase price
评价分类	[píng jià fēn lèi] rank, classify
牌价	[pái jià] list price
物价	[wù jià] (commodity) prices
价电子	[jià diàn zǐ] 1. valency electron 2. outer shell of electrons
价码	[jià mǎ] price tag
价钱	[jià qian] price
谈价	[tán jià] 1. to negotiate (prices) 2. to haggle
价款	[jià kuǎn] cost
资产价值	[zī chǎn jià zhí] value of assets
重新评价	[chóng xīn píng jià] 1. a re-evaluation 2. to re-assess
竞价	[jìng jià] to bid (in an auction)
商品价值	[shāng pǐn jià zhí] commodity value
价值增殖	[jià zhí zēng zhí] adding value
单价	[dān jià] price of item
半价	[bàn jià] half price
评价	[píng jià] 1. to evaluate 2. to assess
危害评价	[wēi hài píng jià] hazard assessment
自我评价	[zì wǒ píng jià] self-esteem
平价	[píng jià] 1. cheap 2. cut-price 3. par value
标价	[biāo jià] 1. mark a price 2. marked price
价值标准	[jià zhí biāo zhǔn] standard price
总价	[zǒng jià] total price
售价	[shòu jià] 1. to sell for 2. selling price
现货价	[xiàn huò jià] price of actuals
化合价	[huà hé jià] valence (chem.)
价值	[jià zhí] 1. value 2. worth
价值工程	[jià zhí gōng chéng] value engineering
价值量	[jià zhí liàng] 1. magnitude of value 2. labor value (in economics, the labor inherent in a commodity)
代价	[dài jià] 1. price 2. cost 3. consideration (in share dealing)
估价	[gū jià] 1. to value 2. to appraise 3. to be valued at 4. estimate 5. valuation
跌价	[diē jià] a price decrease
配价	[pèi jià] valence
起价	[qǐ jià] 1. initial price (e.g. for the first kilometer) 2. prices starting from

价层	[jià céng] valency shell (outer electron shell on an atom determining its chemical properties)
声价	[shēng jià] reputation
廉价	[lián jià] cheaply-priced
价原	[jià yuán] Kagen or the Origin of Value by MIURA Baien, pioneering study of economics comparable to Adam Smith's The Wealth of Nations
压价	[yā jià] to depress prices
出厂价	[chū chǎng jià] 1. invoice 2. factory price
要价	[yào jià] 1. to ask a price 2. by extension, to impose a condition
减价	[jiǎn jià] 1. to cut prices 2. to discount 3. to mark down 4. price cutting
汇价	[huì jià] exchange rate
油价	[yóu jià] oil (petroleum) price
租价	[zū jià] rent price
划价	[huà jià] to price (medical prescription)
买价	[mǎi jià] buying price
掉价儿	[diào jià r] 1. erhua variant of, drop in price 2. devalued 3. to have one's status lowered
高价	[gāo jià] expensive
市价	[shì jià] market value
定价	[dìng jià] 1. to set a price 2. to fix a price
提价	[tí jià] to raise the price
重价	[zhòng jià] high price
特价	[tè jià] special price
时价	[shí jià] current price
掉价	[diào jià] 1. drop in price 2. devalued 3. to have one's status lowered
比价	[bǐ jià] 1. price relations 2. parity 3. rate of exchange
电价	[diàn jià] price of electricity
价目	[jià mù] (marked) price
出价	[chū jià] bid
三价	[sān jià] trivalent
界	[jiè] 1. boundary 2. scope 3. extent 4. circles 5. group 6. kingdom (taxonomy)
全世界无产者联合起来	[quán shì jiè wú chǎn zhě lián hé qǐ lái] 1. Proletarianer aller Lnder, vereiniget euch! 2. Workers of the world, unite!
记者无国界	[jì zhě wú guó jiè] Reporters Without Borders (pressure group)
无国界记者	[wú guó jiè jì zhě] Reporters Without Borders (pressure group)
无国界医生	[wú guó jiè yī shēng] 1. Mdecins Sans Frontires (MSF charity) 2. doctors without borders
无国界	[wú guó jiè] without borders (used for organizations such as Mdecins sans Frontires)
魔兽世界	[mó shòu shì jiè] World Of Warcraft (video game)
超界	[chāo jiè] super-kingdom (taxonomy)
超临界	[chāo lín jiè] supercritical
界别	[jiè bié] kingdom (taxonomy)
张家界	[zhāng jiā jiè] Zhangjiajie prefecture level city in Hunan
张家界市	[zhāng jiā jiè shì] Zhangjiajie prefecture level city in Hunan
世界贸易组织	[shì jiè mào yì zǔ zhī] WTO (World Trade Organization)
世界贸易中心	[shì jiè mào yì zhōng xīn] World Trade Center
世界贸易	[shì jiè mào yì] 1. world trade 2. global trade
世界性古老问题	[shì jiè xìng gǔ lǎo wèn tí] a problem as old as the world itself
动物界	[dòng wù jiè] animal kingdom
西方世界	[xī fāng shì jiè] the Western world
分界线	[fēn jiè xiàn] dividing line
世界杯	[shì jiè bēi] World Cup

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第一次世界大战 [dì yī cì shì jiè dà zhàn] World War One	二次世界大战 [èr cì shì jiè dà zhàn] World War Two
世界第一 [quán shì jiè dì yī] world's first	界内球 [jiè nèi qiú] 1. ball within bounds (sports) 2. in 3. fair ball (baseball)
第三世界 [dì sān shì jiè] Third World	满世界 [mǎn shì jiè] 1. everywhere 2. across the world
第二世界 [dì èr shì jiè] Second World	搭界 [dā jiè] 1. an interface 2. to relate with 3. to affiliate
世界第一 [shì jiè dì yī] 1. number one in the world 2. world first	菌界 [jūn jiè] 1. fungus (taxonomic kingdom) 2. mycota
物欲世界 [wù yù shì jiè] the world of material desires (Buddh.)	临界质量 [lín jiè zhì liàng] critical mass
世界野生生物基金会 [shì jiè yě shēng shēng wù jī jīn huì] World Wildlife Fund WWF	租界 [zū jiè] 1. settlement 2. international settlement in many Chinese cities established under unequal treaties from 1860
生物界 [shēng wù jiè] 1. biosphere 2. natural world	世界末日 [shì jiè mò rì] end of the world
悲惨世界 [bēi cǎn shì jiè] Les Misérables (1862) by Victor Hugo	世界大战 [shì jiè dà zhàn] world war
电影界 [diàn yǐng jiè] 1. moviedom 2. the world of movies 3. film circles	天界 [tiān jiè] heaven
新界 [xīn jiè] New Territories (in Hong Kong)	全世界 [quán shì jiè] 1. worldwide 2. entire world
美丽新世界 [měi lì xīn shì jiè] Brave new world, novel by Aldous Huxley	三个世界 [sān gè shì jiè] three worlds, i.e. Western capitalism, Soviet communism and the non-aligned countries
新闻界 [xīn wén jiè] 1. the press 2. the media	临界 [lín jiè] 1. critical 2. boundary
新世界 [xīn shì jiè] New World	国界 [guó jiè] 1. national boundary 2. border between countries
境界 [jìng jiè] 1. boundary 2. state 3. realm	下界 [xià jiè] 1. lower bound (math.) 2. world of mortals 3. (of Gods) to descend to the world of mortals
商界 [shāng jiè] 1. business world 2. business community	上界 [shàng jiè] upper bound
工商界 [gōng shāng jiè] 1. industry 2. the world of business	世界上 [shì jiè shàng] (of the) world
阿拉伯世界 [ā lā bó shì jiè] Arab world	古北界 [gǔ běi jiè] northern Eurasia (in geography)
界首 [jiè shǒu] (N) Jieshou (city in Anhui)	世界 [shì jiè] world
界首市 [jiè shǒu shì] Jieshou City in Anhui	界面 [jiè miàn] interface
世界和平 [shì jiè hé píng] world peace	出界 [chū jiè] 1. to cross a border 2. to go out of bounds (sport)
世界自然基金会 [shì jiè zì rán jī jīn huì] World Wildlife Fund WWF	乔 I [qiáo] surname Qiao II [qiáo] tall
金融界 [jīn róng jiè] 1. banking circles 2. the world of finance	布尔乔亚 I [bù ěr qiáo yà] bourgeois (loan word) II [bù ěr qiáo yà] bourgeois (loan word)
亚临界 [yà lín jiè] subcritical	乔布斯 [qiáo bù sī] Jobs (name)
业界 [yè jiè] industry	普加乔夫 [pǔ jiā qiáo fū] Yemelyan Ivanovich Pugachov (1742-1775), Russian Cossack, leader of peasant rebellion
业界标准 [yè jiè biāo zhǔn] industry standard	1773-1775 against Catherine the Great
世界海关组织 [shì jiè hǎi guān zǔ zhī] World Customs Organization	乔石 [qiáo shí] Qiao Shi (Chinese leadership contender)
灵界 [líng jiè] spiritual world	乔治亚 [qiáo zhì yà] Georgia
灵的世界 [líng de shì jiè] spirit world	乔冠华 [qiáo guān huà] Qiao Guanhua (1913-1973), PRC politician and diplomat
世界卫生组织 [shì jiè wèi shēng zǔ zhī] World Health Organization (WHO)	乔红 [qiáo hóng] Qiao Hong
知识界 [zhī shì jiè] intellectual circles	乔治 [qiáo zhì] George (name)
界标 [jiè biāo] landmark	乔治城 [qiáo zhì chéng] 1. Georgetown 2. (the spelling is more common)
标界 [biāo jiè] 1. to demarcate a boundary 2. dividing line	乔治一世 [qiáo zhì yī shì] George I of Great Britain
世界强国 [shì jiè qiáng guó] world power	乔答摩 [qiáo dā mó] Gautama, surname of the Siddhartha, the historical Buddha
世界纪录 [shì jiè jì lù] world record	乔林 [qiáo lín] 1. forest (esp. of tall trees) 2. high forest
界线 [jiè xiàn] 1. limits 2. bounds 3. dividing line	乔木 [qiáo mù] tree, esp. with recognizable trunk (as opposed to bush)
越出界线 [yuè chū jiè xiàn] 1. to exceed 2. to overstep the limit	娇 [jiāo] 1. lovable 2. pampered 3. tender 4. delicate 5. frail
国界线 [guó jiè xiàn] 1. border between countries 2. line forming the border	金屋藏娇 [jīn wū cáng jiāo] a golden house to keep one's mistress (saw); a magnificent house built for a beloved woman
自然界 [zì rán jiè] 1. nature 2. the natural world	娇惯 [jiāo guàn] 1. to pamper 2. to coddle 3. to spoil
临界点 [lín jiè diǎn] 1. critical point 2. boundary point	娇贵 [jiāo guì] 1. pampered 2. fragile 3. finicky
世界卫生大会 [shì jiè wèi shēng dà huì] World Health Assembly	娇弱 [jiāo ruò] delicate
界尺 [jiè chǐ] 1. ungraduated ruler 2. straight edge	桥 [qiáo] bridge
外界 [wài jiè] 1. the outside world 2. external	布鲁克林大桥 [bù lǔ kè lín dà qiáo] Brooklyn Bridge
世界知名 [shì jiè zhī míng] world famous	桥梁 [qiáo liáng] 1. bridge 2. fig. connection between two areas
世界闻名 [shì jiè wén míng] world famous	在桥梁工地上 [zài qiáo liáng gōng dì shàng] At the bridge building site, 1956 novel by Liu Binyan
世界的语言 [shì jiè de yǔ yán] world language	契约桥牌 [qì yuē qiáo pái] contract bridge (card game)
世界语 [shì jiè yǔ] 1. Esperanto (language) 2. world language	张春桥 [zhāng chūn qiáo] Zhang Chunqiao (1917-2005), one of the Gang of Four
媒界 [méi jiè] 1. medium 2. vehicle	高架桥 [gāo jià qiáo] 1. high trestle bridge 2. viaduct 3. fly-over

桥牌	[qiáo pái] contract bridge (card game)
牙桥	[yá qiáo] dental bridge
十七孔桥	[shí qī kǒng qiáo] Seventeen arch bridge in the Summer Palace , Beijing
浮桥	[fú qiáo] pontoon bridge
大石桥	[dà shí qiáo] Great stone bridge or Dashiqiao county level city in Yingkou , Liaoning
大石桥市	[dà shí qiáo shì] Great stone bridge or Dashiqiao county level city in Yingkou , Liaoning
剑桥	[jiàn qiáo] Cambridge, university city in south England
桥接	[qiáo jiē] bridging (in computer networks)
桥接器	[qiáo jiē qì] bridge (networking)
天桥立	[tiān qiáo lì] Ama-no-hashidate in north of Kyoto prefecture on the Sea of Japan
平桥	[píng qiáo] Pingqiao district of Xinyang city , Henan
断桥	[duàn qiáo] The Broken Bridge (at West Lake in Hangzhou)
小桥	[xiǎo qiáo] Two Qiaos
悬索桥	[xuán suǒ qiáo] suspension bridge
独木桥	[dú mù qiáo] 1. lit. a log bridge; fig. a tricky path 2. to walk a tight-rope
桥头乡	[qiáo tóu xiāng] (N) Chiaotou (village in Taiwan)
卢沟桥	[lú gōu qiáo] Lugou bridge or Marco Polo bridge in southwest of Beijing, the scene of the incident of 7th July 1937 that sparked WW2 between Japan and China
咸阳桥	[xián yáng qiáo] Xianyang bridge
康桥	[kāng qiáo] Cambridge (city), from a poem by Xu Zhimo
舰桥	[jiàn qiáo] bridge
桥本	[qiáo běn] Japanese surname Hashimoto
桥头	[qiáo tóu] 1. either end of a bridge 2. a bridgehead
吴桥	[wú qiáo] (N) Wuqiao (place in Hebei)
天桥	[tiān qiáo] 1. overhead walkway 2. pedestrian bridge
大桥	[dà qiáo] great bridge
牛桥	[niú qiáo] 1. Oxbridge 2. Cambridge and Oxford
吊桥	[diào qiáo] 1. drawbridge 2. suspension bridge
养	[yǎng] 1. to raise (animals) 2. to bring up (children) 3. to keep (pets) 4. to support 5. to give birth
营养价值	[yíng yǎng jià zhí] nutritional value
抚养	[fù yǎng] 1. to foster 2. to bring up 3. to raise
抚养成人	[fù yǎng chéng rén] to bring up (a child)
养儿防老	[yǎng ér fáng lǎo] (of parents) to bring up children for the purpose of being looked after in old age
养老	[yǎng lǎo] provide for the elderly
养老保险	[yǎng lǎo bǎo xiǎn] old-age insurance
养老金	[yǎng lǎo jīn] pension
养老院	[yǎng lǎo yuàn] nursing home
养分	[yǎng fèn] nutrient
养兵	[yǎng bīng] to train troops
营养物质	[yíng yǎng wù zhì] nutrient
养家	[yǎng jiā] 1. to support a family 2. to raise a family
家养	[jiā yǎng] 1. domestic (animals) 2. home reared
养家活口	[yǎng jiā huó kǒu] to support one's family (saw)
疗养	[liáo yǎng] 1. to get well 2. to heal 3. to recuperate 4. to convalesce 5. convalescence 6. to nurse
养子	[yǎng zǐ] 1. adopted son 2. foster-son
领养	[lǐng yǎng] 1. adoption 2. to adopt a child
奉养	[fèng yǎng] 1. to look after (elderly parents) 2. to serve 3. to support
供养	I [gòng yǎng] 1. to supply 2. to provide for one's elders 3. to support one's parents II [gòng yǎng gòng yǎng] to make offerings (to the Gods)

培养	[péi yǎng] 1. to train 2. culture 3. to bring up 4. to groom (for a position)
培养基	[péi yǎng jī] culture medium
培养皿	[péi yǎng mǐn] Petri dish
童养媳	[tóng yǎng xī] 1. child bride 2. girl adopted into a family as future daughter-in-law
童养媳妇	[tóng yǎng xí fù] 1. child bride 2. girl adopted into a family as future daughter-in-law
养料	[yǎng liào] 1. nutriment 2. nourishment
养殖业	[yǎng zhí yè] cultivation industry
养花	[yǎng huā] growing flowers
保养	[bǎo yǎng] 1. to take good care of (or conserve) one's health 2. to keep in good repair 3. to maintain 4. maintenance
休养	[xiū yǎng] 1. to recuperate 2. to recover 3. to convalesce
休养生息	[xiū yǎng shēng xī] recuperate
姑息养奸	[gū xī yǎng jiān] to tolerate is to nurture an evildoer (saw); spare the rod and spoil the child
抱养	[bào yǎng] adopt (a child)
补养	[bǔ yǎng] take a tonic or nourishing food to build up one's health
滋养层	[zī yǎng céng] 1. trophoblastic layer (attaches fertilized ovum to the uterus) 2. trophoderm
滋养	[zī yǎng] nourish
蓄养	[xù yǎng] to raise (animals)
养生法	[yǎng shēng fǎ] regime (diet)
养病	[yǎng bìng] 1. to recuperate 2. to convalesce 3. to take care of one's health after illness
养廉	[yǎng lián] 1. to encourage honesty 2. to discourage corruption
养殖	[yǎng zhí] 1. to cultivate 2. cultivation 3. to further 4. to encourage
养母	[yǎng mǔ] foster, adopted mother
养女	[yǎng] adopted daughter
养鱼池	[yǎng yú chí] fishpond
养活	[yǎng huó] 1. to provide for 2. to keep (animals, a family etc) 3. to raise animals 4. to feed and clothe 5. support 6. the necessities of life 7. to give birth
养成	[yǎng chéng] 1. to cultivate 2. to raise 3. to form 4. to acquire
扶养	[fú yǎng] 1. to foster 2. to bring up 3. to raise
营养	[yíng yǎng] 1. nutrition 2. nourishment
营养品	[yíng yǎng pǐn] 1. nourishment 2. nutrient
自养	[zì yǎng] 1. self-sustaining 2. economically independent (of state aid, foreign subsidy etc)
养生	[yǎng shēng] 1. to look after one's health 2. to keep fit 3. maintaining good health 4. health preservation
生养	[shēng yǎng] 1. to bring up (children) 2. to raise 3. to bear
养地	[yǎng dì] to maintain the land (with rotation of crops or fertilizer)
鼻	[bí] nose
异香扑鼻	[yì xiāng pū bí] exotic odors assail the nostrils (saw)
牵着鼻子走	[qiān zhe bí zi zǒu] to lead by the nose
鼻梁	[bí liáng] bridge of the nose
象鼻山	[xiàng bí shān] Elephant trunk hill in Guilin
鼻口部分	[bí kǒu bù fèn] muzzle
长鼻目	[cháng bí mù] order Proboscidea (elephants and mammoths)
鼻针疗法	[bí zhēn liáo fǎ] nose-acupuncture therapy
鼻孔	[bí kǒng] nostril
鼻子	[bí zi] nose
大红鼻子	[dà hóng bí zi] 1. rhinophyma (red nose, often related to rosacea or excessive alcohol) 2. brandy nose
哭鼻子	[kū bí zi] to snivel (usually humorous)
鼻塞	[bí sè] a blocked nose
鼻腔	[bí qiāng] nasal cavity

鼻音	[bí yīn] nasal sound
后鼻音	[hòu bí yīn] 1. velar nasal 2. consonant ng or produced in the nose with the back of the tongue against the soft palate
酒糟鼻	[jiǔ zāo bí] 1. rosacea (dermatological condition of the face and nose) 2. brandy nose
鼻烟	[bí yān] snuff
鼻炎	[bí yán] rhinitis
鼻尖	[bí jiān] tip of the nose
仰人鼻息	[yǎng rén bí xī] to rely on others for the air one breathes (saw); to depend on sb's whim for one's living
鼻息	[bí xī] breath
阿鼻地狱	[ā bí dì yù] 1. Ceaseless pain (Sanskrit: Avici), one of the Buddhist hells 2. fig. hell 3. hell on earth
鼻中隔	[bí zhōng gé] nasal septum
阿鼻	[ā bí] 1. Ceaseless pain (Sanskrit: Avici), one of the Buddhist hells 2. fig. hell 3. hell on earth
鼻病毒	[bí bìng dú] rhinovirus (common cold virus)
鼻咽癌	[bí yǎn ái] cancers of the nose and throat
鼻骨	[bí gǔ] nasal bone
鼻甲骨	[bí jiǎ gǔ] turbinate bone (anat., cartilage or bony plates in the nose)
香味扑鼻	[xiāng wèi pū bí] exotic odors assail the nostrils (saw)
鼻咽	[bí yǎn] nose and throat
鼻儿	[bí er] 1. eye 2. a hole in an implement or utensil for insertion
鼻牛儿	[bí niú er] hardened mucus in nostrils
鼻出血	[bí chū xuè] nosebleed
下鼻甲	[xià bí jiǎ] inferior nasal conchae
扑鼻	[pū bí] to assail the nostrils (of fragrance and odours)
口鼻	[kǒu bí] mouth and nose
毫	[háo] 1. hair 2. drawing brush 3. (in the) least 4. one thousandth
毫不介意	[háo bù jiè yì] 1. to not mind (at all, a bit) 2. to not care in the slightest
毫升	[háo shēng] milliliter
毫不犹豫	[háo bù yóu yù] without the slightest hesitation
毫无	[háo wú] 1. not in the least 2. none whatsoever 3. completely without
毫无疑问	[háo wú yí wèn] 1. certainty 2. without a doubt
秋毫无犯	[qiū háo wú fàn] 1. lit. not harming a new feather (saw); not commit the slightest offense against the people (of soldiers) 2. would not hurt a fly
分毫	[fēn háo] 1. fraction 2. slightest difference 3. hairsbreadth
毫不怀疑	[háo bù huái yí] without the slightest doubt
毫不	[háo bù] 1. hardly 2. not in the least 3. not at all
挥毫	[huī háo] 1. to write or draw with a brush 2. to put pen to paper 3. to write
毫米	[háo mǐ] millimeter
秋毫	[qiū háo] 1. new down (fine feather) 2. fig. the small thing
丝毫	[sī háo] 1. the slightest amount or degree 2. a bit
一丝一毫	[yī sī yī háo] 1. one thread, one hair (saw); a tiny bit 2. an iota
毫克	[háo kè] milligram
毫毛	[háo máo] 1. hair 2. soft hair 3. down
弗	[fú] not
弗	[fú] not
西弗吉尼亚州	[xī fú jí ní yà zhōu] West Virginia, US state
弗吉尼亚州	[fú jí ní yà zhōu] Virginia
弗塞奇	[fú sāi qí] Versace (fashion designer)
弗拉基米尔	[fú lā jī mǐ ěr] Vladimir
韦尔弗雷兹	[wéi ěr fú léi zī] (George) Wehrfriz (Beijing bureau chief of Newsweek)

阿拉弗拉海	[ā lā fú lā hǎi] Arafura Sea
弗兰西斯	[fú lán xī sī] Francis (name)
弗里斯兰	[fú lì sī lán] Friesland
弗兰兹	[fú lán zī] Franz (name)
弗兰克	[fú lán kè] Frank (name)
弗莱威厄斯	[fú lái wēi è sī] Flavius (Roman historian of 1st century AD)
亚弗烈	[yà fú liè] Alfred (name)
西弗吉尼亚	[xī fú jí ní yà] West Virginia, US state
弗吉尼亚	[fú jí ní yà] Virginia (name)
克里斯托弗	[kè lì sī tuō fú] (Warren) Christopher
弗雷德里克顿	[fú léi dé lì kè dùn] Fredericton, capital of New Brunswick, Canada
弗雷德里克	[fú léi dé lì kè] Frederick
耶弗他	[yē fú tā] Jephthah (Hebrew: Yiftach) son of Gilead, Judges 11-foll.
埃弗顿	[āi fú dùn] 1. Everton (town in northwest England) 2. Everton soccer team
以弗所	[yǐ fú suǒ] Ephesus
以弗所书	[yǐ fú suǒ shū] Epistle of St Paul to the Ephesians
欣弗	[xīn fú] brand name of a glucose injection that caused medical scandal
西弗	[xī fú] Sievert (Sv), unit of radiation damage used in radiotherapy
弗雷	[fú léi] Freyr (god in Norse mythology)
佛	I [fó] 1. Buddha 2. Buddhism II [fú] seemingly
药师佛	[yào shī fó] Medicine Buddha (Sanskrit: Bhaisajyaguru)
雪佛龙石油公司	[xuě fó lóng shí yóu gōng sī] Chevron Corporation
雪佛龙公司	[xuě fó lóng gōng sī] Chevron Corporation
雪佛龙	[xuě fó lóng] Chevron (oil company)
不空成就佛	[bù kōng chéng jiù fó] Amoghassiddhi Buddha
柔佛	[róu fó] Johor (state of Malaysia at south of Malayan peninsula)
柔佛州	[róu fó zhōu] Johor (state in Malaysia)
柔佛海峡	[róu fó hǎi xiá] Straits of Johor between the Malaysian peninsula and Singapore
仿佛	[fǎng fú] 1. to seem 2. as if 3. alike 4. similar
佛蒙特州	[fó méng tè zhōu] Vermont, US state
佛蒙特	[fó méng tè] Vermont, US state
弥勒佛	[mí lè fó] 1. Maitreya 2. the Bodhisattva that will be the next to come after Shakyamuni Buddha
阿初佛	[ā chū fó] erroneous variant of , Aksobhya, the imper-turbable ruler of Eastern Paradise, Abhirati
库木吐拉千佛洞	[kù mù tǔ lā qiān fó dòng] Kumutula thousand-Buddha grotto in Kuqa, Xinjiang
佛像	[fó xiàng] 1. Buddhist image 2. statue of Buddha or Bodhisattva 3. CL: [zun1] or [zhang1]
华严经大方广佛	[huá yán jīng dà fāng guǎng fó] 1. Avatamsaka sutra of the Huayan school 2. also called Buddhavatamsaka-mahavaipulya Sutra, the Flower adornment sutra or the Garland sutra
佛牙	[fó yá] Buddha's tooth (a holy relic)
佛家	[fó jiā] a Buddhist
念佛	[niàn fó] 1. to pray to Buddha 2. to chant the names of Buddha
佛典	[fó diǎn] 1. Buddhist scriptures 2. Buddhist classics
洪佛	[hóng fó] 1. Hong Fo 2. Hung Fut - "Hung and Buddha style kungfu"- Martial Art
借花献佛	[jiè huā xiàn fó] 1. lit. presenting the Buddha with borrowed flowers (saw); fig. to win favor or influence using sb else's property 2. plagiarism
燃灯佛	[rán dēng fó] Dipamkara Buddha, the former Buddha before Shakyamuni Buddha and the bringer of lights
烧香拜佛	[shāo xiāng bài fó] to burn incense and worship Buddha
佛罗伦萨	[fó luó lún sà] Florence

脱骨成佛	[tuō gǔ chéng fó] to shed one's bones and become a Buddha
鲁佛尔宫	[lǔ fú ěr gōng] the Louvre
立地成佛	[lì dì chéng fó] 1. to become a Buddha on the spot (saw); instant rehabilitation 2. to repent and be absolved of one's crimes
佛兰芒语	[fó lán máng yǔ] Flemish (language)
雪佛兰	[xuě fú lán] Chevrolet
雪佛兰	[xuě fú lái] Chevrolet, US car make
佛吉尼亚	[fú jí ní yà] State of Virginia
佛性	[fó xìng] Buddha nature
佛口蛇心	[fó kǒu shé xīn] 1. words of a Buddha, heart of a snake (saw); two-faced 2. malicious and duplicitous
佛经	[fó jīng] Buddhist texts
杰佛兹	[jié fó zī] (James) Jeffords (US Senator from Vermont)
佛手瓜	[fó shǒu guā] chayote
佛法	[fó fǎ] 1. Dharma (the teachings of the Buddha) 2. Buddhist doctrine
多佛	[duō fó] Dover
佛语	[fó yǔ] Buddhist term
活佛	[huó fó] 1. Living Buddha 2. title of Mongolian Lamas from 17th century
柏克里克千佛洞	[bó kè lì kè qiān fó dòng] Paziklike thousand-Buddha grotto in the Turpan basin, Xinjiang
千佛洞	[qiān fó dòng] 1. thousand Buddha grotto 2. refers to Mogao caves in Dunhuang, Gansu
佛塔	[fó tǎ] pagoda
哈佛	[hā fó] Harvard (University)
佛舍利	[fó shè lì] ashes of cremated Buddha
比佛利山	[bǐ fó lì shān] Beverly Hills
佛山市	[fó shān shì] Foshan prefecture level city in Guangdong
宝生佛	[bǎo shēng fó] Ratnasambhava Buddha
佛寺	[fó sì] Buddhist temple
白佛	[bái fó] to ask Buddha
卧佛	[wò fó] reclining Buddha
拜佛	[bài fó] to worship Buddha
佛山	[fó shān] Foshan prefecture level city in Guangdong
费	[fèi] 1. to cost 2. to spend 3. fee 4. wasteful 5. expenses 6. surname Fei
毫不费力	[háo bù fèi lì] 1. effortless 2. not expending the slightest effort
抛费	[pāo fèi] 1. to waste 2. to squander
费劲	[fèi jìn] 1. to require effort 2. strenuous
费劲儿	[fèi jìn r] 1. to require effort 2. strenuous
免费软件	[miǎn fèi ruǎn jiàn] freeware
比勒费尔德	[bǐ lì fèi ěr dé] Bielefeld (city in Germany)
勒哈弗尔	[lè hā fèi ěr] Le Havre (French town)
费德勒	[fèi dé lè] Roger Federer (1981-), Swiss tennis star
房费	[fáng fèi] room charge
费力	[fèi lì] 1. great effort 2. to strain (oneself)
费力不讨好	[fèi lì bù tǎo hǎo] arduous and thankless task (saw); strenuous and unrewarding
消费者	[xiāo fèi zhě] consumer
不费事	[bù fèi shì] not troublesome
军费	[j fèi] military expenditure
车费	[chē fèi] bus fare
公费医疗	[gōng fèi yī liáo] medical treatment at public expense
医疗费	[yī liáo fèi] medical expenses
费米子	[fèi mǐ zǐ] fermion

保险费	[bǎo xiǎn fèi] insurance fee
诊费	[zhěn fèi] medical fees
消费税	[xiāo fèi shuì] 1. consumption tax 2. sales tax
消费	[xiāo fèi] to consume
消费金融	[xiāo fèi jīn róng] consumer finance
消费资料	[xiāo fèi zī liào] consumption data
消费器件	[xiāo fèi qì jiàn] consumer
消费品	[xiāo fèi pǐn] consumer goods
费拉德尔菲亚	[fèi lā dé ěr fēi yà] 1. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 2. abbr. [Fei4 cheng2]
费奥多尔	[fèi ào duō ěr] Theodor of Fyodor (name)
费尔马	[fèi ěr mǎ] Pierre de Fermat (1601-1665), French mathematician
费尔马大定理	[fèi ěr mǎ dà dìng lǐ] Fermat's last theorem
费尔干纳	[fèi ěr gǎn nà] the Ferghana valley (in Uzbekistan, central asia)
费米	[fèi mǐ] 1. Fermi (name) 2. Enrico Fermi (1901-1954), Italian born US nuclear physicist
费利克斯	[fèi lì kè sī] Felix
公费	[gōng fèi] at public expense
小费	[xiǎo fèi] tip
维持费	[wéi chí fèi] maintenance costs
花费	[huā fèi] 1. expense 2. cost 3. to spend (time or money) 4. expenditure
付费	[fù fèi] 1. to pay 2. to cover the costs
费尽心思	[fèi jìn xīn sī] to rack one's brains (saw); to take great pains to think sth through
费心	[fèi xīn] to worry
手续费	[shǒu xù fèi] 1. service charge 2. processing fee
经费	[jīng fèi] 1. funds 2. expenditure
费卢杰	[fèi lú jié] Fallujah, Iraqi city on Euphrates
费县	[fèi xiàn] Feixian county in Linyi [Lin2 yiz], Shandong
会费	[huì fèi] due
邮费	[yóu fèi] postage
误工费	[wù gōng fèi] cost of lost labor
话费	[huà fèi] call charge
盘费	[pán fèi] 1. travel expenses 2. fare 3. traveling allowance
水费	[shuǐ fèi] water bill
生活费	[shēng huó fèi] 1. cost of living 2. living expenses 3. alimony
汇费	[huì fèi] remittance fee
耗费	[hào fèi] 1. to waste 2. to spend 3. to consume 4. to squander
免费	[miǎn fèi] free (of charge)
费城	[fèi chéng] 1. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 2. abbr. of [Fei4 lai2 de2 er3 fei1 ya4]
特内里费	[tè nèi lì fèi] Tenerife
自费	[zì fèi] (be) at one's own expense
白费	[bái fèi] waste
费事	[fèi shì] troublesome
阶	[jiē] 1. rank or step 2. stairs
阶梯	[jiē tī] 1. a step 2. a flight of steps 3. a ladder 4. a podium 5. fig.: a way up (e.g. to progress or to promotion)
石阶	[shí jiē] stone step
音阶	[yīn jiē] musical scale
五声音阶	[wǔ shēng yīn jiē] pentatonic scale
阶层	[jiē céng] 1. hierarchy 2. stratum
台阶	[tái jiē] 1. flight of steps (leading up to a house) 2. step (over obstacle) 3. bench 4. fig. way out of an embarrassing situation
找台阶儿	[zhǎo tái jiē r] 1. to find an excuse 2. to look for a pretext

§1709

§1711

高阶语言	[gāo jiē yǔ yán] high level language
高阶	[gāo jiē] high level
门阶	[mén jiē] 1. doorstep 2. threshold
二阶	[èr jiē] 1. second order 2. quadratic (math.)
伊	[yī] 1. he 2. she 3. surname Yi 4. abbr. for Iraq or Iran
伊利诺伊州	[yī lì nuò yī zhōu] Illinois, US state
伊利诺伊	[yī lì nuò yī] Illinois, US state
伊尼伊德	[yī ní yī dé] Aeneid
伊利诺州	[yī lì nuò zhōu] Illinois, US state
伊利诺	[yī lì nuò] Illinois, US state
伊斯坦布尔	[yī sī tān bù ěr] Istanbul, Turkey
莫伊谢耶夫	[mò yī xiè yē fū] 1. Moiseyev (name) 2. Igor Aleksandrovich Moiseyev (1906-2007), choreographer of folk dance and founder of Moiseyev dance company
苏伊士河	[sū yī shì hé] the Suez canal
苏伊士	[sū yī shì] Suez (canal)
埃尔库茨克	[yī ěr kù cí kè] Irkutsk
伊利埃斯库	[yī lì āi sī kù] Iliescu
木乃伊化	[mù nǎi yī huà] 1. to mummify 2. mummification
木乃伊	[mù nǎi yī] mummy (preserved corpse)
沙姆沙伊赫	[shā mǔ shā yī hè] Sharm el-Sheikh
伊川	[yī chuān] Yichuan county in Luoyang , Henan
伊川县	[yī chuān xiàn] Yichuan county in Luoyang , Henan
阿伊莎	[ā yī shā] 1. Ayshe, Aise or Ayesha (name) 2. Aishah bint Abi Bakr (c. 614-678), youngest wife of prophet Mohamed
[Mu4 han3 mo4 de2]	
伊莉莎白	[yī lì shā bái] 1. Elizabeth 2. also written
伊丽莎白	[yī lì shā bái] Elizabeth (person name)
伊春	[yī chūn] Yichun prefecture level city in Heilongjiang
伊春市	[yī chūn shì] Yichun prefecture level city in Heilongjiang province [Hei1 long2 jiang1] in northeast China
伊莉萨白	[yī lì sà bái] 1. Elizabeth (name) 2. also written
伊萨卡	[yī sà kǎ] 1. Ithaca, Island state of Greece, the home of Odysseus 2. Ithaca NY, location of Cornell University
莱伊尔	[lái yī ěr] 1. Lyell (name) 2. Sir Charles Lyell (1797-1875), Scottish geologist
伊戈尔斯	[yī gē ěr sī] Eagles (name)
多伊尔	[duō yī ěr] Doyle (name)
伊戈尔	[yī gē ěr] Igor
卡尔扎伊	[kā ěr zā yī] Hamid Karzai (interim leader of Afghanistan from 2001 and president since 2004)
扎伊尔	[zhā yī ěr] Zaire
伊斯帕尼奥拉	[yī sī pà ní ào lǎ] Hispaniola (Caribbean island including Haiti and the Dominican Republic)
茨万吉拉伊	[cí wàn jí lǎ yī] Morgan Tsvangirai (1952-), Zimbabwean politician
伊拉克	[yī lǎ kè] Iraq
伊比利亚半岛	[yī bǐ lì yà bàn dǎo] Iberian peninsula
伊斯兰党	[yī sī lán dǎng] Islamic party
伊斯兰	[yī sī lán] Islam
伊斯兰堡	[yī sī lán bǎo] Islamabad, capital of Pakistan
伊尼亚斯	[yī ní yà sī] Aeneas
伊利亚特	[yī lì yà tè] Homer's Iliad
伊比利亚	[yī bǐ lì yà] 1. Iberia 2. the Iberian peninsula
杜伊斯堡	[dù yī sī bǎo] Duisburg city in the Ruhr , Germany
伊斯特	[yī sī tè] Istres (French town)
伊伦	[yī lún] Irun (city in Basque region of Spain)
休伊特	[xiū yī tè] Hewitt

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伊玛目	[yī mǎ mù] Imam, religious leader in Shia islam
伊马姆	[yī mǎ mù] imam (one who leads the prayers in a Muslim mosque)
伊索	[yī suǒ] Aesop (trad. 620-560 BC), Greek slave and story-teller, reported author of Aesop's fables
伊尼特	[yī ní tè] Virgil's Aeneid (epic about the foundation of Rome)
伊科病毒	[yī kē bìng dú] echovirus (RNA virus in genus Enterovirus)
伊妹儿	[yī mèi r] email (loan)
伊塔	[yī tà] eta (Greek letter)
伊宁市	[yī níng shì] Gulja or Yining city in Xinjiang, capital of Ili Kazakh autonomous prefecture
伊宁	[yī níng] Gulja or Yining city in Xinjiang, capital of Ili Kazakh autonomous prefecture
伊吾	[yī wú] (N) Yiwu (place in Xinjiang)
君	[jū] 1. monarch 2. lord 3. gentleman 4. ruler
龙阳君	[lóng yáng jū] homosexual (positive term)
伪君子	[wěi jūn zǐ] hypocrite
诸君	[zhū jū] 1. Gentlemen! (start of a speech) 2. Ladies and Gentlemen!
王昭君	[wáng zhāo jū] Wang Zhaojun (52-19 BC), famous beauty at the court of Han emperor Yuan , one of the Four legendary beauties
东君	[dōng jū] Lord of the East, the sun God of Chinese mythology
君子	[jūn zǐ] 1. nobleman 2. person of noble character
君子兰	[jūn zǐ lán] Clivia
暴君	[bào jū] 1. tyrant 2. despot
尊君	[zūn jū] (honorific) your father
君位	[jūn wèi] title of sovereign
君主立宪制	[jūn zhǔ lì xiàn zhì] constitutional monarchy
君士坦丁堡	[jūn shì tān dīng bǎo] Constantinople, capital of Byzantium
鲁君	[lǔ jū] the lord of Lu (who declined to employ Confucius)
宜君	[yí jū] (N) Yijun (place in Shaanxi)
国君	[guó jū] monarch
君主	[jūn zhǔ] 1. monarch 2. sovereign
君王	[jūn wáng] sovereign king
群	[qún] 1. crowd 2. flock 3. group
超群	[chāo qún] 1. surpassing 2. preeminent 3. outstanding
马绍尔群岛	[mǎ shào ěr qún dǎo] Marshall Islands
汤加群岛	[tāng jiā qún dǎo] Tonga
加拉帕戈斯群岛	[jiā lā pà gē sī qún dǎo] Galapagos Islands (Ecuador)
加罗林群岛	[jiā luó lín qún dǎo] Caroline Islands
库克群岛	[kù kè qún dǎo] Cook Islands
阿留申群岛	[ā liú shēn qún dǎo] Aleutian islands (trailing 2250 km southwest of Alaska almost down to Kamtchatka)
惊群动众	[jīng qún dòng zhòng] 1. to alarm everyone 2. to scandalize the public
南沙群岛	[nán shā qún dǎo] Spratly islands, disputed between China, Malaysia, the Philippines, Taiwan and Vietnam
西南中沙群岛	[xī nán zhōng shā qún dǎo] (N) Xinan zhongsha islands (by Hainan)
西沙群岛	[xī shā qún dǎo] Paracel islands, a county of Hainan province
群众团体	[qún zhòng tuán tǐ] mass organizations
卓尔不群	[zhuó ěr bù qún] 1. standing above the common crowd (saw); outstanding 2. excellent and unrivaled
卓乎不群	[zhuó hū bù qún] 1. standing out from the common crowd (saw); outstanding 2. preeminent
不合群	[bù hé qún] unsociable
植物群	[zhí wù qún] flora
李群	[lǐ qún] Lie group (math.)

子群 [zǐ qún] subgroup (math.)	群众 [qún zhòng] 1. mass 2. multitude 3. the masses
巨石柱群 [jù shí zhù qún] Stonehenge	人群 [rén qún] a crowd
塞舌尔群岛 [sài shé ěr qún dǎo] Seychelles	星群 [xīng qún] 1. star cluster 2. constellation
海峡群岛 [hǎi xiá qún dǎo] Channel Islands	群山 [qún shān] 1. mountains 2. a range of hills
马尔维纳斯群岛 [mǎ ěr wéi nà sī qún dǎo] Malvinas Islands (also known as Falkland Islands)	干群 [gàn qún] 1. cadres and masses 2. party officials and ordinary people
吉尔伯特群岛 [jǐ ěr bó tè qún dǎo] Gilbert Islands	一群 [yī qún] 1. gang 2. regiment
斯普拉特利群岛 [sī pǔ lā tè lì qún dǎo] 1. Spratly islands, disputed between China, Malaysia, the Philippines, Taiwan and Vietnam 2. same as	肃 [sù] 1. Gansu 2. respectful
马德拉群岛 [mǎ dé lā qún dǎo] 1. Madeira 2. the Madeira islands	肃州 [sù zhōu] Suzhou district of Jiuquan City, Gansu
羊群 [yáng qún] flock of sheep	甘肃省 [gān sù shěng] Gansu province (Kansu) between Xinjiang and Inner Mongolia in north China, abbr. or , capital Lanzhou
马利亚纳群岛 [mǎ lì yà nà qún dǎo] Mariana islands in Pacific	肃穆 [sù mù] 1. solemn and respectful 2. serene
北马里亚纳群岛 [běi mǎ lì yà nà qún dǎo] Northern Mariana Islands	肃立 [sù lì] standing tall and majestic (of physical object such as trees)
马利亚纳群岛 [mǎ lì yà nà qún dǎo] Mariana islands in Pacific	严肃 [yán sù] 1. solemn 2. solemnity
大安的列斯群岛 [dà ān dì liè sī qún dǎo] Greater Antilles, Caribbean archipelago	肃北县 [sù běi xiàn] Subei Mongol autonomous county in Jiuquan, Gansu
查戈斯群岛 [chá gē sī qún dǎo] Chagos Archipelago, coral archipelago in tropical Indian Ocean, with Diego Garcia as largest island	鲁肃 [lǔ sù] Lu Su or Lu Zijing (172-217), statesman, diplomat and strategist of Eastern Wu
群众组织 [qún zhòng zǔ zhī] communal organization	肃宁 [sù níng] (N) Suning (place in Hebei)
群花 [qún huā] blossom	甘肃 [gān sù] Gansu province (Kansu) between Xinjiang and Inner Mongolia in north China, abbr. or , capital Lanzhou
症候群 [zhèng hòu qún] syndrome	王肃 [wáng sù] Wang Su (c.195-256), classical scholar of Cao Wei dynasty, believed to have forged several classical texts
症候群 [zhèng hóu qún] erroneous variant of , syndrome	肃 [xiào] 1. to hiss 2. to whistle
集群 [jí qún] 1. clan 2. to clan together 3. to flock together	呼啸 [hū xiào] 1. whistle 2. scream 3. whiz
群体 [qún tǐ] 1. community 2. colony	海啸 [hǎi xiào] tsunami
群件 [qún jiàn] collaborative software	萧 [xiāo] 1. mournful 2. desolate 3. surname Xiao
群众性 [qún zhòng xìng] 1. to do with the masses 2. mass (meeting, movement etc)	萧梁 [xiāo liáng] Liang of the Southern dynasties (502-557)
群岛 [qún dǎo] 1. group of islands 2. archipelago	萧瑟 [xiāo sè] 1. to rustle in the air 2. to rustle 3. to sough 4. bleak 5. desolate 6. chilly
千岛群岛 [qiān dǎo qún dǎo] 1. Kuril island chain between Kamchatka and Hokkaido 2. Japanese Chishima-rett	萧万长 [xiāo wàn cháng] Vincent C. Siew (1939-), Taiwanese diplomat and Kuomintang politician, prime minister 1997-2000, vice-president from 2008
3. same as	萧子显 [xiāo zǐ xiǎn] Xiao Zixian (487-537), writer and historian of Liang of Southern Dynasties, compiler of History of Qi of the Southern dynasties
冲绳群岛 [chōng shéng qún dǎo] the Okinawa archipelago	萧伯纳 [xiāo bó nà] George Bernard Shaw
法罗群岛 [fǎ luó qún dǎo] Faroe Islands	萧红 [xiāo hóng] Xiao Hong (1911-1942), prominent woman writer, originally from Heilongjiang
所罗门群岛 [suǒ luó mén qún dǎo] Solomon Islands in south-west Pacific	萧县 [xiāo xiàn] Xiao county in Anhui
舟山群岛 [zhōu shān qún dǎo] Zhoushan Island	萧邦 [xiāo bāng] Frédéric Chopin (Composer)
马群 [mǎ qún] herd of horses	萧山 [xiāo shān] (N) Xiaoshan (city in Zhejiang)
群馬县 [qún mǎ xiàn] Gumma prefecture in northern Japan	丹 [dān] 1. red 2. pellet 3. powder 4. cinnabar
细菌群 [xì j qún] bacterial community (e.g. in the gut)	丹佛 [dān fó] Denver, Colorado
成群结队 [chéng qún jié duì] 1. making up a group, forming a troupe (saw); in large numbers 2. as a large crowd	乔丹 [qiáo dān] Jordan, Formula 1 racing team
群英会 [qún yīng huì] 1. distinguished gathering 2. a meeting of heroes	炼丹 [liàn dān] to concoct pills of immortality
群众大会 [qún zhòng dà huì] mass rally	苏丹 [sū dān] 1. Sudan 2. sultan (ruler of some Muslim states, esp. Ottoman Emperor)
群居 [qún jū] to live together (in a large group or flock)	契丹 [qì dān] 1. Qidan 2. Khitan 3. ethnic people in ancient China who were a branch of the Eastern Hu people inhabiting the valley of the Xar Murun River in the upper reaches of the Liaohe River
句群 [jù qún] 1. discourse 2. group of sentences with clear meaning 3. narrative	张丹 [zhāng dān] Zhang Dan
群论 [qún lùn] group theory (math.)	吉兰丹州 [jí lán dān zhōu] Kelantan sultanate of Malaysia, near Thai border, capital Kota Bharu [Ge1 dā3 ba1 lu3]
牛津群 [niú jīn qún] Oxfordshire (English county)	丹方 [dān fāng] folk remedy
置换群 [zhì huàn qún] permutation group (math.)	丹瑞将军 [dān ruì jiāng jū] General Than Shwe (1933-), Myanmar army officer and politician, president of Myanmar (Burma) from 1992
种群 [zhǒng qún] 1. population (of a species) 2. community (of animals or plants)	丹瑞大将 [dān ruì dà jiāng] Than Shwe (1933-), Myanmar general and politician, president of Myanmar from 1992
成群 [chéng qún] 1. in groups 2. large numbers of 3. grouping	灵丹妙药 [líng dān miào yào] 1. effective cure, miracle medicine (saw); fig. wonder-cure for all problems 2. panacea 3. elixir
三五成群 [sān wǔ chéng qún] forming groups of three or squads of five (saw); people stand around in small clumps	雅丹地貌 [yǎ dān dì mào] Yardang landform (formed by wind erosion)
战斗群 [zhàn dòu qún] 1. battle group 2. naval formation headed by an aircraft carrier	
合群 [hé qún] 1. to fit in 2. to get on well with others 3. sociable 4. to form a social group for cooperation	

不丹 [bù dān] Bhutan	步月 [bù yuè] to stroll beneath the moon
丹东 [dān dōng] Dandong prefecture level city in Liaoning province in northeast China	阿月浑子 [ā yuè hún zi] pistachio
丹东市 [dān dōng shì] Dandong prefecture level city in Liaoning province in northeast China	月球车 [yuè qiú chē] moon buggy
燕太子丹 [yān tài zǐ dān] Prince Dan of Yan (-226 BC), commissioned the attempted assassination of King Ying Zheng of Qin (later the First Emperor) by Jing Ke in 227 BC	月季 [yuè jì] rose
太子丹 [tài zǐ dān] Prince Dan of Yan (-226 BC), commissioned the attempted assassination of King Ying Zheng of Qin (later the First Emperor) by Jing Ke in 227 BC	花好月圆 [huā hǎo yuè yuán] 1. lit. lovely flowers, round moon (saw); fig. everything is wonderful 2. perfect happiness 3. conjugal bliss
丹参 [dān shēn] Salvia miltiorrhiza	坐月子 [zuò yuè zi] 1. lying-in (for one month after childbirth) 2. postpartum period
丹尼尔 [dān ní ěr] Daniel (name)	害月子 [hài yuè zi] morning sickness (in pregnancy)
南丹 [nán dān] (N) Nandan (place in Guangxi)	月岩 [yuè yán] moon rock
吉兰丹河 [jí lán dān hé] Kelantan river of Malaysia, near Thai border	月光石 [yuè guāng shí] moonstone
阿姆斯特丹 [ā mǔ sī tè dān] Amsterdam, capital of Netherlands	月琴 [yuè qín] yueqin, a lute with oval or octagonal sound box
丹尼斯 [dān ní sī] Dennis (a person's name)	当月 [dàng yuè] 1. that month 2. the same month
丹徒 [dān tú] (N) Dantu (place in Jiangsu)	镜花水月 [jìng huā shuǐ yuè] 1. lit. flowers in a mirror and the moon reflected in the lake (saw); fig. an unrealistic rosy view 2. viewing things through rose-tinted spectacles
志丹 [zhì dān] (N) Zhidan (place in Shaanxi)	腊月 [là yuè] twelfth lunar month
丹心 [dān xīn] loyalty	弥月 [mí yuè] 1. full moon 2. first full moon after birth (i.e. entering the second month)
红毛丹 I[hóng máo dān] rumbutan (fruit) II[hóng máo dānhóng máo dān] 1. rambutan (Nephelium lappaceum) 2. hairy red pellet fruit	登月 [dēng yuè] go (up) to the moon
万丹乡 [wàn dān xiāng] (N) Wantan (village in Taiwan)	登月 [dēng yuè] go (up) to the moon
阿丹 [ā dān] 1. Adam (name) 2. Aden, capital of Yemen	登月 [dēng yuè] go (up) to the moon
丹阳 [dān yáng] (N) Danyang (city in Jiangsu)	新月 [xīn yuè] 1. new moon 2. crescent
丹毒 [dān dú] erysipelas	红新月会 [hóng xīn yuè huì] Red Crescent (humanitarian organization)
丹江口 [dān jiāng kǒu] (N) Danjiangkou (city in Hubei)	单月 [dān yuè] 1. monthly 2. in a single month
赞丹 [zàn dān] Zaandam (town in Netherlands)	半月 [bàn yuè] half-moon
士丹利 [shì dān lì] Stanley (name)	半月刊 [bàn yuè kān] 1. fortnightly 2. twice a month
丹桂 [dān guì] orange osmanthus	月光 [yuè guāng] moonlight
甘丹寺 [gān dān sì] (N) Ganden (monastery near Lhasa, Tibet)	日月重光 [rì yuè chóng guāng] 1. the sun and moon shine once more 2. fig. things get back to normal after an upheaval
丹瑞 [dān ruì] General Than Shwe (1933-), Myanmar army officer and politician, president of Myanmar (Burma) from 1992	探月 [tàn yuè] lunar exploration
丹田 [dān tián] 1. pubic region 2. point two inches below the navel where one's qi resides	日积月累 [rì jī yuè lěi] to accumulate over a long period of time
于丹 [yú dān] Yu Dan (1965-), female scholar, writer, educator and TV presenter	余月 [yú yuè] alternative term for fourth lunar month
山丹 [shān dān] (N) Shandan (place in Gansu)	月票 [yuè piào] monthly ticket
王丹 [wáng dān] Wang Dan (1969-), Chinese dissident, one of the leaders of the Beijing student democracy movement of 1989	六月 [liù yuè] 1. June 2. sixth month
月牙形 [yuè yá xíng] crescent	八月 [bā yuè] 1. eighth month 2. August
奔月 [bèn yuè] to fly to the moon	月径 [yuè jìng] 1. moonlit path 2. diameter of the moon 3. diameter of the moon's orbit
闭月羞花 [bì yuè xiū huā] lit. hiding the moon, shaming the flowers (saw); fig. female beauty captivating even the natural world	踏月 [tà yuè] to go for a walk in the moonlight
月份 [yuè fèn] month	包月 [bāo yuè] monthly payment
六月份 [liù yuè fèn] June	月球表面 [yuè qiú biǎo miàn] 1. lunar surface 2. surface of the moon
八月份 [bā yuè fèn] August	月经 [yuè jīng] 1. menstruation 2. a woman's period
四月份 [sì yuè fèn] April	月台 [yuè tái] railway platform
七月份 [qī yuè fèn] July	眉月 [méi yuè] waxing crescent (moon)
五月份 [wǔ yuè fèn] May	岁月 [suì yuè] the years of a person's life
十月份 [shí yuè fèn] October	月夕 [yuè xī] Mid-autumn Festival on lunar 15th August
十二月份 [shí èr yuè fèn] December	每月 [měi yuè] each month
十一月份 [shí yī yuè fèn] November	月球 [yuè qiú] the moon
三月份 [sān yuè fèn] March	满月 [mǎn yuè] 1. full moon 2. whole month 3. baby's one-month old birthday
二月份 [èr yuè fèn] February	十月革命 [shí yuè gé mìng] October Revolution
一月份 [yī yuè fèn] January	月相 [yuè xiāng] phases of moon, namely: new moon [shuo4], first quarter or waxing moon [shang4 xian2], full moon [wang4] and last quarter or waning moon [xia4 xian2]
月初 [yuè chū] 1. start of month 2. early in the month	月桂 [yuè guì] 1. laurel (Laurus nobilis) 2. bay tree 3. bay leaf
月历 [yuè lì] monthly calendar	月桂冠 [yuè guì guān] 1. laurel crown 2. victory garland (in Greek and western culture)
	月桂叶 [yuè guì yè] 1. bay leaf 2. laurel leaf

月	[yuè mò] 1. end of month 2. late in the month
本月	[běn yuè] 1. this month 2. the current month
吴牛见月	[wú niú jiàn yuè] cow from Wu is terrified by the moon, mistaking it for the sun
大月	[dà yuè] 1. solar month of 31 days 2. a lunar month of 30 days
下个月	[xià gè yuè] next month
上个月	[shàng gè yuè] last month
元月	[yuán yuè] 1. first month of the Lunar calendar 2. the New Year
四月	[sì yuè] 1. April 2. fourth month
临月儿	[lín yuè r] the month childbirth is due
闰月	[rùn yuè] 1. intercalary month in the lunar calendar 2. leap month
日月五星	[rì yuè wǔ xīng] sun, moon and the five visible planets
年月	[nián yuè] 1. months and year 2. time 3. days of one's life
正月	[zhēng yuè] first month of the lunar new year
下月	[xià yuè] next month
上月	[shàng yuè] last month
月刊	[yuè kān] monthly magazine
七月	[qī yuè] 1. July 2. seventh month
月	[yuè] 1. moon 2. month
五月节	[wǔ yuè jié] Dragon Boat Festival (the 5th day of the 5th lunar month)
日月	[rì yuè] 1. the sun and moon 2. day and month 3. every day and every month 4. season 5. life and livelihood
月中	[yuè zhōng] middle of month
五月	[wǔ yuè] 1. May 2. fifth month
十月	[shí yuè] 1. October 2. tenth month
十二月	[shí èr yuè] 1. December 2. twelfth month
十一月	[shí yī yuè] 1. eleventh month 2. November
三月	[sān yuè] 1. March 2. third month
二月	[èr yuè] 1. February 2. second month
一月	[yī yuè] 1. January 2. first month
日新月异	[rì xīn yuè yì] 1. change with each passing day 2. make rapid progress
肩	[jiān] shoulder
肩并肩	[jiān bīng jiān] 1. shoulder to shoulder 2. abreast 3. side by side
并肩	[bīng jiān] 1. alongside 2. shoulder to shoulder 3. side by side 4. abreast
肩射导弹	[jiān shè dǎo dàn] shoulder-fired missile
肩膀	[jiān bǎng] shoulder
搭肩	[dā jiān] 1. to help lift up onto one's shoulders 2. to stand on sb's shoulder
肩负	[jiān fù] 1. to shoulder (a burden) 2. to bear 3. to suffer (a disadvantage)
耸肩	[sǒng jiān] to shrug one's shoulders
卸肩儿	[xiè jiān r] 1. lit. a weight off one's shoulders; fig. to resign a post 2. to lay down a burden 3. to be relieved of a job
脏	I [zàng] 1. viscera 2. (anatomy) organ II [zāng] 1. dirty 2. filthy
脏脏	[zāng zāng] dirty
心脏搭桥手术	[xīn zàng dā qiáo shǒu shù] coronary bypass operation
弄脏	[nòng zāng] 1. defile 2. smear
小脏鬼	[xiǎo zāng guǐ] dirty little devil (affectionate, of child)
心脏舒张压	[xīn zàng shū zhāng yā] diastolic blood pressure
脏字	[zāng zì] obscenity
脏煤	[zāng méi] 1. dirty coal 2. muck (from a colliery)
心脏疾患	[xīn zàng jí huàn] heart disease
心脏	[xīn zàng] heart

心脏病	[xīn zàng bìng] heart disease
心脏移植	[xīn zàng yí zhí] heart transplant
脏病	[zāng bìng] 1. dirty illness 2. venereal disease 3. the pox
脏话	[zāng huà] 1. profanity 2. obscene language 3. speaking rudely
满口脏话	[mǎn kǒu zāng huà] 1. to pour out obscenities 2. filthily mouthed
脏污	[zāng wū] 1. to dirty 2. to sully 3. to stain
脏水	[zāng shuǐ] 1. dirty water 2. sewage
脏器	[zàng qì] internal organs
内脏	[nèi zàng] 1. internal organs 2. viscera
脏乱	[zāng luàn] 1. dirty and disordered 2. in a mess
五脏	[wǔ zàng] five viscera of traditional Chinese medicine, namely: heart [xīn1], liver [gān1], spleen [pí2], lungs [fèi4] and kidneys [shèn4]
脏土	[zāng tǔ] 1. dirty soil 2. muck 3. trash
青	[qīng] 1. nature's color 2. green or blue 3. greenish black 4. youth 5. young (of people) 6. abbr. for Qinghai province
丹青	[dān qīng] painting
青马大桥	[qīng mǎ dà qiáo] Tsing Ma bridge (to Hong Kong airport)
柳青	[liǔ qīng] Liu Qing (1916-1978), writer
青龙	[qīng lóng] Azure Dragon (Chinese constellation)
苏步青	[sū bù qīng] Su Bùqīng
青州	[qīng zhōu] (N) Qingzhou (city in Shandong)
青山州	[qīng shān zhōu] Vermont (green mountain state)
青川	[qīng chuān] (N) Qingchuan (place in Sichuan)
青海省	[qīng hǎi shěng] Qinghai province (Tsinghai) in west China, abbr. , capital Xining
青少年	[qīng shào nián] 1. an adolescent 2. a youth 3. young person 4. teenage
共青团	[gòng qīng tuán] the Communist Youth League
青黄不接	[qīng huáng bù jiē] 1. lit. yellow does not reach green (saw); the yellow autumn crop does not last until the green spring crop 2. temporary deficit in manpower or resources 3. unable to make ends meet
万古长青	[wàn gǔ cháng qīng] 1. remain fresh 2. last forever 3. eternal
碧海青天	[bì hǎi qīng tiān] 1. green sea, blue sky (saw); sea and sky merge in one shade 2. loneliness of faithful widow
石青	[shí qīng] 1. azurite 2. copper azurite 2CuCO ₃ -Cu(OH) ₂ 3. azure blue
青金石	[qīng jīn shí] lapis lazuli (mineral of the square albite family)
天青石	[tiān qīng shí] lapis lazuli
青春	[qīng chūn] 1. youth 2. youthfulness
青春痘	[qīng chūn dòu] acne
青菜	[qīng cài] 1. green vegetables 2. Chinese cabbage
青花菜	[qīng huā cài] broccoli
青铜	[qīng tóng] bronze (alloy of copper and tin [xī1])
青铜峡	[qīng tóng xiá] (N) Qingtongxia (city in Ningxia)
青铜器时代	[qīng tóng qì shí dài] the Bronze age
青铜器	[qīng tóng qì] 1. bronze implement 2. refers to ancient bronze artefacts, from c. 2,000 BC
铁青	[tiě qīng] ashen
青松	[qīng sōng] pine
新青	[xīn qīng] Xinqing district of Yichun city [Yī1 chūn1 shì4], Heilongjiang
常青	[cháng qīng] ever-green
小青	[xiǎo qīng] name of a person, Xiaoqing, from Madam White Snake
小青	[xiǎo qīng nián] 1. young person 2. youngster
青花	[qīng huā] blue and white (porcelain)
踏青	[tà qīng] 1. lit. tread the green 2. spring hike season around Qingming festival, 4th-6th April

青藏	[qīng zàng] Qinghai and Tibet
青藏线	[qīng zàng xiàn] the Qinghai-Tibet route
青藏高原	[qīng zàng gāo yuán] Qinghai-Tibetan plateau
竹叶青蛇	[zhú yè qīng shé] Trimeresurus stejnegeri (poisonous snake)
青岛	[qīng dǎo] Qingdao or Tsingtao, sub-provincial city in Shandong
青岛市	[qīng dǎo shì] Qingdao or Tsingtao, sub-provincial city in Shandong
青梅竹马	[qīng méi zhú mǎ] green plum and bamboo hobby-horse (saw); a couple who were friends from childhood
包青天	[bāo qīng tiān] popular nickname of Bao Zheng [Bao1 Zheng3] (999-1062), Northern Song official famous as honest politician
青紫	[qīng zǐ] purple
青山绿水	[qīng shān lǜshuǐ] verdant hills and green waters
青红帮	[qīng hóng bāng] traditional secret society, Chinese equivalent of Freemasons
青丝	[qīng sī] 1. fine black hair 2. dried plum (sliced, as cake ingredient)
青瓜	[qīng guā] cucumber
玄青	[xuán qīng] deep black
青县	[qīng xiàn] Qing county in Hebei
青森县	[qīng sēn xiàn] Aomori prefecture at the far north of Japan's main island Honsh
青年会	[qīng nián huì] YMCA (international Christian youth movement, formed in 1844)
青云	[qīng yún] 1. clear sky 2. fig. high official position 3. noble
青云直上	[qīng yún zhí shàng] 1. rising straight up in a clear sky (saw); rapid promotion to a high post 2. meteoric career
青阳	[qīng yáng] (N) Qingyang (place in Anhui)
青原	[qīng yuán] Qingyuan district of Ji'an city , Jiangxi
青海	[qīng hǎi] Qinghai province (Tsinghai) in west China, abbr. , capital Xining
海天	[hǎi qīng tiān] popular nickname of Hai Rui [Hai3 Rui4] (1514-1587), Ming politician, famous for honesty and integrity
清河	[qīng hé] (N) Qinghe (place in Xinjiang)
江青	[jiāng qīng] Jiang Qing (1914-1991), Mao Zedong's fourth wife and leader of the Gang of Four
青鱼	[qīng yú] 1. black carp (Mylopharyngodon piceus) 2. herring 3. mackerel
知青	[zhī qīng] educated youth (sent to work in farms during cultural revolution)
刺青	[cì qīng] tattoo
青城山	[qīng chéng shān] Mount Qingcheng
青天	[qīng tiān] 1. clear sky 2. blue sky 3. upright and honorable (official)
草大青	[cǎo dà qīng] Isatis indigotica (indigo woad plant)
大青山	[dà qīng shān] mountain in Heilongjiang province
青年人	[qīng nián rén] youth as a group
高青	[gāo qīng] (N) Gaoqing (place in Shandong)
青出于蓝	[qīng chū yú lán] 1. lit. green is born of blue, but beats blue (saw); fig. the student becomes superior to the master 2. same as couplet „
竹叶青	[zhú yè qīng] Trimeresurus stejnegeri (poisonous snake)
青年	[qīng nián] youth
年青	[nián qīng] youthful
中青年	[zhōng qīng nián] middle-aged
青草	[qīng cǎo] grass
青田	[qīng tián] (N) Qingtian (place in Zhejiang)
中青	[zhōng qīng] 1. China Youth (official newspaper) 2. abbr. for
丁青	[dīng qīng] (N) Dingqing (place in Tibet)
无情	[wú qíng] 1. pitiless 2. ruthless 3. merciless 4. heartless

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情境模型	[qíng jìng mó xíng] situational model
情形	[qíng xíng] 1. circumstances 2. situation
情	[qíng] 1. feeling 2. emotion 3. passion 4. situation
情绪化	[qíng xù huà] 1. emotional 2. sentimental
情绪	[qíng xù] 1. feeling 2. sentiment
柔情似水	[róu qíng sì shuǐ] 1. tender and soft as water 2. deeply attached to sb
柔情侠骨	[róu qíng xiá gǔ] gentle feelings and chivalrous disposition (saw)
柔情	[róu qíng] 1. gentle feelings 2. tender sentiments
残酷无情	[cán kù wú qíng] cruel and unfeeling (saw)
无表情	[wú biǎo qíng] 1. expressionless 2. wooden (expression) 3. blank (face)
水火无情	[shuǐ huǒ wú qíng] 1. Fire and water have no mercy (saw). forces of nature beyond human control 2. implacable fate
冷酷无情	[lěng kù wú qíng] 1. cold-hearted 2. unfeeling 3. callous
陈情	[chén qíng] to give a full account
情怀	[qíng huái] 1. feelings 2. mood
情不自禁	[qíng bù zì jìn] 1. unable to restrain emotions 2. cannot help
不情愿	[bù qíng yuàn] unwilling
情不可却	[qíng bù kě què] unable to refuse because of affection
自作多情	[zì zuò duō qíng] 1. to exaggerate one's sex-appeal 2. to imagine oneself to be a gift to the opposite sex
军情	[jūn qíng] military intelligence
深情厚意	[shēn qíng hòu yì] profound love, generous friendship (saw)
领情	[lǐng qíng] 1. feel grateful to sb 2. appreciate the kindness
险情	[xiǎn qíng] 1. peril 2. dangerous circumstance
钟情	[zhōng qíng] 1. to fall in love 2. to love sb or sth dearly (lover, or art)
移情别恋	[yí qíng bié liàn] 1. change of affection, shift of love (saw); to change one's feelings to another love 2. to fall in love with sb else
一见钟情	[yī jiàn zhōng qíng] love at first sight (saw)
灾情	[zāi qíng] 1. disastrous situation 2. calamity
情欲	[qíng yù] 1. lust 2. desire 3. sensual
情人节快乐	[qíng rén jié kuài lè] Happy Valentine's Day
深情款款	[shēn qíng kuǎn kuǎn] 1. loving 2. caring 3. adoring
亲情	[qīn qíng] 1. affection 2. family love 3. love, esp. within a married couple or between parents and children
手足亲情	[shǒu zú qīn qíng] brotherly kindness
情境	[qíng jìng] 1. situation 2. atmosphere
真情实意	[zhēn qíng shí yì] 1. out of genuine friendship (saw) 2. sincere feelings
情商	[qíng shāng] 1. emotional intelligence quotient EQ 2. emotional IQ 3. abbr. for [qíng2 xu4 shang1 shu4]
情场	[qíng chǎng] 1. affairs of the heart 2. mutual relationship
面部表情	[miàn bù biǎo qíng] facial expression
详情	[xiáng qíng] 1. details 2. particulars
恋母情结	[liàn mǔ qíng jié] Oedipus complex
深情	[shēn qíng] 1. deep emotion 2. deep feeling 3. deep love
情景	[qíng jǐng] 1. scene 2. sight 3. circumstances
实际情况	[shí jì qíng kuàng] 1. actual circumstances 2. the real situation 3. reality
真情	[zhēn qíng] 1. real situation 2. the truth
具体情况	[jù tǐ qíng kuàng] 1. specific circumstances 2. actual situation
说情	[shuō qíng] 1. to intercede 2. to plead for sb else
直情径行	[zhí qíng jìng xíng] straightforward and honest in one's actions (saw)
留情	[liú qíng] 1. to relent (to spare sb's feelings) 2. to show mercy or forgiveness 3. to forbear 4. lenient

行情	[háng qíng] 1. market price 2. quotation of market price 3. the current market situation	盛情	[shèng qíng] 1. great kindness 2. magnificent hospitality
催情	[cuī qíng] 1. to promote oestrus 2. to bring an animal to heat by artificial means	合情合理	[hé qíng hé lǐ] reasonable and fair (saw)
任情	[rèn qíng] 1. to let oneself go 2. to do as much as one pleases	内情	[nèi qíng] inside information
性情	[xìng qíng] 1. nature 2. temperament	情人	[qíng rén] 1. lover 2. sweetheart
情愿	[qíng yuàn] 1. willingness 2. would rather (agree to X than Y)	人情	[rén qíng] 1. reason 2. human emotions 3. human interaction 4. social relationship 5. friendship 6. favor 7. a good turn
心甘情愿	[xīn gān qíng yuàn] 1. delighted to (do sth, saw) 2. perfectly happy to do 3. most willing to do	情人节	[qíng rén jié] Valentine's Day
两相情愿	[liǎng xiāng qíng yuàn] 1. both sides are willing 2. by mutual consent	情书	[qíng shū] love letter
一相情愿	[yī xiāng qíng yuàn] one's own wishful thinking	不分情由	[bù fēn qíng yóu] indiscriminate
两情两愿	[liǎng qíng liǎng yuàn] by mutual consent (north China dialect)	国情	[guó qíng] 1. current state of a country 2. national conditions 3. (US) State of the Union
感情	[gǎn qíng] 1. feeling 2. emotion 3. sensation 4. likes and dislikes 5. deep affection for sb or sth 6. relationship (i.e. love affair)	情事	[qíng shì] 1. case 2. phenomenon 3. circumstance 4. feelings
手下留情	[shǒu xià liú qíng] 1. lit. start off leniently (saw); please do not be too strict with me 2. Do not judge me too harshly. 3. Look favorably on my humble efforts.	事情	[shì qíng] 1. affair 2. matter 3. thing 4. business
情感	[qíng gǎn] 1. feeling 2. emotion 3. to move (emotionally)	七情	[qī qíng] 1. seven emotional states 2. seven affects of traditional Chinese medical theory and therapy, namely: joy [xì3], anger [nu4], anxiety [you1], thought [sì1], grief [bei1], fear [kong3], fright [jing1]
思情	[sī qíng] 1. to miss 2. to long for	同情	[tóng qíng] 1. compassion 2. relent 3. sympathize 4. sympathy
恩情	[ēn qíng] deep affection	情节	[qíng jié] 1. plot 2. circumstances
忘情	[wàng qíng] 1. unmoved 2. indifferent 3. unruffled by sentiment	苦情	[kǔ qíng] 1. wretched situation 2. plight 3. wretched 4. miserable
心情	[xīn qíng] 1. mood 2. frame of mind	情面	[qíng miàn] 1. feelings and sensibilities 2. sentiment and face 3. sensitivity to other's feelings
表情	[biǎo qíng] 1. (facial) expression 2. to express one's feelings 3. expression	情理	[qíng lǐ] 1. reason 2. sense
纵情	[zòng qíng] to your heart's content	旧情	[jiù qíng] old affection
情结	[qíng jié] complex (psychology)	看情况	[kàn qíng kuàng] depending on the situation
乡情	[xiāng qíng] homesickness	不明事理	[bù míng shì lǐ] not understanding things (saw); devoid of sense
私情	[sī qíng] 1. private passion 2. love affair 3. relationship	不明白	[bù míng bái] fails to realize (intuitively) what is going on
顺水人情	[shùn shuǐ rén qíng] to do sb a favor a little cost	不太明白	[bù tài míng bái] 1. (question is) not completely clear 2. I don't get it
要私情	[shuā sī qíng] 1. the play of passions 2. carried away by passion (e.g. to commit a crime)	去向不明	[qù xiàng bù míng] 1. missing 2. lost
尽情	[jìn qíng] as much as one likes	不明	[bù míng] 1. not clear 2. unknown 3. fail to understand
剧情	[jù qíng] 1. story line 2. plot	怀俄明	[huái é míng] Wyoming, US state
中情局	[zhōng qíng jú] Central Intelligence Agency (abbr.)	莫明其妙	[mò míng qí miào] 1. unfathomable mystery (saw); subtle and ineffable 2. unable to make head or tail of it
病情	[bìng qíng] 1. state of an illness 2. patient's condition	明信片	[míng xìn piàn] postcard
移情	[yí qíng] 1. to shift one's affection 2. to change sentiment	分明	[fēn míng] 1. clearly demarcated 2. sharply contoured
情话	[qíng huà] 1. terms of endearment 2. words of love	证明力	[zhèng míng lì] 1. probative value 2. strength of evidence in legal proof 3. relevance
情诗	[qíng shī] love poem	明镜高悬	[míng jìng gāo xuán] 1. a bright mirror hung high (saw); fig. a mirror into the conscience of officials
案情	[àn qíng] 1. details of a case 2. case	2. Big brother is watching you.	
情妇	[qíng fù] 1. mistress 2. paramour (of married man)	怀俄明州	[huái é míng zhōu] Wyoming, US state
动情	[dòng qíng] 1. to get excited 2. passionate 3. aroused to passion 4. to fall in love 5. on heat (of animals)	多明尼加	[duō míng ní jiā] 1. Dominica 2. Dominican Republic 3. also written
奸情	[jiān qíng] adultery	多明尼加共和国	[duō míng ní jiā gòng hé guó] Dominican Republic, traditional variant of
情况	[qíng kuàng] 1. circumstances 2. state of affairs 3. situation		
现实情况	[xiàn shí qíng kuàng] 1. current state 2. current situation		
情况下	[qíng kuàng xià] under (these) circumstances		
鱼水情	[yú shuǐ qíng] close relationship as between fish and water		
温情	[wēn qíng] 1. warm hearted 2. soft hearted	张华明	[zhāng huá míng] Zhang Huaming (person name)
情歌	[qíng gē] love song	电照明	[diàn zhào míng] electric lighting
情同骨肉	[qíng tóng gǔ ròu] as close as flesh and bones (saw); deep friendship	照明弹	[zhào míng dàn] 1. a flare 2. a very light
知情	[zhī qíng] 1. to know the facts 2. to understand 3. to be familiar with the situation	照明	[zhào míng] 1. lighting 2. illumination
情同手足	[qíng tóng shǒu zú] 1. as close as one's hands and feet (saw); loving one another as brothers 2. deep friendship 3. closely attached to one another	大明历	[dà míng lì] the 5th century Chinese calendar established by Zu Chongzhi
情分	[qíng fēn] 1. mutual affection 2. friendship	来历不明	[lái lì bù míng] of unknown origin
情种	[qíng zhòng] 1. affectionate 2. an affectionate person	元末明初	[yuán mò míng chū] 1. late Yuan and early Ming 2. mid 14th century
情操	[qíng cāo] 1. sentiment towards sb 2. platonic affection	明镜	I[míng jìng] Der Spiegel II[míng jìng míng jìng] 1. bright mirror 2. fig. a mirror into the conscience
人情味儿	[rén qíng wèi r] real human interest	明初	[míng chū] the early Ming (i.e. from second half of 14th century)
		明查暗访	[míng chá àn fǎng] 1. open enquiries and secret search (saw); to investigate openly and in secret 2. taking information from all sides

验明正身 [yàn míng zhèng shēn] 1. to identify 2. to verify sb's identity 3. identification
 身份证明 [shēn fèn zhèng míng] 1. ID card 2. proof of identity
 左丘明 [zuǒ qiū míng] Zuo Qiuming or Zuoqiu Ming (556-451), famous blind historian from Lu to whom the history Zuo Zhuan is attributed
 明摆着 [míng bǎi zhe] 1. evident 2. clear 3. undoubted
 判明 [pàn míng] 1. to distinguish 2. to ascertain
 弄明白 [nòng míng bai] to figure out how to do something
 开明 [kāi míng] 1. enlightened 2. open-minded 3. enlightenment
 讲明 [jiǎng míng] to explain
 验明 [yàn míng] 1. to check and make clear 2. to ascertain 3. to verify sb's identity
 班雅明 [bān yǎ míng] Benjamin (name)
 开明君主 [kāi míng jūn zhǔ] enlightened sovereign
 明月 [míng yuè] 1. bright moon 2. refers to , a legendary pearl that can glow in the dark
 明明 [míng míng] 1. obviously 2. plainly 3. undoubtedly
 明 [míng] 1. clear 2. bright 3. to understand 4. next 5. the Ming dynasty (1368-1644) 6. surname Ming
 简单明了 [jiǎn dān míng liǎo] 1. clear and simple 2. in simple terms
 明了 [míng liǎo] 1. to understand clearly 2. to be clear about 3. plain 4. clear
 孔明 [kǒng míng] name of Zhuge Liang
 长明灯 [cháng míng dēng] altar lamp burning day and night
 东明 [dōng míng] (N) Dongming (place in Shandong)
 自作聪明 I [zì zuò cōng míng] self-styled genius (saw); big-headed know-all II [zì zuò cōng míng] zuò cōng míng] 1. to think oneself clever 2. to try to be smart 3. a smart aleck
 明德镇 [míng dé zhèn] Middlebury (name of town in Vermont)
 明争暗斗 [míng zhēng àn dòu] 1. struggling in the light and fighting in the dark (saw); fig. intriguing against each other 2. locked in constant strife
 显明 [xiǎn míng] to reveal, make known
 明显 [míng xiǎn] 1. clear 2. distinct 3. obvious
 明显的句法线索 [míng xiǎn de jù fǎ xiàn suǒ] explicit syntactic cue
 光明 [guāng míng] 1. bright (future) 2. promising
 正大光明 [zhèng dà guāng míng] just and honorable
 光明正大 [guāng míng zhèng dà] just and honorable
 明光市 [míng guāng shì] Mingguang City in Anhui
 联合声明 [lián hé shēng míng] joint declaration
 明火 [míng huǒ] 1. flame 2. open fire
 崇明 [chóng míng] (N) Chongming (place in Shanghai)
 探明 [tàn míng] 1. to ascertain 2. to verify
 明斯克 [míng sī kè] Minsk, capital of Belarus
 标明 [biāo míng] 1. mark 2. indicate
 小聪明 [xiǎo cōng míng] 1. clever-clever 2. clever in trivial matters 3. sharp but petty-minded
 具体说明 [jù tǐ shuō míng] 1. explicit explanation 2. to specify
 聪明 [cōng míng] 1. acute (of sight and hearing) 2. clever 3. intelligent 4. bright 5. smart
 事后聪明 [shì hòu cōng míng] wise after the event (saw); with hindsight, one should have predicted it
 说明 [shuō míng] 1. to explain 2. to illustrate 3. explanation 4. directions 5. caption
 说明会 [shuō míng huì] information meeting
 说明书 [shuō míng shū] 1. (technical) manual 2. (book of) directions 3. synopsis (of a play or film)
 崇明岛 [chóng míng dǎo] Chongming
 明德 [míng dé] 1. highest virtue 2. illustrious virtue 3. Middlebury (College)
 安非他明 [ān fēi tā míng] amphetamine
 崔明慧 [cuī míng huì] Christine Choy, Chinese-American film director

明体 [míng tǐ] 1. Mincho 2. Song font
 细明体 [xì míng tǐ] Mincho narrow font
 明代 [míng dài] the Ming dynasty (1368-1644)
 伯明翰 [bó míng hàn] Birmingham
 明仁 [míng rén] Akihito, Emperor of Japan (reigned from 1989 under the reign name Heisei)
 明慧 [míng huì] 1. intelligent 2. brilliant
 表明 [biǎo míng] 1. to make clear 2. to make known 3. to state clearly 4. to indicate 5. known
 辩明 [biàn míng] 1. to explain clearly 2. to elucidate
 明细表 [míng xì biǎo] 1. schedule 2. subsidiary ledger 3. a detailed list
 词约指明 [cí yuē zhǐ míng] concise but unambiguous (saw)
 明细 [míng xì] 1. clear and detailed 2. definite 3. details (are as follows:)
 本杰明 [běn jié míng] Benjamin (person name)
 点明 [diǎn míng] to point out
 明治 [míng zhì] Meiji (Japanese reign name 1868-1912)
 三明治 [sān míng zhì] sandwich
 明水县 [míng shuǐ xiàn] Mingshui county in Suihua , Heilongjiang
 摆明 [bǎi míng] to show clearly
 阿明 [ā míng] Al-Amin
 鲜明 [xiǎn míng] 1. bright 2. clear-cut 3. distinct
 阳明 [yáng míng] Yangming district of Mudanjiang city , Heilongjiang
 阳明山 [yáng míng shān] 1. Mt Yangming in Hunan 2. Mt Yang-ming in north Taiwan, near Taipei
 启明 [qǐ míng] classical Chinese name for planet Venus in the east before dawn
 启明星 [qǐ míng xīng] (astronomy) Venus
 声明 [shēng míng] 1. statement 2. declaration
 免责声明 [miǎn zé shēng míng] 1. disclaimer 2. statement denying or limiting responsibility
 声明书 [shēng míng shū] statement
 皇冠上的明珠 [huáng guān shàng de míng zhū] the brightest jewel in the crown
 认明 [rèn míng] 1. to identify 2. to authenticate
 证明 [zhèng míng] 1. proof 2. testimony 3. to prove 4. to confirm the truth of
 辩明 [biàn míng] 1. to clarify 2. to distinguish 3. to elucidate
 证明书 [zhèng míng shū] certificate
 出生证明书 [chū shēng zhèng míng shū] 1. birth certificate 2. CL:[zhang1]
 出生证明 [chū shēng zhèng míng] 1. birth certificate 2. CL:[zhang1]
 海明威 [hǎi míng wēi] Ernest Hemingway (American novelist)
 明净 [míng jìng] 1. bright and clean 2. luminous
 黎明 [lí míng] 1. dawn 2. daybreak
 明水 [míng shuǐ] Mingshui county in Suihua , Heilongjiang
 明古鲁市 [míng gǔ lǔ shì] Bengkulu (Indonesian town on the south coast of Sumatra)
 明古鲁 [míng gǔ lǔ] Bengkulu (Indonesian town on the south coast of Sumatra)
 圆明园 [yuán míng yuán] Yuanmingyuan, the Old Summer Palace, destroyed by the British and French army in 1860
 明辨 [míng biàn] 1. to discern 2. to distinguish clearly
 质明 [zhì míng] at dawn
 明智 [míng zhì] 1. sensible 2. wise 3. judicious 4. sagacious
 失明 [shī míng] 1. to become blind 2. blindness
 明和 [míng hé] 1. Minghe, rail station in South Taiwan 2. Meiwa (Japanese reign name 1764-1772) 3. Meiwa (common name for Japanese companies or schools)
 查明 [chá míng] 1. to investigate and find out 2. to ascertain
 明末 [míng mò] 1. late Ming 2. first half of the 17th century

明珠	[míng zhū] 1. a pearl 2. a jewel (of great value)
英明	[yīng míng] 1. wise 2. brilliant
明天	[míng tiān] tomorrow
天明	[tiān míng] dawn, early morning (lit., when the sky gets bright)
明辨是非	[míng biàn shì fēi] to distinguish right and wrong (saw)
明天见	[míng tiān jiàn] see you tomorrow
明儿	[míng r] tomorrow
高明	[gāo míng] 1. smart 2. clever 3. wise 4. brilliant
昆明市	[kūn míng shì] Kunming, prefecture-level city and capital of Yunnan province in southwest China
三明市	[sān míng shì] Sanming prefecture level city in Fujian
言明	[yán míng] state explicitly
明言	[míng yán] 1. to say clearly 2. to argue clearly 3. to pronounce 4. pronounced
宁明	[níng míng] (N) Ningming (place in Guangxi)
简明	[jiǎn míng] 1. simple and clear 2. concise
明白	[míng bai] 1. clear 2. obvious 3. unequivocal 4. to understand 5. to realize
南明	[nán míng] Nanming district of Guiyang city [Gui4 yang2 shì4], Guizhou
明星	[míng xīng] 1. star 2. celebrity
明年	[míng nián] next year
昆明	[kūn míng] Kunming prefecture level city and capital of Yunnan province in southwest China
指明	[zhǐ míng] 1. to show clearly 2. to designate 3. to indicate
晶明	[jīng míng] 1. bright 2. shiny
明日	[míng rì] tomorrow
申明	[shēn míng] 1. to declare 2. to aver 3. to state formally
明山	[míng shān] Mingshan district of Benxi city, Liaoning
王明	[wáng míng] Wang Ming (1904-1974), Soviet trained Chinese communist, Comintern and Soviet stooge and left adventurer in the 1930s, fell out with Mao and moved to Soviet Union from 1956
三明	[sān míng] Sanming prefecture level city in Fujian
明治维新	[míng zhì wéi xīn] the Japanese Meiji restoration of 1868
有幸	[yǒu xìng] fortunately
有志	[yǒu yì zhì] 1. conscious 2. having a will
有意思	[yǒu yì sī] 1. interesting 2. meaningful 3. enjoyable 4. fun
有意识	[yǒu yì shí] conscious
有意	[yǒu yì] 1. to intend 2. intentionally 3. interested in
有新意	[yǒu xīn yì] 1. modern 2. up-to-date
有空	[yǒu kòng] to have time (to do sth)
有弹性	[yǒu tán xìng] flexible
隔壁有耳	[gé bì yǒu ěr] walls have ears
有烟煤	[yǒu yān méi] smokey coal
公有	[gōng yǒu] 1. publicly owned 2. communal 3. held in common
莫须有	[mò xū yǒu] 1. groundless 2. baseless
有影响	[yǒu yǐng xiǎng] influential
有目共见	[yǒu mù gòng jiàn] 1. anyone with eyes can see it (saw); obvious to all 2. sth speaks for itself 3. is there for all to see
有目共赏	[yǒu mù gòng shǎng] 1. as everyone can appreciate (saw); clear to all 2. unarguable
共有	[gòng yǒu] 1. to have altogether 2. in all
忙中有错	[máng zhōng yǒu cuò] Rushed work lead to errors (saw). Mistakes are likely at times of stress.
罪有应得	[zuì yǒu yīng dé] 1. guilty and deserves to be punished (saw); entirely appropriate chastisement 2. the punishment fits the crime
应有	[yīng yǒu] proper
有经验	[yǒu jīng yàn] experienced

含有	[hán yǒu] 1. to contain 2. including
徒有其名	[tú yǒu qí míng] 1. with an undeserved reputation (saw); unwarranted fame 2. nowhere near as good as he's made out to be
有了胎	[yǒu le tāi] 1. pregnant 2. to carry a child
有了	[yǒu le] 1. it's there! 2. pregnant 3. to carry a child 4. abbr. for [you3 le3 tai1] 5. to have a bun in the oven
有两下子	[yǒu liǎng xià zi] 1. have real skill 2. know one's stuff
享有	[xiǎng yǒu] to enjoy (rights, privileges etc)
有好奇心	[yǒu hào qí xīn] curious
有孔虫	[yǒu kǒng chóng] foramanifera (a form of plankton)
所有物	[suǒ yǒu wù] belongings
比上不足比下有余	[bǐ shàng bù zú bǐ xià yǒu yú] 1. fall short of the best but be better than the worst 2. can pass muster
大有人在	[dà yǒu rén zài] there are plenty of such people
有人在想你	[yǒu rén zài xiǎng nǐ] Bless you! (after a sneeze)
有关人士	[yǒu guān rén shì] 1. persons involved 2. those connected with (sth)
所有者	[suǒ yǒu zhě] 1. proprietor 2. owner
有志者事竟成	[yǒu zhì zhě shì jìng chéng] where there is a will, there is a way (saw)
人人都有缺点	[rén rén dōu yǒu quē diǎn] 1. Everyone has faults. 2. No-one is perfect
有才干	[yǒu cái gàn] capable
私有财产	[sī yǒu cái chǎn] private good
少有	[shǎo yǒu] 1. rare 2. infrequent
自有品牌	[zì yǒu pǐn pái] private brand
每一个人都美中有不足的地方	[měi yī gè rén dōu yǒu měi zhōng bù zú de dì fang] 1. However excellent, everyone has his defects. 2. There is always a fly in the ointment. 3. cf saw, everything is fine except for one small defect
有方	[yǒu fāng] 1. to do things right 2. to use the correct method
有活力	[yǒu huó lì] 1. energetic 2. vital
有关系	[yǒu guān xi] 1. to relate to 2. to be relevant 3. to have involvement 4. to have connections
有潜力	[yǒu qián lì] 1. promising 2. showing potential
万有引力	[wàn yǒu yīn lì] gravity
强有力	[qiáng yǒu lì] 1. strong 2. forceful
行有余力	[xíng yǒu yú lì] after that, any remaining energy (saw from Analects); time for extracurricular activities
心有余而力不足	[xīn yǒu yú ér lì bù zú] 1. The will is there, but not the strength (saw, from Confucian Analects). 2. I really want to do it, but don't have the resources. 3. The spirit is willing but the flesh is weak.
有耐久力	[yǒu nài jiǔ lì] durable
有力	[yǒu lì] 1. powerful 2. forceful 3. vigorous
大有可为	[dà yǒu kě wéi] with great prospects for the future (saw); well worth doing
康有为	[kāng yǒu wéi] Kang Youwei (1858-1927), Confucian intellectual, educator and would-be reformer, main leader of the failed reform movement of 1898
据为己有	[jù wéi jǐ yǒu] 1. to take for one's own 2. to expropriate
有关	[yǒu guān] 1. to have sth to do with 2. to relate to 3. related to 4. to concern 5. concerning
年轻有为	[nián qīng yǒu wéi] (set phrase) young and promising
大有作为	[dà yǒu zuò wéi] 1. the prospects are very good 2. sth well worth doing
有为	[yǒu wéi] 1. promising 2. to show promise
市场占有率	[shì chǎng zhàn yǒu lǜ] market share
别有洞天	[bié yǒu dòng tiān] 1. place of charm and beauty 2. scenery of exceptional charm 3. completely different world
有办法	[yǒu bàn fǎ] 1. can find methods 2. resourceful 3. creative
有助于	[yǒu zhù yú] 1. to contribute to 2. to promote

有帮助 [yǒu bāng zhù] helpful
 有助 [yǒu zhù] 1. helpful 2. beneficial 3. to help 4. conducive to
 成功的男人后面必有一个奉献的女人
 de nán rén hòu mian bì yǒu yī gè fèng xiàn de rén Every successful man has a dedicated woman behind him (European proverb).
 有联系 [yǒu lián xì] 1. to be connected 2. to be related
 有缘 [yǒu yuán] 1. related 2. brought together by fate 3. same karma
 可有可无 [kě yǒu kě wú] 1. lit. can have it or can leave it 2. sth one prefers to avoid
 有害无利 [yǒu hài wú lì] harmful and without benefit (saw); more harm than good
 有害无益 [yǒu hài wú yì] harmful and without benefit (saw); more harm than good
 有名无实 [yǒu míng wú shí] 1. lit. has a name but no reality (saw); exists only in name 2. nominal
 有头无尾 [yǒu tóu wú wěi] 1. to start but not finish (saw); to fail to carry things through 2. lack of sticking power 3. short attention span
 一无所有 [yī wú suǒ yǒu] 1. not having anything at all (saw); utterly lacking 2. without two sticks to rub together
 有口无心 [yǒu kǒu wú xīn] (saying) to speak harshly but without any bad intent
 有征无战 [yǒu zhēng wú zhàn] to win without a fight (saw)
 有增无已 [yǒu zēng wú yǐ] constantly increasing without limit (saw); rapid progress in all directions
 有关联 [yǒu guān lián] 1. related to 2. concerning 3. to be correlated
 有意无意 [yǒu yì wú yì] intentionally or otherwise
 空无所有 [kōng wú suǒ yǒu] 1. having nothing (saw); utterly destitute 2. without two sticks to rub together
 无奇不有 [wú qí bù yǒu] 1. nothing is too bizarre 2. full of extraordinary things
 有雄心 [yǒu xióng xīn] ambitious
 有着 [yǒu zhe] 1. have 2. possess
 井然有序 [jīng rán yǒu xù] everything clear and in good order (saw); neat and tidy
 开卷有益 [kāi juǎn yǒu yì] lit. opening a book is profitable (saw); the benefits of education
 有形 [yǒu xíng] 1. visible (assets) 2. tangible
 有价值 [yǒu jià zhí] valuable
 有界 [yǒu jiè] bounded
 国有企业 [guó yǒu qì yè] 1. nationalized business 2. state-owned business
 有人情 [yǒu rén qíng] humane
 情有可原 [qíng yǒu kě yuán] pardonable (of interruption, misunderstanding etc)
 有同情心 [yǒu tóng qíng xīn] sympathetic
 情有独钟 [qíng yǒu dú zhōng] to have a feeling for sth (affection, sympathy, passion etc)
 有情 [yǒu qíng] 1. passion 2. interest
 有头有尾 [yǒu tóu yǒu wěi] 1. where there's a start, there's a finish (saw); to finish once one starts sth 2. to carry things through 3. I started, so I'll finish.
 应有尽有 [yīng yǒu jìn yǒu] 1. everything that should be here is here (saw); all one can think of is on hand 2. to have all one needs
 有 [yǒu] 1. to have 2. there is 3. there are 4. to exist 5. to be
 有生以来 [yǒu shēng yǐ lái] 1. since birth 2. for one's whole life
 公有化 [gōng yǒu huà] 1. to nationalize 2. to take over as communal property
 有德行 [yǒu dé xíng] virtuous
 私有化 [sī yǒu huà] privatization
 国有化 [guó yǒu huà] nationalization
 有的时候 [yǒu de shí hòu] 1. sometimes 2. at times
 有时候 [yǒu shí hou] sometimes
 惟有 [wéi yǒu] only
 保有 [bǎo yǒu] 1. to keep 2. to retain

[chéng gōng]

言而有信 [yán ér yǒu xìn] to speak and keep one's promise (saw); as good as one's word
 有损压缩 [yǒu sǔn yā suō] compression loss (in digital technology)
 负有责任 [fù yǒu zé rèn] 1. at fault 2. blamed for 3. responsible (for a blunder or crime)
 是非自有公论 [shì fēi zì yǒu gōng lùn] 1. to determine right and wrong based on public opinion (saw) 2. Public opinion will judge what's right and wrong.
 有责任 [yǒu zé rèn] 1. liable 2. responsible
 忙中有失 [máng zhōng yǒu shī] Rushed work lead to slip-ups (saw). Mistakes are likely at times of stress.
 有性生殖 [yǒu xìng shēng zhí] sexual reproduction
 有息 [yǒu xī] interest-bearing (bank account)
 有志 [yǒu zhì] to be ambitious
 有心 [yǒu xīn] 1. with an idea 2. with a plan 3. with ambition 4. with one's mind set on sth 5. purposefully 6. chivalrous 7. compassionate
 有决心 [yǒu jué xīn] determined
 有心人 [yǒu xīn rén] 1. resolute person 2. person with aspirations 3. people who feel 4. people who use their heads
 独有 [dú yǒu] original
 强中自有强中手 [qiáng zhōng zì yǒu qiáng zhōng shǒu] 1. However strong you are, there is always someone stronger 2. There is always sth more to learn (applied to art or learning). 3. Never be satisfied to rest on you laurels. 4. There is no room for complacency.
 国有公司 [guó yǒu gōng sī] state enterprise
 抱有 [bào yǒu] 1. have 2. possess
 岂有此理 [qǐ yǒu cǐ lǐ] 1. how can this be so? (saw); preposterous 2. ridiculous 3. absurd
 占有率 [zhàn yǒu lǜ] market share
 有线 [yǒu xiàn] 1. wired 2. cable (television)
 有系统 [yǒu xì tǒng] systematic
 有结果 [yǒu jié guǒ] effective
 有点 [yǒu diǎn] a little
 有点 [yǒu diǎn er] 1. slightly 2. a little 3. somewhat
 有一点 [yǒu yī diǎn r] 1. a bit 2. a little
 私有 [sī yǒu] 1. private 2. privately owned
 公有制 [gōng yǒu zhì] public ownership
 私有制 [sī yǒu zhì] private ownership of property
 有序 [yǒu xù] 1. regular 2. orderly 3. successive 4. in order
 有次序 [yǒu cì xù] ordered
 有预谋 [yǒu yù móu] premeditated
 有所 [yǒu suǒ] 1. somewhat 2. to some extent
 所有 [suǒ yǒu] 1. all 2. to have 3. to possess 4. to own
 所有主 [suǒ yǒu zhǔ] 1. owner 2. proprietor
 时有所闻 [shí yǒu suǒ wén] 1. heard from time to time 2. one keeps hearing that...
 所有制 [suǒ yǒu zhì] 1. ownership of the means of production (in Marxism) 2. system of ownership
 有眉目 [yǒu méi mù] 1. to begin to take shape 2. to be about to materialize
 只有 [zhǐ yǒu] only
 据有 [jù yǒu] to occupy
 原有 [yuán yǒu] 1. original 2. former
 有名 [yǒu míng] 1. famous 2. well-known
 固有名词 [gù yǒu míng cí] proper noun
 有名无实 [yǒu míng wú shí] 1. lit. has a name but no reality (saw); exists only in name 2. nominal
 有的 [yǒu de] 1. (there are) some (who are...) 2. some (exist)
 有的是 [yǒu de shì] 1. have plenty of 2. there's no lack of

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话里有话 [huà lǐ yǒu huà] 1. to have hidden meaning 2. implication 3. more than just the apparent meaning 4. something hinted	踏步不前 [tà bù bù qián] 1. to be at a standstill 2. to mark time
话中有话 [huà zhōng yǒu huà] 1. overtones in conversation 2. things indirectly implied from what is said	前轮 [qián lún] front wheel
话中有刺 [huà zhōng yǒu cì] 1. hidden barbs in one's words 2. hostile subtext	前词汇加工 [qián cí huì jiā gōng] pre-lexical access
有余 [yǒu yú] to have an abundance	前词汇语音加工 [qián cí huì yǔ yīn jiā gōng] pre-lexical phonological processing
固有词 [gù yǒu cí] native words (i.e. not derived from Chinese, in Korean and Japanese etc)	前词典语音加工 [qián cí diǎn yǔ yīn jiā gōng] prelexical phonology
有毒 [yǒu dú] poisonous	前生召唤 [qián shēng zhào huàn] foreordination
要有 [yào yǒu] 1. to need 2. to require 3. must have	超前意识 [chāo qián yì shí] foresight
有如一 [yǒu rú] 1. to be like sth 2. similar to 3. alike	超前 [chāo qián] 1. to be ahead of one's time 2. to surpass or outdo ones predecessors 3. to be ahead of the pack 4. to take the lead 5. advanced
有一次 [yǒu yī cì] 1. once 2. once upon a time	前苏联 [qián sū lián] former Soviet Union
津津有味 [jīn jīn yǒu wèi] 1. with keen interest pleasure (saw); with gusto 2. to relish 3. eagerly 4. with great interest	前身 [qián shēn] 1. forerunner 2. predecessor 3. precursor 4. previous incarnation (Buddhism) 5. jacket front
有益 [yǒu yì] 1. useful 2. profitable	前辈 [qián bèi] 1. senior 2. older generation 3. precursor
有水 [yǒu shuǐ] supplied with water (of a house)	左前卫 [zuǒ qián wèi] left forward (soccer position)
有赖于 [yǒu lài yú] 1. to rely on 2. to depend on	右前卫 [yòu qián wèi] right forward (soccer position)
负有 [fù yǒu] to be responsible for	前无古人后无来者 [qián wú gǔ rén hòu wú lái zhě] 1. to surpass all others of its kind before and since 2. to have neither predecessors nor successors
有人想你 [yǒu rén xiǎng nǐ] Bless you! (after a sneeze)	开始以前 [kāi shǐ yǐ qián] before the beginning (of sth)
万有 [wàn yǒu] universal	目前世界 [mù qián shì jiè] modern world
人人有责 [rén rén yǒu zé] it is everyone's duty	前桥 [qián qiáo] Maebashi (surname or place name)
守土有责 [shǒu tǔ yǒu zé] duty to defend the country (saw)	前鼻音 [qián bí yīn] 1. alveolar nasal 2. consonant n produced in the nose with the tongue against the alveolar ridge
有利 [yǒu lì] 1. advantageous 2. to have advantages 3. favorable	超前消费 [chāo qián xiāo fèi] 1. excessive consumption 2. over-spending on luxuries
有种 [yǒu zhǒng] 1. to have guts 2. to have courage 3. to be brave	前所未有 [qián suǒ wèi yǒu] unprecedented
有味 [yǒu wèi] tasty	前所未有的 [qián suǒ wèi yǒu de] unprecedented
有年头 [yǒu nián tóu] 1. for donkey's years 2. for ages	不顾前后 [bù gù qián hòu] regardless of what's before or after (saw); rushing blindly into sth
大有 [dà yǒu] plentiful (e.g. harvest)	前 [qián] 1. before 2. in front 3. ago 4. former 5. previous 6. earlier 7. front
有人 [yǒu rén] 1. someone 2. people 3. anyone 4. there is someone there 5. occupied (as in restroom)	在前 [zài qián] forward
有些人 [yǒu xiē rén] some people	前者 [qián zhě] the former
具有 [jù yǒu] 1. to have 2. to possess	正向前看 [zhèng xiàng qián kàn] look-ahead assertion
持有人 [chí yǒu rén] holder	不久前 [bù jiǔ qián] not long ago
现有 [xiàn yǒu] 1. currently existing 2. currently available	前不久 [qián bù jiǔ] not long before
有主见 [yǒu zhǔ jiàn] 1. opinionated 2. having one's own strong views	前方 [qián fāng] 1. ahead 2. the front
带有 [dài yǒu] 1. to have 2. to involve	到目前为止 [dào mù qián wéi zhǐ] 1. until now 2. so far
富有 [fù yǒu] 1. rich 2. full of	车前灯 [chē qián dēng] headlight
有害 [yǒu hài] 1. destructive 2. harmful 3. damaging	前掠翼 [qián lǜ yì] swept-forward wing (on jet fighter)
有些 [yǒu xiē] 1. some 2. somewhat	前寒武纪 [qián hán wǔ jì] pre-Cambrian (geological period before c. 540m years ago)
有一些 [yǒu yī xiē] 1. somewhat 2. rather 3. some	提前起爆 [tí qián qǐ bào] 1. "fizzle"(atomic bomb misfire) 2. preinitiation
国有 [guó yǒu] 1. nationalized 2. public 3. government owned 4. state-owned	税前 [shuì qián] 1. pre-tax 2. before taxes
特有 [tè yǒu] 1. distinctive 2. special feature 3. peculiar	前仆后继 [qián pū hòu jì] 1. one falls, the next follows (saw); stepping into the breach to replace fallen comrades 2. advancing wave upon wave
有话要说 [yǒu huà yào shuō] to speak one's mind	前赴后继 [qián fù hòu jì] (saying) advance in waves of people
持有 [chí yǒu] to hold (passport, views etc)	光前裕后 [guāng qián yù hòu] to bring honor to one's ancestors and benefit future generations (saw)
有时 [yǒu shí] 1. sometimes 2. now and then	产前 [chǎn qián] prenatal
有时间 [yǒu shí jiān] to have time	空前 [kōng qián] unprecedented
自有 [zì yǒu] 1. to possess 2. to own 3. to have	新年前夕 [xīn nián qián xī] New Year's eve
有节制 [yǒu jié zhì] temperate	前车主 [qián chē zhǔ] previous owner (of a car for sale)
占有 [zhàn yǒu] 1. to have 2. to own 3. to hold 4. to possess	前端 [qián duān] 1. front 2. front end 3. forward part of sth
有电 [yǒu diàn] 1. electric (apparatus) 2. electrified 3. having electricity supply (of a house)	舌尖前音 [shé jiān qián yīn] 1. alveolar 2. consonants z, c, s produced with the tip of the tongue on the alveolar ridge
有节 [yǒu jié] segmented	前部 [qián bù] 1. front part 2. front section 3. nose (of a plane)
有罪 [yǒu zuì] guilty	
固有 [gù yǒu] 1. intrinsic to sth 2. inherent	
有待 [yǒu dài] 1. not yet (done) 2. pending	

前首相	[qián shǒu xiàng] former prime minister
前半天	[qián bàn tiān] 1. morning 2. a.m. 3. first half of the day
前半天儿	[qián bàn tiān r] 1. erhua variant of , morning 2. a.m. 3. first half of the day
公元前	[gōng yuán qián] 1. before the common era (BC) 2. before Christ
前景	[qián jǐng] 1. foreground 2. vista 3. (future) prospects 4. perspective
前凉	[qián liáng] Former Liang of the Sixteen Kingdoms (314-376)
前总统	[qián zǒng tǒng] former president
车前草	[chē qián cǎo] plantain (Plantago asiatica), a type of coarse banana
前总理	[qián zǒng lǐ] former prime minister
往前	[wǎng qián] to move forwards
前往	[qián wǎng] 1. to leave for 2. to proceed towards 3. to go
一直往前	[yí zhí wǎng qián] straight ahead
前仰后合	[qián yǎng hòu hé] 1. to sway to and fro 2. to rock back and forth
前件	[qián jiàn] antecedent (logic)
前任	[qián rèn] 1. predecessor 2. ex- 3. former
思前想后	[sī qián xiǎng hòu] 1. to consider past cause and future effect (saw); to think over the past and future
2. to ponder over reasons and connection	
马前卒	[mǎ qián zú] 1. lackey 2. errand boy 3. lit. runner before a carriage
前舱	[qián cāng] 1. fore hold (on ship) 2. bow cabin
前郭镇	[qián guō zhèn] Qian Gorlos township, capital of Qian Gorlos Mongol autonomous county , Songyuan, Jilin
天前配	[tiān qián pèi] 1. soul mates 2. before heaven match
纪元前	[jì yuán qián] before the common era (BC)
前线	[qián xiàn] 1. front line 2. military front 3. workplace 4. cutting edge
前燕	[qián yān] Former Yan of the Sixteen Kingdoms (337-370)
台前	[tái qián] 1. (N) Taiqian (place in Henan) 2. the front of the stage
前台	[qián tái] 1. front platform 2. front of theatrical stage 3. foreground in politics etc (sometimes derog.) 4. front desk 5. reception desk
前摆	[qián bǎi] last time
到目前	[dào mù qián] 1. up until now 2. to date
前所未见	[qián suǒ wèi jiàn] 1. unprecedented 2. never seen before
前所未闻	[qián suǒ wèi wén] 1. unheard-of 2. unprecedented
前郭县	[qián guō xiàn] Qian Gorlos Mongol autonomous county in Songyuan , Jilin
前后	[qián hòu] 1. around 2. from beginning to end 3. all around
提摩太前书	[tí mó tài qián shū] First epistle of St Paul to Timothy
前列	[qián liè] the very front
哥林多前书	[gē lín duō qián shū] First epistle of St Paul to the Corinthians
前夕	[qián xī] 1. eve 2. the day before
前揭	[qián jiē] 1. (the item) named above 2. aforementioned 3. cited above 4. op. cit.
前妻	[qián qī] ex-wife
前嫌	[qián xián] 1. former hatred 2. bygone enmity
万年前	[wàn nián qián] ten thousand years ago
前程	[qián chéng] future (career etc) prospects
前磨齿	[qián mó chǐ] premolar tooth
前科	[qián kē] 1. criminal record 2. previous convictions
前咽	[qián yǎn] prepharynx (biology)
前头	[qián tóu] 1. in front 2. at the head 3. ahead 4. above
头向前	[tóu xiàng qián] headlong
前夫	[qián fū] former husband

前天	[qián tiān] the day before yesterday
前一天	[qián yī tiān] the day before (an event)
以前	[yǐ qián] 1. before 2. formerly 3. previous 4. ago
此时以前	[cǐ shí yǐ qián] heretofore
从前	[cóng qián] 1. previously 2. formerly
前秦	[qián qín] Former Qin of the Sixteen Kingdoms (351-395)
前人	[qián rén] 1. predecessor 2. forebears 3. the person facing you
先前	[xiān qián] 1. before 2. previously
前冠	[qián guān] 1. heading 2. prefix
西元前	[xī yuán qián] 1. before the common era 2. BC
四年前	[sì nián qián] four years previously
前言	[qián yán] 1. preface 2. forward 3. introduction
向前	[xiàng qián] 1. forward 2. onward
提前	[tí qián] 1. to shift to an earlier date 2. to bring forward 3. to advance
前提	[qián tí] 1. premise 2. precondition 3. prerequisite
此前	[cǐ qián] 1. before this 2. before then 3. previously
前奏	[qián zòu] 1. prelude 2. presage
千年前	[qiān nián qián] a thousand years ago
门前	[mén qián] in front of the door
前门	I [qián mén] Qianmen subway station on Beijing Subway Line 2 II [qián ménqián mén] 1. front door 2. main entrance 3. honest and upright approach (as opposed to , back-door or under the counter)
年前	[nián qián] ...years ago
前年	[qián nián] the year before last
生前	[shēng qián] 1. during one's life 2. while living 3. one's lifetime
前生	[qián shēng] pre-existence
午前	[wǔ qián] 1. morning 2. a.m.
上前	[shàng qián] 1. to go forward 2. front upper
前事	[qián shì] 1. past events 2. antecedent 3. what has happened
前奏曲	[qián zòu qǔ] prelude (music)
事前	[shì qián] 1. in advance 2. before the event
前卫	[qián wèi] 1. advanced guard 2. vanguard 3. avant-garde 4. forward (soccer position)
中前卫	[zhōng qián wèi] center forward (soccer position)
面前	[miàn qián] 1. in front of 2. facing 3. presence
前面	[qián miàn] 1. ahead 2. in front 3. preceding 4. above
目前	[mù qián] 1. at the present time 2. currently
早前	[zǎo qián] previously
旧前	[jiù qián] 1. in the past 2. formerly
日前	[rì qián] 1. the other day 2. a few days ago
前日	[qián rì] day before yesterday
当前	[dāng qián] 1. current 2. today's 3. modern 4. present 5. to be facing (us)
§1727 那	I [nà] 1. variant of 2. how 3. which II [nà] 1. that 2. those 3. commonly pr. ne4 before a classifier, esp. in Beijing
塔那那利佛	[tǎ nà nà lì fó] Antananarivo, capital of Madagascar
加那利群岛	[jiā nà lì qún dǎo] Canary Islands
卢布尔雅那	[lú bù ěr yǎ nà] Ljubljana, capital of Slovenia
那不勒斯	[nà bù lè sī] 1. Napoli, capital of Campania region of Italy 2. Naples
那不勒斯王国	[nà bù lè sī wáng guó] Kingdom of Naples (1282-1860)
关塔那摩湾	[guān tǎ nà mó wān] Guantanamo Bay (in Cuba)
大加那利岛	[dà jiā nà lì dǎo] Gran Canaria (in the Canary islands)
那么	[nà me] 1. like that 2. in that way 3. or so 4. so 5. so very much 6. about 7. in that case

那么多	[nà me duō] 1. so much 2. so very much
错那	[cuò nà] (N) Cuona (place in Tibet)
黑塞哥维那	[hēi sè gē wéi nà] Herzegovina
拉那烈	[lā nà liè] (Prince) Ranariddh (son of King Sihanouk of Cambodia)
那拉提草原	[nà lā dì cǎo yuán] Nalat grasslands
卡拉奇那	[kā lā jī nà] Krajina (former Yugoslavia)
地拉那	[dì lā nà] Tirana, capital of Albania
那样	[nà yàng] 1. that kind 2. that sort
那样的	[nà yàng de] 1. that kind of 2. that sort of
圭亚那	[guī yà nà] Guyana
关塔那摩	[guān tā nà mó] Guantanamo
那维克	[nà wéi kè] Narvik (city in Nordland, Norway)
到那个时候	[dào nà gè shí hòu] until this moment
从那时候	[cóng nà shí hòu] 1. from that time on 2. since then
那时候	[nà shí hòu] at that time
那鸿书	[nà hóng shū] Book of Nahum
到那里	[dào nà lǐ] thither
多那太罗	[duō nǎ tài luó] 1. Donatello (c. 1386-1466) 2. Donato di Niccolò di Betto Bardi, famous early renaissance painter and sculptor
那种	[nà zhǒng] 1. that 2. that kind of 3. that sort of 4. that type of
那末	[nà mò] if that's the case, then (...)
那天	[nà tiān] 1. that day 2. the other day
那个	I [nà ge] that one II [nà gè] that one
那个人	[nà gè rén] 1. lit. that person 2. fig. the person you have been looking for 3. Mr Right 4. the girl of one's dreams
那儿	[nà r] there
那曲市	[nà qǔ shì] Nagchu city in Tibet
那些	[nà xiē] those
那时	[nà shí] 1. then 2. at that time 3. in those days
那是	[nà shì] 1. (coll.) of course 2. naturally 3. indeed
那曲	[nà qū] Nagchu town in central Tibet)
那里	[nà lǐ] 1. there 2. that place
周	I [zhōu] 1. complete 2. encircle 3. circuit 4. lap 5. week 6. cycle 7. all 8. every 9. attentive 10. thoughtful 11. the Zhou dynasty from 1027 BC 12. surname Zhou II [zhōu] bestow alms III [zhōu] 1. cycle 2. week
周身	[zhōu shēn] whole body
周密	[zhōu mì] 1. careful 2. thorough
周末愉快	[zhōu mò yú kuài] Have a nice weekend!
亚洲周刊	[yà zhōu zhōu kān] Asiaweek (current affairs magazine)
周小川	[zhōu xiǎo chuān] Zhou Xiaochuan (1948-), PRC banker and politician, governor of People's Bank of China [Zhong1 guo2 ren2 min2 yin2 hang2] from 2002
南方周末	[nán fāng zhōu mò] Southern Weekend (newspaper)
牙周炎	[yá zhōu yán] periodontitis (gum disorder)
牙周病	[yá zhōu bìng] periodontitis (gum disorder)
周围环境	[zhōu wéi huán jìng] 1. one's surroundings 2. environment
等周不等式	[děng zhōu bù děng shì] the isoperimetric inequality
周作人	[zhōu zuò rén] Zhou Zuoren (1885-1967), brother of Lu Xun, academic in Japanese and Greek studies, briefly imprisoned after the war as Japanese collaborator, persecuted and died of unknown causes during the Cultural Revolution
东周	[dōng zhōu] Eastern Zhou (770-221 BC)
东西周	[dōng xī zhōu] Eastern Zhou (1046-771 BC) and Western Zhou (770-221 BC)
周易	[zhōu yì] another name for Book of Changes (I Ching)
周家	[zhōu jiā] 1. the Zhou family (household, firm etc) 2. Jow-Ga Kung Fu - Martial Art

周长	[zhōu cháng] 1. perimeter 2. circumference
太阳黑子周	[tài yáng hēi zǐ zhōu] sunspot cycle
周庄镇	[zhōu zhuāng zhèn] Zhouzhuang, east suburb of Jiangyin, Wuxi, Jiangsu, famous beauty spot near Taihu lake
黄金周	[huáng jīn zhōu] 1. Golden Week 2. refers to three 7-day holiday periods at New Year, Labor day, National day
新闻周刊	[xīn wén zhōu kān] Newsweek magazine
周恩来	[zhōu ēn lái] Zhou Enlai (1898-1976), Chinese communist leader, Prime Minister 1949-1976
周六	[zhōu liù] Saturday
本周六	[běn zhōu liù] this Saturday
周总理	[zhōu zǒng lǐ] Premier Zhou Enlai (1898-1976)
周径	[zhōu jīng] 1. circumference and radius 2. the circular ratio pi
周三径一	[zhōu sān jīng yī] circumference of a circle is proverbially three times its radius
周杰伦	[zhōu jié lún] Jay Chou (1979-), Taiwanese pop star
周代	[zhōu dài] the Zhou dynasty from 1027 BC
圆周率	[yuán zhōu lǜ] 1. the circular ratio 2. pi = 3.1415926
周到	[zhōu dào] 1. thoughtful 2. considerate
周至	[zhōu zhì] (N) Zhouzhi (place in Shaanxi)
周会	[zhōu huì] 1. weekly meeting 2. weekly assembly
众所周知	I [zhòng suǒ zhōu zhī] as everyone knows (saw) II [zhòng suǒ zhōu zhīzhòng suǒ zhōu zhī] 1. as everyone knows (saw) 2. also written
后周	[hòu zhōu] Later Zhou of the Five Dynasties (951-960), centered on Shandong and Hebei, with capital at Kaifeng
周永康	[zhōu yǒng kāng] Zhou Yongkang (1942-), PRC petroleum engineer and politician
庄周	[zhuāng zhōu] same as Zhuangzi (369-286 BC), Daoist author
周庄	[zhōu zhuāng] Zhouzhuang, east suburb of Jiangyin, Wuxi, Jiangsu, famous beauty spot near Taihu lake
周口店	[zhōu kǒu diàn] Zhoukoudian in Beijing
每周	[měi zhōu] every week
每周一次	[měi zhōu yī cì] once a week
圆周	[yuán zhōu] circumference
周末	[zhōu mò] weekend
本周	I [běn zhōu] this week II [běn zhōuběn zhōu] this week
本周四	[běn zhōu sì] this Thursday
本周五	[běn zhōu wǔ] this Friday
本周三	[běn zhōu sān] this Wednesday
本周二	[běn zhōu èr] this Tuesday
本周一	[běn zhōu yī] this Monday
林周	[lín zhōu] (N) Linzhou (place in Tibet)
周武王	[zhōu wǔ wáng] King Wu of Zhou (-1043), personal name Ji Fa, reigned 1046-1043 BC as first king of Western Zhou dynasty 1046-1043 BC
西周	[xī zhōu] Western Zhou (1027-771 BC)
周四	[zhōu sì] Thursday
四周	[sì zhōu] all around
周口市	[zhōu kǒu shì] Zhoukou prefecture level city in east Henan
周宁	[zhōu níng] (N) Zhouning (place in Fujian)
周宣王	[zhōu xuān wáng] King Xuan, eleventh King of Zhou, reigned (828-782 BC)
等周	[děng zhōu] isoperimetric
千周	[qiān zhōu] 1. kilohertz 2. kHz
周书	[zhōu shū] History of Zhou of the Northern dynasties, twelfth of the 24 dynastic histories, compiled under Linghu Defen in 636 during Tang dynasty, 50 scrolls
周年	[zhōu nián] 1. anniversary 2. annual
下周	[xià zhōu] next week
上周	[shàng zhōu] last week

周刊	[zhōu kān] 1. weekly publication 2. weekly
北周	[běi zhōu] 1. the Northern Zhou Dynasty (557-581) 2. one of the Northern Dynasties
周一岳	[zhōu yī yuè] York Chow or Chow Yat-ngok (1947-), Hong Kong doctor and politician, Secretary for Health, Welfare and Food since 2004
周折	[zhōu zhé] 1. setback 2. difficulty 3. problem
周围	[zhōu wéi] 1. surroundings 2. environment 3. to encompass
曲周	[qǔ zhōu] (N) Quzhou (place in Hebei)
周日	[zhōu rì] Sunday
周口	[zhōu kǒu] prefecture level city in east Henan
周五	[zhōu wǔ] Friday
周三	[zhōu sān] Wednesday
周二	[zhōu èr] Tuesday
周一	[zhōu yī] Monday
一周	[yī zhōu] 1. one week 2. all the way around 3. a whole cycle
雕	I [diāo] engrave II [diāo] 1. engrave 2. shrewd III [diāo] golden eagle
雕像	[diāo xiàng] statue
老雕	[lǎo diāo] vulture
牙雕	[yá diāo] ivory carving
浮雕	[fú diāo] relief sculpture
浅浮雕	[qiǎn fú diāo] bas-relief
雕星座	[diāo jù zuò] Caelum (constellation)
雕花	[diāo huā] 1. carving 2. decorative carved pattern 3. arabesque
花雕	[huā diāo] Shaoxing yellow wine
冰雕	[bīng diāo] ice sculpture
贝雕	[bèi diāo] shell carving
趋化作用	[qū huà zuò yòng] chemotaxis (movement of leukocytes under chemical stimulus)
催化作用	[cuī huà zuò yòng] catalysis
光合作用	[guāng hé zuò yòng] photosynthesis
光化作用	[guāng huà zuò yòng] 1. photochemical effect 2. photosynthesis 3. photolysis
电磁相互作用	[diàn cí xiāng hù zuò yòng] 1. electromagnetic interaction (between particles) 2. electromagnetic force (phys.)
作用	[zuò yòng] 1. to act on 2. to affect 3. action 4. function 5. activity 6. impact 7. result 8. effect 9. purpose 10. intent 11. to play a role 12. corresponds to English -ity, -ism, -ization
用作	[yòng zuò] 1. to use for the purpose of 2. to serve as
用油炸	[yòng yóu zhá] fry
不中用	[bù zhōng yòng] 1. unfit for anything 2. no good 3. useless
重罚不用	[zhòng fá bù yòng] do not punish severely (and do not reward too generously)
抑制作用	[yì zhì zuò yòng] inhibition
不信用	[bù xìn yòng] distrust
不用	[bù yòng] need not
用不了	[yòng bu liǎo] 1. to not use all of 2. to use less than
量才录用	[liàng cái lù yòng] to assess sb's capabilities and employ him accordingly (saw); to employ sb competent for the task
大才小用	[dà cái xiǎo yòng] 1. lit. making little use of great talent 2. to use a sledgehammer to crack a nut
大材小用	[dà cái xiǎo yòng] 1. using a talented person in an insignificant position 2. a sledgehammer to crack a nut
弱作用力	[ruò zuò yòng lì] the weak force (in particle physics)
强作用力	[qiáng zuò yòng lì] the strong force (in nuclear physics)
作用力	[zuò yòng lì] 1. effort 2. active force 3. applied force
用力	[yòng lì] 1. exert oneself (physically) 2. put forth one's strength

相互作用	[xiāng hù zuò yòng] 1. to interact 2. interaction 3. interplay
动用	[dòng yòng] 1. to utilize 2. to put sth to use
套用	[tào yòng] 1. to copy a set pattern mechanically 2. to crib
留用	[liú yòng] 1. to continue in employment 2. to hold on to one's job 3. to continue using
另用	[líng yòng] diversion
功用	[gōng yòng] function
用功	[yòng gōng] 1. diligent 2. industrious (in one's studies) 3. to study hard 4. to make great effort
超距作用	[chāo jù zuò yòng] action at a distance (e.g. gravitational force)
协同作用	[xié tóng zuò yòng] 1. synergy 2. cooperative interaction
应用软件	[yìng yòng ruǎn jiàn] application software
应用软体	[yìng yòng ruǎn tǐ] application software
弱相互作用	[ruò xiāng hù zuò yòng] 1. weak interaction (in particle physics) 2. weak force
不用谢	[bù yòng xiè] 1. You're welcome 2. Don't mention it
心无二用	[xīn wú èr yòng] one cannot concentrate on two things at the same time
无所用心	[wú suǒ yòng xīn] not paying attention to anything (saw); to idle time away
无用	[wú yòng] 1. useless 2. worthless
用得着	[yòng de zháo] 1. to be able to use 2. useable 3. to have a use for sth
用不着	[yòng bu zháo] 1. not need 2. have no use for
异化作用	[yì huà zuò yòng] 1. catabolism (biology) 2. metabolic breaking down and waste disposal 3. dissimilation
应用程序介面	[yìng yòng chéng shì jiè miàn] 1. application programming interface 2. API
实用价值	[shí yòng jià zhí] practical value
药用价值	[yào yòng jià zhí] medicinal value
作用理论	[zuò yòng lǐ lùn] interactive theory
用户界面	[yòng hù jiè miàn] user interface
经营费用	[jīng yíng fèi yòng] 1. business cost 2. business expense
费用	[fèi yòng] 1. cost 2. expenditure 3. expense
感情用事	[gǎn qíng yòng shì] to act impetuously (saw); on an impulse
有作用	[yǒu zuò yòng] 1. effective 2. to have impact
别有用心	[bié yǒu yòng xīn] to have an ulterior motive (saw); a hidden agenda
有用	[yǒu yòng] useful
用	[yòng] to use
用作配种	[yòng zuò pèi zhǒng] to put out to stud
强相互作用	[qiáng xiāng hù zuò yòng] 1. strong interaction (in particle physics) 2. strong force
强作用	[qiáng zuò yòng] strong interaction (governing hadrons in nuclear physics)
心理作用	[xīn lǐ zuò yòng] mental reaction
同化作用	[tóng huà zuò yòng] 1. assimilation 2. anabolism (biology) 3. constructive metabolism (using energy to make proteins etc)
副作用	[fù zuò yòng] side effect
零用	[líng yòng] 1. incidental expenses 2. sundries 3. pocket money
零用钱	[líng yòng qián] pocket money
零用金	[líng yòng jīn] petty cash
应用	[yìng yòng] 1. to use 2. to apply 3. application 4. applicable
商业应用	[shāng yè yìng yòng] business application
应用平台	[yìng yòng píng tái] application platform
实际应用	[shí jì yìng yòng] practical application
应用层	[yìng yòng céng] application layer
应用程序	[yìng yòng chéng shì] 1. application 2. (computer) program
采用	[cǎi yòng] 1. to adopt 2. to employ 3. to use

弱作用 [ruò zuò yòng] weak interaction	用户名 [yòng hù míng] 1. user name 2. userid
错用 [cuò yòng] 1. to misuse 2. to misapply	多用户 [duō yòng hù] multiuser
共用 [gòng yòng] 1. commons 2. public use	用尽 [yòng jìn] 1. to exhaust 2. to use up completely
借用 [jiè yòng] 1. to borrow sth for another use 2. to borrow an idea for one's own use	民用 [mín yòng] (for) civilian use
血债要用血来偿 [xuè zhài yào yòng xuè lái cháng] 1. A debt of blood must be paid in blood.	移用 [yí yòng] 1. to re-use 2. to adapt (for another purpose) 3. to copy
2. Blood calls for blood.	外用 [wài yòng] external
登记用户 [dēng jì yòng hù] registered user	家用 [jiā yòng] 1. home-use 2. domestic 3. family expenses 4. house-keeping money
用意 [yòng yì] 1. intention 2. purpose	多用 [duō yòng] 1. multipurpose 2. having several uses
单用 [dān yòng] use separately	试用 [shì yòng] 1. to try something out 2. on probation
信用评等 [xìn yòng píng děng] credit rating	试用品 [shì yòng pǐn] 1. prototype 2. trial product 3. test sample
和平利用 [hé píng lì yòng] peaceful use	误用 [wù yòng] to misuse
善用 [shàn yòng] be good at using something	用词 [yòng cí] 1. usage 2. word or phrase used by sb
军用 [j yòng] 1. (for) military use 2. military application	用语 [yòng yǔ] 1. syntax 2. user of words
常用 [cháng yòng] in common usage	资用 [zī yòng] available
常用品 [cháng yòng pǐn] 1. everyday implement 2. object of everyday use	录用 [lù yòng] to hire (employee)
用来 [yòng lái] to be used for	顶用 [dǐng yòng] to be of use
用来配种 [yòng lái pèi zhǒng] to put out to stud	用项 [yòng xiàng] 1. items of expenditure 2. expenditures
用光 [yòng guāng] 1. out of (supply) 2. spent 3. exhausted (used up) 4. depleted	家用电器 [jiā yòng diàn qì] domestic electric appliance
公用 [gōng yòng] 1. public 2. for public use	利用 [lì yòng] 1. exploit 2. make use of 3. to use 4. to take advantage of 5. to utilize
公用电话 [gōng yòng diàn huà] public phone	再利用 [zài lì yòng] to reuse
禁用 [jìn yòng] 1. to prohibit the use of sth 2. prohibition on use	租用 [zū yòng] 1. to rent and use 2. lend-lease (US device to provide war materiel to its allies during WW2)
用具 [yòng jù] 1. appliance 2. utensil	实用 [shí yòng] 1. practical 2. functional 3. pragmatic 4. applied (science)
征用 [zhēng yòng] 1. expropriate 2. commandeer	吴用 [wú yòng] Wu Yong
可供军用 [kě gòng j yòng] having possible military application	大用 [dà yòng] 1. to put sb in powerful position 2. to empower
用得上 [yòng de shàng] 1. needed 2. to come in useful	合用 [hé yòng] 1. to share 2. to use in common 3. suitable 4. fit for purpose 5. useable
他用 [tā yòng] diversion	用以 [yòng yǐ] 1. in order to 2. so as to
雇用 [gù yòng] 1. to employ 2. to hire 3. trad. also written	两用 [liǎng yòng] dual-use
信用 [xìn yòng] 1. to trust 2. one's credit (i.e. trustworthiness) 3. credit (i.e. possible bank loan)	用人 [yòng rén] servant
信用证 [xìn yòng zhèng] letter of credit	用字 [yòng zì] 1. use letters 2. use words 3. diction
守信用 [shǒu xìn yòng] 1. to keep one's word 2. trustworthy	用完 [yòng wán] 1. used up 2. finished
信用卡 [xìn yòng kǎ] credit card	重用 [zhòng yòng] to put in an important position
任用 [rèn yòng] 1. to appoint 2. to assign	耐用 [nài yòng] durable
惯用语 [guàn yòng yǔ] 1. commonly used phrase 2. idiom 3. collo-qial usage	耐用品 [nài yòng pǐn] durable goods
习惯用语 [xí guàn yòng yǔ] 1. idiom 2. idiomatic expression 3. habitual form of speech (grammar)	占用 [zhàn yòng] to occupy
应用物理 [yīng yòng wù lǐ] applied physics	日用 [rì yòng] 1. daily expenses 2. of everyday use
用心 [yòng xīn] 1. motive 2. intention 3. diligently 4. attentively	日用品 [rì yòng pǐn] articles for daily use
引用 [yǐn yòng] 1. quote 2. cite	用品 [yòng pǐn] 1. articles for use 2. products 3. goods
引用句 [yǐn yòng jù] quotation	手用 [shǒu yòng] 1. hand-used 2. hand (tool)
配用 [pèi yòng] 1. to provide 2. installed	用于 [yòng yú] 1. use in 2. use on 3. use for
起用 [qǐ yòng] 1. to promote 2. to reinstate (in a position or job)	享用 [xiǎng yòng] 1. to enjoy the use of 2. to take pleasure from
万用表 [wàn yòng biǎo] multimeter	§1731 拥 [yōng] 1. to hold 2. to embrace 3. to wrap around 4. to gather around (sb) 5. to throng 6. to swarm 7. to support
三用表 [sān yòng biǎo] instrument console (diving)	拥有 [yōng yǒu] 1. to have 2. to possess
女用内衣 [nǚ yòng nèi yī] chemise	拥护者 [yōng hù zhě] supporter (person)
用户线 [yòng hù xiàn] subscriber line	拥戴 [yōng dài] to support (a person)
药用 [yào yòng] 1. medicinal use 2. pharmaceutical	拥塞 [yōng sè] 1. jam (of traffic, crowd etc) 2. congestion 3. to block up
武器可用物质 [wǔ qì kě yòng wù zhì] weapons-usable material	拥抱 [yōng bào] 1. to embrace 2. to hug
用法 [yòng fǎ] usage	拥护 [yōng hù] 1. to endorse 2. to support
水陆两用 [shuǐ lù liǎng yòng] amphibious (vehicle)	一拥而上 [yī yōng ér shàng] 1. to swarm around 2. flocking (to see)
启用 [qǐ yòng] 1. start using 2. enable (as in 'enable a feature')	§1732 甫 [fǔ] 1. just 2. just now
用户 [yòng hù] 1. user 2. consumer 3. subscriber 4. customer	

§1733	李林甫	[lǐ lín fǔ] Li Linfu (-752), Tang politician, chancellor under Tang emperor Xuanzong
	杜甫草堂	[dù fǔ cǎo táng] Du Fu's thatched cottage in Chengdu
	玉素甫	[yù sù fǔ] Yusuf, Arabic given name (Joseph)
	杜甫	[dù fǔ] Du Fu (712-770), great Tang dynasty poet
	王实甫	[wáng shí fǔ] Wang Shifu (1295-1307), author of Romance of the West Chamber
	皇甫	[huáng fǔ] two-character surname Huangfu
	捕	[bǔ] 1. to catch 2. to seize 3. to capture
	捕获	[bǔ huò] 1. to catch 2. to capture 3. to seize
	捕俘	[bǔ fú] to capture enemy personnel (for intelligence purposes)
	捕猎	[bǔ liè] hunting
	捕虫叶	[bǔ chóng yè] insect-catching leaf
	捕拿	[bǔ ná] 1. arrest 2. capture 3. catch
	捕鱼	[bǔ yú] 1. catch fish 2. fish
	捕捉	[bǔ zhuō] 1. to catch 2. to seize 3. to capture
	捕头	[bǔ tóu] constable
	大捕头	[dà bǔ tóu] head constable
	围捕	[wéi bǔ] 1. to capture 2. to surround and catch
	拒捕	[jù bǔ] to resist arrest
	捕手	[bǔ shǒu] catcher
§1734	浦	[pǔ] beach
	浦那	[pǔ nà] Pune, second city of Maharashtra in western India
	青浦	[qīng pǔ] (N) Qingpu (place in Shanghai)
	乍浦	[zhà pǔ] Zhapu town and port on north of Hangzhou Bay in Zhejiang
	乍浦镇	[zhà pǔ zhèn] Zhapu town and port on north of Hangzhou Bay in Zhejiang
	浦东	[pǔ dōng] Pudong, subprovincial district of Shanghai
	利物浦	[lì wù pǔ] Liverpool (England)
	黄浦	[huáng pǔ] 1. the main river through Shanghai 2. name of a district in Shanghai
	黄浦江	[huáng pǔ jiāng] Huangpu River (in Shanghai)
	南浦市	[nán pǔ shì] Nampo city in North Korea
	浦江	[pǔ jiāng] (N) Pujiang county in Zhejiang
	浦江	[pǔ jiāng] (N) Pujiang (place in Zhejiang)
	江浦	[jiāng pǔ] (N) Jiangpu (place in Jiangsu)
	浦项	[pǔ xiàng] Pohang (city in South Korea)
	浦城	[pǔ chéng] (N) Pucheng (place in Fujian)
	合浦	[hé pǔ] (N) Hepu (place in Guangxi)
	浦北	[pǔ běi] (N) Pubei (place in Guangxi)
	浦口	[pǔ kǒu] Pukou district of Nanjing City in Jiangsu
§1735	蒲	[pú] 1. refers to various monocotyledonous flowering plants including Acorus calamus and Typha orientalis 2. common cattail 3. bull-rush 4. surname Pu 5. old place name 6. phonetic po or pu
	蒲松龄	[pú sōng líng] Pu Songling (1640-1715), author of Strange tales from a Chinese studio
	蒲公英	[pú gōng yíng] 1. dandelion 2. Taraxacum mongolicum
	蒲县	[pú xiàn] Pu county in Shanxi
	蒲剧	[pú jù] Puzhou opera of Shanxi Province
	蒲江	[pú jiāng] (N) Pujiang (place in Sichuan)
	蒲草箱	[pú cǎo xiāng] rush basket
	香蒲	[xiāng pú] 1. Typha orientalis 2. broadleaf cumbungi 3. bulrush 4. cattail
	蒲城	[pú chéng] (N) Pucheng (place in Shaanxi)
	蒲式耳	[pú shì ěr] bushel (one eight of a gallon)
	蒲甘	[pú gān] Bagan (Pagan), ancient capital of Myanmar (Burma)

§1736	博	[bó] 1. extensive 2. ample 3. rich 4. obtain 5. aim 6. to win 7. to get 8. plentiful 9. to gamble
	李明博	[lǐ míng bó] Lee Myung-bak (1941-), South Korean businessman, one-time chairman of Hyundai, President of South Korea from 2007
	博伊西	[bó yī xī] Boise, Idaho
	博尔塔拉蒙古自治州	[bó ěr tǎ lǎ měng gǔ zì zhì zhōu] Bortala Mongol autonomous prefecture in Xinjiang
	博尔赫斯	[bó ěr hè sī] Jorge Luis Borges
	博动	[bó dòng] 1. pulsation 2. to throb
	东方三博士	[dōng fāng sān bó shì] 1. the Magi 2. the Three Wise Kings from the East in the biblical nativity story
	万博省	[wàn bó shěng] Huambo province of Angola
	博雅	[bó yǎ] learned
	赌博	[dù bó] to gamble
	博物	[bó wù] natural science
	博物院	[bó wù yuàn] museum
	博物多闻	[bó wù duō wén] 1. wide and knowledgeable 2. well-informed and experienced
	博彩	[bó cǎi] lottery
	萨博	[sà bó] Saab
	博乐	[bó lè] Bortala Shehiri, county level city in Bortala Mongol autonomous prefecture, Xinjiang
	博乐市	[bó lè shì] Bortala Shehiri of Bole City, county level city in Bortala Mongol autonomous prefecture, Xinjiang
	博尔德	[bó ěr dé] Baldr or Baldur, god of light in Norse mythology
	博尔顿	[bó ěr dùn] Bolton (name)
	博帕尔	[bó pà ěr] Bhopal, capital of central Indian state of Uttar Pradesh
	比尔博	[bǐ ěr bó] Bilbo Baggins, hero of Tolkien's The Hobbit
	博兴	[bó xīng] (N) Boxing (place in Shandong)
	博蒂	[bó dì] birdie (one stroke under par in golf)
	三位博士	[sān wèi bó shì] 1. the Magi 2. the Three Wise Kings from the East in the biblical nativity story
	托拉博拉	[tuō lā bó lā] Torabora mountain area in east Afghanistan, famous for its caves
	马拉博	[mǎ lā bó] Malabo, capital of Equatorial Guinea
	帕拉马里博	[pà lā mǎ lǐ bó] Paramaribo, capital of Suriname
	埃博拉病毒	[āi bó lā bīng dú] Ebola virus
	坦博拉	[tǎn bó lā] Tambora, volcano on Indonesian island of Sumatra, whose 1815 eruption is greatest in recorded history
	兰博基尼	[lán bó jī nǐ] Lamborghini
	博识	[bó shí] 1. knowledgeable 2. erudite 3. erudition 4. proficient
	博闻强识	[bó wén qiáng shí] 1. erudite 2. widely read and knowledgeable
	博闻多识	[bó wén duō shí] 1. learned and erudite 2. knowledgeable and experienced
	博德	[bó dé] Bod (city in Norway)
	博得	[bó dé] 1. to win 2. to gain
	博闻强记	[bó wén qiáng jì] 1. have wide learning and a retentive memory 2. have encyclopedic knowledge
	博野	[bó yě] (N) Boye (place in Hebei)
	博览会	[bó lǎn huì] (international) fair
	世博会	[shì bó huì] World Exposition
	博士后	[bó shì hòu] 1. postdoc 2. a postdoctoral position
	广博	[guǎng bó] extensive
	博罗	[bó luó] (N) Boluo (place in Guangdong)
	哈博罗内	[hā bó luó nèi] Gaborone, capital of Botswana
	浩博	[hào bó] 1. vast and plentiful 2. ample 3. very many
	博大	[bó dà] 1. enormous 2. broad 3. extensive

	博览	[bó lǎn] read extensively
	博白	[bó bái] (N) Bobai (place in Guangxi)
	博古	[bó gǔ] Bo Gu (1907-1946), Soviet trained Chinese communist, journalist and propagandist, 1930s left adventurist, subsequently rehabilitated, killed in air crash
	博士	[bó shì] 1. doctor 2. court academician (in feudal China) 3. Ph.D.
§1737	傅	[fù] 1. tutor 2. surname Fu
	师傅	[shī fu] 1. master 2. qualified worker
	面包师傅	[miàn bǎo shī fù] baker
	傅立叶	[fù lì yè] Francois-Maire Charles Fourier (French sociologist and socialist, 1772-1837)
	传说	[fù shuō] Fu Shuo (c. 14th century BC), legendary sage and principal minister of Shang ruler Wu Ding
	傅科摆	[fù kē bǎi] Foucault's pendulum
	傅里叶	[fù lì yè] Jean-Baptiste-Joseph Fourier (French mathematician, 1768-1830)
§1738	溥	[pǔ] 1. extensive 2. pervading
§1739	薄	I [báo] 1. thin 2. cold in manner 3. indifferent 4. weak 5. light 6. infer-tile II [bó] 1. meager 2. mean 3. weak 4. poor 5. frail 6. frivolous 7. to despise 8. to look down on 9. surname Bo
	薄明	[bó míng] 1. dim light 2. early dawn
	薄情	[bó qíng] 1. inconstant in love 2. fickle
	薄片	[báo piàn] 1. thin slice 2. thin section 3. flake
	轻薄	[qīng bó] 1. light 2. frivolous 3. a philanderer
	薄厚	[bó hòu] 1. meanness and generosity 2. intimacy and alienation
	浮薄	[fú báo] 1. frivolous 2. philandering
	薄利多销	[bó lì duō xiāo] small profit but rapid turnover
	薄产	[bó chǎn] 1. meager estate 2. small means
	薄暗	[bó àn] 1. at dusk 2. evening
	薄幸	[bó xìng] 1. fickle 2. inconstant person
	薄瑞光	[bó ruì guāng] Raymond Burghard (1945-), US diplomat and ambassador to Vietnam 2001-2004, chairman of American Institute in Taiwan from 2006
	淡薄	[dàn bó] 1. thin 2. light 3. flagging 4. faint
	薄待	[bó dài] 1. mean treatment 2. indifference 3. meager hospitality
	薄荷	[bò he] 1. field mint 2. peppermint
	薄荷油	[bò he yóu] peppermint
	香薄荷	[xiāng bò he] savory (herb)
	薄脆	[báo cuì] crispy thin (cooking style)
	薄层	[báo céng] 1. thin layer 2. thin slice 3. film 4. lamina 5. lamella
	薄油层	[bó yóu céng] oil sheet
	厌薄	[yàn bó] 1. to despise 2. to look down upon sth
	薄海	[bó hǎi] 1. vast area 2. all the way to the sea
	薄酒	[báo jiǔ] 1. dilute wine 2. insipid wine 3. humility word: I'm sorry the wine I offer you is so poor.
	浅薄	[qiǎn bó] superficial
	薄命	[bó mìng] 1. (usu. of women) born under an unlucky star 2. born unlucky
	薄晓	[bó xiǎo] at dawn
	薄利	[bó lì] small profits
	薄地	[bó dì] 1. barren land 2. poor soil
	薄弱	[bó ruò] 1. weak 2. frail
	薄面	[bó miàn] 1. humility term: my meager sensibilities 2. blushing face 3. please do it for my sake (i.e. to save my face)
	薄田	[bó tián] 1. barren field 2. poor land
§1740	能	[néng] 1. can 2. may 3. capable 4. energy 5. able 6. surname Neng
	能歌善舞	[néng gē shàn wǔ] can sing and dance (saw); fig. a person of many talents
	功能群	[gōng néng qún] functional group
	有可能	[yǒu kě néng] it's possible

	有能力	[yǒu néng lì] able
	德薄能鲜	[dé bó néng xiǎn] little virtue and meager abilities (saw); I'm a humble person and not much use at anything (Song writer Ouyang Xiu)
	能上能下	[néng shàng néng xià] ready to take any job, high or low
	能伸能屈	[néng shēn néng qū] 1. can bow and submit, or can stand tall (saw, from Book of Changes); ready to give and take 2. flexible
	能屈能伸	[néng qū néng shēn] 1. can bow and submit, or can stand tall (saw, from Book of Changes); ready to give and take 2. flexible
	能不能	[néng bù néng] 1. can or cannot? 2. Is it possible? 3. Can we do it?
	异能	[yì néng] different function
	功能	[gōng néng] 1. function 2. capability
	诊断功能	[zhěn duàn gōng néng] diagnostic function
	功能集	[gōng néng jí] function library
	功能性	[gōng néng xìng] functionality
	功能表	[gōng néng biǎo] menu
	多功能表	[duō gōng néng biǎo] multifunction meter (e.g. for gas and electricity supply)
	多功能	[duō gōng néng] 1. multi-functional 2. multi-function
	功能词	[gōng néng cí] function word
	功能模块	[gōng néng mó kuài] functional module
	动能	[dòng néng] kinetic energy
	特异功能	[tè yì gōng néng] extra-sensory perception
	能愿动词	[néng yuán dòng cí] optative verb (, etc)
	能力	[néng lì] 1. capability 2. capable 3. able 4. ability
	领导能力	[lǐng dào néng lì] leadership
	生产能力	[shēng chǎn néng lì] 1. manufacturing ability 2. production capacity
	能力素质	[néng lì sù zhì] quality of capabilities (in ideological education)
	读写能力	[dú xiě néng lì] literacy
	元语言能力	[yuán yǔ yán néng lì] metalinguistic ability
	语言能力	[yǔ yán néng lì] verbal ability
	方能	[fāng néng] can then (and only then)
	才能	[cái néng] 1. talent 2. ability 3. capacity
	奇能异士	[qí néng yì shì] 1. extraordinary hero with special abilities 2. martial arts super-hero
	能否	[néng fǒu] 1. whether or not 2. can it or can't it 3. is it possible?
	不能不	[bù néng bù] 1. have to 2. cannot but
	不能	[bù néng] 1. cannot 2. must not 3. should not
	认识不能	[rèn shi bù néng] agnosia
	积不相能	[jī bù xiāng néng] 1. always at loggerheads (saw); never able to agree with sb 2. unable to get on with sb
	书写不能症	[shū xiě bù néng zhèng] agraphia
	不可能的事	[bù kě néng de shì] impossibility
	不可能	[bù kě néng] 1. impossible 2. cannot 3. not able
	怎能	[zěn néng] how can?
	高能烈性炸药	[gāo néng liè xìng zhà yào] high explosive
	无能	[wú néng] 1. inability 2. incapable 3. powerless
	高能粒子	[gāo néng lì zǐ] high energy particle
	国际原子能结构	[guó jì yuán zǐ néng jié gòu] International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)
	原子能	[yuán zǐ néng] atomic energy
	智能障碍	[zhì néng zhàng ài] 1. intellectual disability 2. cognitive disability 3. learning disability 4. mental retardation

<p>零点能 [líng diǎn néng] zero-point energy (quantum mechanical vacuum effect)</p> <p>金钱万能 [jīn qián wàn néng] 1. money is omnipotent 2. with money, you can do anything 3. money speaks</p> <p>金钱非万能 [jīn qián fēi wàn néng] 1. money is not omnipotent 2. money isn't everything 3. money can't buy you love</p> <p>革新能手 [gé xīn néng shǒu] 1. person of new ideas 2. innovator</p> <p>美国能源部 [měi guó néng yuán bù] US Department of Energy (DOE)</p> <p>能源短缺 [néng yuán duǎn quē] energy shortage</p> <p>无能为力 [wú néng wéi lì] 1. impotent (saw) 2. powerless 3. helpless</p> <p>智能大楼 [zhì néng dà lóu] intelligent building</p> <p>光能合成 [guāng néng hé chéng] photosynthesis</p> <p>节能灯 [jié néng dēng] compact fluorescent lamp</p> <p>职能 [zhí néng] 1. function 2. role</p> <p>只能 [zhǐ néng] 1. can only 2. obliged to do sth 3. to have no other choice</p> <p>总能 [zǒng néng] total energy</p> <p>能量守恒定律 [néng liàng shǒu héng dìng lǜ] the law of conservation of energy</p> <p>体能 [tǐ néng] 1. physical capability 2. stamina</p> <p>佳能 [jiā néng] Canon (Japanese company)</p> <p>能量守恒 [néng liàng shǒu héng] conservation of energy</p> <p>无所不能 [wú suǒ bù néng] omnipotent</p> <p>性能 [xìng néng] 1. function 2. performance</p> <p>高性能 [gāo xìng néng] high performance</p> <p>可能性 [kě néng xìng] 1. possibility 2. probability</p> <p>太阳能電池 [tài yáng néng diàn chí] solar cell</p> <p>太阳能 [tài yáng néng] solar energy</p> <p>所能 [suǒ néng] 1. according to one's capabilities 2. what sb is capable of</p> <p>尽可能 [jìn kě néng] as far as possible</p> <p>万能曲尺 [wàn néng qū chǐ] universal bevel (to measure angles)</p> <p>能源 [néng yuán] 1. energy 2. power source</p> <p>水能源 [shuǐ néng yuán] hydroelectric power</p> <p>能量代谢 [néng liàng dài xiè] energy metabolism</p> <p>再生能源 [zài shēng néng yuán] renewable energy source</p> <p>能够 [néng gòu] 1. be capable of 2. can 3. is able</p> <p>水能 [shuǐ néng] hydroelectric power</p> <p>潜能 [qián néng] 1. potential 2. hidden capability</p> <p>万能 [wàn néng] omnipotent</p> <p>七项全能 [qī xiàng quán néng] heptathlon</p> <p>五项全能 [wǔ xiàng quán néng] pentathlon</p> <p>十项全能 [shí xiàng quán néng] decathlon</p> <p>三项全能 [sān xiàng quán néng] triathlon</p> <p>智能 [zhì néng] 1. intelligent 2. able 3. smart (phone, system, bomb etc)</p> <p>载重能力 [zài zhòng néng lì] weight-carrying capacity</p> <p>人工智能 [rén gōng zhì néng] artificial intelligence (AI)</p> <p>智能卡 [zhì néng kǎ] smart card</p> <p>全知全能 [quán zhī quán néng] omniscient and omnipotent</p> <p>未能 [wèi néng] 1. cannot 2. to fail to 3. unable to</p> <p>本能 [běn néng] instinct</p> <p>奇能 [qí néng] special ability</p> <p>大能 [dà néng] almighty</p> <p>全能 [quán néng] 1. omnipotent 2. all-round 3. strong in every area</p>	<p>内能 [nèi néng] internal energy</p> <p>能人 [néng rén] capable person</p> <p>劳动能力 [láo dòng néng lì] ability to work</p> <p>高能 [gāo néng] high energy</p> <p>能量 [gāo néng liàng] high energy (physics)</p> <p>能耐 [néng nài] 1. ability 2. capability</p> <p>能事 [néng shì] 1. particular abilities 2. one's forte</p> <p>电能 [diàn néng] electrical energy</p> <p>节能 [jié néng] 1. to save energy 2. energy-saving</p> <p>能量 [néng liàng] 1. energy 2. capabilities</p> <p>可能 [kě néng] 1. might (happen) 2. possible 3. probable 4. possibility 5. probability</p> <p>能手 [néng shǒu] expert</p> <p>能干 [néng gàn] 1. capable 2. competent</p> <p>能者多劳 [néng zhě duō láo] the able have more work (saw); It is because you are so capable that we leave everything to you.</p> <p>朋 [péng] friend</p> <p>宾朋 [bīn péng] 1. guests 2. invited friends</p> <p>宾朋满座 [bīn péng mǎn zuò] guests filled all the seats (saw); a house full of distinguished visitors</p> <p>朋比为奸 [péng bǐ wéi jiān] 1. to conspire 2. to gang up</p> <p>呼朋引类 [hū péng yǐn lèi] 1. to call up all one's associates 2. rent-a-crowd</p> <p>朋党 [péng dǎng] clique</p> <p>高朋满座 [gāo péng mǎn zuò] surrounded by distinguished friends (saw); in company</p> <p>朋克 [péng kè] punk (music style)</p> <p>鹏 [péng] large fabulous bird</p> <p>李鹏 [lǐ péng] Li Peng (1928-), leading PRC politician, prime minister 1987-1998, reportedly leader of the conservative faction advocating the June 1989 Tian'anmen clampdown</p> <p>黄鹏 [huáng péng] 1. oriole 2. black-naped oriole (Oriolus chinensis)</p> <p>鹏程万里 [péng chéng wàn lǐ] the fabled roc flies ten thousand miles (saw); one's future prospects are brilliant</p> <p>大鹏 [dà péng] roc (mythical bird of prey)</p> <p>酷鹏 [kù péng] coupon (loan word)</p> <p>郁 [yù] 1. elegant 2. surname Yu II [yù] 1. dense (growth) 2. melancholy</p> <p>郁郁不乐 [yù yù bù lè] discontented (saw)</p> <p>忧郁 [yōu yù] 1. sullen 2. depressed</p> <p>忧郁症 [yōu yù zhèng] (psychology) depression</p> <p>郁南 [yù nán] (N) Yunan (place in Guangdong)</p> <p>郁金香 [yù jīn xiāng] tulip</p> <p>郁闷 [yù mèn] 1. gloomy 2. depressed</p> <p>苍郁 [cāng yù] verdant and luxuriant</p> <p>浓郁 [nóng yù] 1. dense (e.g. forest) 2. rich (color, fragrance, atmosphere)</p> <p>郁结 [yù jié] 1. to suffer from pent up frustrations 2. mental knot 3. emotional issue</p> <p>抑郁症 [yì yù zhèng] clinical depression</p> <p>郁江 [yù jiāng] Yu River</p> <p>血郁 [xuè yù] stagnant blood (in traditional Chinese medicine)</p> <p>抑郁 [yì yù] 1. depression 2. depressed 3. despondent 4. gloomy</p> <p>霸 [bà] 1. hegemon 2. tyrant 3. lord 4. feudal chief 5. to rule by force 6. to usurp 7. (in modern advertising) master</p> <p>霸王龙 [bà wáng lóng] Tyrannosaurus rex</p> <p>巨无霸 [jù wú bà] Big Mac (hamburger at McDonalds)</p> <p>独霸一方 [dú bà yī fāng] 1. to exercise sole hegemony (saw); to dominate a whole area (market, resources etc) 2. to hold as one's personal fiefdom</p>
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春秋五霸	[chūn qiū wǔ bà] the Five Hegemons of the Spring and Autumn period (770-476 BC), namely: Duke Huan of Qi, Duke Wen of Jin, King Zhuang of Chu, and alternatively Duke Xiang of Song and Duke Mu of Qin or King Helu of Wu and King Gou Jian of Yue
称霸	[chēng bà] 1. lit. to proclaim oneself hegemon 2. to take a leading role 3. to build a personal fiefdom
恶霸	[è bà] evil tyrant
霸业	[bà yè] 1. the business of hegemony 2. toiling to become master of the universe
星际争霸	[xīng jì zhēng bà] a real-time strategy game (StarCraft) made by American company, Blizzard Entertainment
独霸	[dú bà] 1. lit. sole hegemony 2. to monopolize 3. domination (of the market) 4. personal empire
霸县	[bà xiàn] Ba county in Tianjin
争霸	[zhēng bà] 1. to contend for hegemony 2. a power struggle
霸主	[bà zhǔ] 1. a powerful chief of the princes of the Spring and Autumn Period (770-476 BC) 2. overlord 3. hegemon
霸占	[bà zhàn] 1. to occupy by force 2. to seize 3. to dominate
霸王	[bà wáng] 1. Xiang Yu the Conqueror (232-202 BC) 2. overlord 3. despot
甬	I [tóng] 1. variant of bucket 2. (classifier) cubic dry measure (5 pecks, approx half-liter) II [yǒng] 1. the Yongjiang river through Ningbo 2. abbr. for Ningpo
痛	[tòng] 1. ache 2. pain 3. sorrow
痛快	[tòng tong kuài kuài] 1. immediately 2. without a moment's hesitation 3. with alacrity 4. firing from the hip
忍痛	[rěn tòng] 1. to suffer 2. fig. reluctantly
阵痛	[zhèn tòng] labor pains
万痛	[wàn fēn tòng kǔ] excruciating
刀刺性痛	[dāo cì xìng tòng] lancing pain
牙痛	[yá tòng] toothache
镇痛	[zhèn tòng] 1. analgesic 2. pain killer
镇痛药	[zhèn tòng yào] analgesic
痛惜	[tòng xī] to lament
惨痛	[cǎn tòng] 1. bitter 2. painful 3. deeply distressed
创痛	[chuàng jù tòng shēn] untold pain and suffering (saw); deeply scarred for life
偏头痛	[piān tóu tòng] migraine
痛快	I [tòng kuài] 1. overjoyed 2. delighted 3. happily 4. heartily 5. enjoying 6. also pr. tong4 kuai5 II [tòng kuàitòng kuai] jolly
痛感	[tòng gǎn] compassion
悲痛	[bēi tòng] 1. grieved 2. sorrowful
痛心	[tòng xīn] 1. grieved 2. pained
心痛	[xīn tòng] heart pain
痛骂	[tòng mà] 1. to bawl out 2. to reprimand severely
抱头痛哭	[bào tóu tòng kū] cry on each other's shoulder
创痛	[chuāng tòng] pain from a wound
哀痛	[āi tòng] 1. to grieve 2. to mourn 3. deep sorrow 4. grief
经痛	[jīng tòng] 1. menstrual pain 2. dysmenorrhea
痛经	[tòng jīng] 1. variant of 2. menstrual pain 3. dysmenorrhea
止痛法	[zhǐ tòng fǎ] method of relieving pain
病痛	[bīng tòng] 1. slight illness 2. indisposition 3. ailment
胃痛	[wèi tòng] stomachache
痛楚	[tòng chǔ] 1. pain 2. anguish 3. suffering
刺痛	[cì tòng] 1. stab of pain 2. sting 3. fig. stimulus to action 4. a prick
痛哭	[tòng kū] to cry bitterly
头痛	[tóu tòng] headache
闪痛	[shǎn tòng] 1. stabbing pain 2. intermittent flash of pain
止痛	[zhǐ tòng] 1. to relieve pain 2. to stop pain 3. analgesic

苦痛	[kǔ tòng] 1. pain 2. suffering
痛苦	[tòng kǔ] 1. pain 2. suffering 3. painful
耳痛	[ěr tòng] ear-ache
涌	[yǒng] 1. to bubble up 2. to rush forth
翻涌	[fān yǒng] to roll over and over (of billows or clouds)
涌起	[yǒng qǐ] 1. to well up 2. to boil out 3. to bubble forth 4. to spurt
云涌	[yún yǒng] 1. in large numbers 2. in force 3. lit. clouds bubbling up
喷涌	[pēn yǒng] 1. to bubble out 2. to squirt
涌现	[yǒng xiàn] 1. to emerge in large numbers 2. to spring up 3. to emerge prominently
勇	[yǒng] brave
勇往直前	[yǒng wǎng zhí qián] to advance bravely
勇力	[yǒng lì] courage and strength
勇猛	[yǒng měng] 1. bold and powerful 2. brave and fierce
余勇可贾	[yú yǒng kě gǔ] 1. lit. spare valor for sale (saw); fig. after former successes, still ready for more work 2. not resting on one's laurels
忠勇	[zhōng yǒng] loyal and brave
勇决	[yǒng jué] 1. decisive 2. brave
湘勇	[xiāng yǒng] Hunan army, irregular force formed in 1850s to fight the Taiping heavenly kingdom rebellion
奋勇	[fèn yǒng] 1. dauntless 2. to summon up courage and determination 3. using extreme force of will
自告奋勇	[zì gào fèn yǒng] 1. volunteer for 2. offer to undertake
勇武	[yǒng wǔ] brave
英勇	[yīng yǒng] 1. bravery 2. gallant 3. valiant
英勇牺牲	[yīng yǒng xī shēng] to heroically sacrifice one's life
勇于	[yǒng yú] 1. to dare to 2. to be brave enough to
勇士	[yǒng shì] 1. a warrior 2. a brave person
十角形	[shí jiǎo xíng] decagon
五角形	[wǔ jiǎo xíng] pentagon
七角形	[qī jiǎo xíng] heptagon
四角形	[sì jiǎo xíng] quadrilateral
多角形	[duō jiǎo xíng] 1. polygon 2. same as
八角形	[bā jiǎo xíng] octagon
六角形	[liù jiǎo xíng] hexagon
帕斯卡三角形	[pà sī kǎ sān jiǎo xíng] Pascal's Triangle (math.)
不规则三角形	[bù guī zé sān jiǎo xíng] scalene triangle (math.)
佛得角	[fó dé jiǎo] Cape Verde
珠江三角洲	[zhū jiāng sān jiǎo zhōu] Pearl River Delta
前房角	[qián fáng jiǎo] anterior chamber (the front chamber of the eye)
直角三角	[zhí jiǎo sān jiǎo] a right angled triangle
直角三角形	[zhí jiǎo sān jiǎo xíng] a right angled triangle
角	I [jiǎo] 1. angle 2. horn 3. horn-shaped 4. unit of money equal to 0.1 yuan II [jué] 1. role (theater) 2. to compete 3. ancient three legged wine vessel 4. third note of pentatonic scale 5. surname Jue
长江三角洲	[cháng jiāng sān jiǎo zhōu] Yangtze River Delta
张角	[zhāng jué] Zhang Jue (-184), leader of the Yellow turban rebels during the late Han
金角湾	[jīn jiǎo wān] Zolotoy Rog or Golden Horn Bay in Vladivostok (famous for its pollution)
角频率	[jiǎo pín lǜ] angular frequency
三角龙	[sān jiǎo lóng] triceratops
角龙	[jiǎo lóng] ceratopsian
三角形	[sān jiǎo xíng] triangle
十二角形	[shí èr jiǎo xíng] dodecagon

<p>三角洲 [sān jiǎo zhōu] delta</p> <p>钻牛角尖 [zuān niú jiǎo jiān] 1. lit. to hone a bull's horn (saw); fig. to waste time on an insoluble or insignificant problem 2. to bash one's head against a brick wall 3. a wild goose chase 4. a blind alley 5. to split hairs</p> <p>钻牛角 [zuān niú jiǎo] 1. lit. honing a bull's horn; fig. to waste time on an insoluble or insignificant problem 2. to bash one's head against a brick wall 3. a wild goose chase 4. a blind alley 5. to split hairs 6. same as saw</p> <p>广角镜 [guǎng jiǎo jìng] wide-angle lens</p> <p>广角镜头 [guǎng jiǎo jìng tóu] wide angle camera shot</p> <p>角铁 [jiǎo tiě] angle iron</p> <p>错角 [cuò jiǎo] alternate angles (where one line meets two parallel lines)</p> <p>外错角 [wài cuò jiǎo] outer alternate angles (where one line meets two parallel lines)</p> <p>锐角 [ruì jiǎo] acute angle</p> <p>卡纳维拉尔角 [kǎ nà wéi lǎ ěr jiǎo] Cape Canaveral, Florida, home of Kennedy space center [Ken3 ni2 di2 Hang2 tian1 Zhong1 xin1]</p> <p>卡纳维尔角 [kǎ nà wéi ěr jiǎo] Cape Canaveral, Florida</p> <p>角动量 [jiǎo dòng liàng] angular momentum</p> <p>南三角座 [nán sān jiǎo zuò] Triangulum Australe (constellation)</p> <p>宫商角征羽 [gōng shāng jué zhī yǔ] pre-Tang names of the five notes of the pentatonic scale, corresponding roughly to do, re, mi, sol, la</p> <p>立体角 [lì tǐ jiǎo] solid angle</p> <p>夹角 [jiá jiǎo] the angle (between two lines)</p> <p>墙角 [qiáng jiǎo] corner (junction of two walls)</p> <p>独角兽 [dú jiǎo shòu] a unicorn (in mythology or Harry Potter)</p> <p>豆角 [dòu jiǎo] bean</p> <p>干扁豆角 [gān biǎn dòu jiǎo] green beans in sauce, popular Beijing dish</p> <p>豆角儿 [dòu jiǎo r] bean</p> <p>平面角 [píng miàn jiǎo] a plane angle</p> <p>角力 [jué lì] 1. wrestling 2. a trial of strength</p> <p>金三角 [jīn sān jiǎo] Golden Triangle (Southeast Asia)</p> <p>羊角包 [yáng jiǎo bāo] croissant</p> <p>羊角面包 [yáng jiǎo miàn bāo] croissant</p> <p>羊角村 [yáng jiǎo cūn] Giethoorn (city in the Netherlands)</p> <p>角楼 [jiǎo lóu] corner (between walls)</p> <p>五角大楼 [wǔ jiǎo dà lóu] the Pentagon</p> <p>三角关系 [sān jiǎo guān xi] 1. triangle relationship 2. a love triangle</p> <p>余角 [yú jiǎo] complementary angle (additional angle adding to 90 degrees)</p> <p>角票 [jiǎo piào] bank note in Jiao units (Mao, one-tenth of yuan)</p> <p>角标 [jiǎo biāo] superscript</p> <p>方位角 [fāng wèi jiǎo] azimuth</p> <p>直角坐标 [zhí jiǎo zuò biāo] rectangular coordinates</p> <p>六角 [liù jiǎo] hexagon</p> <p>六角星 [liù jiǎo xīng] 1. six-pointed star 2. hexagram 3. star of David</p> <p>八角 [bā jiǎo] 1. anise 2. star anise 3. aniseed 4. octagonal</p> <p>三角债 [sān jiǎo zhài] chain of debt</p> <p>倾角 [qīng jiǎo] 1. dip 2. angle of dip (inclination of a geological plane down from horizontal) 3. tilt (inclination of ship from vertical)</p> <p>多角体 [duō jiǎo tǐ] 1. polyhedron 2. polytope</p> <p>角柱体 [jiǎo zhù tǐ] prism (math.)</p> <p>四角柱体 [sì jiǎo zhù tǐ] 1. cuboid 2. rectangular prism (math.)</p> <p>三角柱体 [sān jiǎo zhù tǐ] triangular prism (math.)</p>	<p>分角器 [fēn jiǎo qì] a protractor (device to divide angles)</p> <p>保角 [bǎo jiǎo] 1. (math.) angle-preserving 2. conformal</p> <p>勾心斗角 [gōu xīn dòu jiǎo] 1. (in palace construction) center hook and corner link (saw); fig. intriguing against each other 2. locked in constant strife</p> <p>角蛋白 [jiǎo dàn bái] keratin (protein forming nails and feathers etc)</p> <p>配角 [pèi jué] 1. supporting role (in play, film etc) 2. minor role 3. to play a secondary role (in business etc) 4. to play second fiddle</p> <p>角弓 [jiǎo gōng] bow decorated with animal horns</p> <p>牛角包 [niú jiǎo bāo] croissant</p> <p>牛角面包 [niú jiǎo miàn bāo] croissant</p> <p>补角 [bǔ jiǎo] supplementary angle</p> <p>角质素 [jiǎo zhì sù] keratin</p> <p>三角测量法 [sān jiǎo cè liáng fǎ] triangulation (surveying)</p> <p>三等分角 [sān děng fēn jiǎo] 1. trisection (math.) 2. trisecting an angle</p> <p>三角法 [sān jiǎo fǎ] trigonometry (math.)</p> <p>角尺 [jiǎo chǐ] set square (tool to measure right angles)</p> <p>角曲尺 [jiǎo qū chǐ] miter square (tool to measure angles)</p> <p>直角尺 [zhí jiǎo chǐ] a set square (carpenter's tool)</p> <p>三角座 [sān jiǎo zuò] Triangulum (constellation)</p> <p>死角 [sǐ jiǎo] blind corner</p> <p>名角 [míng jué] famous actor</p> <p>名角儿 [míng jué r] erhua variant of , famous actor</p> <p>多面角 [duō miàn jiǎo] solid angle</p> <p>海角 [hǎi jiǎo] cape</p> <p>沙头角 [shā tóu jiǎo] Sha Tau Kok (town in Hong Kong)</p> <p>冰山一角 [bīng shān yī jiǎo] tip of the iceberg</p> <p>角球 [jiǎo qiú] 1. corner kick (in soccer) 2. free strike in hockey</p> <p>角质 [jiǎo zhì] 1. cutin 2. keratin</p> <p>角椅 [jiǎo yǐ] chair designed to fit in corner of a room</p> <p>田中角荣 [tián zhōng jiǎo róng] Kakuei Tanaka</p> <p>相角 [xiāng jiǎo] phase angle</p> <p>珠三角 [zhū sān jiǎo] Pearl River delta</p> <p>口角战 [kǒu jiǎo zhàn] war of words</p> <p>量角器 [liáng jiǎo qì] protractor</p> <p>直角器 [zhí jiǎo qì] a set square (carpenter's tool)</p> <p>长角羊 [cháng jiǎo yáng] Tibetan long horned antelope</p> <p>替角 [tì jué] 1. substitute 2. sb ready to substitute at any time for principal player 3. understudy (substitute actor)</p> <p>替角儿 [tì jué r] 1. erhua variant of , substitute 2. sb ready to substitute at any time for principal player 3. understudy (substitute actor)</p> <p>头角 [tóu jiǎo] 1. youngster's talent 2. brilliance of youth</p> <p>角头 [jiǎo tóu] 1. gang leader 2. mafia boss</p> <p>角规 [jiǎo guī] 1. angle gauge 2. clinograph</p> <p>四角 [sì jiǎo] 1. the four corners (of a rectangle) 2. the eaves that the four corners of a building</p> <p>书角 [shū jiǎo] corner of a page</p> <p>主角 [zhǔ jué] 1. leading role 2. lead</p> <p>角斗 [jué dòu] to wrestle</p> <p>角斗士 [jiǎo dòu shì] gladiator</p> <p>角子 [jiǎo zi] one Jiao coin (Mao, one-tenth of yuan)</p> <p>角门 [jiǎo mén] corner gate</p> <p>五角星 [wǔ jiǎo xīng] pentagram</p> <p>旦角 [dàn jiǎo] Dan, female roles in Chinese opera (played by specialized male actors)</p>
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角回	[jiǎo huí] angular gyrus (convolution of the brain)
角口	[jiǎo kǒu] to quarrel
口角	[kǒu jiǎo] 1. altercation 2. wrangle 3. angry argument
丑角	[chǒu jué] 1. clown role in opera 2. fig. joker 3. clown
五角	[wǔ jiǎo] pentagon
直角	[zhí jiǎo] a right angle
三角	[sān jiǎo] triangle
角闪石	[jiǎo shǎn shí] hornblende (rock-forming mineral, type of amphibole)
和解费	[hé jiě fèi] money settlement (fine or payment to end a legal dispute)
费解	[fèi jiě] 1. hard to understand 2. unintelligible 3. incomprehensible
分解作用	[fēn jiě zuò yòng] decomposition
解痛	[jiě tòng] 1. to relieve pain 2. analgesic
解	I [xiè] surname Xie II [jiě] 1. to divide 2. to break up 3. to split 4. to separate 5. to dissolve 6. to solve 7. to melt 8. to remove 9. to untie 10. to loosen 11. to open 12. to emancipate 13. to explain 14. to understand 15. to know 16. a solution 17. a dissection III [jiè] transport under guard
聊以解闷	[liáo yǐ jiě mèn] relaxation
加深理解	[jiā shēn lǐ jiě] to get a better grasp of sth
听力理解	[tīng lì lǐ jiě] listening comprehension
理解力	[lǐ jiě lì] 1. understand 2. ability to grasp ideas
方解石	[fāng jiě shí] calcite (CaCO ₃ as rock-forming mineral)
解理方向	[jiě lǐ fāng xiàng] direction of cleavage (e.g. of slate)
分解	[fēn jiě] 1. to resolve 2. to decompose 3. to break down
词汇分解	[cí huì fēn jiě] lexical decomposition
因式分解	[yīn shì fēn jiě] factorization
杯酒解怨	[bēi jiǔ jiě yuàn] a wine cup dissolves complaints (saw); a few drinks can ease social interaction
不了解	[bù liǎo jiě] 1. does not understand 2. not realizing
解甲归田	[jiě jiǎ guī tián] 1. to remove armor and return to the farm 2. to return to civilian life
不解	[bù jiě] 1. not understand 2. indissoluble
不求甚解	[bù qiú shèn jiě] 1. lit. not requiring a detailed understanding (saw); only looking for an overview 2. not bothered with the details 3. superficial 4. content with shallow understanding
困惑不解	[kùn huò bù jiě] to feel perplexed
大惑不解	[dà huò bù jiě] do not understand a certain thing
百思不解	[bǎi sī bù jiě] 1. remain puzzled after pondering over sth a hundred times 2. remain perplexed despite much thought
不可解	[bù kě jiě] insoluble (i.e. impossible to solve)
易理解	[yì lǐ jiě] 1. easy to grasp 2. easily understood
解疑	[jiě yí] 1. to dispel doubts 2. to remove ambiguities
了解	[liǎo jiě] 1. to understand 2. to realize 3. to find out
解码	[jiě mǎ] 1. to decode 2. to decipher
讲解	[jiǎng jiě] to explain
解码器	[jiě mǎ qì] decoder
解铃系铃	[jiě líng xì líng] lit. whoever hung the bell on the tiger's neck must untie it (saw); fig. whoever started the trouble should end it
错解	[cuò jiě] 1. misinterpretation 2. mistaken explanation
解寒	[jiě hán] to relieve cold
辩解	[biàn jiě] 1. to explain 2. to justify 3. to defend (a point of view etc) 4. to provide an explanation 5. to try to defend oneself
解脱	[jiě tuō] 1. relief 2. to free oneself 3. to break away from 4. to extricate oneself 5. to relieve 6. to liberate 7. to emancipate 8. free 9. relieved
解除	[jiě chú] 1. to remove 2. to sack 3. to get rid of 4. to relieve (sb of their duties) 5. to free 6. to lift (an embargo) 7. to rescind (an agreement)

消愁解闷	[xiāo chóu jiě mèn] 1. lit. to eliminate worry and dispel melancholy (saw); diversion from boredom 2. to dispel depression or melancholy 3. to relieve stress 4. a relaxing pass-time
解决争端	[jiě jué zhēng duān] to settle a dispute
善解人意	[shàn jiě rén yì] understanding people's views (saw); fair and considerate
讲解员	[jiǎng jiě yuán] guide
一知半解	[yī zhī bàn jiě] 1. lit. to know one and understand half (saw); a smattering of knowledge 2. dilettante 3. amateur
和平解决	[hé píng jiě jué] 1. peace settlement 2. peaceful solution
详解	[xiáng jiě] 1. to explain in detail 2. detailed answer 3. full solution (to a math problem)
尚未解决	[shàng wèi jiě jué] 1. unsolved 2. as yet unsettled
解严	[jiě yán] to lift restrictions (such as curfew or martial law)
解愁	[jiě chóu] to relieve melancholy
解职	[jiě zhí] 1. to dismiss from office 2. to discharge 3. to sack
解禁	[jiě jìn] to lift a prohibition
解说	[jiě shuō] 1. to explain 2. to comment
解说词	[jiě shuō cí] a commentary
解开	[jiě kāi] 1. to untie 2. to undo
解说员	[jiě shuō yuán] commentator
阅读理解	[yuè dú lǐ jiě] reading comprehension
待解	[dài jiě] 1. unresolved 2. awaiting solution
化解	[huà jiě] 1. to dissolve 2. to resolve (contradictions) 3. to dispel (doubts) 4. to iron out (difficulties) 5. to defuse (conflicts) 6. to neutralize (fears)
解雇	[jiě gù] 1. to fire 2. to sack 3. to dismiss
解民倒悬	[jiě mín dào xuán] lit. to rescue the people from hanging upside down (saw, from Mencius); to save the people from dire straits
解体	[jiě tǐ] 1. to break up into components 2. to disintegrate 3. to collapse 4. to crumble
解压缩	[jiě yā suō] 1. to decompress 2. decompression (esp. computer)
解悟	[jiě wù] to dispel doubts
解惑	[jiě huò] 1. to dispel doubts 2. to clear up confusion
保险解开系统	[bǎo xiǎn jiě kāi xì tǒng] arming system
解闷	[jiě mèn] 1. to relieve boredom or melancholy 2. a diversion
融解	[róng jiě] 1. to melt 2. molten 3. fig. to understand thoroughly
解药	[jiě yào] antidote
解法	[jiě fǎ] 1. solution (to a math problem) 2. method of solving
解压	[jiě yā] 1. decompression (in digital technology) 2. to extract data from compressed file
解渴	[jiě kě] quench
解读	[jiě dú] 1. to decypher 2. to decode
误解	[wù jiě] misunderstanding
解毒	[jiě dú] 1. to detoxify 2. to relieve fever (in Chinese medicine)
解决	[jiě jué] 1. to settle (a dispute) 2. to resolve 3. to solve
分解代谢	[fēn jiě dài xiè] 1. catabolism (biology) 2. metabolic breaking down and waste disposal 3. dissimilation
解决问题	[jiě jué wèn tí] problem solving
未解决	[wèi jiě jué] 1. unsolved 2. as yet unsettled
求解	[qiú jiě] 1. to require a solution 2. to seek to solve (an equation)
水解	[shuǐ jiě] hydrolysis (chemical reaction with water)
注解	[zhù jiě] 1. annotate 2. annotation 3. comment 4. interpretation 5. explain with notes 6. explanatory note
解答	[jiě dá] 1. answer 2. explanation 3. solution (to a math equation)
解免	[jiě miǎn] 1. to avoid (difficulties) 2. to open up a siege
题解	[tí jiě] 1. notes 2. key (to exercises)
电解质	[diàn jiě zhì] electrolyte

解和	[jiě hé] 1. to mediate (in a conflict) 2. to pacify
解密	[jiě mì] to declassify
和解	[hé jiě] 1. conciliatory 2. become reconciled
解析	[jiě xī] 1. to analyze 2. to resolve 3. (math.) analysis 4. analytic
未解	[wèi jiě] unsolved (problem)
奇解	[qí jiě] singular solution (to a math. equation)
宽解	[kuān jiě] to relieve anxieties
见解	[jiàn jiě] 1. opinion 2. view 3. understanding
特解	[tè jiě] particular solution (to a math. equation)
解封	[jiě fēng] to lift a ban
告解	[gào jiě] the (Christian) confessional
电解	[diàn jiě] electrolysis
解深密经	[jiě shēn mì jīng] Sandhinir mokcana vyūha sutra, a yogic text on awareness and meditation, translated as the Wisdom of Buddha
解围	[jiě wéi] 1. to lift a siege 2. fig. to help sb out of trouble or embarrassment
曲解	[qū jiě] distort
解理面	[jiě lǐ miàn] cleavage plane (e.g. of slate)
解理	[jiě lǐ] cleavage (splitting of minerals such as slate along planes)
理解	[lǐ jiě] 1. to comprehend 2. understanding 3. comprehension 4. to understand
可解	[kě jiě] soluble (i.e. can be solved)
解扣	[jiě kǒu] lit. to unbutton; fig. to solve a dispute
解甲	[jiě jiǎ] 1. to remove armor 2. to return to civilian life
排解	[pái jiě] 1. to mediate 2. to reconcile
解手	[jiě shǒu] 1. to relieve oneself (i.e. use the toilet) 2. to solve
解决办法	[jiě jué bàn fǎ] 1. solution 2. method to settle an issue
周期	[zhōu qī] 1. period 2. cycle
试用期	[shì yòng qī] 1. trial period 2. probation
周期解	[zhōu qī jiě] periodic solution (math.)
期	[qī] 1. a period of time 2. phase 3. stage 4. (used for issue of a periodical, courses of study) 5. time 6. term 7. period 8. to hope 9. Taiwan pr. qí
后会	[hòu huì yǒu qī] to meet again some day soon
有期徒刑	[yǒu qī tú xíng] limited term of imprisonment (i.e. anything less than life imprisonment)
前景可期	[qián jǐng kě qī] 1. to have a promising future 2. to have bright prospects
前期	[qián qī] 1. preceding period 2. early stage
生命周期	[shēng mìng zhōu qī] life cycle
周期系	[zhōu qī xì] 1. periodic system 2. cf periodic table of the elements
元素周期表	[yuán sù zhōu qī biǎo] periodic table
周期表	[zhōu qī biǎo] the Periodic Table
周期性	[zhōu qī xìng] 1. (math.) periodicity 2. cyclicity
动情期	[dòng qíng qī] 1. estrus 2. the rutting season 3. on heat
活期帐户	[huó qī zhàng hù] current account (in bank)
初期	[chū qī] 1. initial stage 2. beginning period
套期保值	[tào qī bǎo zhí] 1. to hedge (one's bets) 2. to defend against risk
老年期	[lǎo nián qī] 1. old age 2. senility
冰川期	[bīng chuān qī] ice age
为期	[wéi qī] 1. (to be done) by (a certain date) 2. lasting (a certain time)
分期	[fēn qī] 1. by stages 2. staggered 3. step by step
分期付款	[fēn qī fù kuǎn] installment
闭锁期	[bì suǒ qī] lock-up period (on stock options)

长期共存	[cháng qī gòng cún] long term coexistence
青春期	[qīng chūn qī] 1. puberty 2. adolescence
活期存款	[huó qī cún kuǎn] savings account
不期然而然	[bù qī rán ér rán] 1. happen unexpectedly 2. turn out contrary to one's expectations
不定期	[bù dìng qī] 1. non-scheduled 2. irregularly
长期	[cháng qī] 1. long term 2. long time
长期以来	[cháng qī yǐ lái] ever since a long time ago
长期性	[cháng qī xìng] long-term
新石器时期	[xīn shí qī shí qī] the neolithic
档期	[dàng qī] movie theater schedule
黄体期	[huáng tǐ qī] luteal phase (period in the menstrual cycle when an embryo can implant in the womb)
脱期	[tuō qī] 1. to fail to come out on time 2. to miss a deadline
青年期	[qīng nián qī] adolescence
产期	[chǎn qī] 1. time of birth 2. period of labor 3. lying-in
短期	[duǎn qī] short-term
半衰期	[bàn shuāi qī] half-life
半排出期	[bàn pái chū qī] half-life
活期资金	[huó qī zī jīn] 1. funds on call 2. invested sum that can be cashed
任职期间	[rèn zhí qī jiān] 1. term of office 2. while holding a post
期票	[qī piào] 1. promissory note 2. IOU
星期六	[xīng qī liù] Saturday
总统任期	[zǒng tǒng rèn qī] 1. presidency 2. term of office
期待	[qī dài] 1. to look forward to 2. to await 3. expectation
班期	[bān qī] schedule (for flight, voyage etc)
行期	[xíng qī] 1. departure date 2. time to leave
期货	[qī huò] futures (on goods)
花期	[huā qī] the flowering season
潜伏期	[qián fú qī] incubation period (of disease)
预期推理	[yù qī tuī lǐ] predictive inference
保质期	[bǎo zhì qī] 1. date of use (on foodstuffs) 2. best before date
任期	[rèn qī] term of office
患晚期	[huàn wǎn qī] terminal stage (of illness)
展期	[zhǎn qī] 1. to extend the period 2. to reschedule (a debt)
预期	[yù qī] 1. expect 2. expected
刑期	[xíng qī] prison term
到期	[dào qī] become due (e.g. loans)
到期日	[dào qī rì] 1. closing date (of contract) 2. maturity (of an investment bond)
会期	[huì qī] session
后期	[hòu qī] 1. late stage 2. later period
尾期	[wěi qī] 1. final period 2. the end (of a term) 3. the close
晚期癌症	[wǎn qī ái zhèng] terminal cancer
死期	[sǐ qī] time of death
旬期	[xún qī] ten days
期许	[qī xǔ] 1. to hope 2. to expect 3. expectation(s)
按期	[àn qī] 1. on schedule 2. on time
无期徒刑	[wú qī tú xíng] life imprisonment
如期	[rú qī] 1. as scheduled 2. on time 3. punctual
冰期	[bīng qī] 1. glacial epoch 2. ice age
冰河期	[bīng hé qī] ice age
冰河时期	[bīng hé shí qī] ice age

满期	[mǎn qī] 1. to fall due 2. to come to the end of a term 3. to expire
期满	[qī mǎn] 1. to expire 2. to run out 3. to come to an end
封河期	[fēng hé qī] freezing over of river in winter
晚期	[wǎn qī] 1. later period 2. end stage 3. terminal
失期	[shī qī] late (for an appointed time)
果期	[guǒ qī] the fruiting season
开河期	[kāi hé qī] thawing and opening up of frozen river in spring
末期	[mò qī] 1. end (of a period) 2. last part 3. final phase
期末	[qī mò] end of term
本期	[běn qī] 1. the current period 2. this term (usually in finance)
本星期	[běn xīng qī] this week
星期天	[xīng qī tiān] Sunday
两星期	[liǎng xīng qī] fortnight
下个星期	[xià gè xīng qī] next week
上个星期	[shàng gè xīng qī] last week
星期四	[xīng qī sì] Thursday
定期	[dìng qī] 1. regularly 2. at regular intervals
无期	[wú qī] 1. unspecified period 2. in the indefinite future 3. no fixed time 4. indefinite sentence (i.e. life imprisonment)
时期	[shí qī] 1. a period in time or history 2. period 3. time (interval) 4. phase
同时期	[tóng shí qī] 1. at the same time 2. contemporary
期间	[qī jiān] 1. period of time 2. time 3. time period 4. period
星期	[xīng qī] week
下星期	[xià xīng qī] next week
上星期	[shàng xīng qī] 1. last week 2. previous week
星期日	[xīng qī rì] Sunday
星期五	[xīng qī wǔ] Friday
星期三	[xīng qī sān] Wednesday
星期二	[xīng qī èr] Tuesday
无期别	[wú qī bié] 1. to part for an unspecified period 2. to take leave from indefinitely
星期一	[xīng qī yī] Monday
一年期	[yī nián qī] one year period (in a contract or budget)
出生日期	[chū shēng rì qī] date of birth
期刊	[qī kān] periodical
同期	[tóng qī] the corresponding time period (e.g. compare inflation now with the rate during the same month last year)
节期	[jié qī] festival season
早期	[zǎo qī] 1. early period 2. early phase 3. early stage
日期	[rì qī] date
中期	[zhōng qī] mid-term
工期	[gōng qī] 1. time allocated for a project 2. completion date
后会无期	[hòu huì wú qī] 1. to meet again at unspecified date 2. meeting postponed indefinitely
望	[wàng] 1. full moon 2. to hope 3. to expect 4. to visit 5. to gaze (into the distance) 6. to look towards 7. towards
期望	[qī wàng] 1. hope 2. expectation
期望值	[qī wàng zhí] expected value
好望角	[hǎo wàng jiǎo] Cape of Good Hope
有望	[yǒu wàng] 1. hopeful 2. promising
望月	[wàng yuè] full moon
望子成龙	[wàng zǐ chéng lóng] 1. lit. to hope one's son becomes a dragon (saw); fig. to long for one's child to succeed in life 2. to have great hopes for one's offspring 3. to give one's child the best education as a career investment
无望	[wú wàng] 1. without hope 2. hopeless 3. without prospects

一望无际	[yī wàng wú jì] as far as the eye can see (saw)
若望	[ruò wàng] 1. John 2. Saint John 3. less common variant of preferred by the Catholic church
守望相助	[shǒu wàng xiāng zhù] 1. to keep watch and defend one another (saw, from Mencius); to join forces to defend against external aggressors 2. mutual help and protection
功高望重	[gōng gāo wàng zhòng] high merit and worthy prospects (saw)
切望	[qiē wàng] 1. crave 2. eager 3. longing
张望	[zhāng wàng] 1. to peep (through a crack) 2. to look around
东张西望	[dōng zhāng xī wàng] to look in all directions (saw)
看望	[kàn wàng] 1. to visit 2. to pay a call to
望都	[wàng dū] (N) Wangdu (place in Hebei)
凝望	[níng wàng] 1. to stare (at the future) 2. to fix one's gaze on
厚望	[hòu wàng] 1. great hopes 2. great expectations
了望台	[liào wàng tái] observation platform
望夫石	[wàng fū shí] Amah Rock
潜望镜	[qián wàng jìng] periscope
弥望	[mí wàng] a full view
欲望	[yù wàng] 1. desire 2. longing 3. appetite 4. craving
喜出望外	[xǐ chū wàng wài] overjoyed at unexpected good news (saw)
探望	[tàn wàng] to visit
望京	[wàng jīng] Wangjing neighborhood of Beijing
马德望	[mǎ dé wàng] Battambang
德高望重	[dé gāo wàng zhòng] 1. a person of virtue and prestige 2. a person of good moral standing and reputation
望花	[wàng huā] Wanghua district of Fushun city, Liaoning
仰望	[yǎng wàng] to look for guidance
愿望	[yuàn wàng] 1. desire 2. wish
强烈愿望	[qiáng liè yuàn wàng] intense desire
求死愿望	[qiú sǐ yuàn wàng] 1. death wish (translated from English) 2. Death wish, movie series with Charles Bronson is translated as [Meng3 long2 guai4 ke4]
展望	[zhǎn wàng] 1. outlook 2. prospect 3. to look ahead 4. to look forward to
望安乡	[wàng ān xiāng] (N) Wangan (village in Taiwan)
承望	[chéng wàng] 1. to expect (often in negative combination, I never expected...) 2. to look forward to
大失所望	[dà shī suǒ wàng] greatly disappointed
声望	[shēng wàng] prestige
名望	[míng wàng] renown
渴望	[kě wàng] 1. desirous 2. wishful 3. desire
威望	[wēi wàng] prestige
资望	[zī wàng] seniority and prestige
望江	[wàng jiāng] (N) Wangjiang (place in Anhui)
寄望	[jì wàng] to place hopes on
失望	[shī wàng] 1. disappointed 2. to lose hope 3. to despair
相望	[xiāng wàng] to look at one another
望城	[wàng chéng] (N) Wangcheng (place in Hunan)
众望	[zhòng wàng] people's expectations
守望	[shǒu wàng] 1. to keep watch 2. on guard
重望	[zhòng wàng] 1. renowned 2. prestigious 3. great hopes 4. expectations
指望	[zhǐ wàng] 1. to hope for sth 2. to count on 3. hope
望日	[wàng rì] 1. the full moon 2. the fifteenth day of each lunar month
拜望	[bài wàng] 1. call to pay one's respect 2. call on
弄清	[nòng qīng] 1. to clarify 2. to fully understand

肃清 [sù qīng] purge
 杨月清 [yáng yuè qīng] Yang Yueqing, Chinese-Canadian woman documentary film director
 清明节 [qīng míng jié] Qingming (Pure brightness or tomb-sweeping) festival, beginning of April in China, September in Japan, 3 day long celebration for the dead
 清正廉明 [qīng zhèng lián míng] upright and honest
 明末清初 [míng mò qīng chū] 1. late Ming and early Qing 2. around the middle of the 17th century
 明清 [míng qīng] the Ming (1368-1644) and Qing (1644-1911) dynasties
 清明 [qīng míng] 1. Qingming or Pure Brightness, 5th of the 24 solar terms 5th-19th April 2. the Qingming festival (Pure brightness or tomb-sweeping), 4th-6th April
 冷冷清清 [lěng lěng qīng qīng] 1. deserted 2. desolate 3. unfrequented 4. cold and cheerless 5. lonely 6. in quiet isolation
 冷清 [lěng qīng] 1. deserted 2. desolate 3. unfrequented 4. cold and cheerless 5. lonely 6. in quiet isolation
 清仓查库 [qīng cāng chá kù] to make an inventory of warehouses
 清 [qīng] 1. clear 2. distinct 3. complete 4. pure 5. the Ch'ing or Qing dynasty (1644-1911)
 李清照 [lǐ qīng zhào] Li Qingzhao (1084-c. 1151), southern Song female poet
 清末民初 [qīng mò mín chū] the late Qing and early Republic, i.e. China around 1911
 眉清目秀 [méi qīng mù xiù] 1. pretty 2. with delicate features
 杨秀清 [yáng xiù qīng] Yang Xiuqing
 清秀 [qīng xiù] delicate and pretty
 水清无鱼 [shuǐ qīng wú yú] 1. clear water, so few fish (saw); You cannot expect everyone to be squeaky clean.
 2. Don't be too picky!
 水至清则无鱼 [shuǐ zhì qīng zé wú yú] 1. Water that is too clear has few fish, and one who is too critical has few friends (saw); You cannot expect everyone to be squeaky clean. 2. Don't be too picky!
 弄不清 [nòng bu qīng] unable to figure out
 清汤 [qīng tāng] 1. broth 2. clear soup 3. consommé
 冷清 [lěng qīng] 1. cold and cheerless 2. fig. lonely 3. unfrequented
 清镇 [qīng zhèn] Qingzhen county level city in Guiyang [Gui4 yang2], Guizhou
 清水镇 [qīng shuǐ zhèn] (N) Chingshui (town in Taiwan)
 清镇市 [qīng zhèn shì] Qingzhen county level city in Guiyang [Gui4 yang2], Guizhou
 清偿 [qīng cháng] 1. to repay a debt in full 2. to redeem 3. to clear
 偿清 [cháng qīng] 1. to repay 2. to pay off a debt
 清徐 [qīng xú] (N) Qingxu (place in Shanxi)
 清太宗 [qīng tài zōng] posthumous title of Hung Taiji (1592-1643), eighth son of Nurhaci, reigned 1626-1636 as Second Khan of Later Jin dynasty, then founded the Qing dynasty and reigned 1636-1643 as Emperor
 乐清 [yuè qīng] (N) Yueqing (city in Zhejiang)
 清除 [qīng chú] 1. eliminate 2. get rid of
 分清 [fēn qīng] 1. to distinguish (between different things) 2. to make distinctions clear
 清算 [qīng suàn] 1. to settle accounts 2. to clear accounts 3. to liquidate 4. to expose and criticize
 空室清野 [kōng shì qīng yě] 1. empty room, clean field (saw); clean out everything to leave nothing for the enemy
 2. scorched earth policy
 大清帝国 [dà qīng dì guó] 1. the (great) Ch'ing or Qing dynasty (1644-1911) 2. Qing empire
 清新 I [qīng xīn] Qingxin county in Qingyuan, Guangdong II [qīng xīn qīng xīn] fresh and clean
 清新县 [qīng xīn xiàn] Qingxin county in Qingyuan, Guangdong
 清音 [qīng yīn] unvoiced consonant (p or t, as opposed to English voiced b or d)
 清单 [qīng dān] list of items
 扶清灭洋 [fú qīng miè yáng] Support the Qing, annihilate the West! (Boxer rebellion slogan)
 清党 [qīng dǎng] purge of the party

清淡 [qīng dàn] 1. light (of food, not greasy or strongly flavored) 2. insipid 3. slack (sales)
 清兵 [qīng bīng] 1. Qing troops 2. Manchu soldiers
 清茶 [qīng chá] 1. green tea 2. only tea (without food)
 清真 [qīng zhēn] 1. Islamic 2. Muslim
 清真寺 [qīng zhēn sì] mosque
 德清 [dé qīng] (N) Deqing (place in Zhejiang)
 清德 [qīng dé] 1. sanitation bag 2. motion discomfort receptacle 3. sickbag
 清代 [qīng dài] the Ch'ing or Qing dynasty (1644-1911)
 付清 [fù qīng] 1. pay in full 2. pay all of a bill 3. pay off
 清理队伍 [qīng lǐ duì wú] to purge the ranks
 清宛县 [qīng wǎn xiàn] Qingwan county in Baoding prefecture, Hebei
 清脆 [qīng cuì] 1. sharp and clear 2. crisp 3. melodious 4. ringing 5. tinkling 6. silvery (of sound) 7. fragile 8. frail 9. also written
 看清 [kàn qīng] to see clearly
 清红帮 [qīng hóng bāng] traditional secret society, Chinese equivalent of Freemasons
 清点 [qīng diǎn] 1. to check 2. to make inventory
 清原县 [qīng yuán xiàn] Qingyuan county in Fushun, Liaoning
 永清县 [yǒng qīng xiàn] Yongqing county in Tianjin
 汪清县 [wāng qīng xiàn] Wangqing county in Yanbian Korean autonomous prefecture, Jilin
 宝清县 [bǎo qīng xiàn] Baoqing county in Shuangyashan [Shuang1 ya1 shan1], Heilongjiang
 清队 [qīng duì] to purge the ranks
 清廉 [qīng lián] 1. honest 2. uncorrupted
 吴清源 [wú qīng yuán] Go Seigen (Go player)
 清原 [qīng yuán] Qingyuan county in Fushun, Liaoning
 看不清 [kàn bu qīng] not able to see clearly
 认清 [rèn qīng] 1. to see clearly 2. to recognize
 凄清 [qī qīng] 1. sombre 2. cheerless
 清盘 [qīng pán] liquidation
 玉洁冰清 [yù jié bīng qīng] 1. clear as ice and clean as jade (saw); spotless 2. irreproachable 3. incorruptible
 冰清玉洁 [bīng qīng yù jié] 1. clear as ice and clean as jade (saw); spotless 2. irreproachable 3. incorruptible
 清泉 [qīng quán] clear spring
 清酒 [qīng jiǔ] sake (Japanese rice wine)
 清实录 [qīng shí lù] Qing historical archive, currently 4484 scrolls
 清水 [qīng shuǐ] (N) Qingshui (place in Gansu)
 清水河 [qīng shuǐ hé] (N) Qingshuihe (place in Inner Mongolia)
 不清 [bù qīng] unclear
 清水寺 [qīng shuǐ sì] Kiyomizu temple in east Kyoto, Japan
 满清 [mǎn qīng] Manchurian Qing (refers to the Qing dynasty, esp. at its decline, or as an anti-Qing slogan)
 清洗 [qīng xǐ] 1. to wash 2. to clean 3. to purge
 清河 [qīng hé] Qinghe district of Tieling city, Liaoning
 清河门 [qīng hé mén] Qinghemen district of Fuxin city, Liaoning
 清洁 [qīng jié] 1. clean 2. purity
 清洁器 [qīng jié qì] cleaner
 清洁工 [qīng jié gōng] 1. cleaner 2. janitor 3. garbage collector
 汪清 [wāng qīng] Wangqing county in Yanbian Korean autonomous prefecture, Jilin
 清江 [qīng jiāng] Qingjiang river in Hubei
 不清楚 [bù qīng chu] 1. unclear 2. not understood 3. currently unknown
 自命清高 [zì mìng qīng gāo] 1. to think of oneself as high and pure (saw); smug and self-righteous 2. holier-than-thou

晚清	[wǎn qīng] 1. the late Qing 2. late 19th and early 20th century China
清楚	[qīng chu] 1. clear 2. clearly understood 3. distinct
口齿清楚	[kǒu chǐ qīng chu] 1. clear diction 2. clear articulation
清查	[qīng chá] 1. to investigate thoroughly 2. to carefully inspect 3. to verify 4. to ferret out (undesirable elements)
清末	[qīng mò] 1. the final years of the Ch'ing or Qing dynasty 2. China at the turn of the 20th century
朱自清	[zhū zì qīng] Zhu Ziqing (1898-1948), poet and essayist
清城	[qīng chéng] Qingcheng district of Qingyuan city , Guangdong
划清	[huà qīng] 1. clear dividing line 2. to distinguish clearly
武清	[wǔ qīng] (N) Wuqing (place in Tianjin)
口齿不清	[kǒu chǐ bù qīng] 1. to lisp 2. unclear articulation 3. inarticulate
大清	[dà qīng] the (great) Ch'ing or Qing dynasty (1644-1911)
大清早	[dà qīng zǎo] early in the morning
两清	[liǎng qīng] loan settled (business term); business complete to the satisfaction of both parties
清醒	[qīng xǐng] 1. clear-headed 2. sober 3. awake
高清	[gāo qīng] high definition (photo, audio or television)
清高	[qīng gāo] 1. aloof 2. noble and virtuous 3. above the fray
宝清	[bǎo qīng] Baoqing county in Shuangyashan [Shuang ₁ ya ₁ shan ₁], Heilongjiang
临清	[lín qīng] (N) Linqing (city in Shandong)
血清	[xuè qīng] 1. serum 2. blood serum
清白	[qīng bái] 1. pure 2. innocent
清军	[qīng jūn] the Qing army
清正	[qīng zhèng] upright and honorable
清丽	[qīng lì] 1. lucid and elegant 2. quiet and exquisite 3. clear and attractive style
清册	[qīng cè] 1. detailed list 2. inventory
听清	[tīng qīng] to hear clearly
清唱	[qīng chàng] to sing opera music (without staging or make up)
清理	[qīng lǐ] 1. clear 2. to put in order 3. to check up
清早	[qīng zǎo] 1. first thing in the morning 2. at daybreak
一清早	[yī qīng zǎo] early in the morning
清扫	[qīng sǎo] 1. to tidy up 2. to mop up 3. a sweep (against crime)
清丰	[qīng fēng] (N) Qingfeng (place in Henan)
长清	[cháng qīng] (N) Changqing (place in Shandong)
确	I[què] 1. authenticated 2. solid 3. firm II[què] 1. authenticated 2. solid 3. firm 4. real 5. true
确有其事	[què yǒu qí shì] 1. (confirm to be) true 2. authentic
明确	[míng què] 1. clear-cut 2. definite 3. explicit 4. to clarify 5. to specify 6. to make definite
不明确	[bù míng què] 1. indefinite 2. unclear
下确界	[xià què jiè] 1. infimum (math.) 2. greatest lower bound
上确界	[shàng què jiè] 1. supremum (math.) 2. least upper bound
确切	[què qiè] 1. definite 2. exact 3. precise
不准确	[bù zhǔn què] imprecise
不确定性原理	[bù què dìng xìng yuán lǐ] Heisenberg's uncertainty principle (1927)
不确定	[bù què shí] untrue
不确定	[bù què dìng] 1. uncertain 2. uncertainty
不正确	[bù zhèng què] 1. incorrect 2. erroneous
确诊	[què zhěn] to make a definite diagnosis
确立	[què lì] 1. to establish 2. to institute
真确	[zhēn què] authentic
千真万确	[qiān zhēn wàn què] 1. absolutely true (saw) 2. manifold 3. true from many points of view
准确	[zhǔn què] 1. accurate 2. exact 3. precise

准确性	[zhǔn què xìng] accuracy
确保	[què bǎo] 1. ensure 2. guarantee
确信	[què xìn] 1. to be convinced 2. to be sure 3. to firmly believe 4. to be positive that 5. definite news
确定性	[què dìng xìng] determinacy
的确	[dí què] 1. really 2. indeed
确认	[què rèn] 1. to confirm 2. to verify
确证	[què zhèng] 1. to prove 2. to confirm 3. to corroborate 4. convincing proof
未确定	[wèi què dìng] indeterminate
确实	[què shí] 1. indeed 2. really 3. reliable 4. real 5. true
完全正确	[wán quán zhèng què] entirely correct
确定	[què dìng] 1. definite 2. certain 3. fixed 4. to fix (on sth) 5. to determine 6. to be sure 7. to ensure 8. to make certain 9. to ascertain 10. to clinch 11. to recognize 12. to confirm 13. OK (on computer dialog box)
确是	[què shì] certainly
正确	[zhèng què] 1. correct 2. proper
确山	[què shān] (N) Queshan (place in Henan)
睛	[jīng] eye
画龙点睛	[huà lóng diǎn jīng] 1. to paint a dragon and dot in the eyes (saw); fig. to add the vital finishing touch 2. the crucial point that brings the subject to life 3. a few words to clinch the point
赤睛鱼	[chì jīng yú] rudd
点睛	[diǎn jīng] 1. to dot in the eyes 2. fig. to add finishing touch 3. abbr. for saw , to paint a dragon and dot in the eyes 4. the crucial point that brings the subject to life
定睛	[dìng jīng] to stare at
请	[qǐng] 1. to ask 2. to invite 3. please (do sth) 4. to treat (to a meal etc) 5. to request
请勿打扰	[qǐng wù dǎ rǎo] please do not disturb
请多关照	[qǐng duō guān zhào] 1. please treat me kindly (conventional greeting) 2. thank you for looking after me 3. hello, I'm glad to be here
招请	[zhāo qǐng] 1. to recruit 2. to take on (an employee)
请看	[qǐng kàn] 1. please see ... 2. vide
下面请看	[xià miàn qǐng kàn] please see below
请愿者	[qǐng yuàn zhě] 1. petitioner 2. suitor
请先登录	[qǐng xiān dēng lù] please register first
请示	[qǐng shì] ask for instructions
促请	[cù qǐng] to urge
请愿	[qǐng yuàn] petition (for action to be taken)
请愿书	[qǐng yuàn shū] petition
申请表	[shēn qǐng biǎo] application form
约请	[yuē qǐng] 1. to invite 2. to issue an invitation
请求	[qǐng qiú] request
申请人	[shēn qǐng rén] applicant
提请	[tí qǐng] to propose
申请书	[shēn qǐng shū] 1. application 2. application form 3. petition (to higher authorities)
请问	[qǐng wèn] may I ask...
请罪	[qǐng zuì] 1. to apologize humbly 2. to beg forgiveness
呈请	[chéng qǐng] to submit (to superiors)
申请	[shēn qǐng] 1. to apply for sth 2. application (form etc)
猜	[cāi] to guess
无猜	[wú cāi] 1. unsuspecting 2. innocent and without apprehension
猜疑	[cāi yí] 1. to suspect 2. suspicious 3. misgivings
猜拳	[cāi quán] 1. a finger-guessing game 2. mora
猜想	[cāi xiǎng] 1. guess 2. conjecture 3. suppose 4. suspect

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猜忌	[cāi jì] be suspicious and jealous of
嫌疑	[xián cāi] suspicion
猜测	[cāi cè] 1. guess 2. conjecture 3. surmise
精	[jīng] 1. refined (rice) 2. the most refined 3. spirit 4. soul 5. vitality 6. energy 7. semen 8. sperm 9. mythical goblin spirit 10. highly perfected 11. elite 12. the pick of sth 13. proficient (refined ability) 14. extremely (fine)
精益求精	[jīng yì qiú jīng] to perfect sth that is already outstanding (saw); constantly improving
精确	[jīng què] 1. accurate 2. precise
博而不精	[bó ér bù jīng] 1. extensive but not refined (saw); to know something about everything 2. Jack of all trades and master of none.
博大精深	[bó dà jīng shēn] 1. wide-ranging and profound 2. broad and deep
精明	[jīng míng] 1. astute 2. skilled
精明强干	[jīng míng qiáng gàn] intelligent and capable (saw)
养精蓄锐	[yǎng jīng xù ruì] to preserve and nurture one's spirit (saw); honing one's strength for the big push
精算师	[jīng suàn shī] actuary
精耕细作	[jīng gēng xì zuò] intensive farming
无精打彩	[wú jīng dǎ cǎi] 1. dull and colorless (saw); lacking vitality 2. not lively
无精打采	[wú jīng dǎ cǎi] 1. dispirited and downcast (saw); listless 2. in low spirits 3. washed out
射精	[shè jīng] 1. ejaculation 2. to ejaculate
业精于勤	[yè jīng yú qín] 1. mastery of study lies in diligence (saw). You can only master a subject by assiduous study. 2. Excellence in work is only possible with diligence. 3. Practice makes perfect.
精魂	[jīng hún] 1. spirit 2. soul
精炼	[jīng liàn] 1. refine 2. purify 3. smart and capable 4. concise 5. succinct 6. terse 7. well-trained
精练	[jīng liàn] 1. concise 2. succinct 3. terse 4. well-trained
精密	[jīng mì] 1. accuracy 2. exact 3. precise 4. refined
精密化	[jīng mì huà] 1. refinement 2. to add precision
精力	[jīng lì] energy
全副精力	[quán fù jīng lì] 1. to concentrate entirely on sth 2. fully engaged 3. with full force
精兵	[jīng bīng] elite troops
精子	[jīng zǐ] 1. sperm 2. spermatozoon
精彩	[jīng cǎi] 1. brilliant 2. splendid
精当	[jīng dàng] precise and appropriate
精灵宝钻	[jīng líng bǎo zuàn] 1. treasure of spirits 2. Silmarillion or Quenta Silmarillion by J.R.R. Tolkien
精锐	[jīng ruì] 1. elite (e.g. troops) 2. crack 3. best quality personnel
糖精	[táng jīng] saccharin
精粹	[jīng cuì] 1. succinct 2. pure and concise
精卫填海	[jīng wèi tián hǎi] 1. lit. mythical bird Jingwei tries to fill the ocean with stones (saw); futile ambition 2. task of Sisyphus 3. determination in the face of impossible odds
精辟	[jīng pì] 1. clear and penetrating (e.g. analysis) 2. incisive 3. insightful
精打细算	[jīng dǎ xì suàn] (saying) meticulous planning and careful accounting
精美	[jīng měi] 1. delicate 2. fine 3. refinement
精米	[jīng mǐ] refined rice
精打光	[jīng dǎ guāng] 1. with absolutely nothing 2. completely broke
酒精灯	[jiǔ jīng dēng] spirit lamp
精灵	[jīng líng] 1. spirit 2. fairy
小精灵	[xiǎo jīng líng] elf
蓝精灵	[lán jīng líng] The Smurfs
精深	[jīng shēn] 1. refined 2. profound
小妖精	[xiǎo yāo jīng] goblin

精华	[jīng huá] 1. best feature 2. most important part of an object 3. quintessence 4. essence 5. soul
精准	[jīng zhǔn] 1. accurate 2. exact 3. precision
体大思精	[tǐ dà sī jīng] extensive and penetrating (saw); expansive and profound (of writing)
酒精性	[jiǔ jīng xìng] alcoholic (beverage)
精心	[jīng xīn] 1. with utmost care 2. fine 3. meticulous 4. detailed
精细	[jīng xì] 1. fine 2. meticulous 3. careful
精河县	[jīng hé xiàn] Jing Nahiyisi or Jinghe county in Brtala Mongol autonomous prefecture, Xinjiang
精诚所至	[jīng chéng suǒ zhì] with a will, you can achieve anything (saw); cf. „
精读课	[jīng dú kè] intensive reading course
精读	[jīng dú] 1. intensive reading 2. peruse 3. perusal
精诚	[jīng chéng] 1. sincerity 2. absolute good faith
酒精中毒	[jiǔ jīng zhòng dú] alcoholism
妖精	[yāo jīng] 1. evil spirit 2. alluring woman
酒精	[jiǔ jīng] 1. alcohol 2. ethanol 3. also written
精河	[jīng hé] Jing Nahiyisi or Jinghe county in Brtala Mongol autonomous prefecture, Xinjiang
汪精卫	[wāng jīng wèi] Wang Ching-wei (1883-1944), left wing Guomindang politician, subsequently Japanese collaborator
香精	[xiāng jīng] 1. seasoning 2. condiment 3. flavoring 4. dressing 5. essences
香草精	[xiāng cǎo jīng] 1. vanilla 2. vanilla extract 3. methyl vanillin C ₈ H ₈ O ₃
味精	[wèi jīng] monosodium glutamate (MSG)
精英	[jīng yīng] 1. cream 2. elite 3. essence 4. quintessence
人精	[rén jīng] 1. sophisticate 2. man with extensive experience 3. child prodigy 4. Wunderkind (i.e. brilliant child) 5. spirit within a person (i.e. blood and essential breath of traditional Chinese medicine)
害人精	[hài rén jīng] 1. goblin that kills or harms people 2. fig. wicked scoundrel 3. terrible pest
精简	[jīng jiǎn] 1. to simplify 2. to reduce
精制	[jīng zhì] refined
精卫	[jīng wèi] mythological bird, reincarnation of drowned daughter Nuwa of Fiery Emperor
精于	[jīng yú] 1. skillful in 2. proficient in 3. adept at
精干	[jīng gàn] 1. crack (troops) 2. special (forces) 3. highly capable
精工	[jīng gōng] Seiko, Japanese watch and electronics company
调解	[tiáo jiě] 1. to mediate 2. to bring parties to an agreement
声调的调值	[shēng diào de diào zhí] pitch of tones
调制解调器	[tiáo zhì jiě diào qì] modem
调	I [diào] 1. to transfer 2. to move (troops or cadres) 3. to investigate 4. to enquire into 5. accent 6. view 7. argument 8. key (in music) 9. mode (music) 10. tune 11. tone 12. melody II [tiáo] 1. harmonize 2. reconcile 3. blend 4. suit well 5. provoke 6. incite
调升	[diào shēng] to promote
调弄	[tiáo nòng] 1. to tease 2. to make fun of 3. to provoke 4. to stir up (trouble)
调研人员	[tiáo yán rén yuán] 1. research workers 2. survey and research workers
调价	[tiáo jià] 1. to raise or lower the price 2. price adjustment
协调世界时	[xié tiáo shì jiè shí] Coordinated Universal Time (UTC)
调养	[tiáo yǎng] 1. to take care of (sb's health) 2. to nurse
情调	[qíng diào] sentiment; tone and mood; taste
调情	[tiáo qíng] flirt
解调	[jiě diào] to demodulate
升调	[shēng diào] rising tone (phonetics, e.g. on a question in English)
现场调查	[xiàn chǎng diào chá] on-the-spot investigation
市场调查	[shì chǎng diào chá] market research

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老调重弹 [lǎo diào chóng tán] to play the same old tune (saw); unoriginal	调包 [diào bāo] 1. to substitute in secret (a fake for the genuine item) 2. to palm off 3. same as
步调 [bù diào] 1. gait 2. marching order 3. step 4. pace	调查结果 [diào chá jié guǒ] results (of an investigation, poll)
调动 [diào dòng] 1. to transfer 2. to maneuver (troops etc)	声调 [shēng diào] 1. tone 2. note 3. a tone (on a Chinese syllable)
调和分析 [tiáo hé fēn xī] harmonic analysis (math.)	声调语言 [shēng diào yǔ yán] tonal language (e.g. Chinese or Vietnamese)
调药刀 [tiáo yào dāo] spatula	睡眠失调 [shuì mián shī tiáo] sleep disorder
调兵山市 [diào bīng shān shì] Diaobingshan district of Tieling city, Liaoning	民调 [mín diào] opinion poll
调兵山 [diào bīng shān] 1. Mt Diaobingshan in Tieling 2. Diaobingshan district of Tieling city, Liaoning	协调 [xié tiáo] 1. to coordinate 2. to harmonize 3. negotiation
调查团 [diào chá tuán] investigating team	中国地质调查局 [zhōng guó dì zhì diào chá jú] China Geological Survey (CGS)
调频 [tiáo pín] 1. frequency modulation 2. FM	调匀 [tiáo yún] 1. to blend (cooking) 2. to mix evenly
调停者 [tiáo tíng zhě] 1. mediator 2. intermediary 3. go-between	论调 [lùn diào] 1. argument 2. view (sometimes derogatory)
调查者 [diào chá zhě] investigator	调试 [tiáo shì] 1. to adjust and try out 2. to test experimentally and adjust
琴瑟不调 [qín sè bù tiáo] 1. out of tune 2. marital discord, cf marital harmony	语调 [yǔ diào] intonation
不和谐 [bù tiáo hé] discord	调资 [tiáo zī] 1. wage adjustment 2. to raise or lower wages
空调车 [kōng tiáo chē] air conditioned vehicle	搭调 [dā diào] 1. to match 2. in tune 3. reasonable
字调 [zì diào] tone of a character	调笑 [tiáo xiào] 1. to tease 2. to poke fun at
调子 [diào zi] 1. tune 2. melody 3. tuning 4. cadence 5. intonation 6. (speech) tone	调换 [diào huàn] 1. to exchange 2. to change places 3. to swap
定调子 [dìng diào zi] to set the tone	调查员 [diào chá yuán] investigator
旧调子 [jiù diào zi] 1. old tune 2. fig. conservative opinion 3. the same old stuff	不协调 [bù xié tiáo] 1. uncoordinated 2. disharmony
调档 [diào dǎng] 1. to transfer a record 2. to read a file (e.g. a student's transcript or job applicant's CV)	调查人员 [diào chá rén yuán] investigator
频率调制 [pín lǜ tiáo zhì] frequency modulation	失调 [shī tiáo] 1. imbalance 2. out of tune
借调 [jiè diào] temporary transfer (of personnel)	调赴 [diào fù] to dispatch (troops to the front)
调控 [tiáo kòng] 1. to regular 2. to control	调和 [tiáo hé] 1. harmonious 2. harmony
旧调重弹 [jiù diào chóng tán] 1. replaying the same old tunes (saw); conservative, unoriginal and discredited 2. to keep harping on about the same old stuff	调查 [diào chá] 1. investigation 2. inquiry 3. to investigate 4. to survey 5. survey 6. (opinion) poll
腔调 [qiāng diào] accent	查调 [chá diào] 1. inquiry 2. inquire
南腔北调 [nán qiāng běi diào] a regional accent	人口调查 [rén kǒu diào chá] census
空调 [kōng tiáo] air conditioning	调味 [tiáo wèi] 1. seasoning 2. condiment 3. flavoring 4. dressing 5. essences
民意调查 [mín yì diào chá] opinion poll	调味品 [tiáo wèi pǐn] 1. seasoning 2. flavoring
音调 [yīn diào] 1. pitch of voice (high or low) 2. pitch (of a musical note) 3. tone	调节器 [tiáo jié qì] regulator
调音 [tiáo yīn] to tune (a musical instrument)	协调员 [xié tiáo yuán] coordinator
单调 [dān diào] monotonous	调头 [diào tóu] 1. variant of , to turn through 180 degrees 2. a U-turn 3. to turn around
调训 [tiáo xùn] 1. to train 2. to care for and educate	大调 [dà diào] major key (in music)
美国地质调查局 [měi guó dì zhì diào chá jú] United States geological survey (USGS)	高调 [gāo diào] 1. high sounding speech 2. bombast
调料 [tiáo liào] 1. condiment 2. seasoning 3. flavoring	唱高调 [chàng gāo diào] 1. lit. to sing the high part 2. to speak fine sounding but empty words
调味料 [tiáo wèi liào] 1. seasoning 2. condiment 3. flavoring 4. dressing 5. essences	定调 [dìng diào] to set the tone
联邦调查局 [lián bāng diào chá jú] FBI (Federal Bureau of Investigation)	笔调 [bǐ diào] 1. (of writing) tone 2. style
基调 [jī diào] 1. main key (of a musical composition) 2. keynote (speech)	提调 [tí diào] 1. to supervise (troops) 2. to appoint (officers) 3. to select and assign
小调 [xiǎo diào] minor key (in music)	主调 [zhǔ diào] 1. main point of an argument 2. a principal viewpoint
调律 [diào lǜ] to tune (e.g. piano)	特调 [tè tiáo] 1. special blend (coffee) 2. house blend (coffee)
调值 [diào zhí] pitch of tones	调制 [tiáo zhì] 1. to modulate 2. modulation
调停 [tiáo tíng] 1. to reconcile 2. to mediate 3. to bring warring parties to agreement 4. to arbitrate	协调人 [xié tiáo rén] coordinator
调焦 [tiáo jiāo] to focus	下调 [xià diào] 1. to demote 2. to pass down to a lower unit 3. to adjust downwards 4. to lower price
调协 [tiáo xié] 1. to harmonize 2. to match	上调 [shàng tiáo] 1. to raise (prices) 2. to adjust upwards
调准 [tiáo zhǔn] 1. to adjust (radio or telescope) 2. to pick up (signal)	上调同调 [shàng tiáo tóng diào] cohomology (invariant of a topological space in math.)
调任 [diào rèn] 1. to transfer 2. to move to another post	同调 [tóng diào] 1. same tone 2. in agreement with 3. homology (invariant of a topological space in math.)
强调 [qiáng diào] 1. to emphasize (a statement) 2. to stress	调节 [tiáo jié] 1. to adjust 2. to regulate 3. to harmonize 4. to reconcile (accounting etc)
调配 [diào pèi] 1. to allocate 2. to deploy II [diào pèitiáo pèi] 1. to blend (colors, herbs) 2. to mix	曲调 [qǔ diào] 1. tune 2. melody
	调理 [tiáo lǐ] 1. nurse one's health 2. recuperate 3. take care of 4. look after
	可调 [kě tiáo] adjustable

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抽调	[chōu diào] to transfer (personnel or material)
调干	[diào gàn] cadre chosen by promoting a worker
调防	[diào fáng] to relieve a garrison
静	[jìng] 1. still 2. calm 3. quiet 4. not moving
静一静	[jìng yī jìng] 1. to put sth to rest 2. calm down a bit!
清静	[qīng jìng] 1. quiet 2. peaceful and quiet
静坐不能	[jìng zuò bù néng] 1. akathisia (condition of restlessness, a side-effect of neuroleptic antipsychotic drug) 2. unable to sit still 3. hyperactivity 4. restlessness
静态存储器	[jìng tài cún chǔ qì] static memory
张静初	[zhāng jìng chū] Zhang Jingchu, actress (b. 1980.02.02)
动静	[dòng jìng] 1. sound of activity or people talking 2. news of activity
静坐不动	[jìng zuò bù dòng] 1. to sit still and do nothing 2. to sit tight
冷静	[lěng jìng] 1. calm 2. cool-headed
镇静	[zhèn jìng] 1. calm 2. cool
镇静药	[zhèn jìng yào] sedative
黄以静	[huáng yǐ jìng] Wong Yee Ching or Flossie Wong-Staal (1947-) Hong Kong American virologist, joint discoverer of the HIV AIDS virus
静乐	[jìng lè] (N) Jingle (place in Shanxi)
静悄悄	[jìng qiāo qiāo] extremely quiet
平静	[píng jìng] 1. tranquil 2. undisturbed 3. serene
静候	[jìng hòu] to quietly wait
静态	[jìng tài] 1. state of not working 2. static (as in electrostatic force)
静心	[jìng xīn] meditation
袁静	[yuán jìng] Yuan Jing (1911-), writer, dramatist and film critic
静默	[jìng mò] 1. silence 2. to stand in silence (in mourning)
静点	[jìng diǎn] a hospital drip
幽静	[yōu jìng] 1. quiet 2. secluded 3. isolated 4. peaceful
和静县	[hé jìng xiàn] Xjing nahiyisi or Hejing county in Bayin'guoleng Mongol autonomous prefecture, Xinjiang [Ba1 yin1 guo1 leng4 Meng3 gu3 zi4 zhi4 zhou1], Xinjiang
静坐罢工	[jìng zuò bà gōng] sit-in strike
安静	[ān jìng] 1. quiet 2. peaceful 3. calm
静海	[jìng hǎi] (N) Jinghai (place in Tianjin)
温静	[wēn jìng] quiet and gentle
和静	[hé jìng] Xjing nahiyisi or Hejing county in Bayin'guoleng Mongol autonomous prefecture, Xinjiang [Ba1 yin1 guo1 leng4 zi4 zhi4 zhou1], Xinjiang
静坐	[jìng zuò] 1. to sit quietly 2. to meditate 3. to sit-in (demonstration)
静宁	[jìng níng] (N) Jingning (place in Gansu)
宁静	[níng jìng] 1. tranquil 2. tranquility 3. serenity
静止	[jìng zhǐ] 1. still 2. immobile 3. stillness
静电	[jìng diàn] static electricity
静山	[jìng shān] Cheng San (electoral constituency in Singapore)
朝	I[cháo] 1. to face 2. towards 3. facing 4. direct 5. a dynasty 6. the imperial court 7. (abbr.) Korea, esp. N. Korea II[zhāo] morning
面朝黄土背朝天	[miàn cháo huáng tǔ bèi cháo tiān] face to the ground, back to the sky
清朝	[qīng cháo] Ch'ing or Qing dynasty (1644-1911)
清皇朝	[qīng huáng cháo] the Ch'ing or Qing dynasty (1644-1911)
蒲甘王朝	[pú gān wáng cháo] Bagan (Pagan) Dynasty of Myanmar (Burma), 1044-1287
周朝	[zhōu cháo] 1. Zhou Dynasty 2. Eastern Zhou (1046-771 BC) and Western Zhou (770-221 BC)
周王朝	[zhōu wáng cháo] the Zhou dynasty from 1027 BC
朝前	[cháo qián] facing forwards

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前朝	[qián cháo] the previous dynasty
有朝一日	[yǒu zhāo yī rì] 1. one day 2. sometime in the future
明朝	I[míng cháo] Ming Dynasty (1368-1644) II[míng cháomíng zhāo] 1. tomorrow morning 2. the following morning
明朝体	[míng cháo tǐ] Mincho font
花朝月夕	[huā zhāo yuè xī] 1. a beautiful day 2. cf Birthday of the Flowers on lunar 15th February and Mid-autumn Festival on lunar 15th August
朝着	[cháo zhe] 1. facing 2. advancing (towards)
魏晋南北朝	[wèi jìn nán běi cháo] 1. Wei, Jin and North-South dynasties 2. generic term for historic period 220-589 between Han and Sui
伪朝	[wěi cháo] 1. bogus dynasty 2. pretender
梁朝	[liáng cháo] either of two Liang dynasties: 502-557, one of the three Southern Dynasties, or 907-923, one of the five dynasties between Tang and Song
南朝梁	[nán cháo liáng] Liang of the Southern dynasties (502-557)
朝鲜劳动党	[cháo xiǎn láo dòng dǎng] Workers' party of Korea (WPK), the ruling party of North Korea
朝房	[cháo fáng] reception room for officials (in former times)
南朝陈	[nán cháo chén] Chen of the Southern dynasties (557-589)
贺朝	[hè cháo] He Chao (active c. 711), Tang dynasty poet
在朝	[zài cháo] sitting (currently serving, e.g. board members)
朝不保夕	[zhāo bù bǎo xī] 1. at dawn, not sure of lasting to evening (saw); precarious state 2. imminent crisis 3. living from hand to mouth
六朝四大家	[liù cháo sì dà jiā] Four Great Painters of the Six dynasties, namely: Cao Buxing, Gu Kaizhi, Lu Tanwei and Zhang Sengyou
朝鲜字母	[cháo xiǎn zì mù] 1. Korean alphabet 2. hangeul (), Korean phonetic script
孔雀王朝	[kǒng què wáng cháo] Maurya dynasty of India (322-185 BC)
李朝威	[lǐ cháo wēi] Li Chaowei (c. 766-c. 820), Tang writer of fantasy fiction, author of
今朝	[jīn zhāo] 1. at the present 2. now
秦朝	[qín cháo] Qin Dynasty (221-207 BC)
朝歌镇	[zhāo gē zhèn] Zhaohe town in Qi county, Hebi, Henan
朝鲜	[cháo xiǎn] 1. Korean Joseon or Chosun dynasty 1392-1910 2. North Korea 3. Korea as geographic term
南朝鲜	[nán cháo xiǎn] South Korea
朝鲜半岛	[cháo xiǎn bàn dǎo] Korean peninsula
朝鲜语	[cháo xiǎn yǔ] Korean language
朝鲜战争	[cháo xiǎn zhàn zhēng] the Korean war (1950-1953)
朝鲜人	[cháo xiǎn rén] North Korean (person)
北朝鲜	[běi cháo xiǎn] North Korea
南朝	[nán cháo] 1. southern dynasty 2. the six southern dynasties (317-589), namely: Wu, Eastern Jin, Song, Qi, Liang, Chen 3. common term for Southern Song, Qi, Liang and Chen dynasties of 5th and 6th century
南朝宋	[nán cháo sòng] 1. Song of the Southern dynasties (420-479), with capital at Nanjing 2. also known as Liu Song
南北朝	[nán běi cháo] Northern and Southern dynasties (420-589)
新朝	[xīn cháo] the Xin dynasty (8-23 AD) of Wang Mang, forming the interregnum between the former and later Han
新罗王朝	[xīn luó wáng cháo] 1. Silla, Korean kingdom 57 BC-935 AD 2. one of the Korean Three Kingdoms from 1st century AD, defeating its rivals Paikche [Ba3 jia] and Koguryo [Gao1 ju4 li2] around 660 in alliance with Tang China 3. unified Silla 658-935
朝日新闻	[cháo rì xīn wén] Asahi Shimbun (Japanese newspaper)
商朝	[shāng cháo] Shang Dynasty (c.1600-1046 BC)
美朝	[měi cháo] US and North Korea
六朝	[liù cháo] the six southern dynasties (317-589), namely: Wu, Eastern Jin, Song, Qi, Liang, Chen
六朝时代	[liù cháo shí dài] the six dynasties period (222-589) between Han and Tang
阿黑门尼德王朝	[ā hēi mén ní dé wáng cháo] Achaemenid empire of Persian (559-330 BC)

花朝节 [huā zhāo jié] Birthday of the Flowers, spring festival on lunar 12th or 15th February
 俄中朝 [é zhōng cháo] Russia, China and North Korea
 朝代 [cháo dài] 1. dynasty 2. reign (of a king)
 黑汗王朝 [hēi hàn wáng cháo] Karakhan dynasty of central Asia, 8th-10th century
 朝阳县 [cháo yáng xiàn] Chaoyang county in Chaoyang, Liaoning
 朝野 [cháo yě] 1. all levels of society 2. the imperial court and the ordinary people
 朝阳 I [cháo yáng] 1. Chaoyang district in east and northeast Beijing, a county level district of Beijing municipality 2. Chaoyang prefecture level city in Liaoning province in northeast China 3. Chaoyang district of Changchun city, Jilin 4. Chaoyang county in Chaoyang, Liaoning II [cháo yángcháo yáng] 1. exposed to the sun 2. (a position) facing the sun III [cháo yángcháo yángzhāo yáng] the morning sun
 朝阳市 [cháo yáng shì] Chaoyang prefecture level city in Liaoning province in northeast China
 朝阳门 [cháo yáng mén] Chaoyangmen neighborhood of Beijing
 朝后 [cháo hòu] 1. backwards 2. facing back
 唐朝 [táng cháo] Tang dynasty (618-907)
 朝夕 [zhāo xī] 1. morning and night 2. all the time
 朝贡 [cháo gòng] to present tribute (to the emperor)
 朝歌 [zhāo gē] 1. Zhaohe, capital of the Shang dynasty 2. Zhaohe town in Qi county, Hebi, Henan
 宋朝 [sòng cháo] 1. Song Dynasty (960-1279) 2. also Song of Southern dynasties (420-479)
 本朝 [běn cháo] the current dynasty
 莫卧儿王朝 [mò wò r wáng cháo] Mughal or Mogul dynasty (1526-1858)
 天朝 [tiān cháo] 1. Celestial Empire, a tributary title conferred on Imperial China 2. The Taiping Heavenly Kingdom
 朝见 [cháo jiàn] to have an audience (with the Emperor)
 元朝 [yuán cháo] Yuan or Mongol dynasty (1279-1368)
 高丽王朝 [gāo lí wáng cháo] Korean Koryo or Georyo dynasty (918-1392)
 朝向 [cháo xiàng] 1. toward 2. to face 3. to open onto 4. to turn towards 5. orientation 6. exposure 7. Qibla (sacred direction facing Mecca)
 临朝 [lín cháo] 1. to hold a court audience 2. to govern from the imperial throne (applies esp. to Empress Dowager or Regent)
 皇朝 [huáng cháo] 1. the imperial court 2. the government in imperial times
 朝门 [cháo mén] 1. entrance portal (to a palace) 2. atrium
 北朝 [běi cháo] the Northern Dynasties 386-581
 韩朝 [hán cháo] 1. North and South Korea 2. bilateral Korean relations
 朝鲜 [cháo hán] North and South Korea
 朝日 [cháo rì] Asahi, Japanese media company
 日朝 [rì cháo] Japan and Korea (esp. North Korea)
 中朝 [zhōng cháo] Sino-Korean
 朝拜 [cháo bài] 1. to worship 2. to make customary deferences to 3. a pilgrimage
 朝臣 [cháo chén] court councillor
 王朝 [wáng cháo] dynasty
 潮 [cháo] 1. tide 2. current 3. damp 4. moist 5. humid
 潮解 [cháo jiě] 1. to deliquesce (chem., to absorb water from the air and dissolve) 2. deliquescent
 潮解性 [cháo jiě xìng] deliquescent
 潮涌 [cháo yǒng] (a new development) bubbles up
 初潮 [chū cháo] menarche
 防潮 [fáng cháo] 1. damp proof 2. moisture proof 3. protection against tides
 涨潮 [zhǎng cháo] 1. high tide 2. rising tide
 赤潮 [chì cháo] algal bloom
 潮州 [cháo zhōu] 1. Chaozhou or Teochew, a town near Guangdong, with famous cuisine 2. Chaozhou, variant of Minnan dialect spoken in east Guangdong

潮州 [cháo zhōu] Chaozhou prefecture level city in Guangdong
 潮城镇 [cháo zhōu zhèn] (N) Chaozhou (town in Taiwan)
 潮州市 [cháo zhōu shì] Chaozhou prefecture level city in Guangdong province
 顺潮 [shùn cháo] favorable tide
 寒潮 [hán cháo] 1. cold wave 2. CL: [gu3]
 性欲高潮 [xìng yù gāo cháo] orgasm
 兴奋高潮 [xīng fèn gāo cháo] 1. peak of excitement 2. orgasm
 潮汕 [cháo nán] Chaonan district of Shantou city, Guangdong
 新潮 [xīn cháo] 1. modern 2. fashionable
 暗潮 [àn cháo] undercurrent
 佳评如潮 [jiā píng rú cháo] 1. a hit 2. tremendous popularity
 心血来潮 [xīn xuè lái cháo] 1. to be prompted by a sudden impulse 2. carried away by a whim 3. have a brainstorm
 潮湿 [cháo shī] 1. damp 2. moist
 小潮 [xiǎo cháo] neap tide (the smallest tide, when moon is at first or third quarter)
 性高潮 [xìng gāo cháo] 1. orgasm 2. climax
 思潮 [sī cháo] 1. tide of thought 2. way of thinking characteristic of a historical period 3. Zeitgeist
 潮红 [cháo hóng] flush
 潮阳 [cháo yáng] Chaoyang district of Shantou city, Guangdong
 潮安 [cháo ān] (N) Chao'an (place in Guangdong)
 潮水 [cháo shuǐ] tide
 大潮 [dà cháo] 1. tidal bore 2. tidal wave
 人潮 [rén cháo] a tide of people
 高潮 [gāo cháo] 1. high tide 2. high water 3. upsurge 4. climax 5. chorus (part of a song)
 脸 [liǎn] face
 有脸 [yǒu liǎn] 1. lit. having face 2. to have prestige 3. to command respect 4. to have the nerve (e.g. to ask sth outrageous) 5. to have the gall 6. not ashamed to
 脸型 [liǎn xíng] 1. variant of, shape of face 2. physiognomy
 脸型 [liǎn xíng] 1. shape of face 2. physiognomy
 开脸 [kāi liǎn] 1. to shave fine hairs (when decking out a bride) 2. to carve a face
 哭丧着脸 [kū sang zhe liǎn] 1. sullen 2. to scowl miserably
 灰头土脸 [huī tóu tǔ liǎn] lit. head and face filthy with grime (saw); fig. dejected and depressed
 脸庞 [liǎn páng] face
 抛脸 [pāo liǎn] 1. to lose face 2. humiliation
 鬼脸 [guǐ liǎn] 1. wry face 2. to grimace 3. to pull a face 4. comic face 5. face mask 6. devil mask
 老脸 [lǎo liǎn] 1. self-respect of old person 2. face 3. thick-skinned (i.e. impervious to criticism) 4. brazen
 四方脸 [sì fāng liǎn] square-jawed face
 翻脸不认人 [fān liǎn bù rèn rén] 1. to turn against sb 2. to cut sb off
 不要脸 [bù yào liǎn] 1. have no sense of shame 2. shameless
 拉长脸 [lā cháng liǎn] 1. to pull a long face 2. to scowl
 脸孔 [liǎn kǒng] face
 翻脸 [fān liǎn] 1. to fall out with sb 2. to become hostile
 愁眉苦脸 [chóu méi kǔ liǎn] frowning and worried (saw); showing concern
 小白脸儿 [xiǎo bái liǎn r] 1. erhua variant of, attractive young man (usually derog.) 2. pretty boy 3. gigolo
 小白脸 [xiǎo bái liǎn] 1. attractive young man (usually derog.) 2. pretty boy 3. gigolo
 往脸上抹黑 [wǎng liǎn shàng mǒ hēi] 1. to lose face 2. to embarrass 3. humiliated
 满脸生花 [mǎn liǎn shēng huā] 1. all smiles 2. beaming from ear to ear
 脸蛋 [liǎn dàn] 1. cheek 2. face
 脸蛋儿 [liǎn dàn r] a child's cheek (face)

脸红	[liǎn hóng]	1. red-faced 2. blushing
红脸	[hóng liǎn]	1. to blush 2. to turn red
洗脸台	[xǐ liǎn tái]	1. commode 2. dressing table
丢脸	[diū liǎn]	1. loss of face 2. humiliation
洗脸盘	[xǐ liǎn pán]	a hand basin
要脸	[yào liǎn]	to save sb's face
娃娃脸	[wá wa liǎn]	1. baby face 2. doll face
满脸	[mǎn liǎn]	across one's whole face
哭丧脸	[kū sang liǎn]	1. to pull a long face 2. sullen 3. also written
笑脸	[xiào liǎn]	1. smiling face 2. smiley :)
笑脸儿	[xiào liǎn r]	erhua variant of , smiling face
哭脸	[kū liǎn]	1. to weep 2. to snivel
头脸	[tóu liǎn]	head and face
头脸儿	[tóu liǎn r]	erhua variant of , head and face
扑脸儿	[pū liǎn r]	strikes you in the face
白脸	[bái liǎn]	1. white face 2. face painting in Beijing Opera etc
唱白脸	[chàng bái liǎn]	1. to play the part of the villain in opera 2. lit. to sing the white face
脸面	[liǎn miàn]	face
哪	I[nǎ] 1. how 2. which II[na] (particle equivalent to after noun ending in -n) III[něi] which? (interrogative, followed by classifier or numeral-classifier)	
哪里哪里	[nǎ li nǎ li]	1. there is nothing to pardon 2. you flatter me
哪怕	[nǎ pà]	1. even 2. even if 3. even though 4. no matter how
哪古屋	[nǎ gǔ wū]	Nagoya, city in Japan (old spelling)
天哪	[tiān nǎ]	1. Good gracious! 2. For goodness sake!
哪个	[nǎ ge]	1. which 2. who
哪一个	[nǎ yī ge]	which
哪儿	[nǎ r]	1. where? 2. wherever 3. anywhere
哪些	[nǎ xiē]	1. which 2. who 3. what
哪里	I[nǎ lǐ] 1. where? 2. somewhere 3. anywhere 4. wherever 5. nowhere (negative answer to question) 6. humble expression denying compliment 7. also written II[nǎ lǐnǎ lǐ] 1. where? 2. somewhere 3. anywhere 4. wherever 5. nowhere (negative answer to question) 6. humble expression denying compliment	
胜	[shèng]	1. victory 2. success 3. to beat 4. to defeat 5. to surpass 6. victorious 7. superior to 8. to get the better of 9. better than 10. surpassing 11. superb (of vista) 12. beautiful (scenery) 13. wonderful (view) 14. (arch. pronunciation shng) able to bear 15. equal to (a task)
获胜	[huò shèng]	1. victorious 2. to win 3. to triumph
获胜者	[huò shèng zhě]	victor
获得胜利	[huò dé shèng lì]	to win
大获全胜	[dà huò quán shèng]	1. to seize total victory (saw); an overwhelming victory 2. to win by a landslide (in election)
事实胜于雄辩	[shì shí shèng yú xióng biàn]	Facts speak louder than words. (saw)
优胜	[yōu shèng]	1. winning 2. superior
战无不胜	[zhàn wú bù shèng]	1. to triumph in every battle (saw); invincible 2. to succeed in every undertaking
防不胜防	[fáng bù shèng fáng]	1. you can't guard against it (saw); not much one can do about it 2. It can't be prevented.
不分胜负	[bù fēn shèng fù]	1. unable to determine victory or defeat (saw); evenly matched 2. to come out even 3. to tie 4. to draw
哀兵必胜	[āi bīng bì shèng]	an army burning with righteous indignation is bound to win (saw)
以少胜多	[yǐ shǎo shèng duō]	using the few to defeat the many (saw); to win from a position of weakness
胜利者	[shèng lì zhě]	1. victor 2. winner
举不胜举	[jǔ bù shèng jǔ]	too numerous to list (saw); innumerable

喜不自胜	[xǐ bù zì shèng]	unable to contain one's joy (saw)
不胜其苦	[bù shèng qí kǔ]	unable to bear the pain (saw)
不胜	[bù shèng]	1. cannot bear or stand 2. be unequal to 3. very 4. extremely
悲不自胜	[bēi bù zì shèng]	1. unable to control one's grief (saw); overwrought 2. overcome with sorrow 3. heart-broken
东胜	[dōng shèng]	(N) Dongsheng (city in Inner Mongolia)
戴胜	[dài shèng]	hoopoe (Upupa epops)
德胜门	[dé shèng mén]	Deshengmen
得胜	[dé shèng]	to triumph over an opponent
胜似	[shèng sì]	1. to surpass 2. better than 3. superior to
胜任	[shèng rèn]	1. qualified 2. competent (professionally) 3. to be up to a task
以弱胜强	[yǐ ruò shèng qiáng]	using the weak to defeat the strong (saw); to win from a position of weakness
名胜	[míng shèng]	1. a place famous for its scenery or historical relics 2. scenic spot
决胜负	[jué shèng fù]	1. a tie-break 2. to determine the winner
永胜	[yǒng shèng]	(N) Yongsheng (place in Yunnan)
胜负	[shèng fù]	1. victory or defeat 2. the outcome of a battle
胜利	[shèng lì]	victory
战胜	[zhàn shèng]	1. to prevail 2. to surmount
百战百胜	[bǎi zhàn bǎi shèng]	1. emerge victorious in every battle 2. be ever-victorious
武胜	[wǔ shèng]	(N) Wusheng (place in Sichuan)
出奇制胜	[chū qí zhì shèng]	to win by a surprise move
人定胜天	[rén dìng shèng tiān]	man can conquer nature (saw); human wisdom can prevail over nature
全胜	[quán shèng]	1. total victory 2. to excel by far 3. name of a tank 4. slam
百胜	[bǎi shèng]	1. BaiSheng, common name for Chinese company 2. PakSing, common Hong Kong company name
胜地	[shèng dì]	well-known scenic spot
脚	I[jiǎo] 1. foot 2. leg 3. base 4. kick II[jué] role	
四脚朝天	[sì jiǎo cháo tiān]	four legs facing the sky (saw); flat on one's back
抱佛脚	[bào fó jiǎo]	1. lit. to clasp the Buddha's feet (without ever having burned incense) (saw); fig. to profess devotion only when in trouble 2. panic measures in place of timely preparation
临时抱佛脚	[lín shí bào fó jiǎo]	1. lit. to clasp the Buddha's feet when danger arises (saw); fig. to profess devotion only when in trouble 2. doing things at the last minute 3. making a hasty last-minute effort
鬼扯脚	[guǐ chě jiǎo]	1. lit. ghost pulls your leg; involuntary tug of muscles 2. fig. very unlucky 3. fig. argumentative 4. fig. can't help doing it
搭脚手架	[dā jiǎo shǒu jià]	to put up scaffolding
脚手架	[jiǎo shǒu jià]	scaffolding
三脚架	[sān jiǎo jià]	1. tripod 2. derrick crane
轮脚	[lún jiǎo]	caster (furniture wheel)
赤脚	[chì jiǎo]	barefoot
打赤脚	[dǎ chì jiǎo]	to bare the feet
脚步	[jiǎo bù]	1. footstep 2. step
一步一个脚印	[yī bù yī gè jiǎo yìn]	1. one step, one footprint (saw); steady progress 2. reliable
高脚杯	[gāo jiǎo bēi]	goblet
头重脚轻	[tóu zhòng jiǎo qīng]	1. top-heavy 2. fig. unbalance in organization or political structure
脚踏车	[jiǎo tà chē]	1. bicycle 2. bike (Taiwan)
字脚	[zì jiǎo]	1. serif 2. hook at the end of brushstroke
八字脚	[bā zì jiǎo]	splayed feet
外八字脚	[wài bā zì jiǎo]	splayed feet
内八字脚	[nèi bā zì jiǎo]	1. intoeing 2. pigeon toes 3. knock-knees

<p>香港脚 [xiāng gǎng jiǎo] athlete's foot</p> <p>脚位 [jiǎo wèi] foot position (in dance)</p> <p>兽脚亚目 [shòu jiǎo yà mù] suborder Theropoda (beast-footed dinosaur group) within order Saurischia containing carnivorous dinosaurs</p> <p>拳脚 [quán jiǎo] 1. Chinese boxing 2. fist and feet 3. punching and kicking</p> <p>鸟脚亚目 [niǎo jiǎo yà mù] Ornithopoda (suborder of herbivorous dinosaurs)</p> <p>基脚 [jī jiǎo] 1. footing 2. pedestal</p> <p>六脚乡 [liù jiǎo xiāng] (N) Liuchiao (village in Taiwan)</p> <p>缩手缩脚 [suō shǒu suō jiǎo] bound hand and foot (saw); constrained</p> <p>脚踏 [jiǎo tà] pedal</p> <p>脚踏实地 [jiǎo tà shí dì] 1. to have one's feet firmly planted on the ground (saw); realistic without flights of fancy 2. steady and serious character</p> <p>手忙脚乱 [shǒu máng jiǎo luàn] 1. to act with confusion 2. to be in a flurry 3. to be flustered</p> <p>鸟脚下目 [niǎo jiǎo xià mù] Ornithopoda, suborder of herbivorous dinosaurs including iguanodon</p> <p>从头到脚 [cóng tóu dào jiǎo] from head to foot</p> <p>脚误 [jiǎo wù] foot fault (tennis etc)</p> <p>认脚 [rèn jiǎo] 1. (colloq.) to know your right shoe from your left 2. to know which of two you want</p> <p>注脚 [zhù jiǎo] footnote</p> <p>赶脚 [gǎn jiǎo] 1. to work as a carter or porter 2. to transport goods for a living (esp. by donkey)</p> <p>脚本 [jiǎo běn] script</p> <p>指手划脚 [zhǐ shǒu huà jiǎo] 1. to gesticulate while talking (saw); to explain by waving one's hands 2. to criticize or give orders summarily 3. also written</p> <p>大脚 [dà jiǎo] bigfoot (mythological animal popular in the US)</p> <p>大手大脚 [dà shǒu dà jiǎo] 1. extravagant (saw); to throw away money by the handful 2. wasteful</p> <p>合脚 [hé jiǎo] fitting one's feet (of shoes or socks)</p> <p>脚下 [jiǎo xià] under the foot</p> <p>脚印 [jiǎo yìn] footprint</p> <p>指手画脚 [zhǐ shǒu huà jiǎo] 1. to gesticulate while talking (saw); to explain by waving one's hands 2. to criticize or give orders summarily</p> <p>手脚 [shǒu jiǎo] 1. hand and foot 2. movement of limbs 3. action 4. trick</p> <p>山脚 [shān jiǎo] foot of a mountain</p> <p>胡 I [hú] 1. what?, why?, how? 2. surname Hu 3. non-Han people, esp. from central Asia, also called Persians or Barbarians 4. reckless 5. outrageous II [hú] 1. beard 2. mustache 3. whiskers</p> <p>胡志明 [hú zhì míng] Ho Chi Minh (Vietnamese leader, city)</p> <p>胡志明市 [hú zhì míng shì] 1. Ho Chi Minh City 2. Saigon</p> <p>胡扯八溜 [hú chě bā liū] to talk nonsense</p> <p>胡老者 [hú lǎo zhe] 1. carer of elderly persons 2. aged care worker</p> <p>胡作非为 [hú zuò fēi wéi] to run amok (saw); to commit outrages</p> <p>八字胡须 [bā zì hú xū] mustache shaped like character</p> <p>八字胡 [bā zì hú] mustache shaped like character</p> <p>胡子 [hú zi] 1. beard 2. moustache or whiskers 3. facial hair</p> <p>胡琴 [hú qín] 1. huqin 2. family of Chinese two-stringed fiddles, with snakeskin covered wooden soundbox and bamboo bow with horsehair bowstring</p> <p>胡琴儿 [hú qín er] erhua variant of , family of Chinese two-stringed fiddles, with snakeskin covered wooden soundbox and bamboo bow with horsehair bowstring</p> <p>胡须 [hú xū] beard</p> <p>胡乐 [hú yuè] 1. Hu music 2. central asian music (e.g. as appreciated by Tang literati)</p> <p>胡耀邦 [hú yào bāng] Hu Yaobang (1915-1989), Chinese politician</p> <p>胡豆 [hú dòu] 1. broad bean (Vicia faba) 2. fava bean 3. also written [can2 dou4]</p>	<p>胡来 [hú lái] 1. to act arbitrarily regardless of the rules 2. to mess with sth 3. to make a hash of things 4. to cause trouble</p> <p>胡扯淡 [hú chě dàn] 1. nonsense 2. irresponsible patter</p> <p>京胡 [jīng hú] 1. Jinghu, a smaller higher pitched Erhu (two-stringed fiddle) used to accompany Chinese opera 2. also called</p> <p>京二胡 [jīng èr hú] 1. Jing'erhu, a two-stringed fiddle intermediate in size and pitch between the Jinghu and Erhu , used to accompany Chinese opera 2. also called</p> <p>糊涂 [hú tu] 1. muddled 2. silly 3. confused 4. also written</p> <p>糊涂虫 [hú tu chóng] 1. blunderer 2. bungler 3. also written</p> <p>五胡十六国 [wǔ hú shí liù guó] Sixteen Kingdoms of five non-Han people (ruling most of China 304-439)</p> <p>胡说 [hú shuō] 1. talk nonsense 2. drivel</p> <p>胡克定律 [hú kè dìng lǜ] Hooke's law</p> <p>胡花 [hú huā] 1. to spend recklessly 2. to squander money</p> <p>胡佳 [hú jiā] Hu Jia (1973-), PRC dissident human rights activist</p> <p>胡思乱想 [hú sī luàn xiǎng] 1. to indulge in flights of fancy (saw); to let one's imagination run wild 2. to have a bee in one's bonnet 3. unrealistic utopian fantasy</p> <p>胡志强 [hú zhì qiáng] Jason Hu (Taiwan foreign minister)</p> <p>胡瓜鱼 [hú guā yú] smelt (family Osmeridae)</p> <p>死胡同 [sǐ hú tòng] 1. blind alley 2. cul-de-sac 3. dead end 4. impasse</p> <p>胡言乱语 [hú yán luàn yǔ] 1. babbling nonsense (saw); crazy and unfounded ravings 2. double Dutch</p> <p>满口胡柴 [mǎn kǒu hú chái] 1. to spout nonsense 2. to bullshit endlessly</p> <p>满口胡言 [mǎn kǒu hú yán] 1. to spout nonsense 2. to bullshit endlessly</p> <p>胡吹 [hú chuī] to boast wildly</p> <p>北柴胡 [běi chái hú] 1. honewort 2. Cryptotaenia japonica</p> <p>胡夫 [hú fū] Khufu (Pharaoh, reigned possibly 2590-2568 BC)</p> <p>胡天 [hú tiān] Zoroastrianism</p> <p>胡克 [hú kè] 1. Hook or Hooke (name) 2. Robert Hooke (1635-1703), brilliant English experimental scientist and inventor</p> <p>胡搞 [hú gǎo] 1. to mess around 2. to mess with something 3. to have an affair</p> <p>胡闹 [hú nào] to act willfully and make a scene</p> <p>胡乱 [hú luàn] 1. carelessly 2. recklessly</p> <p>胡扯 [hú chě] 1. to chatter 2. nonsense 3. blather</p> <p>胡同 [hú tòng] 1. lane 2. alley</p> <p>五胡 [wǔ hú] five non-Han people, namely: Huns or Xiongnu , Xianbei , Jie2 , Di1 , Qiang1 , esp. in connection with the Sixteen Kingdoms 304-439</p> <p>二胡 [èr hú] 1. Erhu 2. Chinese 2-string fiddle 3. alto fiddle</p> <p>湖 [hú] lake</p> <p>博湖 [bó hú] Bohu county, Baghrash nahiyisi or Bohu county in Bayin'guoleng Mongol autonomous prefecture, Xinjiang [Ba1 yin1 guo1 leng4 Meng3 gu3 zì4 zhì4 zhou1], Xinjiang</p> <p>博湖县 [bó hú xiàn] Bohu county, Baghrash nahiyisi or Bohu county in Bayin'guoleng Mongol autonomous prefecture, Xinjiang [Ba1 yin1 guo1 leng4 Meng3 gu3 zì4 zhì4 zhou1], Xinjiang</p> <p>昆明湖 [kūn míng hú] Kunming Lake</p> <p>青海湖 [qīng hǎi hú] Qinghai Lake</p> <p>青山湖 [qīng shān hú] Qingshanhu district of Nanchang city , Jiangxi</p> <p>月湖 [yuè hú] Yuehu district of Yingtan city , Jiangxi</p> <p>伊塞克湖 [yī sāi kè hú] lake Issyk-Kul in Kyrgyzstan</p> <p>龙湖 [lóng hú] Longhu district of Shantou city , Guangdong</p> <p>苏必利尔湖 [sū bì lì ěr hú] Lake Superior</p> <p>贝加尔湖 [bèi jiā ěr hú] Lake Baikal</p> <p>湖州 [hú zhōu] Huzhou prefecture level city in Zhejiang</p> <p>湖州市 [hú zhōu shì] Huzhou prefecture level city in Zhejiang</p> <p>湖南省 [hú nán shěng] Hunan province in south central China, abbr. , capital Changsha</p>
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湖北省	[hú běi shěng] Hubei province (Hupeh) in central China, abbr. , capital Wuhan
乍得湖	[zhà dé hú] Lake Chad
东湖	[dōng hú] Donghu district of Nanchang city , Jiangxi
江湖骗子	[jiāng hú piàn zi] 1. swindler 2. itinerant con-man
冷湖	[lěng hú] (N) Lenghu (place in Qinghai)
金湖镇	[jīn hú zhèn] (N) Chínhu (town in Taiwan)
赛里木湖	[sài lì mù hú] Lake Sayram in Xinjiang
洪湖	[hóng hú] (N) Honghu (city in Hubei)
澎湖	[péng hú] Penghu island county of Taiwan, off the coast of Kaohsiung
澎湖岛	[péng hú dǎo] Penghu island county of Taiwan, off the coast of Kaohsiung
贝尔湖	[bèi ěr hú] Lake Buir of inner Mongolia
湖南	[hú nán] Hunan province in south central China, abbr. , capital Changsha
平湖	[píng hú] (N) Pinghu (city in Zhejiang)
呼伦湖	[hū lún hú] Lake Hulun of inner Mongolia
金湖	[jīn hú] (N) Jinhu (place in Jiangsu)
岳普湖	[yuè pǔ hú] (N) Yuepuhu (place in Xinjiang)
维多利亚湖	[wéi duō lì yà hú] Lake Victoria or Victoria Nyanza, Kenya, on the White Nile
淡水湖	[dàn shuǐ hú] fresh water lake
火湖	[huǒ hú] 1. burning lake 2. lake of burning sulfur 3. inferno (in Christian mythology)
乌伦古湖	[wū lún gǔ hú] Lake Ulungur in Xinjiang
跑江湖	[pǎo jiāng hú] to make a living as a traveling performer etc
千岛湖	[qiān dǎo hú] Qiandao Lake
大湖乡	[dà hú xiāng] (N) Tahu (village in Taiwan)
湖内乡	[hú nèi xiāng] (N) Hunei (village in Taiwan)
西湖乡	[xī hú xiāng] (N) Hsihu (village in Taiwan)
湖西乡	[hú xī xiāng] (N) Huhsi (village in Taiwan)
四湖乡	[sì hú xiāng] (N) Ssuhu (village in Taiwan)
湖口乡	[hú kǒu xiāng] (N) Hukou (village in Taiwan)
湖口乡	[kǒu hú xiāng] (N) Kouhu (village in Taiwan)
湖口县	[hú kǒu xiàn] Hukou county in Jiujiang , Jiangxi
雷扎耶湖	[léi zhá yē hú] 1. lake Urmieh, northwest Iran, a major salt lake 2. formerly called lake Rezaieyh
湖广	[hú guǎng] Hubei and Hunan provinces (a Ming dynasty province)
罗湖	[luó hú] Luohu district of Shenzhen City , Guangdong
程海湖	[chéng hǎi hú] Chenghai lake in Lijiang , Hunan
五湖四海	[wǔ hú sì hǎi] 1. all over the world 2. everywhere under the sun
咸水湖	[xián shuǐ hú] salt lake
江湖	[jiāng hú] 1. rivers and lakes 2. around the whole country 3. cf and , Jiangnan, Jiangxi, Hubei, Hunan provinces in Qing times
走江湖	[zǒu jiāng hú] to travel around the country (as itinerant peddler or entertainer)
江湖医生	[jiāng hú yī shēng] 1. quack 2. charlatan 3. itinerant doctor and swindler
盐湖城	[yán hú chéng] Salt Lake City, capital of Utah
太湖	[tài hú] Taihu lake near Wuxi City , bordering on Jiangsu and Zhejiang, one of China's largest fresh water lakes, currently heavily polluted
五大湖	[wǔ dà hú] Great Lakes
西湖	[xī hú] 1. Xihu or West lake (place name) 2. West Lake in Hangzhou , Zhejiang
湖北	[hú běi] Hubei province (Hupeh) in central China, abbr. , capital Wuhan
湖口	[hú kǒu] Hukou county in Jiujiang , Jiangxi

糊糊涂涂	[hú hu tú tú] 1. stupid 2. dumb
糊里糊涂	I [hú lǐ hú tú] 1. confused 2. vague 3. indistinct 4. muddle-headed 5. mixed up 6. in a daze II [hú lǐ hú tú] 1. confused 2. vague 3. indistinct 4. muddle-headed 5. mixed up 6. in a daze
糊精	[hú jīng] dextrin
模糊不清	[mó hu bù qīng] 1. indistinct 2. fuzzy 3. blurred with age
养家糊口	[yǎng jiā hú kǒu] to support one's family (saw); to have difficulty feeding a family
糊弄	[hù nong] 1. to fool 2. to deceive
不含糊	[bù hán hu] 1. unambiguous 2. unequivocal 3. explicit 4. prudent 5. cautious 6. not negligent 7. unafraid 8. unhesitating 9. really good 10. extraordinary
含糊	[hán hú] 1. obscurity 2. vague
含糊其词	[hán hú qí cí] 1. equivocate 2. talk evasively 3. careless 4. perfunctory
烂糊	[làn hu] 1. overripe 2. overcooked
糊涂	[hú tu] 1. muddled 2. silly 3. confused
糊涂虫	[hú tu chóng] 1. blunderer 2. bungler
马糊	[mǎ hu] 1. careless 2. sloppy 3. negligent 4. skimpy
模糊	[mó hu] 1. vague 2. indistinct 3. fuzzy
面糊	I [miàn hú] 1. starchy 2. floury and without fiber II [miàn húmiàn hù] flour paste
糊口	[hú kǒu] 1. to scrape a meager living 2. to get by with difficulty
肯	[kěn] 1. to agree 2. to consent 3. to be ready (to do sth) 4. willing
肯定并例句	[kěn dìng bìng lì jù] active conjoined sentence
萨尔布吕肯	[sǎ ěr bù lǚ kěn] Saarbrücken, capital of Saarland, Germany
肯塔基州	[kěn tā jī zhōu] Kentucky, US state
不肯	[bù kěn] not willing
斯托肯立石圈	[sī tuō kěn lì shí quān] Stonehenge stone circle
肯普索恩	[kěn pǔ suǒ ěn] (Dirk) Kempthorne (US Senator from Idaho)
肯尼亚	[kěn ní yǎ] Kenya
肯德基	[kěn dé jī] 1. KFC 2. Kentucky Fried Chicken
肯塔基	[kěn tā jī] Kentucky, US state
真肯定句	[zhēn kěn dìng jù] true affirmative (TA)
肯沃伦	[kěn wò lún] Ken Warren (1926-1989), American adventurer and river runner
肯定句	[kěn dìng jù] affirmative sentence
林肯	[lín kěn] 1. Lincoln (name) 2. Abraham Lincoln (1809-1865), US president 1861-1865 3. Lincoln, US car make
宁肯	[níng kěn] 1. would rather... 2. it would be better... 3. would prefer
肯定	[kěn dìng] 1. to be sure 2. to be certain 3. sure 4. certain 5. definite 6. to confirm 7. to affirm 8. affirmative
肯特	[kěn tè] Kent (English county)
中肯	[zhòng kěn] 1. pertinent 2. apropos
胞	[bāo] 1. the placenta 2. womb
细胞周期	[xì bāo zhōu qī] cell cycle
细胞培养	[xì bāo péi yǎng] cell culture
细胞培养器	[xì bāo péi yǎng qì] cell cultivator
多胞形	[duō bāo xíng] polytope
正多胞形	[zhèng duō bāo xíng] convex polytope
细胞骨架	[xì bāo gǔ jià] cytoskeleton (of a cell)
细胞分裂	[xì bāo fēn liè] cell division
内细胞团	[nèi xì bāo tuán] inner cell mass (ICM)
单细胞生物	[dān xì bāo shēng wù] single-celled organism
多细胞生物	[duō xì bāo shēng wù] multicellular life form
子细胞	[zǐ xì bāo] daughter cell

§1769 糊 I [hú] 1. muddled 2. paste 3. scorched II [hù] 1. paste 2. cream

糊糊 [hú hu] 1. thick congee 2. porridge 3. fig. in trouble

细胞因子	[xi bāo yīn zǐ] cytokine
中性粒细胞	[zhōng xìng lì xì bāo] neutrophil (the most common type of white blood cell)
粒细胞	[lì xì bāo] granulocyte
粒白细胞	[lì bái xì bāo] white granulocyte (blood cell)
细胞壁	[xi bāo bì] cell wall
单细胞	[dān xì bāo] 1. single-celled (organism) 2. unicellular
性细胞	[xìng xì bāo] 1. sexual cell 2. germline cell 3. gamete
细胞毒性	[xi bāo dú xìng] cytotoxicity
细胞融合	[xi bāo róng hé] cell fusion
胞衣	[bāo yī] afterbirth
细胞	[xi bāo] cell
红细胞	[hóng xì bāo] 1. erythrocyte 2. red blood cell
间充质干细胞	[jiān chōng zhì gàn xì bāo] mesenchymal stem cell MSC (in cell biology)
巨细胞病毒	[jù xì bāo bìng dú] cytomegalovirus (CMV)
癌细胞	[ái xì bāo] cancer cell
生殖细胞	[shēng zhí xì bāo] gamete
多细胞	[duō xì bāo] multicellular
细胞毒	[xi bāo dú] cytotoxin
细胞质	[xi bāo zhì] cytoplasm
细胞器	[xi bāo qì] organelle
血细胞	[xuè xì bāo] blood cell
白细胞	[bái xì bāo] 1. white blood cell 2. leucocyte
干细胞	[gàn xì bāo] stem cell
同胞兄妹	[tóng bào xiōng mèi] sibling
女同胞	[nǚ tóng bào] fellow country woman
同胞	[tóng bào] fellow citizen or countryman
阴	I [yīn] surname Yin II [yīn] 1. overcast (weather) 2. cloudy 3. shady 4. Yin (the negative principle of Yin and Yang) 5. negative (electric.) 6. feminine 7. moon 8. implicit 9. hidden 10. pudenda
阴精	[yīn jīng] sex fluids
阴郁	[yīn yù] gloomy
有阴影	[yǒu yīn yǐng] shadowy
蒙阴	[méng yīn] Mengyin county in Linyi [Lin2 yì2], Shandong
蒙阴县	[méng yīn xiàn] Mengyin county in Linyi [Lin2 yì2], Shandong
阴历	[yīn lì] lunar calendar
汤阴	[tāng yīn] (N) Tangyin (place in Henan)
阴阳家	[yīn yáng jiā] the Yin and Yang school of philosophy
阴冷	[yīn lěng] gloomy and cold
阴险	[yīn xiǎn] 1. treacherous 2. sinister
阴影	[yīn yǐng] shadow
阴蒂	[yīn dì] clitoris
阴帝	[yīn dì] erroneous variant of clitoris
阴暗	[yīn àn] 1. dim 2. somber
阴部	[yīn bù] 1. vagina 2. private parts
阴平	[yīn píng] high and level tone, the first tone of putonghua
平阴	[píng yīn] (N) Pingyin (place in Shandong)
阴平声	[yīn píng shēng] high and level tone, the first tone of putonghua
一寸光阴一寸金	[yī cùn guāng yīn yī cùn jīn] An interval of time is worth an ounce of gold (common saying); free time is to be treasured
阴湿	[yīn shī] dark and moist
光阴	[guāng yīn] time available

阴穴	[yīn xué] 1. underground cave 2. vagina 3. female genitalia (in pornography)
阴凉	[yīn liáng] shady
阴径	[yīn jīng] 1. penis 2. variant of
华阴	[huá yīn] (N) Huayin (city in Shaanxi)
阴曹地府	[yīn cáo dì fǔ] 1. netherworld 2. Kingdom of the Underworld 3. Hades
阴性	[yīn xìng] feminine
会阴	[huì yīn] perineum
阴云	[yīn yún] dark cloud
阴阳	[yīn yáng] yin and yang
阴户	[yīn hù] vagina
阴谋	[yīn móu] 1. plot 2. conspiracy
女阴	[nǚ yīn] 1. vulva 2. pudenda
湘阴	[xiāng yīn] (N) Xiangyin (place in Hunan)
江阴	[jiāng yīn] Jiangyin, county level city in Wuxi, Jiangsu
江阴市	[jiāng yīn shì] Jiangyin, county level city in Wuxi, Jiangsu
背阴	[bèi yīn] 1. in the shade 2. shady
赴阴曹	[fù yīn cáo] to enter hell
阴天	[yīn tiān] 1. cloudy day 2. overcast sky
太阴	[tài yīn] the Moon (esp. in Daoism)
阴毛	[yīn máo] pubic hair
阴间	[yīn jiān] 1. nether world 2. hades
阴门	[yīn mén] 1. vagina (med.) 2. vulva 3. pudenda
阴曹	[yīn cáo] 1. hell 2. the inferno
阴面	[yīn miàn] 1. shady side 2. dark side
阴山	[yīn shān] Yin mountains in Inner Mongolia
山阴	[shān yīn] (N) Shanyin (place in Shanxi)
臂	[bì] arm
前臂	[qián bì] forearm
臂膀	[bì bǎng] arm
膀臂	[bǎng bì] 1. upper arm 2. arm 3. reliable helper 4. right-hand man
力臂	[lì bì] lever arm (i.e. perpendicular distance from the fulcrum to the line of force)
猎户臂	[liè hù bì] Orion spiral arm or local spur of our galaxy (containing our solar system)
臂章	[bì zhāng] 1. armband 2. armlet 3. shoulder emblem
红臂章	[hóng bì zhāng] (southern dialects) red armband
英仙臂	[yīng xiān bì] Perseus spiral arm (of our galaxy)
人马臂	[rén mǎ bì] Sagittarius spiral arm (of our galaxy)
重臂	[zhòng bì] 1. actuator (arm of a lever) 2. lever 3. actuating arm
唱臂	[chàng bì] tone-arm (tracking arm of gramophone)
手臂	[shǒu bì] 1. arm 2. helper
嘴	[zuǐ] 1. mouth 2. beak 3. spout (of teapot etc)
糊嘴	[hú zuǐ] 1. to scrape a meager living 2. to get by with difficulty
嘴角	[zuǐ jiǎo] corner of the mouth
贫嘴薄舌	[pín zuǐ bó shé] garrulous and sharp-tongued
鹰嘴豆面粉	[yīng zuǐ dòu miàn fěn] chickpea flour
贫嘴	[pín zuǐ] 1. talkative 2. garrulous 3. loquacious 4. flippant 5. jocular
贫嘴滑舌	[pín zuǐ huá shé] garrulous and sharp-tongued
奶嘴	[nǎi zuǐ] 1. nipple 2. teat (on baby's bottle)
奶嘴儿	[nǎi zuǐ r] 1. erhua variant of , nipple 2. teat (on baby's bottle)
别嘴	[bié zuǐ] 1. mouthful (awkward speech) 2. tongue-twister

顺嘴	[shùn zuǐ] 1. to read smoothly (of text) 2. to blurt out (without thinking) 3. to suit one's taste (of food)
顺嘴儿	[shùn zuǐ r] 1. to read smoothly (of text) 2. to blurt out (without thinking) 3. to suit one's taste (of food)
吵嘴	[chǎo zuǐ] to quarrel
闭嘴	[bì zuǐ] 1. Shut up! 2. same as
挂在嘴上	[guà zai zuǐ shang] 1. (set phrase) express in words (not in action) 2. a frequent saying
磨嘴	[mó zuǐ] 1. to argue pointlessly 2. to talk incessant nonsense 3. to blather
石嘴山市	[shí zuǐ shān shì] Shizuishan prefecture level city in Ningxia on the border with Inner Mongolia
石嘴山	[shí zuǐ shān] Shizuishan prefecture level city in Ningxia on the border with Inner Mongolia
零嘴	[líng zuǐ] 1. nibbles 2. snacks between meals
翻嘴	[fān zuǐ] 1. to withdraw a remark 2. to quarrel
嘴松	[zuǐ sōng] a loose tongue
亲嘴	[qīn zuǐ] to kiss (as lovers)
鹰嘴豆	[yīng zuǐ dòu] 1. chickpea (Cicer arietinum) 2. garbanzo bean
七嘴八舌	[qī zuǐ bā shé] (saying) a discussion with everybody talking at once
住嘴	[zhù zuǐ] 1. to hold one's tongue 2. Shut up!
心直嘴快	[xīn zhí zuǐ kuài] 1. frank and outspoken 2. straight speaking 3. to say what one thinks
嘴甜心苦	[zuǐ tián xīn kǔ] sweet mouth, bitter heart (saw); insincere flattery
强嘴	[jiàng zuǐ] 1. to talk back 2. to reply defiantly
鸟嘴	[niǎo zuǐ] beak
绕嘴	[rào zuǐ] 1. hard to get one's mouth around 2. a tongue-twister
多嘴	[duō zuǐ] 1. talkative 2. to speak out of turn 3. to blab 4. to shoot one's mouth off 5. rumors fly
多嘴多舌	[duō zuǐ duō shé] 1. to gossip and meddle 2. to shoot one's mouth off 3. talkative
油嘴滑舌	[yóu zuǐ huá shé] 1. glib 2. oily-mouthed and smooth talking
满嘴	[mǎn zuǐ] a mouthful
缺嘴	[quē zuǐ] harelip
搭嘴	[dā zuǐ] to answer
喷嘴	[pēn zuǐ] 1. nozzle 2. extrusion nozzle
喷嘴儿	[pēn zuǐ r] erhua variant of , nozzle
走嘴	[zǒu zuǐ] 1. a slip of the tongue 2. to blurt out (a secret or stupid mistake)
斗嘴	[dòu zuǐ] 1. to quarrel 2. to bicker 3. glib repartee
嘴里	[zuǐ lǐ] 1. mouth 2. in the mouth 3. on one's lips 4. speech 5. words
打嘴	[dǎ zuǐ] 1. to slap sb's face 2. to slap one's own face 3. fig. to fail to live up to a boast
盟	[méng] 1. oath 2. pledge 3. union 4. to ally 5. league, a subdivision corresponding to prefecture in Inner Mongolia
加勒比国家联盟	[jiā lè bī guó jiā lián méng] Association of Caribbean States
台湾民主自治同盟	[tái wān mín zhǔ zì zhì tóng méng] Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League
加盟	[jiā méng] 1. to become a member of an alliance or union 2. to align 3. to join 4. participate
非洲联盟	[fēi zhōu lián méng] African Union
不结盟	[bù jié méng] nonalignment
盟弟	[méng dì] junior partner in sworn brotherhood
盟兄弟	[méng xiōng dì] sworn brother
盟军	[méng jūn] allied forces
东盟	[dōng méng] ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations)
东南亚国家联盟	[dōng nán yà guó jiā lián méng] ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations)
东南亚联盟	[dōng nán yà lián méng] 1. ASEAN (Association of southeast Asian states) 2. same as [dong1 nan2 ya4 guo2 jia1 lian2 meng2]

阿拉伯国家联盟	[ā lā bó guó jiā lián méng] Arab League, regional organization of Arab states in Southwest Asia, and North and Northeast Africa, officially called the League of Arab States
关税同盟	[guān shuì tóng méng] customs union
呼伦贝尔盟	[hū lún bèi ěr méng] Hulunbeir league (equivalent to prefecture), inner Mongolia
兴安盟	[xīng ān méng] Hinggan league, a prefecture level subdivision of Inner Mongolia
南盟	[nán méng] 1. southern league 2. abbr. for ASEAN (Association of southeast Asian states) [dong1 nan2 ya4 guo2 jia1 lian2 meng2]
阿拉善盟	[ā lā shàn méng] Alxa league, a prefecture level subdivision of Inner Mongolia
联盟	[lián méng] 1. alliance 2. union 3. coalition
国际电信联盟	[guó jì diàn xìn lián méng] 1. International Telecommunications Union 2. ITU
国际联盟	[guó jì lián méng] League of Nations (1920-1946), based in Geneva, precursor of the UN
全国民主联盟	[quán guó mín zhǔ lián méng] Myanmar or Burma National league for democracy (NLD)
盟约	[méng yuē] 1. contract of alliance 2. oath or treaty between allies
结盟	[jié méng] 1. to form an alliance 2. to ally oneself with 3. allied with 4. aligned
会盟	[huì méng] meetings conducted by rulers in feudal China for the purpose of formalizing alliances,finalizing treaties
中国同盟会	[zhōng guó tóng méng huì] Tongmenghui, Sun Yat-sen's alliance for democracy, founded 1905, became the Guomindang in 1912
同盟会	[tóng méng huì] Tongmenghui, Sun Yat-sen's alliance for democracy, founded 1905, became the Guomindang in 1912
盟邦	[méng bāng] 1. ally 2. allied country
中国民主同盟	[zhōng guó mín zhǔ tóng méng] China Democratic League
盟山誓海	[méng shān shì hǎi] 1. to pledge undying love (saw); oath of eternal love 2. to swear by all the Gods
海誓山盟	[hǎi shì shān méng] 1. to pledge undying love (saw); oath of eternal love 2. to swear by all the Gods
山盟海誓	[shān méng hǎi shì] 1. (set phrase) to pledge undying love 2. oath of eternal love
入盟	[rù méng] to join (e.g. union or alliance)
盟员	[méng yuán] 1. league member 2. ally
盟兄	[méng xiōng] senior partner in sworn brotherhood
盟誓	[méng shì] oath of alliance
盟国	[méng guó] 1. allies 2. united countries
同盟国	[tóng méng guó] 1. allied nation 2. ally 3. confederation
同盟	[tóng méng] alliance
非盟	[fēi méng] African Union (AU), abbr. for
触	[chù] 1. to knock against 2. to touch 3. to feel
触角	[chù jiǎo] 1. antenna 2. feeler
异性性接触	[yì xìng xìng jiē chù] heterosexual sex
切触	[qiè chù] osculation (higher order tangency)
触动	[chù dòng] 1. to touch 2. to stir up (trouble or emotions) 3. to move (sb's emotions or worry)
不触目	[bù chù mù] unobtrusive
碰触	[pèng chù] to touch
触诊	[chù zhěn] 1. body palpation (diagnostic method in traditional Chinese medicine) 2. tactile examination
触须	[chù xū] 1. tentacles 2. feelers 3. antennae
触控点	[chù kòng diǎn] pointing stick (for notebook computer)
突触后	[tū chù hòu] post-synaptic
接触	[jiē chù] 1. to touch 2. to contact 3. access 4. in touch with
性接触	[xìng jiē chù] sexual encounter
接触器	[jiē chù qì] contactor
触目惊心	[chù mù jīng xīn] 1. lit. shocks the eye, astonishes the heart (saw); shocking 2. horrible to see 3. a ghastly sight

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<p>感触 [gǎn chù] 1. one's thoughts and feelings 2. emotional stirring</p> <p>触犯 [chù fàn] offend</p> <p>触摸 [chù mō] touch</p> <p>笔触 [bǐ chù] 1. brush stroke in Chinese painting and calligraphy 2. brushwork 3. style of drawing or writing</p> <p>触毛 [chù máo] whiskers</p> <p>触电 [chù diàn] to get an electric shock</p> <p>触目 [chù mù] 1. eye-catching 2. conspicuous 3. obtrusive 4. striking 5. sticking out</p> <p>触手 [chù shǒu] tentacle</p> <p>§1777 衡 [héng] 1. to weigh 2. weight 3. measure</p> <p>静力平衡 [jìng lì píng héng] static equilibrium</p> <p>张衡 [zhāng héng] Zhang Heng (78-139) great Han dynasty astronomer and mathematician</p> <p>动平衡 [dòng píng héng] 1. dynamic equilibrium 2. dynamic balancing</p> <p>力量均衡 [lì liàng jū héng] balance of power</p> <p>不平衡 [bù píng héng] disequilibrium</p> <p>衡东 [héng dōng] (N) Hengdong (place in Hunan)</p> <p>衡南 [héng nán] (N) Hengnan (place in Hunan)</p> <p>平衡 [píng héng] 1. balance 2. equilibrium</p> <p>平衡态 [píng héng tài] 1. balance 2. (state of) equilibrium</p> <p>非平衡态 [fēi píng héng tài] 1. unbalance 2. disequilibrium</p> <p>平衡木 [píng héng mù] 1. beam (gymnastics) 2. balance beam</p> <p>非平衡 [fēi píng héng] 1. non-equilibrium 2. disequilibrium 3. unbalance</p> <p>衡阳 [héng yáng] Hengyang prefecture level city in Hunan</p> <p>衡阳市 [héng yáng shì] Hengyang prefecture level city in Hunan</p> <p>均衡 [jū héng] 1. equal 2. balanced 3. harmony 4. equilibrium</p> <p>衡水 [héng shuǐ] Hengshui prefecture level city in Hebei</p> <p>衡水市 [héng shuǐ shì] Hengshui prefecture level city in Hebei</p> <p>争衡 [zhēng héng] 1. to struggle for mastery 2. to strive for supremacy</p> <p>失衡 [shī héng] 1. to unbalance 2. an imbalance</p> <p>杜衡 [dù héng] Asarum forbesii (wild ginger plant)</p> <p>玉衡 [yù héng] epsilon Ursae Majoris in the Big Dipper</p> <p>衡量制 [héng liang zhì] system of weights and measures</p> <p>衡量 [héng liang] 1. weight 2. measure</p> <p>衡山 [héng shān] Mt Heng in Hunan, southern of the Five Sacred Mountains</p>	<p>提心吊胆 [tí xīn diào dǎn] (saying) to be very scared and on edge</p> <p>独胆 [dú dǎn] individually courageous</p> <p>蛇胆 [shé dǎn] snake gall (used in traditional Chinese medicine)</p> <p>胆绿素 [dǎn lǜ sù] biliverdin</p> <p>胆红素 [dǎn hóng sù] bilirubin</p> <p>海胆 [hǎi dǎn] sea urchin</p> <p>丧胆 [sàng dǎn] 1. panic-stricken 2. scared out of one's wits</p> <p>胆大 [dǎn dà] daring</p> <p>大胆 [dà dǎn] 1. brazen 2. audacious 3. outrageous 4. bold 5. daring 6. fearless</p> <p>苦胆 [kǔ dǎn] gall bladder</p> <p>胆量 [dǎn liàng] nerve</p> <p>§1779 腰 [yāo] 1. waist 2. lower back 3. pocket 4. middle</p> <p>弯腰 [wān yāo] stoop</p> <p>腰子 [yāo zi] kidney</p> <p>腰部 [yāo bù] 1. waist 2. small of the back</p> <p>半中腰 [bàn zhōng yāo] 1. middle 2. halfway</p> <p>腰金衣紫 [yāo jīn yī zǐ] golden seal at the waist, purple gown (saw); in official position</p> <p>弓腰 [gōng yāo] 1. to bow 2. to bend at the waist</p> <p>点头哈腰 [diǎn tóu hā yāo] 1. to nod one's head and bow (saw); bowing and scraping 2. unctuous fawning</p> <p>搭腰 [dā yāo] harness pad (on draught animal)</p> <p>束腰 [shù yāo] girdle</p> <p>腰果 [yāo guǒ] cashew nuts</p> <p>腰肉 [yāo ròu] loin</p> <p>腰带 [yāo dài] belt</p> <p>腰围 [yāo wéi] 1. waist measurement 2. girth</p> <p>山腰 [shān yāo] 1. halfway up a mountain 2. lit. waist of mountain</p>
<p>§1778 胆 [dǎn] 1. the gall 2. the nerve 3. courage 4. guts 5. gall bladder</p> <p>有胆量 [yǒu dǎn liàng] courageous</p> <p>明目张胆 [míng mù zhāng dǎn] frank and unscrupulous</p> <p>孤胆英雄 [gū dǎn yīng xióng] 1. solitary hero 2. maverick</p> <p>独胆英雄 [dú dǎn yīng xióng] bold and courageous hero (saw)</p> <p>龙胆 [lóng dǎn] rough gentian (Eustoma spp.)</p> <p>龙胆紫 [lóng dǎn zǐ] 1. gentian violet C₂₅H₃₀ClN₃ 2. crystal violet</p> <p>胆小鬼 [dǎn xiǎo guǐ] coward</p> <p>赤胆忠心 [chì dǎn zhōng xīn] 1. lit. red-bellied devotion (saw); whole-hearted loyalty 2. to serve sb with body and soul</p> <p>孤胆 [gū dǎn] 1. solitary hero 2. maverick</p> <p>胆子 [dǎn zi] 1. courage 2. nerves</p> <p>胆结石 [dǎn jié shí] gall stone</p> <p>胆石症 [dǎn shí zhèng] gallstone</p> <p>胆小 [dǎn xiǎo] 1. cowardice 2. timid</p> <p>倾心吐胆 [qīng xīn tǔ dǎn] to pour out one's heart (saw)</p>	<p>§1780 箭 [jiàn] arrow</p> <p>光阴似箭 [guāng yīn sì jiàn] time flies like an arrow (saw); How time flies!</p> <p>右箭头 [yòu jiàn tóu] right-pointing arrow</p> <p>左箭头 [zuǒ jiàn tóu] left-pointing arrow</p> <p>射箭 [shè jiàn] archery</p> <p>弓箭步 [gōng jiàn bù] bow-and-arrow step (dance step)</p> <p>弓箭头 [tóng jiàn tóu] bronze arrowhead</p> <p>铜箭头 [tóng jiàn tóu] bronze arrowhead</p> <p>火箭燃料 [huǒ jiàn rán liào] rocket fuel</p> <p>火箭炮 [huǒ jiàn pào] rocket artillery</p> <p>暗箭 [àn jiàn] 1. attack by a hidden enemy 2. a stab in the back</p> <p>火箭 [huǒ jiàn] rocket</p> <p>枪林箭雨 [qiāng lín jiàn yǔ] forest of spear, rain of arrows</p> <p>弓箭 [gōng jiàn] bow and arrow</p> <p>弓箭手 [gōng jiàn shǒu] archer</p> <p>天箭座 [tiān jiàn zuò] Sagitta (constellation)</p> <p>箭鱼 [jiàn yú] swordfish</p> <p>箭头 [jiàn tóu] 1. arrowhead 2. arrow symbol</p> <p>下箭头 [xià jiàn tóu] down-pointing arrow</p> <p>上箭头 [shàng jiàn tóu] up-pointing arrow</p> <p>§1781 娜 I [nà] 1. (phonetic na) 2. used esp. in girl's names such as Anna or Diana II [nuó] 1. elegant 2. graceful</p> <p>娜娜 [nà nà] Nana (novel)</p> <p>蒙娜丽莎 [méng nà lì shā] Mona Lisa</p> <p>雅典娜 [yǎ diǎn nà] Athena</p> <p>戴安娜 [dài ān nà] Diana (name)</p>

拉尼娜	[lā ní nà] La Nia, equatorial climatic variation over the Eastern Pacific, as opposed to El Nio
奥西娜斯	[ào xī nuó sī] Oceanus, Titan God of the seas before Poseidon
阿丽亚娜	[ā lì yà nà] Ariane, French space rocket
亚利安娜	[yà lì ān nà] Ariane (French space rocket)
丽佳娜	[lí jiā nà] Regina (name)
安娜	[ān nà] Anna (person's name)
娜塔莉	[nà tā lì] Natalie (name)
脉	[mài] 1. mountain range 2. pulse
柔情脉脉	[róu qíng mò mò] full of tender feelings (saw); tender-hearted
含情脉脉	[hán qíng mò mò] full of tender feelings (saw); tender-hearted
温情脉脉	[wēn qíng mò mò] full of tender feelings (saw); tender-hearted
静脉	[jìng mài] vein
静脉曲张	[jìng mài qū zhāng] varicose veins
静脉点滴	[jìng mài diǎn dī] an intravenous drip
若开山脉	[ruò kāi shān mài] Arakan Yoma, mountain range in western Myanmar (Burma)
来龙去脉	[lái lóng qù mài] 1. lit. a mountain is like a dragon, with a connecting pulse throughout (fengshui term) 2. the whys and wherefores (of a case) 3. where sth comes from and where it is going
勃固山脉	[bó gù shān mài] Pegu Yoma (mountain range) of south central Myanmar (Burma), separating Irrawaddy and Sittang basins
切脉	[qiè mài] to feel sb's pulse
脉象	[mài xiàng] condition or type of pulse (in Chinese medicine)
脉轮	[mài lún] 1. Chakra (Sanskrit: disc, circle, wheel) 2. one of seven symbolic nodes of the body in spiritual Yoga
脉轮理论	[mài lún lǐ lùn] theory of Chakra in Indian yoga and Tibetan buddhism
脉动	[mài dòng] 1. pulse 2. throbbing 3. pulsation
动脉	[dòng mài] artery
大动脉	[dà dòng mài] 1. main artery (blood vessel) 2. fig. main highway 3. arterial road
主动脉	[zhǔ dòng mài] 1. aorta 2. principal artery
喜马拉雅山脉	[xī mǎ lā yǎ shān mài] Himalayas
冠脉循环	[guān mài xún huán] coronary circulation
安第斯山脉	[ān dì sī shān mài] Andes mountain chain of South America
长山山脉	[cháng shān shān mài] Truong Son Ra, mountain range forming the border between Vietnam and Laos and Kampuchea
电磁脉冲	[diàn cí mài chōng] electromagnetic pulse (EMP)
矿脉	[kuàng mài] vein of ore
脉石	[mài shí] veinstone (stone containing a vein of precious metal)
石英脉	[shí yīng mài] quartz vein
阿尔泰山脉	[ā ěr tài shān mài] Altai mountain chain on the border of Russia and Mongolia
横断山脉	[héng duàn shān mài] Hengduan mountains, several parallel mountain ranges on the border between west Yunnan and Sichuan and east Tibet
脉诊	[mài zhěn] to feel pulse
乌拉尔山脉	[wū lā ěr shān mài] Ural Mountains
帕米尔山脉	[pà mǐ ěr shān mài] the Pamir mountains
安南山脉	[ān nán shān mài] old term for Truong Son Ra , mountain range forming the border between Vietnam and Laos and Kampuchea
阿拉干山脉	[ā lā gān shān mài] Arakan Yoma, mountain range in western Myanmar (Burma)
唐古拉山脉	[táng gǔ lā shān mài] Tanggula mountain range on the Qinghai-Tibet plateau
穴脉	[xué mài] 1. node (center of energy) 2. acupuncture point 3. Chakra
脉息	[mài xī] pulse

经脉	[jīng mài] channel of traditional Chinese medicine
十二经脉	[shí èr jīng mài] twelve channels of traditional Chinese medicine
结脉	[jié mài] knotted or slow pulse in traditional Chinese medicine
叶脉序	[yè mài xù] 1. leaf venation (botany) 2. the pattern of veins on a leaf, characteristic of each species
病脉	[bìng mài] abnormal pulse
脉压	[mài yā] blood pressure
按脉	[àn mài] feel (take) the pulse
脉案	[mài àn] medical record
脉冲	[mài chōng] 1. pulsation (in electric currents) 2. periodic variations
脉冲星	I [mài chōng xīng] pulsar II [mài chōng xīngmài chōng xīng] pulsar (astronomy)
命脉	[mìng mài] lifeline
摸脉	[mō mài] to feel sb's pulse
冠脉	[guān mài] 1. coronary 2. coronary artery
寸脉	[cùn mài] pulse taken at the wrist (in traditional Chinese medicine)
寸口脉	[cùn kǒu mài] pulse taken at the wrist (in traditional Chinese medicine)
血脉	[xuè mài] blood vessels
脉门	[mài mén] pulse (in Chinese medicine)
地脉	[dì mài] 1. lay of the land (fengshui describing good or bad locations) 2. ley lines
弱脉	[ruò mài] weak pulse
叶脉	[yè mài] venation (pattern of veins on a leaf)
脉口	[mài kǒu] location on wrist over the radial artery where pulse is taken in traditional Chinese medicine
山脉	[shān mài] mountain range
铺	I [pù] a store II [pū] to spread III [pù] 1. a bed 2. a store
铺面房	[pù miàn fáng] 1. store 2. front room of house serving as shop
铺陈	[pū chén] 1. to arrange 2. to spread out 3. to narrate in detail 4. to describe at great length 5. to elaborate
铺张	[pū zhāng] 1. ostentation 2. extravagance
铺家	[pù jiā] 1. store 2. shop
铺子	[pù zi] 1. store 2. shop
卷铺盖	[juǎn pū gài] 1. to pack and quit 2. to be sacked
铺盖卷儿	[pū gài juǎn r] bedroll
当铺	I [dāng pù] 1. pawn shop 2. also written II [dāng pùdāng pù] 1. pawn shop 2. also written
铺位	[pù wèi] 1. bunk 2. berth
铺首	[pū shǒu] holder for door knocker
铺平	[pū píng] 1. to spread out (material) 2. to pave (the way, a road etc)
五金店铺	[wǔ jīn diǎn pù] hardware store
美体小铺	[měi tǐ xiǎo pù] Body shop (UK cosmetics company)
铺盖	[pū gài] 1. bedding 2. bedclothes
铺天盖地	[pū tiān gài dì] 1. lit. hiding the sky and covering the earth (saw); fig. earth-shattering 2. omnipresent 3. of universal importance
铺保	[pù bǎo] shop's guarantee
铺展	[pū zhǎn] to spread out
统铺	[tǒng pù] a common bed (to sleep many)
铺摆	[pū bǎi] 1. to display (goods) 2. to dispose of
铺户	[pù hù] 1. store 2. shop
铺床	[pū chuáng] 1. to make a bed 2. to lay bedding
床铺	[chuáng pù] bed
店铺	[diàn pù] 1. store 2. shop
质铺	I [zhì pù] 1. pawn shop 2. also written II [zhì pùzhì pù] pawn shop
卧铺	[wò pù] 1. a bed (on a train) 2. a couchette

	吊铺 [diào pù] a hammock
	铺面 I [pū miàn] 1. paving 2. pavement II [pū miàn pù miàn] 1. front window 2. store front
	铺排 [pū pái] to arrange
§1784	朕 [zhèn] 1. I 2. we (imperial use) 3. subtle
§1785	腾 [téng] 1. to soar 2. to gallop 3. to rise 4. to prance 5. to hover 6. to move out
	腾腾 [téng téng] 1. steaming 2. scathing
	博斯腾湖 [bó sī téng hú] Lake Bosten in Xinjiang
	向前翻腾 [xiàng qián fān téng] forward somersault
	奔腾 [bēn téng] 1. (of waves) to surge forward 2. to roll on in waves 3. to gallop
	翻腾 [fān téng] 1. to turn over 2. to surge 3. to churn 4. to rummage 5. raging (torrent)
	向后翻腾 [xiàng hòu fān téng] backward somersault
	腾空 [téng kōng] to take off
	符腾堡 [fú téng bǎo] Wrttemberg, region of southwest Germany, former state around Stuttgart [Sì tuz jiāi te4]
	倒腾 [dǎo teng] 1. to move 2. to shift 3. to exchange 4. to buy and sell 5. peddling
	克什克腾 [kè shí kè téng] Hexigten banner or Kesigten Khoshuu, a county level subdivision of Chifeng, Inner Mongolia
	泡腾 [pào téng] 1. to bubble 2. to fizz 3. to effervesce
	绕腾 [rào teng] 1. to run a long way around 2. fig. to speak vaguely around the topic without getting to the point 3. to beat about the bush
	腾冲 [téng chōng] (N) Tengchong (place in Yunnan), the only major town on the Southern Silk Road
	腾越 [téng yuè] 1. to jump over 2. to vault 3. to soar over
	扑腾 [pū teng] pitter-patter
	折腾 [zhē teng] 1. to toss from side to side (e.g. sleeplessly) 2. to repeat sth over and over again 3. to torment sb 4. to play crazy
§1786	熊 [xióng] 1. bear 2. to scold 3. to rebuke 4. brilliant light 5. to shine brightly 6. surname Xiong
	熊熊 [xióng xióng] 1. raging 2. flaming
	熊胆 [xióng dǎn] bear gall (used in traditional Chinese medicine)
	灰熊 [huī xióng] grizzly bear
	无尾熊 [wú wěi xióng] koala
	鱼与熊掌不可兼得 [yú yǔ xióng zhǎng bù kě jiān dé] 1. lit. the fish and the bear's paw, you can't have both at the same time (saw, from Mencius); fig. you must choose one or the other 2. you can't always get everything you want 3. you can't have your cake and eat it
	熊掌 [xióng zhǎng] bear paw (as food)
	鱼与熊掌 [yú yǔ xióng zhǎng] 1. lit. the fish and the bear's paw, you can't have both at the same time (saw, from Mencius); fig. you must choose one or the other 2. you can't always get everything you want 3. you can't have your cake and eat it
	熊成基 [xióng chéng jī] Xiong Chengji (1887-1910), anti-Qing revolutionary and martyr
	小熊维尼 [xiǎo xióng wéi ní] Winnie-the-Pooh (bear character in children's stories by A. A. Milne adapted by Disney)
	小熊猫 [xiǎo xióng mǎo] 1. lesser panda 2. red panda 3. firefox
	小熊座 [xiǎo xióng zuò] Ursa Minor (constellation)
	袋熊 [dài xióng] wombat (native Australian mammal)
	熊猫 [xióng mǎo] panda
	大熊猫 [dà xióng mǎo] giant panda (Ailuropoda melanoleuca)
	熊包 [xióng bāo] 1. worthless person 2. good-for-nothing
	黑熊 [hēi xióng] Asiatic black bear (Ursus thibetanus)
	大熊座 [dà xióng zuò] Ursa Major, the Great Bear (constellation)
	熊本 [xióng běn] Kumamoto city and prefecture in west Kysh, Japan
	熊市 [xióng shì] bear market (i.e. period of falling share prices)
	白熊 [bái xióng] 1. polar bear 2. white bear
	熊耳山 [xióng ěr shān] Mt Xiong'er national geological park in [Zao3 zhuang1], south Shandong

§1787	肝 [gān] liver
	肝胆相照 [gān dǎn xiāng zhào] to treat one another with absolute sincerity (saw); to show total devotion
	肝脏 [gān zàng] liver
	己型肝炎 [jǐ xíng gān yán] hepatitis F
	丙型肝炎 [bǐng xíng gān yán] hepatitis C
	戊型肝炎 [wù xíng gān yán] hepatitis E
	甲型肝炎 [jiǎ xíng gān yán] hepatitis A
	丁型肝炎 [dīng xíng gān yán] hepatitis D
	肝肠寸断 [gān cháng cùn duàn] 1. lit. liver and guts cut to pieces (saw); broken hearted 2. all cut up
	肝炎 [gān yán] hepatitis
	病毒性肝炎 [bīng dú xìng gān yán] viral hepatitis
	心肝 [xīn gān] 1. conscience 2. darling 3. character 4. sincerity 5. cordiality
	肝病 [gān bìng] liver disease
	肝癌 [gān ái] liver cancer
	鱼肝油 [yú gān yóu] cod liver oil
	甲肝 [jiǎ gān] hepatitis A
§1788	肤 [fū] skin
	体无完肤 [tǐ wú wán fū] lit. cuts and bruises all over (saw); fig. totally refuted
	体肤 [tǐ fū] 1. stomach 2. abdomen
	护肤 [hù fū] skincare
	肤浅 [fū qiǎn] 1. skin deep 2. superficial 3. shallow
	盐肤木 [yán fū mù] Chinese sumac (Rhus chinensis)
	蓝肤木 [lán fū mù] 1. sumac (Rhus coriaria), east mediterranean deciduous shrub with fruit used as spice 2. also called tanner's sumach or vinegar tree
§1789	肿 [zhǒng] swollen
	鼻青脸肿 [bí qīng liǎn zhǒng] 1. a bloody nose and a swollen face 2. badly battered
	打肿脸充胖子 [dǎ zhǒng liǎn chōng pàng zi] 1. (set phrase) to look fat by slapping one's face until it is swollen 2. to puff oneself up 3. to satisfy one's vanity by passing off as what one is not 4. to do sth beyond one's means in order to look impressive
	青肿 [qīng zhǒng] bruise
	浮肿 [fú zhǒng] 1. edema (accumulation of interstitial fluids in internal organs) 2. dropsy
	浮肿病 [fú zhǒng bìng] 1. edema (accumulation of interstitial fluids in internal organs) 2. dropsy
	消肿 [xiāo zhǒng] 1. rapid decrease of a swelling 2. detumescence
	红肿 [hóng zhǒng] 1. inflamed 2. red and swollen
	水肿 [shuǐ zhǒng] 1. (med.) edema 2. dropsy
	肿块 [zhǒng kuài] 1. swelling 2. growth 3. tumor 4. lump
	肿大 [zhǒng dà] 1. swelling 2. enlargement 3. hypertrophy
	血肿 [xuè zhǒng] 1. hematoma 2. swelling of soft tissue due to internal hemorrhage
§1790	肚 I [dù] tripe II [dù] belly
	肚痛 [dù tòng] stomach ache
	肚子痛 [dù zi tòng] 1. stomach ache 2. belly-ache
	牵肠挂肚 [qiān cháng guà dù] deeply worried (saw); to feel anxious
	将军肚子 [jiāng jūn dù zi] beer belly (complimentary)
	肚子 [dù zi] 1. belly 2. abdomen 3. stomach
	拉肚子 [lā dù zi] diarrhea
	大肚子 [dà dù zi] pregnant
	大肚乡 [dà dù xiāng] (N) Tatu (village in Taiwan)
	鱼肚 [yú dù] 1. fish maw 2. a food dish made from the swim bladder of fish
	鱼肚白 [yú dù bái] 1. white (paint from dried fish guts) 2. marble white color of the dawn sky

§1791	膜 [mó] 1. membrane 2. film
	细胞膜 [xì bāo mó] cell membrane
	角膜 [jiǎo mó] cornea
	角膜炎 [jiǎo mó yán] inflammation of the cornea
	薄膜 [bó mó] 1. membrane 2. film
	羊膜穿刺术 [yáng mó chuān cì shù] amniocentesis
	横隔膜 [héng gé mó] diaphragm
	羊膜 [yáng mó] 1. amniotic (fluid) 2. amnion
	结膜炎 [jié mó yán] conjunctivitis
	基质膜 [jī zhì mó] basal plasma membrane
	表面外膜 [biǎo miàn wài mó] surface coat
	结膜 [jié mó] conjunctiva (membrane surrounding the eyeball)
	隔膜 [gé mó] 1. diaphragm (anatomy) 2. distant (socially aloof) 3. divided by lack of mutual comprehension 4. nonexpert
	外质膜 [wài zhì mó] external plasma membrane
	骨膜 [gǔ mó] periosteum (membrane covering bone)
	内膜 [nèi mó] inner membrane
	耳膜 [ěr mó] 1. eardrum 2. tympanum (of the middle ear) 3. tympanic membrane 4. same as
§1792	晴 [qíng] 1. clear 2. fine (weather)
	开晴 [kāi qíng] to brighten up
	晴好 [qíng hǎo] bright and sunny weather
	晴空万里 [qíng kōng wàn lǐ] a clear and boundless sky
	晴雨表 [qíng yǔ biǎo] barometer
	晴天 [qíng tiān] 1. clear sky 2. sunny day
	帝国主义 [dì guó zhǔ yì] imperialism
	兴义市 [xīng yì shì] Xing'yi city in Guizhou, capital of Qianxinan Buyei and Miao autonomous prefecture
	兴义 [xīng yì] Xing'yi city in Guizhou, capital of Qianxinan Buyei and Miao autonomous prefecture
	语义空间 [yǔ yì kōng jiān] semantic space
	三国演义 [sān guó yǎn yì] 1. Romance of the Three Kingdoms by Luo Guanzhong [Luo2 Guan4 zhong1], one of the Four Classic Novels of Chinese literature 2. a fictional account of the Three Kingdoms at the break-up of the Han around 200 AD, consistently portraying Liu Bei's Shu Han , , as virtuous heroes and Cao Cao's Wei , as tyrannical villains
	演义 [yǎn yì] 1. to dramatize historical events 2. novel or play on historical theme
	义演 [yì yǎn] 1. benefit performance 2. charity show
	禁欲主义 [jìn yù zhǔ yì] asceticism
	崇义县 [chóng yì xiàn] Chongyi county in Ganzhou , Jiangxi
	崇义 [chóng yì] Chongyi county in Ganzhou , Jiangxi
	本位主义 [běn wèi zhǔ yì] 1. selfish departmentalism 2. departmental selfishness
	共产主义 [gòng chǎn zhǔ yì] communism
	黄巾起义 [huáng jīn qǐ yì] Yellow Turbans peasant uprising at the end of later Han (from 184)
	新古典主义 [xīn gǔ diǎn zhǔ yì] neoclassicism
	冒险主义 [mào xiǎn zhǔ yì] adventurism (a left-wing error against Mao's line during the 1930s)
	经验主义 [jīng yàn zhǔ yì] empiricism
	特定含义 [tè dìng hán yì] specific meaning
	含义 [hán yì] 1. meaning (implicit in a phrase) 2. implied meaning 3. hidden meaning 4. hint 5. connotation
	享乐主义 [xiǎng lè zhǔ yì] hedonism
	同义字 [tóng yì zì] synonym
	多音多义字 [duō yīn duō yì zì] character having several readings and meanings
	重商主义 [zhòng shāng zhǔ yì] mercantilism
	字面意义 [zì miàn yì yì] literal meaning

字义 [zì yì] meaning of a character
疑义 [yí yì] a doubtful point
国家主义 [guó jiā zhǔ yì] statism
唯物主义 [wéi wù zhǔ yì] materialism, philosophical doctrine that physical matter is the whole of reality
辩证唯物主义 [biàn zhèng wéi wù zhǔ yì] dialectical materialism
普鲁东主义 [pǔ lǔ dōng zhǔ yì] Proudhonism, 19th century socialist theory
军国主义 [jūn guó zhǔ yì] militarism
义军 [yì jūn] volunteer army
不承认主义 [bù chéng rèn zhǔ yì] policy of non-recognition
音义 [yīn yì] sound and meaning
不义 [bù yì] injustice
保环主义 [bǎo huán zhǔ yì] environmentalism
环保主义 [huán bǎo zhǔ yì] environmentalism
存在主义 [cún zài zhǔ yì] existentialism
民主主义者 [mín zhǔ zhǔ yì zhě] democrats
完美主义者 [wán měi zhǔ yì zhě] perfectionist
享乐主义者 [xiǎng lè zhǔ yì zhě] hedonist
环保主义者 [huán bǎo zhǔ yì zhě] environmentalist
孝义 [xiào yì] (N) Xiaoyi (city in Shanxi)
义和团 [yì hé tuán] 1. the righteous harmonious fists 2. the Boxers (hist.)
意义 [yì yì] 1. meaning 2. significance
语义分析 [yǔ yì fēn xī] semantic analysis
分裂主义 [fēn liè zhǔ yì] separatism
语义分类 [yǔ yì fēn lèi] semantic categorization
地方主义 [dì fāng zhǔ yì] 1. regionalism 2. favoring one's local region
行为主义 [xíng wéi zhǔ yì] behaviorism
行动主义 [xíng dòng zhǔ yì] activism
环境行动主义 [huán jìng xíng dòng zhǔ yì] 1. environmentalism 2. environmental activism
顺义 [shùn yì] (N) Shunyi (place in Beijing)
新义州市 [xīn yì zhōu shì] Shin'iju , capital of Pyong'an bukdo
象征主义 [xiàng zhēng zhǔ yì] symbolism
大义灭亲 [dà yì miè qīn] to place righteousness before family (saw); ready to punish one's own family if justice demands it
贸易保护主义 [mào yì bǎo hù zhǔ yì] trade protectionism
嘉义 [jiā yì] (N) Chiayi (city in Taiwan)
功利主义 [gōng lì zhǔ yì] utilitarianism
苏非主义 [sū fēi zhǔ yì] Sufism (Islamic mystic tradition)
大男子主义 [dà nán zǐ zhǔ yì] male chauvinism
大男子主义者 [dà nán zǐ zhǔ yì zhě] male chauvinist
无信义 [wú xìn yì] 1. in bad faith 2. false 3. perfidious
无义 [wú yì] 1. nonsense 2. immoral 3. faithless
就义 [jiù yì] 1. to be killed for a righteous cause 2. to die a martyr
义县龙 [yì xiàn lóng] Yixianosaurus, genus of theropod dinosaur from Yi county , Jinzhou , west Liaoning
新民主主义 [xīn mín zhǔ zhǔ yì] New Democracy
长掌义县龙 [cháng zhǎng yì xiàn lóng] Yixianosaurus longimanus, theropod dinosaur from Yi county , Jinzhou , west Liaoning
排犹主义 [pái yóu zhǔ yì] antisemitism
形式主义 [xíng shì zhǔ yì] Formalism (art)
讲义 [jiǎng yì] teaching materials
异义 [yì yì] differing opinion

名义价值 [míng yì jià zhí] nominal value
 共产主义青年团 [gòng chǎn zhǔ yì qīng nián tuán] communist youth league
 中国共产主义青年团 [zhōng guó gòng chǎn zhǔ yì qīng nián tuán] Communist Youth League
 无情无义 [wú qíng wú yì] completely lacking any feeling or sense of justice (saw); cold and ruthless
 有意义 [yǒu yì yì] 1. to have meaning 2. to have significance 3. meaningful 4. significant
 新民主主义革命 [xīn mín zhǔ zhǔ yì gé mìng] New Democracy revolution
 实用主义 [shí yòng zhǔ yì] pragmatism
 用户定义 [yòng hù dìng yì] user-defined
 傅作义 [fù zuò yì] Fu Zuoyi
 义勇军 [yì yǒng jūn] volunteer army
 见义勇为 [jiàn yì yǒng wéi] 1. to see what is right and act courageously (saw, from Analects); to stand up bravely for the truth 2. acting heroically in a just cause
 义勇 [yì yǒng] 1. courageous 2. righteous and courageous
 朝鲜民主主义人民共和国 [cháo xiǎn mín zhǔ zhǔ yì rén mín gòng hé guó] People's Democratic Republic of Korea (North Korea)
 义 [yì] 1. justice 2. righteousness 3. meaning
 新民主主义论 [xīn mín zhǔ zhǔ yì lùn] On new democracy, by Mao Zedong
 新殖民主义 [xīn zhí mín zhǔ yì] neocolonialism
 侠义 [xiá yì] 1. chivalrous 2. chivalry 3. knight-errantry
 联结主义 [lián jié zhǔ yì] connectionism
 多义关系 [duō yì guān xì] equivocality
 法西斯主义 [fǎ xī sī zhǔ yì] fascism
 斯大林主义 [sī dà lín zhǔ yì] Stalinism
 公义 [gōng yì] righteousness
 国际主义 [guó jì zhǔ yì] internationalism
 小义大利 [xiǎo yì dà lì] Little Italy
 义行 [yì xíng] righteous deed
 货币主义 [huò bì zhǔ yì] monetarism
 利他主义 [lì tā zhǔ yì] altruism
 三侠五义 [sān xiá wǔ yì] Sanxia wuyi (lit. Three knight-errants and five righteous one), novel edited from stories of late Qing dynasty pinghua master storyteller Shi Yukun
 集体主义 [jí tǐ zhǔ yì] collectivism
 唯心主义 [wéi xīn zhǔ yì] philosophy of idealism, the doctrine that external reality is a product of consciousness
 天体主义 [tiān tǐ zhǔ yì] nudism
 保护主义 [bǎo hù zhǔ yì] protectionism
 保守主义 [bǎo shǒu zhǔ yì] conservatism
 后现代主义 [hòu xiàn dài zhǔ yì] post-modernism
 信义 [xìn yì] 1. good faith 2. honor 3. trust and justice
 信义乡 [xìn yì xiāng] (N) Hsini (village in Taiwan)
 仁义 [rén yì] righteousness
 义愤 [yì fèn] 1. righteous indignation 2. moral indignation
 平均主义 [píng jūn zhǔ yì] egalitarianism
 多义性 [duō yì xìng] equivocality
 女性主义 [nǚ xìng zhǔ yì] feminism
 理性主义 [lǐ xìng zhǔ yì] rationalism
 马克思主义 [mǎ kè sī zhǔ yì] Marxism
 顾名思义 [gù míng sī yì] as the name implies
 见利思义 [jiàn lì sī yì] 1. to see profit and remember morality (saw); to act ethically 2. not tempted by riches
 忘恩负义 [wàng ēn fù yì] 1. to forget favors and violate justice (saw); ingratitude to a friend 2. to kick a benefactor in the teeth

见利忘义 [jiàn lì wàng yì] 1. to see profit and forget morality (saw); to act from mercenary considerations 2. to sell one's soul for gain
 忠义 [zhōng yì] 1. loyal and righteous 2. fealty 3. loyalty
 义乌 [yì wū] Yiwu county level city in Jinhua, Zhejiang
 和平主义 [hé píng zhǔ yì] pacifism
 义乌市 [yì wū shì] Yiwu county level city in Jinhua, Zhejiang
 义马 [yì mǎ] (N) Yima (city in Henan)
 马列主义 [mǎ liè zhǔ yì] Marxism-Leninism
 引申义 [yǐn shēn yì] 1. extended meaning (of an expression) 2. derived sense
 起义 [qǐ yì] 1. uprising 2. insurrection 3. revolt
 农民起义 [nóng mín qǐ yì] peasant revolt
 武昌起义 [wǔ chāng qǐ yì] the Wuchang Uprising of 10th October 1911 that led to Sun Yat-sen's Xinhai revolution and the fall of the Qing dynasty
 利己主义 [lì jǐ zhǔ yì] egoist
 天经地义 [tiān jīng dì yì] 1. lit. heaven's law and earth's principle (saw); fig. right and proper 2. right and unalterable 3. a matter of course
 结义 [jié yì] to swear brotherhood
 金田起义 [jīn tián qǐ yì] Jintian Uprising
 结构主义 [jié gòu zhǔ yì] structuralism
 义竹乡 [yì zhú xiāng] (N) Ichu (village in Taiwan)
 三义乡 [sān yì xiāng] (N) Sani (village in Taiwan)
 自然主义 [zì rán zhǔ yì] naturalism (philosophy)
 义县 [yì xiàn] Yi county in Jinzhou, Liaoning
 安义县 [ān yì xiàn] Anyi county in Nanchang, Jiangxi
 义卖会 [yì mài huì] bazaar
 殖民主义 [zhí mín zhǔ yì] colonialism
 旧民主主义革命 [jiù mín zhǔ zhǔ yì gé mìng] 1. old democratic revolution 2. bourgeois revolution (in Marx-Leninist theory, a prelude to the proletarian revolution)
 民主主义 [mín zhǔ zhǔ yì] democracy
 拜金主义 [bài jīn zhǔ yì] money worship
 民生主义 [mín shēng zhǔ yì] principle of people's livelihood, the third of Dr Sun Yat-sen's Three principles of the people (at the time, meaning redistribution of wealth, self-sufficiency and internal trade)
 三民主义 [sān mín zhǔ yì] Dr Sun Yat-sen's Three principles of the people (late 1890s)
 广义 [guǎng yì] 1. wide sense 2. generalization 3. general
 原义 [yuán yì] original meaning
 名义 [míng yì] 1. titular 2. (do something) in sb's name
 名义上 [míng yì shàng] nominally
 列宁主义 [liè níng zhǔ yì] Leninism
 多义 [duō yì] 1. having several meanings 2. ambiguous 3. equivocal 4. ambivalent
 多义词 [duō yì cí] 1. word having several related meanings 2. ambivalent word
 实证主义 [shí zhèng zhǔ yì] 1. positivism 2. empiricism
 义和拳 [yì hé quán] 1. the righteous harmonious fists 2. the Boxers (hist.)
 词义 [cí yì] meaning of a word
 同义词 [tóng yì cí] synonym
 语义 [yǔ yì] 1. meaning of words 2. semantic
 同义语 [tóng yì yǔ] synonym
 安义 [ān yì] Anyi county in Nanchang, Jiangxi
 义母 [yì mǔ] foster-mother
 要义 [yào yì] the essentials
 资本主义 [zī běn zhǔ yì] capitalism

<p>义和乱 [yì hé luàn] the Boxer uprising</p> <p>本义 [běn yì] 1. original meaning 2. literal sense</p> <p>正义党 [zhèng yì dǎng] Justicialist Party</p> <p>本本主义 [běn běn zhǔ yì] 1. book worship 2. bookishness</p> <p>定义域 [dìng yì yù] domain (math.)</p> <p>武义 [wǔ yì] (N) Wuyi (place in Zhejiang)</p> <p>现实主义 [xiàn shí zhǔ yì] realism</p> <p>义卖 [yì mài] 1. jumble sale (for good cause) 2. charity bazaar</p> <p>卖国主义 [mài guó zhǔ yì] treason</p> <p>王义夫 [wáng yì fū] Wang Yifu</p> <p>大义 [dà yì] 1. righteousness 2. virtuous cause 3. a woman's marriage 4. main points of a piece of writing</p> <p>个人主义 [gè rén zhǔ yì] individualism</p> <p>义人 [yì rén] righteous man</p> <p>尚义 [shàng yì] (N) Shangyi (place in Hebei)</p> <p>定义 [dìng yì] definition</p> <p>下定义 [xià dìng yì] to define</p> <p>毛主义 [máo zhǔ yì] Maoism</p> <p>主义 [zhǔ yì] 1. -ism 2. ideology</p> <p>自由主义 [zì yóu zhǔ yì] liberalism</p> <p>正义 [zhèng yì] 1. justice 2. righteous 3. righteousness</p> <p>同义 [tóng yì] synonym</p> <p>义理 [yì lǐ] 1. doctrine (esp. religious) 2. argumentation (in a speech or essay)</p> <p>古义 [gǔ yì] 1. ancient meaning 2. original or etymological meaning of a word</p> <p>义工 [yì gōng] volunteer worker</p> <p>来义乡 [lái yì xiāng] (N) Laii (village in Taiwan)</p> <p>仪 [yí] 1. apparatus 2. rites 3. appearance 4. present 5. ceremony</p> <p>精密仪器 [jīng mì yí qì] precision instruments</p> <p>溥仪 [pǔ yí] Pu Yi, personal name of the last Qing emperor (reigned as child 1909-1911), the subject of Bertolucci's biopic The Last Emperor</p> <p>谢仪 [xiè yí] 1. honorarium 2. gift as thanks</p> <p>唐绍仪 [táng shào yí] Tang Shaoyi (1862-1939), politician and diplomat</p> <p>天象仪 [tiān xiàng yí] planetarium projector</p> <p>德州仪器 [dé zhōu yí qì] Texas Instruments</p> <p>地动仪 [dì dòng yí] 1. the world's first seismograph invented by Zhang Heng in 132 2. abbr. for</p> <p>六分仪座 [liù fēn yí zuò] Sextans (constellation)</p> <p>浑仪注 [hún yí zhù] book by Han dynasty astronomer Zhang Heng</p> <p>浑天仪 [hún tiān yí] armillary sphere (astronomical model)</p> <p>体温检测仪 [tǐ wēn jiǎn cè yí] body temperature detector</p> <p>检测仪 [jiǎn cè yí] 1. sensor 2. detector</p> <p>仪典 [yí diǎn] ceremony</p> <p>崇拜仪式 [chóng bài yí shì] worship service</p> <p>仪容 [yí róng] appearance</p> <p>半圆仪 [bàn yuán yí] protractor</p> <p>水平仪 [shuǐ píng yí] 1. level (device to determine horizontal) 2. spirit level 3. surveyor's level</p> <p>仪征 [yí zhēng] (N) Yizheng (city in Jiangsu)</p> <p>水准仪 [shuǐ zhǔn yí] 1. level (device to determine horizontal) 2. spirit level 3. surveyor's level</p> <p>测距仪 [cè jù yí] distance measuring equipment</p> <p>仪态 [yí tài] 1. bearing 2. deportment</p> <p>心仪 [xīn yí] to admire</p>	<p>仪表 [yí biǎo] 1. appearance 2. bearing 3. meter (i.e. measuring instrument)</p> <p>仪器表 [yí qì biǎo] gauge</p> <p>下线仪式 [xià xiàn yí shì] 1. inauguration 2. tape-cutting to inaugurate a project 3. an unveiling ceremony</p> <p>威仪 [wēi yí] 1. majestic presence 2. awe-inspiring manner</p> <p>地球仪 [dì qiú yí] globe</p> <p>丧仪 [sāng yí] funeral ceremony</p> <p>封顶仪式 [fēng dǐng yí shì] ceremony of capping the roof (to mark the completion of a building project)</p> <p>失仪 [shī yí] 1. discourteous 2. failure of etiquette</p> <p>仪式 [yí shì] ceremony</p> <p>仪器 [yí qì] (scientific etc) instrument</p> <p>吴仪 [wú yí] Wu Yi (vice-premiers of the PRC State Council)</p> <p>扫描仪 [sǎo miáo yí] scanner (device)</p> <p>又 [yòu] 1. (once) again 2. also 3. both... and... 4. again</p> <p>又来了 [yòu lái le] Here we go again</p> <p>话又说回来 [huà yòu shuō huí lái] 1. returning to our main topic,... 2. that said,... 3. again,... 4. in this connection 5. in passing 6. nevertheless,... 7. anyhow</p> <p>又名 [yòu míng] 1. also known as 2. alternative name 3. to also be called</p> <p>又一次 [yòu yí cì] yet again; once again; once more</p> <p>重又 [chóng yòu] once again</p> <p>作对 [zuò duì] 1. set oneself against 2. oppose 3. make a pair</p> <p>对不上 [duì bù shàng] 1. to disagree 2. I can't agree with that.</p> <p>对不起 [duì bu qǐ] 1. I'm sorry 2. pardon me 3. forgive me</p> <p>对不住 [duì bù zhù] 1. I'm sorry 2. pardon me 3. same as</p> <p>不对 [bù duì] 1. incorrect 2. wrong 3. amiss 4. abnormal 5. queer</p> <p>不对称 [bù duì chèn] unsymmetric</p> <p>对杯 [duì bēi] 1. to raise glasses together 2. to toast one another</p> <p>对方 [duì fāng] 1. counterpart 2. other person involved 3. opposite side 4. other side 5. receiving party</p> <p>找对象 [zhǎo duì xiàng] 1. to seek a marriage partner 2. looking for a mate</p> <p>面向对象语言 [miàn xiàng duì xiàng yǔ yán] object oriented language</p> <p>对应 [duì yìng] 1. to correspond 2. a correspondence 3. corresponding 4. homologous 5. matching with sth 6. counterpart</p> <p>约会对象 [yuē huì duì xiàng] 1. a partner for dating 2. a date (i.e. a boyfriend or girlfriend)</p> <p>对象 [duì xiàng] 1. target 2. object 3. partner 4. boyfriend 5. girlfriend</p> <p>中英对照 [zhōng yīng duì zhào] Chinese English parallel texts</p> <p>对照表 [duì zhào biǎo] comparison table</p> <p>对照 [duì zhào] 1. to contrast 2. to compare 3. to place side by side for comparison (as parallel texts) 4. to check</p> <p>超对称 [chāo duì chèn] supersymmetry</p> <p>对阵 [duì zhèn] 1. poised for battle 2. to square up for a fight</p> <p>对劲儿 [duì jìn r] 1. suitable 2. to one's liking 3. to get along together</p> <p>不对劲 [bù duì jìn] not in good condition</p> <p>对空射击 [duì kōng shè jī] 1. anti-air craft fire 2. to shoot at enemy planes</p> <p>应对 [yìng duì] 1. response 2. to answer 3. to reply</p> <p>死无对证 [sǐ wú duì zhèng] the dead cannot testify (saw); dead men tell no tales</p> <p>对着干 [duì zhe gàn] 1. to adopt confrontational posture 2. to meet head-on 3. to compete</p> <p>对开 [duì kāi] running in opposite direction (buses, trains, ferries etc)</p> <p>对讲电话 [duì jiǎng diàn huà] intercom</p> <p>对价 [duì jià] 1. consideration (in exchange for shares) 2. a quid pro quo</p> <p>对顶角 [duì dǐng jiǎo] 1. angle to the vertical 2. angle (between two lines or two planes)</p>
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对角线	[duì jiǎo xiàn] diagonal
保角对应	[bǎo jiǎo duì yìng] 1. (math.) a distance-preserving correspondence 2. a conformal map
对角	[duì jiǎo] opposite angle
对调	[duì diào] 1. to swap places 2. to exchange roles
冷漠对待	[lěng mò duì dài] 1. cold and detached towards sb 2. lack of regard 3. indifference 4. neglect
广义相对论	[guǎng yì xiāng duì lùn] 1. general relativity 2. Einstein's theory of gravity
对对碰	[duì duì pèng] concentration (a pair-matching game)
对对子	[duì duì zǐ] to supply the answering phrase
对不对	[duì bù duì] 1. right or wrong? 2. Is it right? 3. (colloq.) OK
对	[duì] 1. couple 2. pair 3. to be opposite 4. to oppose 5. to face 6. versus 7. for 8. to 9. correct (answer) 10. to answer 11. to reply 12. to direct (towards sth) 13. right
对牛弹琴	[duì niú tán qín] 1. to play the lute to a cow (saw); fig. offering a treat to a unappreciative audience 2. to cast pearls before swine 3. caviar to the general 4. to preach to deaf ears 5. to talk over sb's head
对了	[duì le] 1. right 2. correct
结对子	[jié duì zǐ] 1. to form pairs 2. to twin
对子	[duì zǐ] pair
保长对应	[bǎo cháng duì yìng] 1. (math.) a distance-preserving correspondence 2. an isometry
对家	[duì jiā] 1. partner (in four person game) 2. family of proposed marriage partner
一多对应	[yī duō duì yìng] one-to-many correspondence
对称空间	[duì chèn kōng jiān] symmetric space (math.)
两侧对称	[liǎng cè duì chèn] bilateral symmetry
对称性	[duì chèn xìng] symmetry
非对称	[fēi duì chèn] asymmetric
对谈	[duì tán] 1. to talk with somebody (face to face) 2. discussion 3. talk 4. chat
对消	[duì xiāo] 1. in equilibrium (of opposite forces in phys.) 2. to cancel out
对亲	[duì qīn] 1. courting 2. meeting for purpose of marriage 3. to settle into a relationship
对撞	[duì zhuàng] 1. to collide 2. a collision
对接	[duì jiē] 1. to join up 2. to dock 3. a joint (between components)
对位	[duì wèi] counterpoint (in music)
一一对应	[yī yī duì yìng] one-to-one correspondence
相对位置	[xiāng duì wèi zhì] relative position
对立	[duì lì] 1. oppose 2. set sth against 3. be antagonistic to 4. antithetical 5. relative opposite 6. opposing 7. diametrical
对立面	[duì lì miàn] 1. opposite 2. antonym 3. the opposite side (in a conflict)
对半	[duì bàn] 1. half-and-half 2. 50-50 3. to double
对冲基金	[duì chōng jī jīn] hedge fund
对美	[duì měi] (policy etc) towards America
对我来说	[duì wǒ lái shuō] as far as I'm concerned
对联	[duì lián] 1. rhyming couplet 2. pair of lines of verse written vertically down the sides of a doorway
对比联想	[duì bǐ lián xiǎng] 1. word association 2. association of ideas
对外关系	[duì wài guān xì] foreign relations
门当户对	[mén dāng hù duì] (saying) social position and economic status be in harmony
对火	[duì huǒ] to ask for a light
斜对	[xié duì] 1. catty-corner 2. to be diagonally opposite to
对口径	[duì kǒu jìng] to arrange to give the same story
对待	[duì dài] 1. to treat 2. treatment
对得起	[duì de qǐ] 1. not to let sb down 2. to treat sb fairly 3. be worthy of
对华	[duì huá] (policy etc) towards China

对焦	[duì jiāo] 1. to focus (a camera) 2. focussing
对准	[duì zhǔn] 1. to aim at 2. to target 3. to point at 4. to be directed at 5. registration 6. alignment (mechanical engineering)
对付	[duì fu] 1. to handle 2. to deal with 3. to cope 4. to get by with
相对论性	[xiāng duì lùn xìng] relativistic (physics)
对酒当歌	[duì jiǔ dāng gē] lit. sing to accompany wine (saw); fig. life is short, make merry while you can
非相对论性	[fēi xiāng duì lùn xìng] non-relativistic (physics)
对心	[duì xīn] 1. congenial 2. to one's liking
对心儿	[duì xīn r] 1. erhua variant of , congenial 2. to one's liking
对马岛	[duì mǎ dǎo] Tsushima island, between Japan and South Korea
配对	[pèi duì] 1. to pair up 2. to match up 3. to form a pair (e.g. to marry) 4. to mate 5. matched pair
配对儿	[pèi duì r] matched pair
对症下药	[duì zhèng xià yào] 1. lit. to prescribe the right medicine for an illness (saw); fig. to study a problem to find the right way to solve it 2. to take appropriate steps
点对点	[diǎn duì diǎn] 1. p2p (peer to peer) 2. Bittorrent (BT)
对么	[duì yāo] 1. pair of aces (in dominoes) 2. double one
对台	[duì tái] (policy etc) towards Taiwan
针对	[zhēn duì] 1. in connection with 2. directed towards 3. to direct at 4. to aim at 5. to point against
对口相声	[duì kǒu xiàng shēng] 1. comic cross talk 2. formalized comic dialog between two stand-up comics: leading role [dou4 gen2] and fall-guy [peng3 gen2]
对局	[duì jú] 1. opposing sides (in chess etc) 2. position (of opposing forces)
对症下药	[duì zhèng] 1. correct diagnosis 2. to prescribe the right cure for an illness 3. to suit the medicine to the illness
对岸	[duì àn] opposite bank (of a body of water)
两岸对话	[liǎng àn duì huà] bilateral talks
对外	[duì wài] 1. external 2. foreign 3. pertaining to external or foreign (affairs)
对证命名	[duì zhèng mìng míng] confrontation naming
对课	[duì kè] to give answering phrase (school exercise in memory or composition)
对话课	[duì huà kè] conversation class
相对论	[xiāng duì lùn] theory of relativity
针对性	[zhēn duì xìng] direction
对话	[duì huà] dialog
对证	[duì zhèng] confrontation
对词	[duì cí] to rehearse one's lines (of actor)
对口词	[duì kǒu cí] dialog (for stage performance)
对案	[duì àn] counter-proposal
对决	[duì jué] 1. versus 2. stand off between two opponents
对冲	[duì chōng] hedging (finance)
答对	[dá duì] 1. to reply 2. to answer
对答	[duì dá] 1. a reply 2. answer
对歌	[duì gē] 1. answering phrase of duet 2. to sing antiphonal answer
对马海峡	[duì mǎ hǎi xiá] Strait of Tsushima, between Japan and South Korea
对策	[duì cè] countermeasure for dealing with a situation
对换	[duì huàn] 1. to exchange 2. to swap
对胃口	[duì wèi kǒu] 1. to one's taste 2. tasty 3. fig. sth one enjoys
对质	[duì zhì] direct confrontation
对刺	[duì cì] bayonet practice in pairs
相对	[xiāng duì] 1. relatively 2. opposite 3. to resist 4. to oppose 5. relative 6. vis-a-vis
相对地址	[xiāng duì dì zhǐ] relative address (comp.)
对味儿	[duì wèi r] 1. tasty 2. to one's liking

对本	[duì běn] 1. (a return) equal to the capital 2. 100 percent profit
对头	I [duì tóu] 1. correct 2. normal 3. to be on good terms with 4. on the right track 5. right II [duì tóu duì tóu] 1. (longstanding) opponent 2. enemy 3. inimical 4. adversary 5. opponent
空对空导弹	I [kōng duì kōng dǎo dàn] air-to-air missile II [kōng duì kōng dǎo dàn] air-to-air missile
对内	[duì nèi] 1. internal 2. national 3. domestic (policy)
对工儿	[duì gōng r] proper
一对儿	[yī duì r] 1. a pair 2. a couple
对等	[duì děng] 1. equal status 2. equal treatment 3. parity (under the law) 4. equity 5. reciprocity
对白	[duì bái] stage dialog
对门	[duì mén] the building or room opposite
正对	[zhèng duì] directly facing
对比	[duì bǐ] 1. contrast 2. balance
对地	[duì dì] targeted (e.g. attacks)
对折	[duì zhé] 1. to sell at discount 2. to fold over
地对空导弹	[dì duì kōng dǎo dàn] ground-to-air missile
面对	[miàn duì] 1. to confront 2. to face
对面	[duì miàn] opposite
面对面	[miàn duì miàn] face to face
对唱	[duì chàng] 1. in duet 2. answering phrase 3. antiphonal answer
对日	[duì rì] (policy etc) towards Japan
对口	[duì kǒu] 1. alternate dialog (comic, musical etc) 2. repartee
对手	[duì shǒu] 1. opponent 2. adversary 3. match
对于	[duì yú] 1. regarding 2. as far as sth is concerned 3. with regards to
对工	[duì gōng] proper
一对	[yī duì] 1. couple 2. pair
对称	[duì chèn] 1. symmetry 2. symmetrical
友	[yǒu] friend
马友友	[mǎ yǒu yǒu] Yo-Yo Ma (1955-), French-Chinese-American cellist
盟友	[méng yǒu] ally
朋友	[péng you] friend
男朋友	[nán péng you] 1. male friend 2. boyfriend
老朋友	[lǎo péng you] old friend
好朋友	[hǎo péng you] good friend
亲朋好友	[qīn péng hǎo yǒu] 1. friends and family 2. kith and kin
小朋友	[xiǎo péng yǒu] children
女朋友	[péng you] 1. female friend 2. girlfriend
酒肉朋友	[jiǔ ròu péng you] lit. a friend when wining and dining (saw); fair-weather friend
友情	[yǒu qíng] 1. friendly feelings 2. friendship
师友	[shī yǒu] friend who you can seek advice
走访友	[zǒu qīn fǎng yǒu] to visit one's friends and relations
访亲问友	[fǎng qīn wèn yǒu] to visit friends and relations (saw)
串亲访友	[chuàn qīn fǎng yǒu] to call on friends and relations (saw)
密友	[mì yǒu] close friend
友军	[yǒu jūn] 1. friendly forces 2. allies
友好	I [yǒu hǎo] Youhao district of Yichun city [Yī chūn hǎo shì], Heilongjiang II [yǒu hǎo yǒu hǎo] friendly (relations)
友好关系	[yǒu hǎo guān xi] good relations
友邦保险公司	[yǒu bāng bǎo xiǎn gōng sī] American International Group (AIG), insurance company
亲友	[qīn yǒu] friends and relatives

友善	[yǒu shàn] friendly
票友	[piào yǒu] an amateur actor (e.g. in Chinese opera)
票友儿	[piào yǒu r] an amateur actor (e.g. in Chinese opera)
住友	[zhù yǒu] Sumitomo, Japanese company
室友	[shì yǒu] roommate
会友	[huì yǒu] membership
友邦	[yǒu bāng] 1. friendly state 2. ally
队友	[duì yǒu] 1. member of same class, team, work group etc 2. teammate
病友	[bìng yǒu] 1. a friend made in hospital or people who become friends in hospital 2. wardmate
血友病	[xuè yǒu bìng] hemophilia
女友	[yǒu] a girlfriend
益友	[yì yǒu] 1. helpful friend 2. wise companion
战友	[zhàn yǒu] 1. comrade-in-arms 2. battle companion
友人	[yǒu rén] friend
笔友	[bǐ yǒu] pen pal
年友	[nián yǒu] 1. friendship of people in same year 2. one's contemporaries
面友	[miàn yǒu] to put on a friendly face
旧友	[jiù yǒu] old friend
正电子发射断层照相术	[zhèng diàn zǐ fā shè duàn céng zhào xiāng] positron emission tomography (PET)
发射	[fā shè] 1. to shoot (a projectile) 2. to fire (a rocket) 3. to launch 4. to emit (a particle) 5. to discharge 6. emanation 7. emission
发布会	I [fā bù huì] 1. news conference 2. briefing II [fā bù huì fā bù huì] 1. news conference 2. briefing
新闻发布会	I [xīn wén fā bù huì] a news conference II [xīn wén fā bù huì xīn wén fā bù huì] a news conference
发布新软件	[fā bù xīn ruǎn jiàn] to release new software
发布	I [fā bù] 1. to release 2. to issue 3. to distribute II [fā bù fā bù] 1. to release 2. to issue 3. to distribute
开发人员	[kāi fā rén yuán] developer
开发商	[kāi fā shāng] developer (e.g. real-estate, software etc)
开发环境	[kāi fā huán jìng] development environment (computer)
联合国开发计划署	[lián hé guó kāi fā jì huà shù] United Nations Development Program
统一发票	[tóng yī fā piào] invoice
软件开发人员	[ruǎn jiàn kāi fā rén yuán] software developer
软件开发	[ruǎn jiàn kāi fā] software development
开发	[kāi fā] 1. exploit (a resource) 2. open up (for development) 3. to develop
分布式发展模式	[fēn bù shì fā zhǎn mó xíng] distributed developmental model
发型	[fā xíng] 1. hairstyle 2. coiffure 3. hairdo
研发	[yán fā] research and development
并发症	[bīng fā zhèng] complications (undesired side-effect of medical procedure)
并发	[bīng fā] 1. be complicated by 2. erupt simultaneously
形态发生素	[xíng tài fā shēng sù] morphogen
发表演讲	[fā biǎo yǎn jiǎng] to give a speech
发票	[fā piào] 1. invoice 2. receipt or bill for purchase
理发师	[lǐ fā shī] barber
美发师	[měi fā shī] 1. hairdresser 2. beautician
批发价	[pī fā jià] wholesale price
毫发	[háo fā] 1. a hair 2. the slightest
发情	[fā qíng] oestrus (sexual receptivity in female mammals)
发明人	[fā míng rén] inventor

四大发明 [sì dà fā míng] the four great Chinese inventions: paper, printing, magnetic compass and gunpowder
 发表声明 [fā biǎo shēng míng] 1. to issue a statement 2. to issue a declaration
 发明家 [fā míng jiā] inventor
 发明者 [fā míng zhě] inventor
 发火 [fā huǒ] 1. to catch fire 2. to ignite 3. to detonate 4. to get angry
 发明 [fā míng] 1. to invent 2. invention
 周润发 [zhōu rùn fā] Chow Yun-Fat (1955-), Hong Kong TV and film star
 原子能发电站 [yuán zǐ néng fā diàn zhàn] atomic power station
 发痛 [fā tòng] 1. to ache 2. to be sore 3. to feel painful
 签发日期 [qiān fā rì qī] date of issue (of document)
 发情期 [fā qíng qī] 1. the breeding season (zool.) 2. oestrus (period of sexual receptivity of female mammals)
 开发周期 [kāi fā zhōu qī] 1. development cycle 2. development period
 触发器 [chù fā qì] flip-flop (electronics)
 触发引信 [chù fā yǐn xìn] an impact detonator
 触发清单 [chù fā qīng dān] trigger list
 发炎 [fā yán] 1. inflamed from infection or injury 2. inflammation
 触发 [chù fā] 1. trigger 2. spark
 对症下药 [duì zhèng fā yào] 1. lit. to prescribe the right medicine for an illness (saw); fig. to study a problem to find the right way to solve it 2. to take appropriate steps
 发烧友 [fā shāo yǒu] 1. fan 2. zealot
 发 I[fā] 1. to send out 2. to show (one's feeling) 3. to issue 4. to develop 5. (classifier for gunshots, "rounds") II[fā] 1. hair 2. Taiwan pr. fā3
 发愁 [fā chóu] 1. to worry about sth 2. to fret 3. anxious
 联合发表 [lián hé fā biǎo] 1. joint statement 2. joint announcement
 发光 [fā guāng] shine
 批发业 [pī fā yè] 1. wholesale business 2. bulk trade
 美发 [měi fā] 1. hairdressing 2. beauty treatment
 金发 [jīn fā] blond
 发信 [fā xìn] post a letter
 首发 [shǒu fā] 1. first issue 2. first public showing
 发短信 [fā duǎn xìn] 1. to text 2. to send SMS messages
 发夹 [fā jiā] hair clip
 自发电位 [zì fā diàn wèi] electroencephalogram (EEG)
 批发商 [pī fā shāng] 1. a wholesale business 2. distributor
 商业发票 [shāng yè fā piào] commercial invoice
 发音体 [fā yīn tǐ] sound producing object (soundboard, vibrating string, membrane etc)
 发音 [fā yīn] 1. to pronounce 2. pronunciation 3. to emit sound
 发暗 [fā àn] 1. to darken 2. to become tarnished
 发电站 [fā diàn zhàn] 1. electricity generating station 2. power station
 华发 [huá fā] gray hair
 新闻发言人 [xīn wén fā yán rén] spokesman
 哈里发帝国 [hā lǐ fā dì guó] Caliphate (Islamic empire formed after the death of the Prophet Mohammed in 632)
 举发 [jǔ fā] 1. to expose (e.g., wrongdoing) 2. to accuse (in court) 3. to impeach 4. to denounce
 发胖 [fā pàng] 1. to put on weight 2. to get fat
 削发 [xuē fā] 1. to shave one's head 2. fig. to become a monk or nun 3. to take the tonsure
 疾病突发 [jí bìng tū fā] 1. outbreak of illness 2. seizure
 突发事件 [tū fā shì jiàn] sudden occurrence
 突发 [tū fā] outbreak
 发脱口齿 [fā tuō kǒu chǐ] 1. diction 2. enunciation

脱发 [tuō fā] 1. baldness 2. to lose hair or feathers 3. to molt 4. depilation
 未发货 [wèi fā huò] goods not yet dispatched
 发烧 [fā shāo] 1. have a high temperature (from illness) 2. have a fever
 须发 [xū fā] hair and beard
 暴发户 [bào fā hù] 1. newly rich 2. parvenu 3. upstart
 暴发 [bào fā] break out
 火山爆发 [huǒ shān bào fā] volcanic eruption
 爆发 [bào fā] 1. to break out 2. to erupt 3. to explode 4. to burst out
 发菜 [fā cài] 1. long thread moss (Nostoc flagelliforme), an edible algae 2. also called faat choy or hair moss
 签发地点 [qiān fā dì diǎn] place of issue (of document)
 签发 [qiān fā] 1. to issue (a document) 2. to sign and issue officially
 卷发 [juǎn fā] to curl hair
 发货 [fā huò] 1. to dispatch 2. to send out goods
 令人发指 [lìng rén fā zhǐ] to make one's hair stand up in anger (saw); to raise people's hackles
 发令枪 [fā lìng qiāng] starting pistol
 发冷 [fā lěng] to catch cold
 发了言 [fā le yán] 1. ("past tense" of : spoke publicly 2. made a speech
 长发 [cháng fā] long hair
 发展中国家 [fā zhǎn zhōng guó jiā] developing country
 发展的国家 [fā zhǎn de guó jiā] 1. developing country 2. developing nation
 国家发展计划委员会 [guó jiā fā zhǎn jì huà wěi yuán huì] PRC State Development and Planning Committee, set up 1998 to replace State Planning Committee, replaced in 2003 by National development and reform commission
 发家 [fā jiā] 1. to lay down a family fortune 2. to get rich 3. to become prosperous
 发现物 [fā xiàn wù] finding
 发行人 [fā xíng rén] 1. publisher 2. issuer
 发车 [fā chē] 1. departure (of a coach or train) 2. to dispatch a vehicle
 挥发油 [huī fā yóu] 1. volatile oil (in general) 2. gasoline
 挥发性 [huī fā xìng] volatility
 借题发挥 [jiè tí fā huī] to use the current topic to put over one's own ideas
 挥发 [huī fā] 1. volatile 2. volatility
 发挥 [fā huī] 1. to display 2. to exhibit 3. to bring out implicit or innate qualities 4. to express (a thought or moral) 5. to develop (an idea) 6. to elaborate (on a theme)
 瑟瑟发抖 [sè sè fā dǒu] to shiver with cold
 发作 [fā zuò] 1. to flare-up 2. to break out
 引而不发 [yǐn ér bù fā] 1. to pull the bow without shooting (saw from Mencius); ready and waiting for action 2. to go through the motions 3. to practice 4. a trial run
 发横财 [fā hèng cái] 1. to make ill-gotten gains 2. to get rich corruptly
 发行 [fā xíng] 1. publish 2. issue
 恭喜发财 [gōng xǐ fā cái] 1. Wishing you a prosperous New Year! (traditional New Year greeting) 2. Congratulations and best wishes for a prosperous New Year! 3. Happy New Year!
 发财 [fā cái] to get rich
 沙发 [shā fā] sofa
 发兵 [fā bīng] 1. to dispatch an army 2. to send troops
 分发 [fēn fā] 1. distribute 2. distribution
 水力发电 [shuǐ lì fā diàn] hydroelectricity
 大力发展 [dà lì fā zhǎn] 1. vigorous expansion 2. rapid development
 火力发电厂 [huǒ lì fā diàn chǎng] fired power plant (i.e. fired by coal, oil or gas)
 水力发电站 [shuǐ lì fā diàn zhàn] hydroelectric power plant

发动力 [fā dòng lì] motive power	发愿 [fā yuàn] to vow
吓得发抖 [xià dé fā dǒu] tremble with fear	所发现 [suǒ fā xiàn] 1. discovered 2. what one discovers
发动 [fā dòng] 1. to start 2. to launch 3. to mobilize	后发座 [hòu fā zuò] Coma Berenices (constellation)
发慌 [fā huāng] 1. to become agitated 2. to feel nervous	启发 [qǐ fā] 1. to enlighten 2. to explain and arouse interest 3. to inspire 4. inspiration 5. heuristic (attributively) 6. to teach
香港贸易发展局 [xiāng gǎng mào yì fā zhǎn jú] Hong Kong Trade Development Council	启发式 [qǐ fā shì] heuristic
发扬光大 [fā yáng guāng dà] 1. to advocate 2. to promote 3. to advertise 4. to carry out propaganda on behalf of 5. to carry forward 6. to bring to great height of development 7. to develop and promote	发声 [fā shēng] 1. vocal 2. sound 3. sound production 4. to utter 5. to give voice
发扬 [fā yáng] 1. to develop 2. to make full use of	发声器 [fā shēng qì] sound device
亚尔发和奥米加 [yà ěr fā hé ào mǐ jiā] Alpha and Omega	发病 [fā bìng] 1. onset 2. outbreak (of a disease)
照发 [zhào fā] 1. to provide as before 2. unaltered provision 3. an authorized issue	多发病 [duō fā bìng] frequently re-occurring disease
发软 [fā ruǎn] 1. to weaken 2. to go soft (at the knees)	理发店 [lǐ fà diàn] 1. barber's shop 2. hairdresser's
秀发 [xiù fà] beautiful hair	发源 [fā yuán] 1. to rise 2. to originate 3. source 4. derivation
诱发 [yòu fā] 1. to cause 2. to bring about 3. to induce 4. to incite 5. cause	感发 [gǎn fā] to move and inspire
征发 [zhēng fā] a punitive expedition	发源地 [fā yuán dì] 1. place of origin 2. birthplace 3. source
洗发粉 [xǐ fā fěn] shampoo powder	发电厂 [fā diàn chǎng] power plant
发粉 [fā fěn] baking soda (used to leaven bread)	揭发 [jiē fā] 1. disclose 2. revelation
挥发性存储器 [huī fā xìng cún chǔ qì] volatile memory	发语词 [fā yǔ cí] 1. form word 2. in classical Chinese, first character of phrase having auxiliary grammatical function
勃发 [bó fā] 1. thrive 2. prosper 3. break out	发刊词 [fā kān cí] 1. foreword 2. preface (to a publication)
牵一发而动全身 [qiān yī fā ér dòng quán shēn] 1. lit. pull one hair and the whole body moves 2. fig. a slight change will affect everything else 3. the butterfly effect	发案 [fā àn] 1. occurrence (refers to time and place esp. of a criminal act) 2. to take place 3. to occur
发射星云 [fā shè xīng yún] radiant nebula	发球 [fā qiú] 1. to serve (the ball in pingpong, tennis etc) 2. to drive off (golf etc)
发射站 [fā shè zhàn] launch pad (for rocket or projectile)	益发 [yì fā] 1. increasingly 2. more and more 3. ever more 4. all the more
正电子发射层析 [zhèng diàn zǐ fā shè céng xī] positron emission tomography (PET)	洗发水 [xǐ fā shuǐ] liquid shampoo
正电子发射体层 [zhèng diàn zǐ fā shè tǐ céng] PET, positron emission tomography (medical imaging method)	洗发水儿 [xǐ fā shuǐ r] shampoo
发射场 [fā shè chǎng] 1. launchpad 2. launching site	事态发展 [shì tài fā zhǎn] course of events
发出指示 [fā chū zhǐ shì] to issue instructions	发泄 [fā xiè] 1. to give vent to (anger, lust etc) 2. to take it out on sb
发件人 [fā jiàn rén] 1. sender (of mail) 2. From: (email header)	发汗 [fā hàn] to sweat
发泡 [fā pào] 1. fizzy 2. sparkling (drink)	哈里发 [hā lǐ fā] Khalfah or Caliph (Arabic: successor), head of state in Caliphate
补发 [bǔ fā] 1. supply again (sth lost) 2. reissue 3. pay retroactively	寄发 [jì fā] 1. to despatch 2. to send out (mail)
发展 [fā zhǎn] 1. development 2. growth 3. to develop 4. to grow 5. to expand	发丧 [fā sāng] to hold a funeral
可持续发展 [kě chí xù fā zhǎn] sustainable development	越发 [yuè fā] 1. increasingly 2. more and more 3. ever more 4. all the more
发展中 [fā zhǎn zhōng] 1. developing 2. under development 3. in the pipeline	发笑 [fā xiào] 1. to burst out laughing 2. to laugh
发表 [fā biǎo] 1. to issue (a statement) 2. to publish 3. to issue 4. to put out	发颤 [fā zhàn] to shiver
发病率 [fā bìng lǜ] 1. incidence of a disease 2. disease rate	理发员 [lǐ fà yuán] barber
发生率 [fā shēng lǜ] rate of occurrence	喷发 [pēn fā] 1. to erupt 2. an eruption
护发素 [hù fà sù] hair conditioner	全球发展中心 [quán qiú fā zhǎn zhōng xīn] Center for Global Development (an environmental think tank)
结发 [jié fā] (in former times) to bind one's hair on coming of age	发贴 [fā tiē] 1. to stick sth up (on the wall) 2. to post (on a notice-board or website)
发怔 [fā zhēng] 1. baffled 2. nonplussed	发奋 [fā fèn] 1. to make an effort 2. to push for sth 3. to work hard
发红 [fā hóng] flush (face)	奋发 [fèn fā] 1. to rouse to vigorous action 2. energetic mood
黑发 [hēi fā] fine black hair	发稿时 [fā gǎo shí] 1. time of publication 2. at the time of going to press
点发 [diǎn fā] 1. to fire in bursts 2. shooting intermittently	束发 [shù fā] 1. to bind one's hair 2. headband
事发地点 [shì fā dì diǎn] the scene of the incident	发呆 [fā dāi] 1. to daydream 2. lost in thought
出发点 [chū fā diǎn] 1. starting point 2. the outset	发棵 [fā kē] budding
发屋 [fā wū] barber's shop	头发 [tóu fā] hair (on the head)
充发 [chōng fā] to banish to penal servitude	先发制人 [xiān fā zhì rén] 1. to gain the initiative by striking first (saw); to pre-empt 2. to anticipate 3. pre-emptive
启发法 [qǐ fā fǎ] 1. heuristic method 2. heuristics	发言人 [fā yán rén] spokesperson
发声法 [fā shēng fǎ] intonation	发狂 [fā kuáng] 1. crazy 2. mad 3. madly
理发院 [lǐ fà yuàn] 1. barber's shop 2. hair parlor	发现 [fā xiàn] 1. to find 2. to discover
	发带 [fā dài] hairband

<p>高发 [gāo fā] 1. to score highly in imperial exams (and obtain a post) 2. widespread</p> <p>发誓 [fā shì] 1. to vow 2. to pledge 3. to swear</p> <p>发言 [fā yán] 1. statement 2. utterance</p> <p>毛发 [máo fā] hair</p> <p>发抖 [fā dǒu] 1. shiver 2. shudder 3. tremble 4. tremulous</p> <p>事发时 [shì fā shí] the time of the incident</p> <p>百发百中 [bǎi fā bǎi zhòng] 1. every shot hits the target 2. shoot with unfailing accuracy 3. be a crack shot</p> <p>自发 [zì fā] spontaneous</p> <p>引发 [yīn fā] 1. lead to 2. trigger 3. initiate</p> <p>发白 [fā zì] to evolve from</p> <p>白发 [bái fā] white hair</p> <p>发白 [fā bái] 1. to turn pale 2. to lose color 3. to go white</p> <p>发问 [fā wèn] 1. to question 2. to ask 3. to raise a question</p> <p>发生 [fā shēng] 1. to happen 2. to occur 3. to take place 4. to break out</p> <p>再发生 [zài fā shēng] reoccur</p> <p>发卡 I [fā kǎ] to issue a card II [fā kǎfā qiǎ] 1. hair grip 2. hair clip</p> <p>批发 [pī fā] 1. wholesale (as opposed to [lǐng2 shou4], retail) 2. bulk trade 3. distribution</p> <p>发电 [fā diàn] generate electricity</p> <p>发电量 [fā diàn liàng] (generated) electrical energy</p> <p>发起 [fā qǐ] 1. to originate 2. to initiate 3. to launch (an attack, an initiative etc) 4. to start 5. to propose sth (for the first time)</p> <p>再发 [zài fā] to reissue</p> <p>发面 [fā miàn] 1. to leaven dough 2. to make bread</p> <p>理发 [lǐ fà] 1. a barber 2. hairdressing</p> <p>扣发 [kòu fā] 1. to deprive 2. to withhold 3. to hold sth back (and prevent it being known)</p> <p>发回 [fā huí] 1. send back 2. return</p> <p>打发 [dǎ fā] 1. to dispatch sb to do sth 2. to send sb away 3. to pass the time</p> <p>发出 [fā chū] 1. to issue (an order, decree etc) 2. to send out 3. to dispatch 4. to produce a sound 5. to let out (a laugh)</p> <p>出发 [chū fā] 1. to start out 2. to set off</p> <p>直发 [zhí fā] straight hair</p> <p>发直 [fā zhí] 1. to stare 2. to look blank 3. to be fixed (of eyes)</p> <p>发起人 [fā qǐ rén] 1. proposer 2. initiator 3. founding member</p> <p>取 [qǔ] 1. to take 2. to get 3. to choose 4. to fetch</p> <p>断章取义 [duàn zhāng qǔ yì] 1. lit. to take meaning from cut segment (saw); to interpret out of context 2. to focus attention on one phrase without regard to the meaning of the whole piece</p> <p>舍生取义 [shě shēng qǔ yì] 1. to give up life for righteousness (saw, from Mencius); to choose honor over life 2. would rather sacrifice one's life than one's principles</p> <p>取胜 [qǔ shèng] to score a victory</p> <p>可望取胜者 [kě wàng qǔ shèng zhě] 1. favorite (to win a race or championship) 2. well placed contestant</p> <p>取得胜利 [qǔ dé shèng lì] 1. to prevail 2. to achieve victory 3. to be victorious</p> <p>取其精华 [qǔ qí jīng huá] 1. to take the best 2. to absorb the essence</p> <p>博取 [bó qǔ] 1. try to gain 2. court</p> <p>标新取异 [biāo xīn qǔ yì] to start on sth new and different (saw); to display originality</p> <p>获取 [huò qǔ] 1. to gain 2. to get 3. to acquire</p> <p>就地取材 [jiù dì qǔ cái] 1. to draw on local resources 2. using materials at hand</p> <p>无理取闹 [wú lǐ qǔ náo] 1. to make trouble without reason (saw); deliberately awkward 2. pointless provocation</p> <p>3. wilful trouble maker</p> <p>套取 [tào qǔ] 1. to acquire fraudulently 2. an illegal exchange</p> <p>采取行动 [cǎi qǔ xíng dòng] 1. to take action 2. to adopt policies 3. to move on some issue</p> <p>存取 [cún qǔ] access</p>	<p>易取得 [yì qǔ dé] accessible</p> <p>取长补短 [qǔ cháng bǔ duǎn] 1. lit. use others' strengths to make up for one's weak points (saw from Mencius) 2. to use this in place of that 3. what you lose on the swings, you win on the roundabouts</p> <p>领取 [lǐng qǔ] 1. to receive 2. to draw 3. to get</p> <p>取消禁令 [qǔ xiāo jìn lìng] 1. to lift a prohibition 2. to lift a ban</p> <p>采取 [cǎi qǔ] 1. to adopt or carry out (measures, policies, course of action) 2. to take</p> <p>钻木取火 [zuān mù qǔ huǒ] to drill wood to make fire</p> <p>取钱 [qǔ qián] withdraw money</p> <p>谋取暴利 [móu qǔ bào lì] 1. to gain enormous profit 2. a wind-fall profit</p> <p>借取 [jiè qǔ] to borrow</p> <p>取消 [qǔ xiāo] 1. to cancel 2. cancellation</p> <p>取消订阅 [qǔ xiāo dìng yuè] 1. to cancel a subscription 2. to unsubscribe (from a mailing list)</p> <p>取样 [qǔ yàng] sampling (signal processing)</p> <p>掠取 [lǜ qǔ] 1. to plunder 2. to pillage 3. to loot</p> <p>取悦 [qǔ yuè] to try to please</p> <p>取得 [qǔ dé] 1. to acquire 2. to get 3. to obtain</p> <p>取代 [qǔ dài] 1. substitute 2. to replace 3. to supplant</p> <p>性取向 [xìng qǔ xiàng] sexual orientation (e.g. gay)</p> <p>以貌取人 [yǐ mào qǔ rén] to judge sb by appearances (saw)</p> <p>骗取 [piàn qǔ] to gain by cheating</p> <p>索取 [suǒ qǔ] 1. to ask 2. to demand</p> <p>取经 [qǔ jīng] to fetch the scriptures</p> <p>取名 [qǔ míng] 1. to name 2. to be named 3. christen 4. seek fame</p> <p>谋取 [móu qǔ] 1. try to gain 2. to seek 3. to strive for 4. to obtain</p> <p>盗取 [dào qǔ] 1. to steal (including identity theft, credit card fraud or theft of computer account) 2. to misappropriate</p> <p>取决 [qǔ jué] 1. depend upon 2. hinge upon</p> <p>求取 [qiú qǔ] seek after</p> <p>录取 [lù qǔ] 1. to recruit 2. to enroll</p> <p>取笑 [qǔ xiào] 1. tease 2. make fun of</p> <p>换取 [huàn qǔ] give sth and get sth in return</p> <p>争取 [zhēng qǔ] 1. to fight for 2. to compete (for a prize) 3. to struggle</p> <p>夺取 [duó qǔ] to snatch</p> <p>捉取 [zhuō qǔ] to capture</p> <p>取舍 [qǔ shě] 1. to choose 2. to accept or reject</p> <p>合取 [hé qǔ] 1. connective 2. conjunction</p> <p>割取 [gē qǔ] to cut off</p> <p>提取 [tí qǔ] 1. to extract 2. to refine 3. to withdraw (from a bank or warehouse) 4. to pick up</p> <p>自取 [zì qǔ] to invite trouble</p> <p>听取 [tīng qǔ] 1. to hear (news) 2. to listen to</p> <p>抽取 [chōu qǔ] to extract (a medical sample)</p> <p>取出 [qǔ chū] 1. to take out 2. to extract 3. to draw out</p> <p>最 [zuì] 1. most 2. the most 3. -est</p> <p>最大能力 [zuì dà néng lì] maximum capacity</p> <p>世界最大 [shì jiè zuì dà] 1. world's largest 2. world's biggest</p> <p>最差 [zuì chā] 1. least 2. worst 3. the least 4. the worst</p> <p>最优 [zuì yōu] 1. optimal 2. optimum</p> <p>最优化 [zuì yōu huà] optimization (math.)</p> <p>最初 [zuì chū] 1. first 2. primary 3. initial</p> <p>苏联最高苏维埃 [sū lián zuì gāo sū wéi āi] Supreme Soviet</p>
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<p>最为 [zuì wéi] the most</p> <p>最少 [zuì shǎo] 1. smallest 2. least</p> <p>最长 [zuì cháng] longest</p> <p>最年长 [zuì nián zhǎng] eldest</p> <p>最好 [zuì hǎo] 1. best 2. (you) had better (do what we suggest)</p> <p>最好例证 [zuì hǎo lì zhèng] best example</p> <p>最大公因子 [zuì dà gōng yīn zǐ] 1. highest common factor HCF 2. greatest common divisor GCD</p> <p>最新 [zuì xīn] 1. latest 2. newest</p> <p>真声最高音 [zhēn shēng zuì gāo yīn] highest true (non-falsetto) voice</p> <p>最高音 [zuì gāo yīn] 1. highest voice 2. highest pitch 3. highest note</p> <p>美国最高法院 [měi guó zuì gāo fǎ yuàn] Supreme Court of the United States</p> <p>最基本 [zuì jī běn] 1. most fundamental 2. basic</p> <p>最小 [zuì xiǎo] 1. least 2. smallest</p> <p>最小值 [zuì xiǎo zhí] 1. least value 2. minimum</p> <p>最佳化 [zuì jiā huà] optimization (math.)</p> <p>最大化 [zuì dà huà] to maximize</p> <p>最佳 [zuì jiā] 1. optimum 2. optimal 3. peak</p> <p>最佳利益 [zuì jiā lì yì] best interests</p> <p>最惠国 [zuì huì guó] most-favored nation (trade status)</p> <p>最高人民法院 [zuì gāo rén mín fǎ yuàn] PRC Supreme People's Court</p> <p>最高法院 [zuì gāo fǎ yuàn] supreme court</p> <p>最后 [zuì hòu] 1. final 2. last 3. finally 4. ultimate</p> <p>最后一天 [zuì hòu yī tiān] final day</p> <p>最多 [zuì duō] 1. at most 2. maximum 3. largest (number of sth) 4. the most</p> <p>最重要 [zuì zhòng yào] 1. most important 2. key</p> <p>最主要 [zuì zhǔ yào] main</p> <p>最大 [zuì dà] 1. biggest 2. largest 3. maximum</p> <p>最先 [zuì xiān] (the) very first</p> <p>最高 [zuì gāo] 1. highest 2. highest level</p> <p>最高等 [zuì gāo děng] 1. highest level 2. top class</p> <p>最早 [zuì zǎo] earliest</p>	<p>无可非议 [wú kě fēi yì] unquestionable</p> <p>协议 [xié yì] 1. agreement 2. pact 3. protocol</p> <p>合作协议 [hé zuò xié yì] cooperation agreement</p> <p>协商会议 [xié shāng huì yì] 1. consultative conference (political venue during early communist rule) 2. consultative meeting 3. deliberative assembly</p> <p>和平协议 [hé píng xié yì] peace agreement</p> <p>停火协议 [tíng huǒ xié yì] cease fire agreement</p> <p>许可协议 [xǔ kě xié yì] license</p> <p>现场会议 [xiàn chǎng huì yì] on-the-spot meeting</p> <p>影像会议 [yǐng xiàng huì yì] video conference</p> <p>动议 [dòng yì] 1. motion 2. proposal</p> <p>不信任动议 [bù xìn rèn dòng yì] motion of no confidence (against the government, in parliamentary debates)</p> <p>力排众议 [lì pái zhòng yì] to stand one's ground against the opinion of the masses (saw)</p> <p>议和团 [yì hé tuán] 1. erroneous variant of , the righteous harmonious fists 2. the Boxers</p> <p>不可思议 [bù kě sī yì] 1. inconceivable (saw); unimaginable 2. unfathomable</p> <p>议长 [yì zhǎng] speaker (of a legislative assembly)</p> <p>部长会议 [bù zhǎng huì yì] minister level conference</p> <p>国会议长 [guó huì yì zhǎng] Speaker of the House</p> <p>从长计议 [cōng cháng jì yì] to take one's time making a decision (saw); to give it further thought decide later</p>
<p>§1802 娶 [qǔ] 1. take a wife 2. to marry (a woman)</p> <p>娶媳妇 [qǔ xí fù] 1. to get oneself a wife 2. to take a daughter-in-law</p> <p>续娶 [xù qǔ] to remarry</p> <p>未娶妻 [wèi qǔ qī] 1. not yet married 2. bachelor</p> <p>未娶 [wèi qǔ] 1. a bachelor 2. an unmarried man</p>	<p>副议长 [fù yì zhǎng] vice-chairman</p> <p>筹议 [chóu yì] to discuss (a plan)</p> <p>参议 [cān yì] (formal) counsel; advise</p> <p>美国参议院 [měi guó cān yì yuàn] United States Senate</p> <p>参议院 [cān yì yuàn] Senate</p> <p>参议员 [cān yì yuán] senator</p> <p>商议 [shāng yì] 1. to negotiate 2. discussion 3. proposal</p> <p>评议会 [píng yì huì] council</p> <p>美国众议院 [měi guó zhòng yì yuàn] United States House of Representatives</p> <p>联席会议 [lián xí huì yì] joint conference</p> <p>公议 [gōng yì] public discussion</p> <p>公司会议 [gōng sī huì yì] company meeting</p> <p>全体会议 [quán tǐ huì yì] 1. general congress 2. meeting of the whole committee</p> <p>争议性 [zhēng yì xìng] controversial</p>
<p>§1803 议 [yì] 1. to criticize 2. to discuss</p> <p>清议 [qīng yì] 1. fair criticism 2. just comment</p> <p>地址解析协议 [dì zhǐ jiě xī xié yì] 1. address resolution protocol 2. ARP</p> <p>月份会议 [yuè fèn huì yì] 1. monthly meeting 2. monthly conference</p> <p>伊斯兰会议组织 [yī sī lán huì yì zǔ zhī] Organization of the Islamic Conference</p> <p>议价 [yì jià] 1. to bargain 2. to negotiate a price</p> <p>异议 [yì yì] 1. objection 2. dissent</p> <p>异议分子 [yì yì fēn zǐ] 1. dissidents 2. dissenting faction</p> <p>异议者 [yì yì zhě] 1. dissenter 2. dissident</p> <p>异议人士 [yì yì rén shì] dissident</p> <p>提出异议 [tí chū yì yì] 1. to disagree 2. to object 3. to differ 4. to challenge (a statement)</p> <p>召开会议 [zhào kāi huì yì] 1. to call a conference 2. to convene a meeting</p> <p>无争议 [wú zhēng yì] 1. uncontroversial 2. accepted</p>	<p>思议 [sī yì] 1. to imagine 2. to comprehend</p> <p>创议 [chuàng yì] proposal; propose</p> <p>议席 [yì xí] seat in a parliament or legislative assembly</p> <p>会议室 [huì yì shì] 1. meeting 2. conference room</p> <p>议会 [yì huì] 1. parliament 2. legislative assembly</p> <p>会议 [huì yì] 1. meeting 2. conference</p> <p>委员会会议 [wěi yuán huì huì yì] committee meeting</p> <p>会议厅 [huì yì tīng] conference hall</p> <p>电话会议 [diàn huà huì yì] (telephone) conference call</p> <p>圆桌会议 [yuán zhuō huì yì] round table conference</p> <p>国会议员 [guó huì yì yuán] 1. member of congress 2. congressman</p> <p>全国人大会议 [quán guó rén dà huì yì] National People's Congress (NPC)</p> <p>议会制 [yì huì zhì] parliamentary system</p> <p>议院 [yì yuàn] 1. parliament 2. legislative assembly</p> <p>众议院 [zhòng yì yuàn] 1. House of Representatives (USA) 2. Chamber of Deputies</p>

下议院	[xià yì yuàn] 1. lower chamber (of legislative body) 2. lower house
上议院	[shàng yì yuàn] 1. Upper Chamber 2. Upper House
讨论的议题	[tǎo lùn de yì tí] topic of discussion
议论	[yì lùn] 1. to comment 2. to talk about 3. to discuss 4. discussion
议案	[yì àn] 1. proposal 2. motion
决议案	[jué yì àn] (pass a) resolution
决议	[jué yì] resolution
拟议	[nǐ yì] 1. proposal 2. recommendation 3. to draft
议题	[yì tí] 1. topic of discussion 2. topic 3. subject 4. issue (under discussion)
争议	[zhēng yì] 1. controversy 2. dispute
刍议	[chú yì] 1. lit. grass-cutter's comment (humble expression); fig. my observation as a humble layman 2. my humble opinion
议员	[yì yuán] 1. member (of a legislative body) 2. representative
众议员	[zhòng yì yuán] member of the US House of Representatives
市议员	[shì yì yuán] 1. town councilor 2. city councilor 3. alderman
议程	[yì chéng] agenda
议和	[yì hé] to negotiate peace
合议	[hé yì] panel discussion
审议	[shěn yì] 1. deliberation 2. pondering 3. due consideration
议定书	[yì dìng shū] 1. protocol 2. treaty
提议	[tí yì] 1. proposal 2. suggestion 3. to propose 4. to suggest
议事	[yì shì] to discuss official business
面议	[miàn yì] 1. to bargain face-to-face 2. to negotiate directly
品议	[pǐn yì] to judge
非议	[fēi yì] criticize
明文	[míng wén] to state in writing (laws, rules etc)
大有文章	[dà yǒu wén zhāng] 1. some deeper meaning in this all this 2. more to it than meets the eye 3. there's sth behind
前后文	[qián hòu wén] 1. context 2. the surrounding words 3. same as
周文王	[zhōu wén wáng] King Wen of Zhou state (c. 1152-1056 BC), reigned c. 1099-1056 BC as king of Zhou state, leading figure in building the subsequent Western Zhou dynasty, father of King Wu of Zhou the first Zhou dynasty king
能诗善文	[néng shī shàn wén] 1. highly literate 2. lit. capable at poetry, proficient at prose
说文解字注	[shuō wén jiě zì zhù] Commentary on Shuowen (1815) by Duan Yucai
说文解字	[shuō wén jiě zì] Shuowen, the original Han dynasty dictionary by Xu Shen
精灵文	[jīng líng wén] Elvish (language of elves)
文静	[wén jìng] 1. quiet 2. silent
朝鲜文	[cháo xiǎn wén] Korean written language
拉丁文	[lā dīng wén] 1. latin letters 2. latin literature
人文主义	[rén wén zhǔ yì] humanism
沙文主义	[shā wén zhǔ yì] chauvinism
望文生义	[wàng wén shēng yì] 1. lit. view a text and interpret (saw); to interpret word-by-word without understanding the meaning 2. a far-fetched interpretation
中英文对照	[zhōng yīng wén duì zhào] Chinese-English parallel texts
分文不取	[fēn wén bù qǔ] to give for free
文言文	[wén yán wén] classical Chinese
文	[wén] 1. language 2. culture 3. writing 4. formal 5. literary 6. gentle 7. surname Wen
拉文纳	[lā wén nà] Ravenna on the Adriatic coast of Italy
阿拉伯文	[ā lā bó wén] Arabic (language & writing)
文部	[wén bù] (N) Wenbu (place in Tibet)

天文单位	[tiān wén dān wèi] 1. Astronomical Unit 2. AU 3. 149,597,892 km
文具商	[wén jù shāng] stationer
文章	[wén zhāng] 1. article 2. essay
斯蒂文森	[sī dì wén sēn] Stevenson or Stephenson (name)
斯蒂文	[sī dì wén] 1. Steven (name) 2. Simon Stevin (1548-1620), Flemish engineer and mathematician, played a key role in introducing the decimal system to Europe
越南文	[yuè nán wén] 1. Vietnamese written language 2. Vietnamese literature
马来文	[mǎ lái wén] Malaysian language
文献	[wén xiàn] document
兴文	[xīng wén] (N) Xingwen (place in Sichuan)
文宗	[wén zōng] person whose calligraphy serves as a model
文登市	[wén dēng shì] Wendeng county level city in Weihai , Shandong
文登	[wén dēng] Wendeng county level city in Weihai , Shandong
哈萨克文	[hǎ sà kè wén] Kazakh written language
崇文门	[chóng wén mén] Chongwenmen in Beijing
奇文共赏	[qí wén gòng shǎng] 1. lit. remarkable work appreciated by all (saw); universally praised (original meaning) 2. incomprehensible nonsense 3. preposterous bullshit
王洪文	[wáng hóng wén] Wang Hongwen (1935-1992), one of the Gang of Four
香港文化中心	[xiāng gǎng wén huà zhōng xīn] Hong Kong Cultural Center
文莱	[wén lái] Brunei Darussalam, independent sultanate in north-west Borneo
中文广播	[zhōng wén guǎng bō] Chinese (language) broadcast
文档	[wén dǎng] (computer) file
全文检索	[quán wén jiǎn suǒ] full text search
泰文	[tài wén] Thai (language)
今古文	[jīn gǔ wén] former Han dynasty study or rewriting of classical texts such as the Confucian six classics
今文经	[jīn wén jīng] former Han dynasty school of Confucian scholars
文化障碍	[wén huà zhàng ài] cultural barrier
电子文件	[diàn zǐ wén jiàn] electronic document
头文字	[tóu wén zì] 1. initial 2. first letter of word (in Latin script)
甲骨文字	[jiǎ gǔ wén zì] 1. oracle script 2. oracle bone character (an early form of Chinese script)
阿兰文	[ā lán wén] Aramaic
韩文字母	[hán wén zì mǔ] 1. Korean alphabet 2. hangeul (), the Korean script
死文字	[sǐ wén zì] 1. dead language 2. indecipherable script
浅层文字	[qiǎn céng wén zì] shallow orthography (governed by simple rules)
纯文字页	[chún wén zì yè] text-only webpage
纯文字	[chún wén zì] text only (webpage)
深层文字	[shēn céng wén zì] deep orthography (not governed by simple rules)
识文断字	[shí wén duàn zì] 1. literate 2. a cultured person
拉丁文字	[lā dīng wén zì] 1. the alphabet 2. latin letters
中日韩统一表意文字	[zhōng rì hán tóng yì biǎo yì wén zì] 1. China Japan Korea (CJK) unified ideographs 2. Unihan
表意文字	[biǎo yì wén zì] 1. ideograph 2. ideographical writing system
紫金山天文台	[zǐ jīn shān tiān wén tái] Purple Mountain Observatory
文字档	[wén zì dǎng] text file
文字	[wén zì] 1. character 2. script 3. writing 4. written language 5. writing style 6. phraseology
国家文物局	[guó jiā wén wù jú] PRC State Administration of Cultural Heritage (SACH)
国家文物委员会	[guó jiā wén wù wěi yuán huì] National Committee of Cultural Heritage

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国家文物鉴定委员会 [guó jiā wén wù jiàn dìng wéi yuán huì] National Commission for the identification of cultural heritage
 文物 [wén wù] 1. cultural relic 2. historical relic
 重文轻武 [zhòng wén qīng wǔ] 1. to value letters and belittle arms (saw); to stress civil matters and neglect the military 2. to prefer the pen to the sword
 作文 [zuò wén] 1. to write an essay 2. composition (student essay) 3. CL-[pian1]
 不名一文 [bù míng yī wén] 1. without a penny to one's name 2. penniless 3. stony-broke
 不成文法 [bù chéng wén fǎ] unwritten law
 金文 [jīn wén] bell-cauldron inscription, bronze inscription
 才兼文武 [cái jiān wén wǔ] talent in both military and civil field (saw)
 温文尔雅 [wēn wén ěr yǎ] cultured and refined (saw); gentle and cultivated
 文雅 [wén yǎ] 1. elegant 2. refined
 文部省 [wén bù shěng] ministry of culture (Japanese: monbush)
 西方文化 [xī fāng wén huà] Western culture
 东西方文化 [dōng xī fāng wén huà] Eastern and Western culture
 课文启动 [kè wén qǐ dòng] text priming
 文山州 [wén shān zhōu] abbr. for [Wen2 shān1 Zhuang4 zu2 Miao2 zu2 zì4 zhì4 zhou1], Wenshan Zhuang and Miao autonomous prefecture in Yunnan
 加尔文 [jiǎ ěr wén] Calvin (1509-1564), French protestant reformer
 超文本 [chāo wén běn] hypertext
 文化水平 [wén huà shuǐ píng] educational level
 超文件 [chāo wén jiàn] hypertext
 超文本标记语言 [chāo wén běn biāo jì yǔ yán] 1. hypertext markup language 2. HTML
 文房四宝 [wén fáng sì bǎo] Four Treasures of the Study, namely: brush, ink, paper and inkstone, the essentials of calligraphy and scholarship
 密文 [mì wén] 1. coded text 2. cypher
 拉文克劳 [lā wén kè láo] Rowena Ravenclaw, name of wizard and house in Harry Potter's school Hogwarts
 英国文化协会 [yīng guó wén huà xié huì] British council
 中文输入法 [zhōng wén shū rù fǎ] Chinese input methods for computers
 蒙文 [měng wén] Mongolian language
 音频文件 [yīn pín wén jiàn] audio file (computer)
 魏文帝 [wèi wén dì] Cao Pi, emperor of Wei 220-226
 基本多文种平面 [jī běn duō wén zhǒng píng miàn] basic multilingual plane BMP
 文身 [wén shēn] tattoo
 布鲁克海文实验室 [bù lǔ kè hǎi wén shí yán shì] Brookhaven National Laboratory
 布鲁克海文国家实验室 [bù lǔ kè hǎi wén guó jiā shí yán shì] Brookhaven National Laboratory
 龙山文化 [lóng shān wén huà] Longshan culture
 沈从文 [shěn cóng wén] Shen Congwen (1902-1988), novelist
 开尔文 [kāi ěr wén] 1. Lord Kelvin 1824-1907, British physicist (William Thomson) 2. Kelvin (temperature scale)
 拼音文字 [pīn yīn wén zì] 1. phonetic alphabet 2. alphabetic writing system
 象形文字 [xiàng xíng wén zì] pictogram
 异文 [yì wén] 1. variant character 2. loan word 3. variant written form (for the same word) 4. different edition
 语文老师 [yǔ wén lǎo shī] language and literature teacher
 文件夹 [wén jiàn jiā] 1. folder 2. file (paper)
 西班牙文 [xī bān yá wén] Spanish (language)
 古文明 [gǔ wén míng] ancient civilization
 明文规定 [míng wén guī dìng] expressly stipulated (in writing)
 两河文明 [liǎng hé wén míng] Mesopotamian civilization

证明文件 [zhèng míng wén jiàn] 1. identification document 2. documentary proof
 文明化 [wén míng huà] civilize
 文征明 [wén zhēng míng] Wen Zhengming (1470-1559), Ming painter, one of Four great southern talents of the Ming
 物质文明 [wù zhì wén míng] material culture
 东方文明 [dōng fāng wén míng] Eastern civilization
 文明 [wén míng] 1. civilized 2. civilization 3. culture
 独立中文笔会 [dú lì zhōng wén bǐ huì] Independent Chinese PEN center
 晋文公 [jìn wén gōng] Duke Wen of Jin (697-628 BC, reigned 636-628 BC), one of the Five Hegemons
 文具 [wén jù] 1. stationery 2. item of stationery (pen, pencil, eraser, pencil sharpener etc)
 说文 [shuō wén] Shuowen, the original Han dynasty dictionary by Xu Shen, full title Shuowen Jiezi
 德文 [dé wén] German (language)
 得文 [dé wén] Devon (county of southwest England)
 华文 [huá wén] 1. Chinese language 2. Chinese script
 文化 [wén huà] 1. culture 2. civilization 3. cultural
 文化层 [wén huà céng] culture level (in archaeological site)
 次文化 [cì wén huà] subculture
 文化冲击 [wén huà chōng jī] cultural shock
 文化大革命 [wén huà dà gé mìng] Cultural Revolution (1966-1976)
 恶搞文化 [è gǎo wén huà] spoofing culture (web based genre in PRC acquiring cult status from 2005, involving humorous, satirical or fantastical videos, photo collections, texts, poems etc)
 文化城 [wén huà chéng] city of culture
 大众文化 [dà zhòng wén huà] 1. mass culture 2. popular culture
 文化宫 [wén huà gōng] cultural palace
 古文化 [gǔ wén huà] ancient civilization
 文集 [wén jí] collected works
 文体 [wén tǐ] 1. genre of writing 2. literary form 3. style 4. literary recreation and sporting activities
 简体中文 [jiǎn tǐ zhōng wén] simplified character Chinese
 俄文 [é wén] Russian language
 文件 [wén jiàn] 1. document 2. file
 藏文 [zàng wén] 1. Tibetan script 2. Tibetan written language 3. Tibetan language
 亚文化 [yà wén huà] subculture
 惠文王 [huì wén wáng] King Huiwen of Zhao, reigned 298-266 BC
 引文 [yǐn wén] 1. quotation 2. citation
 外文系 [wài wén xì] 1. department of foreign languages 2. modern languages (college department)
 中文系 [zhōng wén xì] Chinese language department (of college)
 经文 [jīng wén] 1. scripture 2. scriptures
 绳文 [shéng wén] Jymon period of Japanese prehistory, with rope pattern pottery
 埃文河 [āi wén hé] Avon river in southwest England
 序文 [xù wén] 1. preface 2. foreword 3. preamble 4. recital (legal term) 5. (also written t, s)
 天文台 [tiān wén tái] observatory
 文县 [wén xiàn] Wen county in Gansu
 文联 [wén lián] abbr. for, China Federation of Literary and Art Circles (CFLAC)
 文安县 [wén ān xiàn] Wenan county in Tianjin
 法文 [fǎ wén] French language
 文法 [wén fǎ] grammar
 成文法 [chéng wén fǎ] statute
 文坛 [wén tán] literary circles
 陆克文 [lù kè wén] Kevin Rudd (1957-), prime minister of Australia from 2007

文康	[wén kāng] Wen Kang (mid-19th century), Manchu born novelist, author of Heroic women	韩文	[hán wén] 1. hangeul , Korean phonetic characters 2. Korean written language
原文	[yuán wén] original text	文革	[wén gé] 1. Cultural revolution (1966-76) 2. abbr. for
文殊	[wén shū] Manjushri, the Bodhisattva of keen awareness	文昌	[wén chāng] (N) Wenchang (place in Hainan)
外文	[wài wén] foreign language (written)	日文	[rì wén] Japanese (language)
中国文联	[zhōng guó wén lián] abbr. for , China Federation of Literary and Art Circles (CFLAC)	呈文	[chéng wén] petition (submitted to a superior)
罗文	[luó wén] Roman Tam (1949-), Canto-pop singer	古文	[gǔ wén] 1. old language 2. the Classics 3. classical Chinese as a literary model, esp. in Tang and Song prose 4. classical Chinese as a school subject
课文	[kè wén] text	中文	[zhōng wén] 1. Chinese 2. Chinese written language 3. Chinese writing
论文	[lùn wén] 1. paper 2. treatise 3. thesis	回文	[huí wén] palindrome
白话文	[bái huà wén] vernacular Chinese	文山	[wén shān] (N) Wenshan (place in Yunnan)
语文	[yǔ wén] literature and language	互文	[hù wén] paired phrases (poetic device)
案文	[àn wén] text	文职	[wén zhí] 1. civilian post (as opposed to military) 2. civil service 3. administration
水文	[shuǐ wén] 1. spam 2. hydrology	刘	[liú] surname Liu
水文	[wén shuǐ] (N) Wenshui (place in Shanxi)	刘宾雁	[liú bīn yàn] Liu Binyan (1925-2005), journalist and novelist, condemned by Mao as rightist faction in 1957, subsequently dissident writer
满文	[mǎn wén] Manchurian written language	刘少奇	[liú shào qí] Liu Shaoqi (1898-1969), Chinese communist leader, a martyr of the Cultural Revolution
甲骨文	[jiǎ gǔ wén] 1. oracle script 2. oracle bone inscriptions (an early form of Chinese script)	刘光第	[liú guāng dì] Liu Guangdi, one of the Six Gentlemen Martyrs of the unsuccessful reform movement of 1898
斯文	[sī wén] 1. refined 2. educate 3. cultured 4. intellectual 5. polite 6. gentle	刘家	[liú jiā] Lau Gar - "Lau family style"
文昌鱼	[wén chāng yú] lancelet (Branchiostoma lanceolatum), a primitive fish	刘家村	[liú jiā cūn] Liujia village in Zhangdian district of Zibo city [Zi1 bo2 shi4], Shandong
三文鱼	[sān wén yú] salmon	刘厚总	[liú hòu zǒng] Liu Houzong (1904-1949), originally Hunan guerilla leader, rewarded by Chiang Kaishek for killing Xiang Ying during the 1941 New Fourth Army incident
越文	[yuè wén] 1. Vietnamese written language 2. Vietnamese literature	刘贵今	[liú guì jīn] Liu Guijin (1945-), PRC diplomat, special representative to Africa from 2007, Chinese specialist on Sudan and the Darfur issue
文种	[wén zhǒng] Wen Zhong (-467 BC), adviser to the state of Yue during Spring and Autumn period	刘裕	[liú yù] Liu Yu, founder of Song of the Southern dynasties , broke away from Eastern Jin in 420, reigned as Emperor Wudi of Song
文科	[wén kē] 1. liberal arts 2. humanities	宋武帝刘裕	[sòng wǔ dì liú yù] Liu Yu, founder of Southern dynasty Song , broke away from Eastern Jin in 420
文稿	[wén gǎo] 1. manuscript 2. article (in newspaper) 3. draft	刘金宝	[liú jīn bǎo] Liu Jinbao
本文	[běn wén] 1. this text 2. article 3. the main body of a book	刘基	[liú jī] Liu Ji or Liu Bowen (1311-1375), general under the first Ming emperor Zu Yuanzhang , with a reputation as a military genius
文本	[wén běn] 1. version 2. text	刘公岛	[liú gōng dǎo] Liugong island in the Yellow sea
文成	[wén chéng] (N) Wencheng (place in Zhejiang)	刘德华	[liú dé huá] Andy Lau
成文	[chéng wén] 1. written 2. statutory	刘天华	[liú tiān huá] Liu T'ien-hua
埃文斯	[āi wén sī] Evans (name)	刘宋时代	[liú sòng shí dài] Song of the Southern dynasties (420-479), with capital at Nanjing
文武	[wén wǔ] civil and military	刘伯温	[liú bó wēn] 1. Liu Bowen (1311-1375), general under the first Ming emperor Zu Yuanzhang , with a reputation as a military genius 2. also called Liu Ji
英文	[yīng wén] English (language)	刘恒	[liú héng] 1. Liu Heng, personal name of Han emperor Han Wendi 2. Liu Heng (1954-), novelist, author of The damned grain
奇文	[qí wén] 1. remarkable work 2. peculiar writing	刘心武	[liú xīn wǔ] Liu Xinwu (1942-), novelist
天文	[tiān wén] astronomy	刘表	[liú biǎo] Liu Biao (142-208), warlord
全文	[quán wén] entire text	刘云山	[liú yún shān] Liu Yunshan (1947-), PRC career politician, background in journalism in inner Mongolia, from 2002 head of party Central Propaganda Section
文人	[wén rén] 1. scholar 2. literati	刘邦	[liú bāng] Liu Bang (256 or 247-195 BC), bandit leader who became first Han emperor Han Gaozu (reigned 202-195 BC)
人文	[rén wén] 1. humanities 2. human affairs	刘海	[liú hǎi] bangs or fringes of hair
克文	[kè wén] Kevin (name)	刘宋	[liú sòng] Song of the Southern dynasties (420-479), with capital at Nanjing
西文	[xī wén] 1. Spanish 2. western language 3. foreign languages (in Qing times)	齐	I [qí] 1. (name of states and dynasties at several different periods) 2. surname Qi II [qí] 1. neat 2. even 3. level with 4. identical 5. simultaneous 6. all together 7. to even sth out
文言	[wén yán] classical Chinese	齐齐哈尔	[qí qí hā ěr] Qiqihar prefecture level city in Heilongjiang province [Hei1 long2 jiang1] in northeast China
公文	[gōng wén] document	齐齐哈尔市	[qí qí hā ěr shì] Qiqihar prefecture level city in Heilongjiang province [Hei1 long2 jiang1] in northeast China
宇文	[yǔ wén] a branch of the Xianbei nomadic people		
文笔	[wén bǐ] 1. writing 2. style		
重文	[chóng wén] 1. repetitious passage 2. multiple variants of Chinese characters		
文书	[wén shū] 1. document 2. official correspondence 3. secretary 4. secretariat		
王书文	[wáng shū wén] Wang Shuwen (personal name)		
白文	[bái wén] 1. the text of an annotated book 2. an unannotated edition of a book 3. intagliated characters (on a seal)		
文竹	[wén zhú] setose asparagus		
正文	[zhèng wén] 1. main text (as opposed to footnotes) 2. main body (of a book)		
上下文	[shàng xià wén] (textual) context		
吊文	[diào wén] paper prayers for the dead burnt at funerals		
公文包	[gōng wén bāo] 1. briefcase 2. attach case		

对齐 [duì qí] 1. to line up in correct order 2. to align
 南朝齐 [nán cháo qí] Qi of Southern dynasties (479-502)
 参差不齐 [cēn cī bù qí] 1. unevenly matched (saw); scraggly 2. jagged
 齐射 [qí shè] volley (of gunfire)
 齐心协力 [qí xīn xié lì] 1. to work with a common purpose (saw); to make concerted efforts 2. to pull together 3. to work as one
 齐心合力 [qí xīn hé lì] 1. to work as one (saw); united in a concerted effort 2. working hard together
 亚齐省 [yà qí shěng] Aceh province of Indonesia in northwest Sumatra
 乌齐雅 [wū qí yǎ] Uziah son of Amaziah, king of Judah c. 750 BC
 保不齐 [bǎo bù qí] 1. more likely than not 2. quite possible 3. on the cards
 齐白石 [qí bái shí] Qi Baishi (1864-1957), famous Chinese painter
 凑齐 [còu qí] to collect all the bits to make a whole
 萨尔科齐 [sǎ ěr kē qí] 1. Sarkozy (name) 2. Nicolas Sarkozy (1955), French politician, President from 2007
 萨科齐 [sà kē qí] Sarkozy (French president)
 南齐 [nán qí] Qi of Southern dynasties (479-502)
 南齐书 [nán qí shū] History of Qi of the Southern dynasties, seventh of the 24 dynastic histories, compiled by Xiao Zixian in 537 during Liang of the Southern dynasties, 59 scrolls
 拉齐奥 [lā qí ào] Lazio (region in Italy)
 类乌齐 [lèi wū qí] (N) Leiwuqi (place in Tibet)
 莱齐耶三世 [lái qí yē sān shì] Letsie III of Lesotho
 亚齐 [yà qí] 1. Aceh province of Indonesia in northwest Sumatra 2. Aceh sultanate 16th-19th century
 齐心 [qí xīn] 1. to be of one mind 2. to work as one
 万齐融 [wàn qí róng] Wan Qirong (active c. 711), Tang dynasty poet
 乌鲁木齐 [wū lǔ mù qí] rmqi or Urumqi prefecture level city and capital of Xinjiang Uighur autonomous region in west China
 乌鲁木齐市 [wū lǔ mù qí shì] rmqi or Urumqi prefecture level city and capital of Xinjiang Uighur autonomous region in west China
 齐声 [qí shēng] 1. all speaking together 2. in chorus
 齐河 [qí hé] (N) Qihe (place in Shandong)
 齐鲁 [qí lǔ] abbr. for Shandong culture
 齐柏林 [qí bó lín] 1. Zeppelin (name) 2. Graf Ferdinand von Zeppelin (1838-1917), inventor of the Zeppelin dirigible airship
 找齐 [zhǎo qí] 1. to make uniform 2. to even up 3. to make good a defect
 齐全 [qí quán] complete
 齐宣王 [qí xuān wáng] King Xuan of Qi (reigned 342-324 BC)
 齐书 [qí shū] 1. History of Qi of the Southern dynasties, seventh of the 24 dynastic histories, compiled by Xiao Zixian in 537 during Liang of the Southern dynasties, 59 scrolls 2. usually to distinguish from Northern Qi
 北齐书 [běi qí shū] History of Qi of the Northern dynasties, eleventh of the 24 dynastic histories, compiled by Li Baiyao in 636 during Tang dynasty, 50 scrolls
 齐国 [qí guó] Qi state of Western Zhou and the Warring states (1122-265 BC), centered in Shandong
 北齐 [běi qí] Qi of the Northern Dynasties (550-557)
 齐一 [qí yī] uniform
 一齐 [yī qí] 1. at the same time 2. simultaneously
 挤 [jǐ] 1. crowded 2. to squeeze
 拥挤 [yōng jǐ] to crowd
 挤踏 [jǐ tà] stampede
 挤到 [jǐ dào] to squeeze (an opponent into third place)
 挤上去 [jǐ shàng qu] to squeeze oneself up into (a crowded vehicle etc)
 压挤 [yā jǐ] 1. to squeeze out 2. to extrude

挤压出 [jǐ yā chū] to extrude
 挤满 [jǐ mǎn] fill to overflowing
 挤入 [jǐ rù] intrude
 挤提 [jǐ tí] bank run
 排挤 [pái jǐ] 1. to expel 2. to push out
 济 [jì] 1. aid 2. ferry 3. frugal
 济济一堂 [jǐ jǐ yī táng] to congregate in one hall (saw); to gather under one roof
 经济合作与发展组织 [jīng jì hé zuò yù fā zhǎn zǔ zhī] 1. Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) 2. abbr. to
 经济发展 [jīng jì fā zhǎn] economic development
 对外贸易经济合作部 [duì wài mào yì jīng jì hé zuò bù] Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation (MOFTEC)
 经济周期 [jīng jì zhōu qī] economic cycle
 周济 I [zhōu jì] Zhou Ji (1781-1839), Qing writer and poet II [zhōu jìzhōu jì] 1. help to the needy 2. emergency relief 3. charity 4. to give to poorer relative 5. (also)
 经济情况 [jīng jì qíng kuàng] 1. economic situation 2. one's socio-economic status
 经济界 [jīng jì jiè] economic circles
 世界经济论坛 [shì jiè jīng jì lùn tán] World Economic Forum
 世界经济 [shì jiè jīng jì] 1. global economy 2. world economy
 无济于事 [wú jì yú shì] 1. to no avail 2. of no use
 劫富济贫 [jié fù jì pín] to rob the rich to help the poor
 打富济贫 [dǎ fù jì pín] to rob the rich to help the poor (saw)
 济助 [jì zhù] to relieve and help
 市场经济 [shì chǎng jīng jì] market economy
 经济增加值 [jīng jì zēng jiā zhí] Economic value added, EVA
 国家经济贸易委员会 [guó jiā jīng jì mào yì wéi yuán huì] State Economic and Trade Commission (SETC)
 济洲岛 [jì zhōu dǎo] Cheju island (in South Korea)
 济州岛 [jì zhōu dǎo] Jeju do (Cheju island), South Korea, a World Heritage site
 经济活动 [jīng jì huó dòng] economic activity
 经济力量 [jīng jì lì liang] economic strength
 不济 [bù jì] 1. not good 2. of no use
 不济事 [bù jì shì] 1. no good 2. of no use 3. not of any help
 亚太经济合作组织 [yà tài jīng jì hé zuò zǔ zhī] 1. Asian-Pacific Economic Cooperation organization 2. APEC
 新兴经济国家 [xīn xīng jīng jì guó jiā] 1. developing economic state 2. developing nation
 经济增长率 [jīng jì zēng zhǎng lǜ] economic growth rate
 经济增长 [jīng jì zēng zhǎng] economic growth
 经济基础 [jīng jì jī chǔ] 1. socio-economic base 2. economic foundation
 同舟共济 [tóng zhōu gòng jì] 1. cross a river in the same boat (saw); fig. having common interests 2. obliged to collaborate towards common goals
 济南 [jì nán] Ji'nan, subprovincial city and capital of Shandong province in northeast China
 济南市 [jì nán shì] Ji'nan, subprovincial city and capital of Shandong province in northeast China
 日本经济新闻 [rì běn jīng jì xīn wén] Nikkei Shimbun, Japanese equivalent of Financial Times
 经济困境 [jīng jì kùn jìng] economic difficulty
 商品经济 [shāng pǐn jīng jì] commodity economy
 接济 [jiē jì] to give material assistance to
 济公 [jì gōng] Daoji
 国营经济 [gōng yíng jīng jì] 1. public sector of economy 2. state run enterprises
 经济体系 [jīng jì tǐ xì] economic system

<p>个体经济 [gè tǐ jīng jì] economics of a self-employed individual or private firm</p> <p>经济体制 [jīng jì tǐ zhì] economic system</p> <p>经济舱 [jīng jì cāng] economy class</p> <p>扶危济困 [fú wēi jì kùn] to help those in distress (saw)</p> <p>经济制裁 [jīng jì zhì cái] economic sanctions</p> <p>经济 [jīng jì] 1. economy 2. economic</p> <p>自然经济 [zì rán jīng jì] natural economy (exchange of goods by bartering not involving money)</p> <p>经济座 [jīng jì zuò] economy seat</p> <p>计划经济 [jì huà jīng jì] planned economy</p> <p>经济安全 [jīng jì ān quán] economic security</p> <p>经济问题 [jīng jì wèn tí] economic problem</p> <p>经济人 [jīng jì rén] Homo economicus</p> <p>济阳 [jì yáng] (N) Jiyang (place in Shandong)</p> <p>济源 [jì yuán] Jiyuan directly administered city in Henan</p> <p>济源市 [jì yuán shì] Jiyuan directly administered city in Henan</p> <p>永济 [yǒng jì] (N) Yongji (city in Shanxi)</p> <p>济宁市 [jì níng shì] Jí'ning prefecture level city in Shandong</p> <p>济宁 [jì níng] Jí'ning prefecture level city in Shandong</p> <p>百济 [bǎi jì] Paekche or Baekje (18BC-660 AD), one of the Korean Three Kingdoms</p> <p>§1809 纹 [wén] 1. line 2. trace 3. mark 4. decoration 5. decorated with</p> <p>纹身 [wén shēn] tattoo</p> <p>斜纹软呢 [xié wén ruǎn ní] tweed</p> <p>纹丝不动 [wén sī bù dòng] not moving a single jot (saw); absolutely no progress</p> <p>蛇纹岩 [shé wén yán] serpentine (geol.)</p> <p>蛇纹石 [shé wén shí] serpentine (geol.)</p> <p>回纹针 [huí wén zhēn] paper clip</p> <p>纹章 [wén zhāng] coat of arms</p> <p>斜纹织 [xié wén zhī] twill weave</p> <p>花纹 [huā wén] decorative design</p> <p>裂纹 [liè wén] 1. crack 2. flaw</p> <p>纵纹 [zòng wén] stria longitudinalis (in the brain)</p> <p>纹丝 [wén sī] 1. tiny bit 2. a jot 3. whisker</p> <p>纹丝儿 [wén sī r] erhua variant of , tiny bit</p> <p>纹层 [wén céng] 1. lamina 2. lamella 3. lamination</p> <p>鱼尾纹 [yú wěi wén] 1. wrinkles of the skin 2. crow's feet</p> <p>罗纹 [luó wén] 1. rib (in fabric) 2. ribbed pattern</p> <p>指纹 [zhǐ wén] 1. fingerprint 2. finger-print</p> <p>纹理 [wén lǐ] 1. vein lines (in marble or fingerprint) 2. grain (in wood etc)</p> <p>§1810 艮 I[gèn] 1. blunt 2. tough 3. chewy II[gèn] one of the eight trigrams</p> <p>勃艮第 [bó gēn dì] Burgundy (Bourgogne), kingdom during medieval period, now region of France</p> <p>§1811 很 [hěn] 1. (adverb of degree) 2. quite 3. very 4. awfully</p> <p>寄予很大期望 [jì yú hěn dà qī wàng] to place great hope or expectation on (sth)</p> <p>在很多方面 [zài hěn duō fāng miàn] 1. in many aspects 2. in many regards</p> <p>很久不见 [hěn jiǔ bù jiàn] long time no see</p> <p>很少 [hěn shǎo] 1. very little 2. seldom</p> <p>很好看 [hěn hǎo kàn] very good looking</p> <p>很不 [hěn bù] very un-....</p> <p>不很 [bù hěn] not very</p> <p>很好 [hěn hǎo] well</p>	<p>很多钱 [hěn duō qián] lots of money</p> <p>原因很简单 [yuán yīn hěn jiǎn dān] the reason is very simple</p> <p>似乎很安全 [sì hu hěn ān quán] to appear (to be) very safe</p> <p>得很 [de hěn] very (much, good etc)</p> <p>很快 [hěn kuài] quickly</p> <p>很想 [hěn xiǎng] 1. to miss sb 2. to very much want to</p> <p>很多 [hěn duō] 1. very many 2. very much 3. great (quantity)</p> <p>很多时 [hěn duō shí] often</p> <p>很大 [hěn dà] tremendous</p> <p>§1812 父 [fù] father</p> <p>义父 [yì fù] foster-father</p> <p>义父母 [yì fù mǔ] 1. foster-parents 2. adoptive parents</p> <p>有其父必有其子 [yǒu qí fù bì yǒu qí zǐ] like father, like son (saw)</p> <p>养父 [yǎng fù] foster, adopted father</p> <p>师父 [shī fù] 1. used for (in Taiwan) 2. master 3. qualified worker</p> <p>异父 [yì fù] with different father (e.g. of half-brother)</p> <p>黄父鬼 [huáng fù guǐ] Huang Fugui, ghost of legends who provided Liu Juanzi with his magical recipes</p> <p>父老 [fù lǎo] elders</p> <p>子孝父慈 [zǐ xiào fù cí] filial son, benevolent father (saw); natural love between parents and children</p> <p>季父 [jì fù] 1. youngest uncle 2. fourth uncle</p> <p>继父 [jì fù] step father</p> <p>父亲 [fù qīn] 1. father 2. also pr. with light tone [fu4 qing5]</p> <p>母亲 [mǔ qīn] parent</p> <p>父亲节 [fù qīn jié] Father's Day</p> <p>亚父 [yà fù] 1. (term of respect) second only to father 2. like a father (to me)</p> <p>伯父 [bó fù] 1. father's elder brother 2. term of respect for older man</p> <p>父系 [fù xì] paternal line</p> <p>父母 [fù mǔ] 1. father and mother 2. parents</p> <p>生父母 [shēng fù mǔ] 1. biological parents 2. natural parents</p> <p>姑父 [gū fù] father's sister's husband; husband of paternal aunt; uncle</p> <p>丧父 [sàng fù] to be orphaned of one's father</p> <p>天父 [tiān fù] Heavenly Father</p> <p>先父 [xiān fù] 1. deceased father 2. my late father</p> <p>国父 [guó fù] 1. father or founder of a nation 2. Father of the Republic (Sun Yat-sen)</p> <p>生父 [shēng fù] biological father</p> <p>岳父 [yuè fù] wife's father, father-in-law</p> <p>§1813 爷 [yé] 1. grandpa 2. old gentleman</p> <p>爷爷 [yé yé] (informal) father's father; paternal grandfather</p> <p>老爷爷 [lǎo yé yé] (informal) father's father's father; paternal great-grandfather</p> <p>青天大老爷 [qīng tiān dà lǎo yé] 1. Grandpa in the clear sky 2. God</p> <p>佛爷 [fó yé] 1. Buddha (term of respect for Sakyamuni [Shi4 jia1 mou2 niz]) 2. His Holiness (refers to a Buddhist grandee) 3. Buddha 4. God 5. emperor 6. in late Qing court, refers exclusively to Empress Dowager Cixi</p> <p>老爷 [lǎo yé] 1. (informal) maternal grandfather 2. mother's father</p> <p>老天爷 [lǎo tiān yé] 1. God 2. Heavens</p> <p>老太爷 [lǎo tài yé] 1. elderly gentleman (respectful) 2. esteemed father</p> <p>老大爷 [lǎo dà yé] 1. uncle 2. grandpa</p> <p>倒爷 [dǎo yé] 1. profiteer 2. wheeler dealer 3. tradesman who buys low and sell high</p> <p>爷们 [yé men] 1. menfolk (collective term for men of different generations) 2. husbands and their fathers etc</p>
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爷们儿	[yé men r] 1. erhua variant of , menfolk (collective term for men of different generations) 2. husbands and their fathers etc
姑爷	[gū yé] father's father's sister's husband; paternal grandaunt's husband
大爷	I [dà yé] 1. arrogant idler 2. self-centred show-off II [dà yédà yé] 1. (informal) father's older brother 2. uncle 3. term of respect for older man
证券交易所	[zhèng quàn jiāo yì suǒ] stock exchange
纽约证券交易所	[niū yuē zhèng quàn jiāo yì suǒ] New York Stock Exchange
美国证券交易委员会	[měi guó zhèng quàn jiāo yì wěi yuán huì] US Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)
交帐	[jiāo zhàng] to settle accounts
交	[kāi jiāo] 1. (used with negative) to conclude 2. (impossible) to end 3. (can't) finish
交并	[jiāo bìng] occurring simultaneously
交接班	[jiāo jiē bān] to change shift
交班	[jiāo bān] to hand over to the next workshop
成交价	[chéng jiāo jià] 1. sale price 2. negotiated price 3. price reached in an auction
交换价值	[jiāo huàn jià zhí] exchange value
交响乐团	[jiāo xiǎng yuè tuán] orchestra
不等价交换	[bù děng jià jiāo huàn] exchange of unequal values
交界	[jiāo jiè] 1. common boundary 2. common border
立交桥	[lì jiāo qiáo] 1. grade splitting for road traffic 2. road crossing involving fly-over bridges or underpass tunnels
交情	[jiāo qíng] 1. friendship 2. emotional relations between people
交角	[jiāo jiǎo] 1. angle of intersection 2. angle at which two lines meet
交货期	[jiāo huò qī] delivery period
性交高潮	[xìng jiāo gāo cháo] orgasm
交臂	[jiāo bì] 1. linking arms 2. arm in arm 3. very close
交朋友	[jiāo péng you] 1. to make friends 2. to start an affair with sb
交友	[jiāo yǒu] to make friends
交兵	[jiāo bīng] in a state of war
发交	[fā jiāo] to issue and deliver (to people)
中文标准交换码	[zhōng wén biāo zhǔn jiāo huàn mǎ] CSIC, Chinese standard interchange code used from 1992
国家标准中文交换码	[guó jiā biāo zhǔn zhōng wén jiāo huàn mǎ] CNS 11643, Chinese character coding adopted in Taiwan, 1986-1992
交	[jiāo] 1. to deliver 2. to turn over 3. to make friends 4. to intersect (lines) 5. to pay (money)
分组交换	[fēn zǔ jiāo huàn] packet switching
交涉	[jiāo shè] 1. to negotiate 2. relating to
交契	[jiāo qì] friendship
交易市场	[jiāo yì shì chǎng] 1. exchange 2. trading floor
交办	[jiāo bàn] to assign (a task to sb)
贫病交加	[pín bìng jiāo jiā] poverty compounded by ill health (saw)
上海证券交易所	[shàng hǎi zhèng quàn jiāo yì suǒ] Shanghai Stock Exchange
交易者	[jiāo yì zhě] dealer
内线交易	[nèi xiàn jiāo yì] insider trading (illegal share-dealing)
交易所	[jiāo yì suǒ] 1. exchange 2. stock exchange
内幕交易	[nèi mù jiāo yì] 1. insider trading 2. insider dealing
交易员	[jiāo yì yuán] 1. dealer 2. trader
交易日	[jiāo yì rì] working day (in banking, share trading)
外交家	[wài jiāo jiā] a diplomat
外交部长	[wài jiāo bù zhǎng] minister of foreign affairs

交换码	[jiāo huàn mǎ] 1. interchange code 2. computer coding for characters, including Chinese
交卷	[jiāo juǎn] to hand one's an examination script
交错	[jiāo cuò] 1. to crisscross 2. to intertwine
交杯酒	[jiāo bēi jiǔ] formal exchange of cups of wine between bride and groom as traditional wedding ceremony
纵横交错	[zòng héng jiāo cuò] criss-crossed (saw)
交钱	[jiāo qián] 1. to pay up 2. to shell out 3. to hand over the money to cover sth
港交所	[gǎng jiāo suǒ] 1. the Hong Kong stock market 2. abbr. for
黄白交点	[huáng bái jiāo diǎn] 1. ecliptic line 2. intersection of the ecliptic with the moon's orbit plane
交口称誉	[jiāo kǒu chēng yù] voices unanimous in praise (saw); with an extensive public reputation
交响乐队	[jiāo xiǎng yuè duì] symphony orchestra
交响乐	[jiāo xiǎng yuè] symphony
交谈	[jiāo tán] 1. talk with each other 2. converse 3. chat
交款单	[jiāo kuǎn dān] payment slip
公交站	[gōng jiāo zhàn] public transport station
军火交易	[j huǒ jiāo yì] arms deal
交换端	[jiāo huàn duān] switched port
交接	[jiāo jiē] 1. to link 2. to connect 3. to attach 4. to transfer 5. to hand over to 6. to take over from 7. to join with 8. to turn into 9. to associate with 10. to have friendly relations with 11. a relay 12. a change-over 13. juncture 14. turn-around 15. transition 16. to copulate
外交部	[wài jiāo bù] 1. Foreign Affairs ministry 2. foreign office 3. Dept. of State
立交	[lì jiāo] 1. three-dimensional road junction 2. abbreviation for
悲喜交集	[bēi xǐ jiāo jí] mixed feelings of grief and joy
兰交	[lán jiāo] 1. close friendship 2. a meeting of minds
美国交会	[měi guó jiāo huì] abbr. for , US Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)
断交	[duàn jiāo] break off diplomatic relations
外交关系	[wài jiāo guān xì] 1. foreign relations 2. diplomatic relations
交火	[jiāo huǒ] 1. fire-fight 2. shooting
公交车	[gōng jiāo chē] 1. public transport vehicle 2. town bus
交浅言深	[jiāo qiǎn yán shēn] deep in conversation with a comparative stranger
公交	[gōng jiāo] 1. public transportation 2. mass transit
交织	[jiāo zhī] to interweave
交际	[jiāo jì] 1. communication 2. social intercourse
国际外交	[guó jì wài jiāo] foreign policy
交往	[jiāo wǎng] 1. to associate 2. to contact 3. association 4. contact
交换律	[jiāo huàn lǜ] commutative law $xy = yx$ (math)
交货	[jiāo huò] to deliver goods
交集	[jiāo jí] intersection (set theory)
百感交集	[bǎi gǎn jiāo jí] all sorts of feelings well up in one's heart
东交民巷	[dōng jiāo mín xiàng] a street to the south of the Forbidden City that was the Legation quarter during the Boxer uprising
交代	[jiāo dài] 1. hand over 2. explain 3. make clear
世代交替	[shì dài jiāo tì] alternation of generations
交付	[jiāo fù] 1. to hand over 2. to deliver
跌交	[diē jiāo] 1. to fall over 2. to suffer a setback
性交	[xìng jiāo] sexual intercourse
交融	[jiāo róng] 1. to blend 2. to mix
交配	[jiāo pèi] 1. mating 2. copulation (esp. of animals)
交给	[jiāo gěi] 1. to give 2. to deliver 3. to hand over
交纳	[jiāo nà] to pay (taxes or dues)
结交	[jié jiāo] to make friends with

交易	[jiāo yì] 1. (business) transaction 2. business deal
交结	[jiāo jié] 1. to associate with 2. to mix with 3. to connect
点交	[diǎn jiāo] to hand over one by one
交点	[jiāo diǎn] 1. meeting point 2. point of intersection
至交	[zhì jiāo] best friend
安全与交换委员会	[ān quán yǔ jiāo huàn wěi yuán huì] US Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)
证交会	[zhèng jiāo huì] US Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)
邦交	[bāng jiāo] 1. relations between two countries 2. diplomatic relations
证交所	[zhèng jiāo suǒ] stock exchange
交尾	[jiāo wěi] 1. to copulate (of animals) 2. to mate
移交	[yí jiāo] 1. to transfer 2. to hand over
证卷交易所	[zhèng juǎn jiāo yì suǒ] a stock market
外交	[wài jiāo] 1. diplomacy 2. diplomatic 3. foreign affairs
外交大臣	[wài jiāo dà chén] 1. Foreign Secretary 2. (UK) Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs
混交	[hùn jiāo] mixed (growth of wood)
混交林	[hùn jiāo lín] mixed forest
交汇	[jiāo huì] 1. to flow together 2. confluence (of rivers, airflow, roads) 3. (international) cooperation
交换	[jiāo huàn] 1. to exchange 2. to swap 3. to switch (telecom) 4. commutative (math) 5. to commute
交换器	[jiāo huàn qì] (telecom or network) switch
交困	[jiāo kùn] beset with difficulties
相交	[xiāng jiāo] 1. to cross over (e.g. traffic) 2. to intersect 3. to make friends
交城	[jiāo chéng] (N) Jiaocheng (place in Shanxi)
上海证卷交易所	[shàng hǎi zhèng juǎn jiāo yì suǒ] the Shanghai stock market
成交	[chéng jiāo] 1. to complete a contract 2. to reach a deal
交战	[jiāo zhàn] 1. fight 2. wage war
交替	[jiāo tì] 1. to replace 2. alternately 3. in turn
交合	[jiāo hé] 1. sexual intercourse 2. to copulate
交响	[jiāo xiǎng] symphony, symphonic
交响曲	[jiāo xiǎng qǔ] symphony
交割	[jiāo gē] delivery (commerce)
提交	[tí jiāo] 1. to submit (a report etc) 2. to refer (a problem) to sb
交托	[jiāo tuō] entrust
正交	[zhèng jiāo] orthogonality
香港交易所	[xiāng gǎng jiāo yì suǒ] the Hong Kong stock market
上交	[shàng jiāo] 1. to hand over to 2. to give to higher authority 3. to seek connections in high places
面交	[miàn jiāo] 1. to deliver personally 2. to hand over face-to-face
旧交	[jiù jiāo] 1. old friend 2. former acquaintance
古交	[gǔ jiāo] (N) Gujiao (city in Shanxi)
口交	[kǒu jiāo] oral sex
交口	[jiāo kǒu] (N) Jiaokou (place in Shanxi)
交拜	[jiāo bài] 1. to bow to one another 2. to kneel and kowtow to one another 3. formal kowtow as part of traditional wedding ceremony
交手	[jiāo shǒu] to fight hand to hand
交出	[jiāo chū] hand over
交互	[jiāo hù] 1. mutual 2. each other 3. alternately 4. in turn
公平交易	[gōng píng jiāo yì] fair dealing
咬	[yǎo] 1. to bite 2. to nip

咬牙切齿	[yǎo yá qiè chǐ] 1. gnashing one's teeth (saw); displaying extreme anger 2. fuming with rage between gritted teeth
咬牙	[yǎo yá] 1. to clench one's teeth 2. to grind the teeth 3. gnaw
轻咬	[qīng yǎo] nibble
较	[jiào] 1. comparatively 2. (preposition comparing difference in degree) 3. to contrast 4. to compare 5. rather 6. fairly 7. clearly (different) 8. markedly 9. to haggle over 10. to quibble
较差	[jiào chā] 1. mediocre 2. rather poor 3. not specially good
较劲	[jiào jìn] 1. to match one's strength with 2. to compete 3. more competitive 4. to set oneself against sb 5. disobliging 6. to make a special effort
较劲儿	[jiào jìn r] 1. erhua variant of , to match one's strength with 2. to compete 3. more competitive 4. to set oneself against sb 5. disobliging 6. to make a special effort
较场	[jiào chǎng] 1. military drill ground 2. same as
较为	[jiào wéi] 1. slightly more 2. a bit (better than)
较少	[jiào shǎo] less
比较少	[bǐ jiào shǎo] lesser
较著	[jiào zhù] 1. obvious 2. prominent 3. standing out
较长	[jiào cháng] comparatively long
较好	[jiào hǎo] better
比较新	[bǐ jiào xīn] 1. comparatively new 2. relatively new
较真	[jiào zhēn] 1. serious 2. in earnest
较真儿	[jiào zhēn r] 1. erhua variant of , serious 2. in earnest
较佳	[jiào jiā] comparatively good
较然	[jiào rán] 1. clearly 2. evidently 3. markedly
计较	[jì jiào] 1. to haggle 2. to bicker 3. to argue
斤斤计较	[jīn jīn jì jiào] 1. to haggle over every ounce 2. fig. to worry unduly over minor matters
较大	[jiào dà] comparatively large
一较高下	[yī jiào gāo xià] 1. to compete against 2. to measure oneself against 3. to go head to head (see who is best)
比较而言	[bǐ jiào ér yán] comparatively speaking
较比	[jiào bǐ] 1. (colloq.) comparatively 2. fairly 3. quite 4. rather 5. relatively
比较	[bǐ jiào] 1. compare 2. contrast 3. fairly 4. comparatively 5. relatively 6. quite 7. rather
较量	[jiào liàng] 1. to have a contest with sb 2. to cross swords 3. to measure up against 4. to compete with 5. to haggle 6. to quibble
校	I [jiào] 1. proofread 2. to check 3. to compare II [xiào] 1. school 2. military officer
校友	[xiào yǒu] 1. alumnus 2. alumna 3. schoolmate
精校本	[jīng jiào běn] corrected edition
校训	[xiào xùn] school motto
校场	[jiào chǎng] military drill ground
分校	[fēn xiào] branch of a school
少校	[shào xiào] 1. junior ranking officer in Chinese army 2. major 3. lieutenant commander
海军少校	[hǎi j shào xiào] lieutenant commander (= UK and US Navy equivalent)
在校园内	[zài xiào yuán nèi] on campus
在校园	[zài xiào yuán] on campus
军校	[j xiào] 1. military school 2. military academy
陆军上校	[lù j shàng xiào] colonel
海军大校	[hǎi j dà xiào] commodore (= US Navy equivalent)
海军上校	[hǎi j shàng xiào] captain (= UK and US Navy equivalent)
海军中校	[hǎi j zhōng xiào] commander (= UK and US Navy equivalent)
校车	[xiào chē] school bus
校长	[xiào zhǎng] 1. (college, university) president 2. headmaster

副校长 [fù xiào zhǎng] vice-principal	上艾瑟尔 [shàng ài sè ěr] Overijssel
校正子 [jiào zhèng zǐ] proof-reader and corrector	艾菲尔铁塔 [ài fēi ěr tiě tǎ] the Eiffel tower
校验码 [xiào yàn mǎ] check digit	艾赛克斯 [ài sài kè sī] Essex (English county)
校验 [jiào yàn] 1. to check 2. to examine	艾弥尔 [ài mí ěr] Emile (name)
检校 [jiǎn jiào] 1. to check 2. to verify 3. to proof-read	艾登堡 [ài dēng bǎo] 1. Attenborough (name) 2. David Attenborough (1926-), British naturalist and broadcaster, author of Life on Earth [di4 qiuz shang4 de5 sheng1 wu4]
参校 [cān jiào] 1. to proofread 2. to revise one or more editions of a text using an authoritative edition as a source book 3. to editorially revise a text	艾尔米塔什 [ài ěr mǐ tā shí] the Hermitage or Ermitazh museum in St Petersburg
校尉 [xiào wèi] military officer	艾尔伯特 [ài ěr bó tǎ] 1. Alberta province of Canada, capital Edmonton [Ai1 de2 meng2 dun4] 2. also written [A1 er3 bo2 ta3]
党校 [dǎng xiào] (political) party school	艾玛纽埃尔 [ài mǎ niǔ āi ěr] Emmanuel or Emmanuelle (name)
校际 [xiào jì] 1. inter-school 2. intercollegiate	艾伯特 [ài bó tǎ] 1. Alberta province of Canada, capital Edmonton [Ai1 de2 meng2 dun4] 2. also written [A1 er3 bo2 ta3]
校阅 [jiào yuè] to review (troops)	艾滋 [ài zī] AIDS (loan), acquired immune deficiency syndrome
校花 [xiào huā] 1. the prettiest girl of the school 2. school beauty queen 3. campus belle	艾滋病 [ài zī bìng] AIDS (loan), acquired immune deficiency syndrome
校准 [jiào zhǔn] calibrate	艾滋病病毒 [ài zī bìng bìng dú] AIDS virus
体校 [tǐ xiào] 1. sports college 2. school of physical training	艾滋病毒 [ài zī bìng dú] 1. human immune deficiency virus (HIV) 2. the AIDS virus
住校 [zhù xiào] boarding school	艾兹病 [ài zī bìng] 1. AIDS (loan word, acquired immune deficiency syndrome) 2. also written
院校 [yuàn xiào] school or college	苦艾酒 [kǔ ài jiǔ] absinthe (distilled anise-based liquor)
校外 [xiào wài] off campus	艾塔 [ài tǎ] eta (Greek letter)
名校 [míng xiào] famous school	苦艾 [kǔ ài] 1. wormwood 2. Artemisia absinthium
校订 [jiào dìng] revision	§1819 哎 [āi] 1. interjection of surprise or disapprobation hey! 2. why? 3. look out! 4. How dare you!
母校 [mǔ xiào] alma mater	哎呀 [āi yā] interjection of wonder, shock or admiration
校歌 [xiào gē] school song	§1820 杀 [shā] 1. to kill 2. to murder 3. to slaughter
校园骨干 [xiào yuán gǔ gàn] campus backbone	杀炸弹杀手 [zì shā zhà dàn shā shǒu] suicide bomber
贵校 [guì xiào] Your esteemed school (honorific)	杀富济贫 [shā fù jì pín] robbing the rich to help the poor
大校 [dà xiào] 1. senior ranking officer in Chinese army 2. senior colonel	捕杀 [bù shā] hunt and kill (an animal or fish)
校舍 [xiào shě] school building	杀菌作用 [shā j zuò yòng] sterilization
校园 [xiào yuán] campus	情杀 [qíng shā] 1. to murder for love 2. a crime of passion
高校 [gāo xiào] 1. high school 2. abbr. for	拼杀 [pīn shā] 1. to grapple (with the enemy) 2. to fight at the risk of one's life
审校 [shěn jiào] 1. to proof-read 2. to review (a text)	射杀 [shè shā] 1. shooting to death 2. to gun down
校正 [jiào zhèng] 1. to proofread and correct 2. to edit and rectify	杀毒软件 [shā dú ruǎn jiàn] antivirus software
上校 [shàng xiào] 1. high ranking officer in Chinese army 2. colonel	勒杀 [lēi shā] to strangle
校地 [xiào dì] campus	杀伤 [shā shāng] to kill and injure
五七干校 [wǔ qī gān xiào] July 5th 1968 schools for cadres set up during the cultural revolution that forced educated people into re-education and labor as peasants	大规模杀伤性武器 [dà guī mó shā shāng xìng wǔ qì] weapons of mass destruction
中校 [zhōng xiào] 1. middle ranking officer in Chinese army 2. lieutenant colonel 3. commander	借刀杀人 [jiè dāo shā rén] 1. lit. to borrow a knife to kill sb (saw); fig. to get another person to harm sb 2. to get sb else to do one's dirty work
干校 [gān xiào] 1. school for cadres 2. during the cultural revolution, referred to July 5th 1968 schools for cadres that forced educated people into re-education and labor as peasants	残杀者 [cán shā zhě] 1. killer 2. butcher 3. slaughterer
艾 I [ài] surname Ai II [ài] 1. Chinese mugwort (Artemisia vulgaris) 2. phonetic ai or i 3. abbr. for Aids []	自杀式爆炸 [zì shā shì bào zhà] suicide bombing
艾比湖 [ài bǐ hú] Lake Ebinur or Aibi in Xinjiang	自杀式炸弹 [zì shā shì zhà dàn] a suicide bomb
艾丁湖 [ài dīng hú] Lake Aydingkol in Xinjiang	惨杀 [cǎn shā] 1. to slaughter 2. to kill mercilessly
艾青 [ài qīng] Ai Qing (1910-1996), Chinese poet	暗杀 [àn shā] assassinate
布宜诺斯艾利斯 [bù yí nuò sī ài lì sī] Buenos Aires, capital of Argentina	杀灭 [shā miè] to exterminate
艾扑西龙 [ài pū xī lóng] epsilon (Greek letter)	杀真菌 [shā zhēn j] fungicide
艾森豪威尔 [ài sēn háo wēi ěr] Dwight D. Eisenhower (1890-1969), US army general and politician, Supreme Allied Commander in Europe during World War II, US President 1953-1961	杀人越货 [shā rén yuè huò] to kill sb for his property (saw); to murder for money
艾德蒙顿 [ài dé méng dùn] 1. Edmonton, capital of Alberta, Canada 2. also written [Ai1 de2 meng2 dun4]	杀人案件 [shā rén àn jiàn] (case of, incident of) murder
防艾 [fáng ài] protecting against Aids	杀草快 [shā cǎo kuài] diquat
方兴未艾 [fāng xīng wèi ài] 1. flourishing and still in the ascendant (saw); rapidly expanding 2. still growing strong 3. on the up	杀人狂 [shā rén kuáng] homicidal maniac
方滋未艾 [fāng zī wèi ài] 1. flourishing and still in the ascendant (saw); rapidly expanding 2. still growing strong 3. on the up	杀人犯 [shā rén fàn] 1. murderer 2. homicide
艾滋病患者 [ài zī bìng huàn zhě] AIDS patient	杀虫 [shā chóng] insecticide
	枪杀 [qiāng shā] to shoot dead

预谋杀人	[yù móu shā rén] premeditated murder
杀人如麻	[shā rén rú má] 1. to kill people like scything flax (saw); human life as grass 2. a politician acting with total disregard for the life of his countrymen
杀死	[shā sǐ] to kill
残杀	[cán shā] massacre
自相残杀	[zì xiāng cán shā] to massacre one another (saw); internecine strife
谋杀	[móu shā] 1. murder 2. premeditated murder
谋杀案	[móu shā àn] murder case
谋杀罪	[móu shā zuì] murder
误杀	[wù shā] 1. mistakenly kill 2. manslaughter
杀人案	[shā rén àn] 1. murder case 2. homicide case
冲杀	[chōng shā] to rush in and kill the enemy
杀菌	[shā jūn] 1. disinfectant 2. to disinfect
刺杀	[cì shā] 1. to assassinate 2. murderous
抹杀	[mǒ shā] 1. to erase 2. to cover traces 3. to obliterate evidence 4. to expunge 5. to blot out 6. to suppress
自杀式	[zì shā shì] 1. suicide (attack) 2. suicidal
杀人	[shā rén] 1. homicide 2. to murder 3. to kill (a person)
杀害	[shā hài] murder
封杀	[fēng shā] shut out
自杀	[zì shā] 1. to kill oneself 2. to commit suicide
杀生	[shā shēng] kill (life)
杀掉	[shā diào] to kill
折杀	[zhé shā] not to deserve (one's good fortune)
扣杀	[kòu shā] 1. to smash a ball 2. to spike
杀手	[shā shǒu] killer
刹	I [chà] 1. Buddhist monastery or temple 2. a brief moment II [shā] to brake (car)
刹那	[chà nà] 1. an instant (Sanskrit: ksana) 2. split second 3. the twinkling of an eye
刹不住	[shā bù zhù] unable to brake (stop)
刹车	[shā chē] 1. to brake (when driving) 2. to stop 3. to switch off 4. to check (bad habits) 5. a brake
刹车灯	[shā chē dēng] brake light
刹住	[shā zhù] 1. to stop 2. to come to a halt
什刹海	[shí chà hǎi] Shichahai, scenic area of northwest Beijing with three lakes
罗刹	[luó chà] 1. demon in Buddhism 2. poltergeist in temple that plays tricks on monks and has a taste for their food
赵	[zhào] 1. surname Zhao 2. the Former Zhao (304-329) and Later Zhao (319-350) of the Sixteen Kingdoms
前赵	[qián zhào] Former Zhao of the Sixteen Kingdoms (304-329)
张三李四	[zhāng wáng lǐ zhào] 1. anyone 2. Mr Average 3. any Tom, Dick or Harry
赵军	[zhào jūn] army of Zhao during the Warring States
赵翼	[zhào yì] Zhao Yi (1727-1814), Qing dynasty poet and historian, one of Three great poets of the Qianlong era
赵元任	[zhào yuán rèn] Chao Yuenren, a Chinese American linguist who devised the Gwoyue romanization system or Guoyu romazi romanization system
赵忠尧	[zhào zhōng yáo] Zhao Zhongyao (1902-1998), Chinese pioneer nuclear physicist
赵紫阳	[zhào zǐ yáng] Zhao Ziyang (1919-2005), PRC politician, party general secretary from 1987, sacked after the 4th Jun 1989 Tiananmen incident and kept under house arrest for the rest of his life
燕赵	[yān zhào] 1. Yan and Zhao, two of the Warring States in Hebei and Shanxi 2. beautiful women 3. women dancers and singers
赵县	[zhào xiàn] Zhao county in Hebei
赵云	[zhào yún] Zhao Yun (-229), general of Shu in Romance of the Three Kingdoms
后赵	[hòu zhào] Later Zhao of the Sixteen Kingdoms (319-350)

赵宋	[zhào sòng] 1. Song dynasty (960-1279) 2. used to distinguish it from Song of Southern dynasties (420-479)
赵本山	[zhào běn shān] Zhao Benshan (1958-), universally known PRC TV comedian
赵括	[zhào kuò] 1. Zhao Kuo (-260 BC), hapless general of Zhao , who famously led an army of 400,000 to total annihilation at battle of Changping in 260 BC 2. also called Ma Fuzi
赵国	[zhào guó] Zhao (state)
希	[xī] 1. rare 2. infrequent
希腊文	[xī là wén] Greek literature
希伯莱文	[xī bó lái wén] Hebrew language
无取胜希望者	[wú qǔ shèng xī wàng zhě] outsider (i.e. not expected to win a race or championship)
希望	[xī wàng] 1. to wish for 2. to desire 3. to hope
有希望	[yǒu xī wàng] 1. hopeful 2. promising 3. prospective
大有希望	[dà yǒu xī wàng] 1. very probably 2. a very good chance (of success)
希尔弗瑟姆	[xī ěr fú sè mǔ] Hilversum, city in Netherlands
弗里德里希	[fú lǐ dé lǐ xī] Friedrich (name)
弗里德里希	[fú lǐ dé lǐ xī] Friedrich (name)
吾尔开希	[wú ěr kāi xī] rkesh Dlet (1968-), one of the main leaders of the Beijing student democracy movement of 1989
布希威克	[bù xī wēi kè] Bushwick, a neighborhood in Brooklyn, in New York City
希特勒	[xī tè lè] Adolf Hitler (1889-1945)
陈希同	[chén xī tóng] Chen Xitong (1930-), mayor of Beijing at the time of 4th Jun 1989 Tian'anmen incident
李希霍芬	[lǐ xī huò fēn] Ferdinand von Richthofen (1833-1905), German geologist and explorer who published a major foundational study of the geology of China in 1887 and first introduced the term Silk Road
里希特霍芬	[lǐ xī tè huò fēn] Ferdinand von Richthofen (1833-1905), German geologist and explorer who published a major foundational study of the geology of China in 1887 and first introduced the term Silk Road
希西家	[xī xī jiā] Hezekiah (son of Ahaz), biblical king of Judah c. 700 BC
希腊字母	[xī là zì mǔ] Greek alphabet
王希孟	[wáng xī mèng] Wang Ximeng (c.1096-c.1119), Song artist, probably teenage prodigy who died young, painter of Thousand Miles of Landscape
希腊	[xī là] Greece
希腊语	[xī là yǔ] Greek language
古希腊语	[gǔ xī là yǔ] ancient Greek (language)
古希腊	[gǔ xī là] ancient Greece
希洪	[xī hóng] Gijn (Asturian: Xixn), city in northwest Spain on the bay of Biscay
希尔	[xī ěr] 1. Hill (name) 2. Christopher Hill, US undersecretary of state of East Asian affairs
希尔内科斯	[xī ěr nèi kē sī] Kirkenes (city in Finnmark, Norway)
希尔伯特	[xī ěr bó tè] David Hilbert (1862-1943), German mathematician
希尔顿	[xī ěr dùn] Hilton (hotel chain)
南希	[nán xī] Nancy
希拉克	[xī lā kè] Jacques Ren Chirac (1932-), President of France 1995-2007
希拉里	[xī lā lǐ] 1. Hillary (person name) 2. Hillary Rodham Clinton (1947-), US Democratic politician, First lady during Bill Clinton's presidency 1993-2001, Senator for New York since 2001, US Secretary of state from 2009
普希金	[pǔ xī jīn] Alexandr Sergeevich Pushkin (1799-1837), great Russian romantic poet
希伯莱	[xī bó lái] Hebrew
希伯莱语	[xī bó lái yǔ] Hebrew language
希伯来	[xī bó lái] Hebrew
希伯来语	[xī bó lái yǔ] Hebrew language
希伯来人	[xī bó lái rén] 1. Hebrew person 2. Israelite 3. Jew

<p>希伯来书 [xī bó lái shū] Epistle of St Paul to the Hebrews</p> <p>尼希米记 [ní xī mǐ jì] Book of Nehemiah</p> <p>希斯仑 [xī sī lún] Hezron (son of Perez)</p> <p>希律王 [xī lǚwáng] King Herod (in the biblical nativity story)</p> <p>希耳伯特 [xī ěr bó tè] David Hilbert (1862-1943), German mathematician</p> <p>希思罗 [xī sī luò] Heathrow (a London airport)</p> <p>阿希姆 [ā xī mǔ] Askim (city in stfold, Norway)</p> <p>希沃特 [xī wò tè] 1. Sievert (Sv), unit of radiation damage used in radiotherapy 2. Rolf Maximilian Sievert (1896-1966), Swedish physicist</p>	<p>刚好 [gāng hǎo] 1. just 2. exactly 3. happen to be</p> <p>金刚石 [jīn gāng shí] 1. diamond 2. also called [zuan4 shí2]</p> <p>刚果民主共和国 [gāng guǒ mín zhǔ gòng hé guó] Democratic Republic of Congo</p> <p>金刚 [jīn gāng] 1. Vajra, Buddha's warrior attendant 2. diamond 3. hard metal 4. pupa of certain insects 5. King Kong</p> <p>金刚总持 [jīn gāng zǒng chí] Vajradhara</p> <p>金刚座 [jīn gāng zuò] Bodhimanda (place of enlightenment associated with a Bodhisattva)</p> <p>金刚山 [jīn gāng shān] Kumgangsan Tourist Region in east North Korea</p>
<p>希奇 [xī qí] 1. rare 2. strange</p> <p>§1824 稀 [xī] 1. diluted 2. sparse</p> <p>稀稀拉拉 [xī xī là là] sparse and fragmentary</p> <p>稀有 [xī yǒu] uncommon</p> <p>稀有元素 [xī yǒu yuán sù] trace element (nutrition)</p> <p>稀少 [xī shǎo] 1. rare 2. rarely</p> <p>人烟稀少 [rén yān xī shǎo] no sign of human habitation (saw); desolate</p> <p>珍稀 [zhēn xī] 1. rare 2. precious and uncommon</p> <p>稀松骨质 [xī sōng gǔ zhì] spongy (cancellous) bone tissue, containing marro</p> <p>稀土元素 [xī tǔ yuán sù] rare earth (chem.)</p> <p>稀奇 [xī qí] 1. rare 2. strange</p> <p>古稀 [gǔ xī] seventy years old</p>	<p>刚体 [gāng tǐ] rigid body</p> <p>刚性 [gāng xìng] rigidity</p> <p>刚强 [gāng qiáng] 1. firm 2. unyielding</p> <p>刚果河 [gāng guǒ hé] Congo river</p> <p>刚果 [gāng guǒ] Congo</p> <p>刚毛 [gāng máo] bristle</p> <p>刚玉 [gāng yù] corundum (mineral)</p> <p>刚正 [gāng zhèng] 1. honest 2. upright</p> <p>刚直 [gāng zhí] upright and outspoken</p> <p>§1827 纲 [gāng] 1. head rope of a fishing net 2. guiding principle 3. key link 4. class (taxonomy) 5. outline 6. program</p> <p>朝纲 [cháo gāng] laws and discipline of imperial court</p> <p>中苏解决悬案大纲协定 [zhōng sū jiě jué xuán àn dà gāng xié dìng] the treaty of 1923 normalizing relations between the Soviet Union and the Northern Warlord government of China</p>
<p>§1825 稀土 [xī tǔ] rare earth (chem.)</p> <p>冈 [gāng] 1. ridge 2. mound</p> <p>静冈县 [jìng gāng xiàn] Shizuoka prefecture southwest of Tky, Japan</p> <p>青冈 [qīng gāng] Qinggang county in Suihua , Heilongjiang</p> <p>青冈县 [qīng gāng xiàn] Qinggang county in Suihua , Heilongjiang</p> <p>佛冈 [fó gāng] Fogang county in Qingyuan , Guangdong</p> <p>佛冈县 [fó gāng xiàn] Fogang county in Qingyuan , Guangdong</p> <p>井冈山市 [jīng gāng shān shì] Jinggangshan county level city in Ji'an , Jiangxi</p> <p>井冈山 [jīng gāng shān] Jinggangshan county level city in Ji'an , Jiangxi</p> <p>俄勒冈州 [é lè gāng zhōu] Oregon</p> <p>俄勒冈 [é lè gāng] Oregon</p> <p>石冈乡 [shí gāng xiāng] (N) Shihkang (village in Taiwan)</p> <p>冈山镇 [gāng shān zhèn] (N) Kangshan (town in Taiwan)</p> <p>黄冈 [huáng gāng] Huanggang prefecture level city in Hubei</p> <p>黄冈市 [huáng gāng shì] Huanggang prefecture level city in Hubei</p> <p>拉冈 [lā gāng] Lacan (psychoanalyst)</p> <p>冈比亚 [gāng bǐ yà] Gambia</p> <p>冈山县 [gāng shān xiàn] Okayama prefecture in southwest of Japan's main island Honsh [Ben3 zhou1]</p> <p>冈本 [gāng běn] Okamoto (Japanese name)</p> <p>武冈 [wǔ gāng] (N) Wugang (city in Hunan)</p> <p>宁冈 [níng gāng] (N) Ninggang (place in Jiangxi)</p> <p>山冈 [shān gāng] 1. mound 2. small hill</p>	<p>行动纲领 [xíng dòng gāng lǐng] 1. action plan 2. program of action</p> <p>纲领 [gāng lǐng] 1. program 2. guiding principle</p> <p>共同纲领 [gòng tóng gāng lǐng] 1. common program 2. formal program of the communist party after 1949, that served as interim national plan</p> <p>倍足纲 [bèi zú gāng] Diplopoda, arthropod class with a pair of legs on each segment, including centipedes and millipedes</p> <p>接合菌纲 [jiē hé j gāng] Zygomycetes</p> <p>木兰纲 [mù lán gāng] Magnoliopsidae or Dicotyledoneae (class of plants distinguished by two embryonic leaves)</p> <p>党纲 [dǎng gāng] 1. (political) party platform 2. party program</p> <p>三纲五常 [sān gāng wǔ cháng] 1. three principles and five virtues (saw) 2. the three rules (ruler guides subject, father guides son and husband guides wife) and five constant virtues of Confucianism (benevolence , righteousness , propriety , wisdom and fidelity)</p> <p>亚纲 [yà gāng] subclass (taxonomy)</p> <p>真菌纲 [zhēn j gāng] Eumycetes (taxonomic class of funghi)</p> <p>裂殖菌纲 [liè zhí j gāng] Schizomycetes (taxonomic class of funghi)</p> <p>纲要 [gāng yào] 1. outline 2. essential points</p> <p>头足纲 [tóu zú gāng] 1. cephalopod 2. Cephalopoda, class of mollusks including nautilus and squid</p> <p>本草纲目 [běn cǎo gāng mù] Compendium of medical herbs 1596, compiled by L. Shzhn</p> <p>大纲 [dà gāng] 1. main point 2. leading principles</p> <p>提纲 [tí gāng] 1. the key point 2. outline</p> <p>量纲 [liàng gāng] dimension (unit)</p> <p>§1828 网 [wǎng] 1. net 2. network</p>
<p>§1826 刚 [gāng] 1. hard 2. firm 3. strong 4. just 5. barely 6. exactly</p> <p>刚刚 [gāng gāng] 1. just recently 2. just a moment ago</p> <p>刚劲 [gāng jìng] 1. bold 2. vigorous</p> <p>刚架 [gāng jià] rigid frame</p> <p>曹刚川 [cáo gāng chuān] Cao Gangchuan (1935-), former artillery officer, senior PRC politician and army leader</p> <p>刚才 [gāng cái] (just) a moment ago</p>	<p>公用交换电话网 [gōng yòng jiāo huàn diàn huà wǎng] 1. public switched telephone network 2. PSTN</p> <p>中文网 [zhōng wén wǎng] Chinese language network</p> <p>发网 [fā wǎng] hairnet</p> <p>网友 [wǎng yǒu] 1. a webuser 2. the audience of a website</p> <p>网膜 [wǎng mó] retina (anat.)</p> <p>互联网用户 [hù lián wǎng yòng hù] Internet user</p>

美国有线新闻网	[měi guó yǒu xiàn xīn wén wǎng] 1. Cable Network News 2. CNN
有线新闻网	[yǒu xiàn xīn wén wǎng] 1. Cable Network News 2. CNN
网桥	[wǎng qiáo] (network) bridge
星型网	[xīng xíng wǎng] Star network
刑网	[xíng wǎng] 1. legal net 2. the long arm of the law
温布尔登网球公开赛	[wēn bù ěr dēng wǎng qiú gōng kāi sài] Wimbledon lawn tennis championship
网开三面	[wǎng kāi sān miàn] 1. to leave the net open on three side (saw); let the caged bird fly 2. to give one's opponent a way out 3. lenient treatment
网开一面	[wǎng kāi yī miàn] 1. open the net on one side (saw); let the caged bird fly 2. to give one's opponent a way out 3. lenient treatment
天网恢恢	[tiān wǎng huī huī] Heaven's net is wide meshed, but nothing escapes it (saw, from Laozi 73).
网际协定	[wǎng jì xié dìng] 1. internet protocol 2. IP
网球场	[wǎng qiú chǎng] tennis court
网架	[wǎng jià] rack
令牌环网	[lìng pái huán wǎng] token ring network
联网环境	[lián wǎng huán jìng] networking environment
网易	[wǎng yì] NetEase
网孔	[wǎng kǒng] mesh
子网	[zǐ wǎng] subnetwork
铁丝网	[tiě sī wǎng] wire netting
广播网	[guǎng bō wǎng] network
网上广播	[wǎng shàng guǎng bō] 1. online broadcast 2. webcast
网球赛	[wǎng qiú sài] 1. tennis match 2. tennis competition
因特网提供商	[yīn tè wǎng tí gōng shāng] 1. Internet service provider 2. ISP
新华网	[xīn huá wǎng] Xinhua news network
中国新闻网	[zhōng guó xīn wén wǎng] China News Service (ChinaNews)
新闻网	[xīn wén wǎng] news agency
中新网	[zhōng xīn wǎng] ChinaNews (China News Service)
网站	[wǎng zhàn] 1. website 2. network station 3. node
互联网站	[hù lián wǎng zhàn] Internet site
门户网站	[mén hù wǎng zhàn] web portal
内部网	[nèi bù wǎng] intranet
拦网	[lán qiú] 1. to intercept at the net (volleyball, tennis etc) 2. to block
光面内质网	[guāng miàn nèi zhì wǎng] smooth endoplasmic reticulum
联网	[lián wǎng] 1. network 2. cyber-
互联网	[hù lián wǎng] the Internet
网关	[wǎng guān] 1. network router 2. gateway (to internet or between networks)
基网	[jī wǎng] base net (in geodetic survey)
公网	[gōng wǎng] 1. open net 2. public website (as opposed to intranet)
网景	[wǎng jǐng] Netscape
网禁	[wǎng jìn] internet censorship
网际	[wǎng jì] 1. Internet 2. net 3. cyber-
网际电话	[wǎng jì diàn huà] Internet phone
网袋	[wǎng dài] 1. string bag 2. net bag
万维天罗地网	[wàn wéi tiān luó dì wǎng] 1. World Wide Web (WWW) 2. lit. ten-thousand dimensional net covering heaven and earth
万维网	[wàn wéi wǎng] 1. World Wide Web (WWW) 2. lit. ten-thousand dimensional net
网志	[wǎng zhì] 1. web log 2. blog 3. same as
网点	[wǎng diǎn] 1. node in a network 2. branch 3. website

法网	[fǎ wǎng] 1. the net of justice 2. rigorous process of the law 3. the long arm of the law
一网打尽	[yī wǎng dǎ jìn] 1. to catch everything in one net (saw); to eliminate at one stroke 2. to solve the problem at one fell swoop
网民	[wǎng mín] web users
人民网	[rén mín wǎng] online version of the People's Daily
局域网	[jú yù wǎng] local area network (LAN)
广域网	[guǎng yù wǎng] 1. wide area network 2. WAN
网店	[wǎng diàn] online shop
罗网	[luó wǎng] 1. net 2. fishing net 3. bird net
网罗	[wǎng luó] net for fishing or birdcatching
电话网	[diàn huà wǎng] telephone network
安全网	[ān quán wǎng] safety net
渔网	[yú wǎng] 1. fishing net 2. fishnet
网球	[wǎng qiú] tennis
球网	[qiú wǎng] net (for ball games)
温网	[wēn wǎng] 1. Wimbledon lawn tennis championship 2. abbr. for
拖网	[tuō wǎng] 1. a dragnet 2. a trawl
鱼网	[yú wǎng] fishing net
卓越网	[zhuó yuè wǎng] Joyo.com
网页	[wǎng yè] web page
网页地址	[wǎng yè dì zhǐ] 1. webaddress 2. URL
内质网	[nèi zhì wǎng] endoplasmic reticulum (ER)
城域网	[chéng yù wǎng] metropolitan area network
英特网	[yīng tè wǎng] variant of , Internet
因特网	[yīn tè wǎng] Internet
以太网	[yǐ tài wǎng] Ethernet
网址	[wǎng zhǐ] 1. website 2. webaddress 3. URL
中国网	[zhōng guó wǎng] China network
网特	[wǎng tè] 1. Internet troll (agent provocateur on forums etc) 2. abbr. for etc
网卡	[wǎng kǎ] network card
网上	[wǎng shàng] on-line
上网	[shàng wǎng] 1. to be on the internet 2. to stretch a net (in a sports game or for covering sth) 3. to be netted (of fish)
电网	[diàn wǎng] electrical network
太平洋区域	[tài píng yáng qū yù] 1. the Pacific region 2. the Pacific rim
金平区	[jīn píng qū] Jinping district of Shantou city , Guangdong
半山区	[bàn shān qū] mid-levels (in Hong Kong)
立山区	[lì shān qū] Lishan district of Anshan city [An1 shan1 shi4], Liaoning
北部地区	[běi bù dì qū] Northern Areas
区位	[qū wèi] 1. location 2. geographical position 3. position on a grid or spreadsheet, where denotes the row and the column
商丘地区	[shāng qiū dì qū] (N) Shangqiu district (district in Henan)
商业区	[shāng yè qū] 1. business district 2. downtown
章贡区	[zhāng gòng qū] Zhanggong district of Ganzhou city , Jiangxi
新林区	[xīn lín qū] Xinlin district of Daxing'anling prefecture , Heilongjiang
益阳地区	[yì yáng dì qū] (N) Yiyang district (district in Hunan)
新罗区	[xīn luó qū] Xinluo district of Longyan city , a county level subdivision of Fujian
新会区	[xīn huì qū] Xinhui district of Jiangmen city , Guangdong
新乡地区	[xīn xiāng dì qū] (N) Xinxiang district (district in Henan)
南山区	[nán shān qū] 1. Nanshan district of Shenzhen City , Guangdong 2. Nanshan district of Hegang city [He4 gang3], Heilongjiang

南岳区 [nán yuè qū] (N) Nanyue (area in Hunan)	宜春地区 [yí chūn dì qū] (N) Yichun district (district in Jiangxi)
山南地区 [shān nán dì qū] Lhokha prefecture of Tibet	泰安地区 [tài ān dì qū] (N) Tai'an district (district in Shandong)
南屯区 [nán tún qū] Nantun south district of a Taiwanese city	邻区 [lín qū] 1. neighborhood 2. vicinity
南宁地区 [nán níng dì qū] Nanning prefecture in Guangxi Zhuang autonomous region in south China	石景山区 [shí jǐng shān qū] Shijingshan county level district of Beijing municipality
市南区 [shì nán qū] Shinan district of Qingdao city, Shandong	区隔 [qū gé] 1. to mark off 2. interval 3. segment (e.g. of market) 4. compartment 5. segmentation
安南区 [ān nán qū] (N) Annan (area in Taiwan)	云岩区 [yún yán qū] Yunyan district of Guiyang city [Gui4 yang2 shi4], Guizhou
安阳地区 [ān yáng dì qū] (N) Anyang district (district in Henan)	南山矿区 [nán shān kuàng qū] (N) Nanshankuang (area in Xinjiang)
南阳地区 [nán yáng dì qū] (N) Nanyang district (district in Henan)	矿区 [kuàng qū] 1. mining site 2. mining area
南充地区 [nán chōng dì qū] Nanchong prefecture in Sichuan	太子河区 [tài zǐ hé qū] Taizi district of Liaoyang city [Liao2 yang2 shi4], Liaoning
南票区 [nán piào qū] Nanpiao district of Huludao city, Liaoning	城子河区 [chéng zǐ hé qū] Chengzihe district of Jixi city [Ji1 xi1], Heilongjiang
南关区 [nán guān qū] Nanguan district of Changchun city, Jilin	长草区 [cháng cǎo qū] the rough (golf)
南平地区 [nán píng dì qū] (N) Nanping district (district in Fujian)	长安区 [cháng ān qū] Chang'an District of Xi'an
南区 [nán qū] 1. south district of city 2. south zone 3. Nan south district of a Taiwanese city	拉鲁湿地自然保护区 [lā lǚ shī dì guó jiā zì rán bǎo hù qū] Lhalu Wetland National Nature Reserve in Lhasa
兴山区 [xīng shān qū] Xingshan district of Hegang city [He4 gang3], Heilongjiang	石家庄地区 [shí jiā zhuāng dì qū] Shijiazhuang prefecture in Hebei
大兴区 [dà xīng qū] Daxing county level district of Beijing municipality, formerly Daxing county	东山区 [dōng shān qū] Dongshan district of Hegang city [He4 gang3], Heilongjiang
兴安区 [xīng ān qū] Xing'an district of Hegang city [He4 gang3], Heilongjiang	邮区 [yóu qū] postal district
新兴区 [xīn xīng qū] 1. (N) Hsinhsing (area in Taiwan) 2. Xinxing district of Qitaihe city [Qi1 tai2 he2], Heilongjiang	东昌区 [dōng chāng qū] Dongchang district of Tonghua city, Jilin
庆阳地区 [qīng yáng dì qū] (N) Qingyang district (district in Gansu)	东屯区 [dōng tún qū] Tungtun east district of a Taiwanese city
薛城区 [xuē chéng qū] Xuecheng district of Zaozhuang city [Zao3 zhuang1 shi4], Shandong	大东区 [dà dōng qū] Dadong district of Shenyang city, Liaoning
产区 [chǎn qū] 1. place of production 2. manufacturing location	东城区 [dōng chéng qū] Dongcheng county level district of Beijing municipality
富拉尔基区 [fù lǎ ěr jī qū] Fularji district of Qiqihar city [Qi2 qiz ha1 er3], Heilongjiang	河东区 [hé dōng qū] Hedong district of Linyi city [Lin2 yi2 shi4], Shandong
地区冲突 [dì qū chōng tū] local or regional confrontation	湘东区 [xiāng dōng qū] Xiangdong district of Pingxiang city, Jiangxi
乐山地区 [lè shān dì qū] (N) Leshan district (district in Sichuan)	海东地区 [hǎi dōng dì qū] Haidong prefecture in Qinghai
安乐区 [ān lè qū] (N) Anle (area in Taiwan)	东安区 [dōng ān qū] Dong'an district of Mudanjiang city, Heilongjiang
保税区 [bǎo shuì qū] duty free district	铁东区 [tiě dōng qū] 1. Tiedong district of Siping city, Jilin 2. Tiedong district of Anshan city [An1 shan1 shi4], Liaoning
松山区 [sōng shān qū] 1. (N) Sungshan (area in Taiwan) 2. Songshan district of Chifeng city, Inner Mongolia	东区 [dōng qū] 1. east district of city 2. east zone 3. Tung east district of a Taiwanese city
松北区 [sōng běi qū] Songbei district of Harbin [Ha1 er3 bin1] in Heilongjiang	白云区 [bái yún qū] Baiyun district of Guiyang city [Gui4 yang2 shi4], Guizhou
重灾区 [zhòng zāi qū] 1. main disaster area 2. area seriously damaged in a disaster	区间车 [qū jiān chē] 1. shuttle bus (or train) 2. train or bus traveling only part of its normal route
阿里地区 [ā lǐ dì qū] Ngari prefecture in Tibet	非军事区 [fēi jī shì qū] DMZ; Demilitarized Zone
灾区 [zāi qū] 1. disaster area 2. stricken region	北京军区 [běi jīng jī qū] Beijing Military Region
于洪区 [yú hóng qū] Yuhong district of Shenyang city, Liaoning	军区 [jī qū] 1. a military region 2. a geographical area of command
黄岛区 [huáng dǎo qū] Huangdao district of Qingdao city, Shandong	轻击区 [qīng jī qū] putting green (golf)
小港区 [xiǎo gǎng qū] (N) Hsiaokang (area in Taiwan)	环境重灾区 [huán jìng zhòng zāi qū] environmental disaster area
南港区 [nán gǎng qū] (N) Nankang (area in Taiwan)	昌都地区 [chāng dū dì qū] Kham or Chamdo district in Tibet (Chinese Qamdo or Changdu)
港澳地区 [gǎng ào dì qū] Hong Kong and Macao area	大都市地区 [dà dū shì dì qū] metropolitan area
港区 [gǎng qū] 1. Minato area of downtown Tokyo 2. port area	都市化地区 [dū shì huà dì qū] urbanized area
寒亭区 [hán tíng qū] (N) Hanting (area in Shandong)	澳大利亚首都特区 [ào dà lì yà shǒu dū tè qū] Australian Capital Territory
北戴河区 [běi dài hé qū] (N) Beidaihe (area in Hebei)	万县地区 [wàn xiàn dì qū] (N) Wanxian district (district in Sichuan)
吐鲁番地区 [tǔ lǔ fān dì qū] Turpan prefecture in Xinjiang	孝感地区 [xiào gǎn dì qū] (N) Xiaogan district (district in Hubei)
阿城区 [ā chéng qū] Acheng district of Harbin [Ha1 er3 bin1] in Heilongjiang	闭区间 [bì qū jiān] closed interval (in calculus)
铁西区 [tiě xī qū] 1. Tiexi district of Siping city, Jilin 2. Tiexi district of Shenyang city, Liaoning	雅安地区 [yǎ ān dì qū] (N) Ya'an district (district in Sichuan)
钟山区 [zhōng shān qū] Zhongshan district of Liupanshui city [Liu4 pan2 shui3 shi4], Guizhou	沙河口区 [shā hé kǒu qū] Shahekou district of Dalian [Da4 lian2 shi4], Liaoning
镇江地区 [zhèn jiāng dì qū] (N) Zhenjiang district (district in Jiangsu)	白沙工农区 [bái shā gōng nóng qū] (N) Baisha Gongnong area (area in Sichuan)
镇区 [zhèn qū] township	区分大小写 [qū fēn dà xiǎo xiě] 1. case sensitive 2. distinguishing capitals from lower case letters
铜仁地区 [tóng rén dì qū] Tongren prefecture in Guizhou	
乌当区 [wū dāng qū] Wudang district of Guiyang city [Gui4 yang2 shi4], Guizhou	

档案分配区	[dàng àn fēn pèi qū] 1. file allocation table 2. FAT
军分区	[jūn fēn qū] military sub-districts
不区分大小写	[bù qū fēn dà xiǎo xiě] 1. case insensitive 2. not distinguishing capitals from lower case letters
分区	[fēn qū] 1. allocated area (for housing, industry etc) 2. district
丰台区	[fēng tái qū] Fengtai district in south Beijing, a county level district of Beijing municipality
三民区	[sān mǐn qū] (N) Sanmin (area in Taiwan)
区分	[qū fēn] 1. to differentiate 2. to find differing aspects
四方区	[sì fāng qū] Sifang district of Qingdao city, Shandong
四方台区	[sì fāng tái qū] Sifangtai district of Shuangyashan city [Shuang ₁ ya ₁ shan ₁], Heilongjiang
临川区	[lín chuān qū] Linchuan district of Fuzhou city, Jiangxi
汇川区	[huì chuān qū] Huichuan district of Zun'yi city [Zun ₁ yí shí ₄], Guizhou
永川区	[yǒng chuān qū] (N) Yongchuan district (district in Sichuan)
南川区	[nán chuān qū] Nanchuan, city in Chongqing municipality, Sichuan
顺城区	[shùn chéng qū] Shuncheng district of Fushun city, Liaoning
安顺地区	[ān shùn dì qū] (N) Anshun district (district in Guizhou)
吉州区	[jí zhōu qū] Jizhou district of Ji'an city, Jiangxi
台儿庄区	[tái ér zhuāng qū] Tai'ershuan district of Zaozhuang city [Zao ₃ zhuang ₁ shí ₄], Shandong
海州区	[hǎi zhōu qū] Haizhou district of Fuxin city, Liaoning
台州地区	[tái zhōu dì qū] (N) Taizhou (district in Zhejiang)
袁州区	[yuán zhōu qū] Yuanzhou district of Yichun city, Jiangxi
信州区	[xìn zhōu qū] Xinzhou district of Shangrao prefecture level city, Jiangxi
德州地区	[dé zhōu dì qū] (N) Dezhou district (district in Shandong)
金州区	[jīn zhōu qū] Jinzhou district of Dalian [Da ₄ lian ₂ shí ₄], Liaoning
徐州地区	[xú zhōu dì qū] (N) Xuzhou district (district in Jiangsu)
亚洲太平洋地区	[yà zhōu tài píng yáng dì qū] Asia-Pacific region
亚洲与太平洋地区	[yà zhōu yǔ tài píng yáng dì qū] Asia-Pacific region
东洲区	[dōng zhōu qū] Dongzhou district of Fushun city, Liaoning
自治区	[zì zhì qū] autonomous region, namely: Inner Mongolia, Guangxi, Tibet, Ningxia, Xinjiang
步行区	[bù xíng qū] pedestrian area
老城区	[lǎo chéng qū] Laocheng district of Luoyang City in Henan province
保留区	[bǎo liú qū] a reservation (for an ethnic minority)
自由贸易区	[zì yóu mào yì qū] free trade zone
南芬区	[nán fēn qū] Nanfen district of Benxi city, Liaoning
嘉定区	[jiā dìng qū] Jiading District of northwest Shanghai
嘉兴地区	[jiā xīng dì qū] (N) Jiaxing district (district in Zhejiang)
宜宾地区	[yí bīn dì qū] (N) Yibin district (district in Sichuan)
张家口地区	[zhāng jiā kǒu dì qū] Zhangjiakou prefecture in Hebei
不加区别	[bù jiā qū bié] indiscriminate
门头沟区	[mén tóu gōu qū] Mentougou county level district of Beijing municipality
区别	[qū bié] 1. difference 2. to distinguish 3. to discriminate 4. to make a distinction
绍兴地区	[shào xīng dì qū] (N) Shaoxing district (district in Zhejiang)
房山区	[fáng shān qū] Fangshan county level district of Beijing municipality, formerly Fangshan county
平房区	[píng fáng qū] Pingfang district of Harbin [Ha ₁ er ₃ bin ₁] in Heilongjiang
哈密地区	[hā mǐ dì qū] Kumul prefecture in Xinjiang (Chinese: Hami)
苏占区	[sū zhàn qū] Soviet occupied area (of east Europe etc)

阿克苏地区	[ā kè sù dì qū] Aqsu Wilayiti or Aksu prefecture in Xinjiang
苏家屯区	[sū jiā tún qū] Sujiatun district of Shenyang city, Liaoning
苏州地区	[sū zhōu dì qū] Suzhou region in Jiangsu
湾里区	[wān lǐ qū] Wanli district of Nanchang city, Jiangxi
玄武区	[xuán wǔ qū] Xuanwu (Black tortoise) district of Nanjing City in Jiangsu
沙湾区	[shā wān qū] (N) Shawan (area in Sichuan)
阿勒泰地区	[ā lè tài dì qū] Altay prefecture in Xinjiang
内蒙古自治区	[nèi méng gǔ zì zhì qū] Inner Mongolia autonomous region, abbr., capital Hohhot
西秀区	[xī xiù qū] Xixiu district of Anshun city [An ₁ shun ₄ shí ₄], Guizhou
贫困地区	[pín kùn dì qū] 1. poor region 2. impoverished area
贫民区	[pín mǐn qū] 1. slum area 2. ghetto
怀柔区	[huái róu qū] Huairou county level district of Beijing municipality, formerly Huairou county
辖区	[xiá qū] administrative region
左营区	[zuǒ yíng qū] (N) Tsoying (area in Taiwan)
无人区	[wú rén qū] an uninhabited region
黑河地区	[hēi hé dì qū] (N) Heihe district (district in Heilongjiang)
新抚区	[xīn fǔ qū] Xinfu district of Fushun city, Liaoning
龙山区	[lóng shān qū] Longshan district of Liaoyuan city, Jilin
卧龙区	[wò lóng qū] Wolong district of Nanyang city [Nan ₂ yang ₂], Henan
龙城区	[lóng chéng qū] Longcheng district of Chaoyang city, Liaoning
卧龙自然保护区	[wò lóng zì rán bǎo hù qū] Wolong nature reserve in Wenchuan county, northwest Sichuan, home of the giant panda
龙港区	[lóng gǎng qū] Longgang district of Huludao city, Liaoning
龙岩地区	[lóng yán dì qū] (N) Longyan district (district in Fujian)
龙沙区	[lóng shā qū] Longsha district of Qiqihar city [Qí ₂ qí ₂ hāi ₃], Heilongjiang
龙湾区	[lóng wān qū] Longwan district of Wenzhou city in Zhejiang
庞家堡区	[páng jiā bǎo qū] Pangjiabao district of Zhangjiakou city, Hebei
红山区	[hóng shān qū] Hongshan district of Chifeng city, Inner Mongolia
沈河区	[shěn hé qū] Shenhe district of Shenyang city, Liaoning
沈北新区	[shěn běi xīn qū] Shenbeixin district of Shenyang city, Liaoning
宏伟区	[hóng wěi qū] Hongwei district of Liaoyang city [Liao ₂ yang ₂ shí ₄], Liaoning
甘井子区	[gān jǐng zǐ qū] Ganjingzi district of Dalian [Da ₄ lian ₂ shí ₄], Liaoning
开区间	[kāi qū jiān] open interval (in calculus)
开封地区	[kāi fēng dì qū] Kaifeng prefecture in Henan
聊城地区	[liáo chéng dì qū] (N) Liaocheng district (district in Shandong)
柳州地区	[liǔ zhōu dì qū] (N) Liuzhou district (district in Guangxi)
地区差价	[dì qū chā jià] 1. local differences in price 2. regional price variation
平桥区	[píng qiáo qū] Pingqiao district of Xinyang city, Henan
红星区	[hóng xīng qū] Hongxing district of Yichun city [Yí ₁ chūn ₁ shí ₄], Heilongjiang
佛山地区	[fó shān dì qū] Foshan prefecture in Guangdong
伊春区	[yī chūn qū] Yichun district of Yichun city, Heilongjiang
肃州区	[sù zhōu qū] Suzhou district of Jiuquan City, Gansu
青白江区	[qīng bái jiāng qū] (N) Qingbaijiang (area in Sichuan)
青原区	[qīng yuán qū] Qingyuan district of Ji'an city, Jiangxi
新青区	[xīn qīng qū] Xinqing district of Yichun city [Yí ₁ chūn ₁ shí ₄], Heilongjiang
明山区	[míng shān qū] Mingshan district of Benxi city, Liaoning

阳明区	[yáng míng qū] Yangming district of Mudanjiang city , Heilongjiang	区议会	[qū yì huì] district council
南明区	[nán míng qū] Nanming district of Guiyang city [Gui4 yang2 shi4], Guizhou	文山区	[wén shān qū] (N) Wenshan (area in Taiwan)
前金区	[qián jīn qū] (N) Chienchin (area in Taiwan)	崇文区	[chóng wén qū] Chongwen county level district of Beijing municipality
细河区	[xì hé qū] Xihe district of Fuxin city , Liaoning	济宁地区	[jì níng dì qū] (N) Ji'ning district (district in Shandong)
站前区	[zhàn qián qū] Zhanqian district of Yingkou City , Liaoning	农区	[nóng qū] 1. agricultural areas 2. farming areas
前镇区	[qián zhèn qū] (N) Chienchen (area in Taiwan)	地区经济	[dì qū jīng jì] 1. local economy 2. regional economy
那曲地区	I [nà qǔ dì qū] Nagchu prefecture in Tibet II [nà qǔ dì qū] (N) Naqu district (district in Tibet)	经济特区	[jīng jì tè qū] special economic zone
周口地区	[zhōu kǒu dì qū] (N) Zhoukou (district in Henan)	济南地区	[jǐ nán dì qū] the Ji'nan area
周村区	[zhōu cūn qū] (N) Zhoucun (area in Shandong)	区区	[qū qū] trivial
外侧裂周区	[wài cè liè zhōu qū] perisylvian (the part of the brain surrounding the lateral sulcus or Sylvian fissure), involved in speech	§1829 区	I [ōu] surname Ou II [qū] 1. area 2. region 3. district 4. small 5. distinctive
浦口区	[pǔ kǒu qū] Pukou district of Nanjing City in Jiangsu	包头地区	[bāo tóu dì qū] Baotou prefecture in inner Mongolia
黄浦区	[huáng pǔ qū] Huangpu District, Shanghai	宛城区	[wǎn chéng qū] Wancheng district of Nanyang city [Nan2 yang2], Henan
浦东新区	[pǔ dōng xīn qū] Pudong, subprovincial district of Shanghai	北仓区	[běi cāng qū] (N) Beicang (area in Zhejiang)
杨浦区	[yáng pǔ qū] Yangpu district of Shanghai	引导扇区	[yǐn dǎo shàn qū] boot sector
绿园区	[lǜ yuán qū] Lyuan district of Changchun city , Jilin	驻马店地区	[zhù mǎ diàn dì qū] (N) Zhumadian (district in Henan)
博山区	[bó shān qū] (N) Boshan (area in Shandong)	乌马河区	[wū mǎ hé qū] Wumahe district of Yichun city [Yi1 chun1 shi4], Heilongjiang
望花区	[wàng huā qū] Wanghua district of Fushun city , Liaoning	中心区	[zhōng xīn qū] central district
清城区	[qīng chéng qū] Qingcheng district of Qingyuan city , Guangdong	惠阳区	[huì yáng dì qū] (N) Huiyang district (district in Guangdong)
清河门区	[qīng hé mén qū] Qinghemen district of Fuxin city , Liaoning	特护区	[tè hù qū] intensive care department (of hospital)
清河区	[qīng hé qū] Qinghe district of Tieling city , Liaoning	地区性	[dì qū xìng] 1. regional 2. local
朝阳地区	[zhāo yáng dì qū] Zhaoyang district in Liaoning	恒山区	[héng shān qū] Hengshan district of Jixi city [Ji1 xi1], Heilongjiang
朝阳区	[cháo yáng qū] 1. Chaoyang district in east and northeast Beijing, a county level district of Beijing municipality 2. Chaoyang district of Changchun city , Jilin	西藏自治区	[xī zàng zì zhì qū] Tibetan autonomous region, abbr. , capital Lhasa
潮阳区	[cháo yáng qū] Chaoyang district of Shantou city , Guangdong	仁和区	[rén hé qū] Renhe district of Panzhihua city in south Sichuan
潮南区	[cháo nán qū] Chaonan district of Shantou city , Guangdong	任城区	[rén chéng qū] Rencheng district of Ji'ning city , Shandong
西湖区	[xī hú qū] 1. West lake district (place name) 2. Xihu district of Nanchang city , Jiangxi	宿县地区	[sù xiàn dì qū] (N) Suxian district (district in Anhui)
绿区	[lǜ qū] (Baghdad) green zone	置信区间	[zhì xìn qū jiān] confidence interval
居民区	[jū mín qū] 1. living area 2. ghetto	信阳地区	[xìn yáng dì qū] (N) Xinyang district (district in Henan)
内湖区	[nèi hú qū] (N) Neihu (area in Taiwan)	住宅区	[zhù zhái qū] 1. residential area 2. housing development
大湖区	[dà hú qū] Lake district, north England	住区	[zhù qū] living area
罗湖区	[luó hú qū] Luohu district of Shenzhen City , Guangdong	重病特护区	[zhòng bìng tè hù qū] intensive care department (of hospital)
东湖区	[dōng hú qū] Donghu district of Nanchang city , Jiangxi	保山地区	[bǎo shān dì qū] (N) Baoshan district (district in Yunnan)
龙湖区	[lóng hú qū] Longhu district of Shantou city , Guangdong	保定地区	[bǎo dìng dì qū] (N) Baoding district (district in Hebei)
月湖区	[yuè hú qū] Yuehu district of Yingtan city , Jiangxi	保护区	[bǎo hù qū] conservation district
青山湖区	[qīng shān hú qū] Qingshanhu district of Nanchang city , Jiangxi	自然保护区	[zì rán bǎo hù qū] nature reserve
南亚区域合作联盟	[nán yà qū yù hé zuò lián méng] South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation	白水江自然保护区	[bái shuǐ jiāng zì rán bǎo hù qū] the Baishuijiang nature reserve
衡水地区	[héng shuǐ dì qū] (N) Hengshui district (district in Hebei)	between Shaanxi and Gansu	
衡阳地区	[héng yáng dì qū] (N) Hengyang district (district in Hunan)	下花园区	[xià huā yuán qū] (N) Xiahuayuan (area in Hebei)
工农区	[gōng nóng qū] Gongnong district of Hegang city [He4 gang3], Heilongjiang	雨花台区	[yǔ huā tái qū] Yuhuatai district of Nanjing City in Jiangsu
卧龙大熊猫保护区	[wò lóng dà xióng māo bǎo hù qū] Wolong giant panda nature reserve in Wenchuan county, northwest Sichuan	大中华区	[dà zhōng huá qū] 1. greater China 2. refers to China, Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macau (esp. in finance and economics) 3. refers to all areas of Chinese presence (esp. in the cultural field), including parts of Southeast Asia, Europe and the Americas
信义区	[xìn yì qū] (N) Hsini (area in Taiwan)	万华区	[wàn huá qū] (N) Wanhua (area in Taiwan)
顺义区	[shùn yì qū] Shunyi county level district of Beijing municipality, formerly Shunyi county	华盛顿特区	[huá shèng dùn tè qū] Washington D.C. (US federal capital)
友好区	[yǒu hǎo qū] Youhao district of Yichun city [Yi1 chun1 shi4], Heilongjiang	皇后区	[huáng hòu qū] Queens, one of the five boroughs of New York City
发球区	[fā qiú qū] teeing ground (golf)	人行区	[rén xíng qū] pedestrian precinct
开发区	[kāi fā qū] development zone	宁德地区	[níng dé dì qū] Ningde prefecture in Fujian
		承德地区	[chéng dé dì qū] (N) Chengde district (district in Hebei)
		德惠地区	[dé huì dì qū] Dehui county in Changchun , Jilin

六合区 [lù hé qū] Luhe district of Nanjing City in Jiangsu	安全区 [ān quán qū] 1. a safe area 2. a security zone
六安地区 [lù ān dì qū] (N) Lu'an district (district in Anhui)	西安区 [xī ān qū] 1. Xi'an district of Liaoyuan city, Jilin 2. Xi'an district of Mudanjiang city, Heilongjiang
小河区 [xiǎo hé qū] Xiaohe district of Guiyang city [Gui4 yang2 shi4], Guizhou	宝安区 [bǎo ān qū] Bao'an district of Shenzhen City, Guangdong
小区 [xiǎo qū] 1. neighborhood 2. district	吉安地区 [jí ān dì qū] (N) Ji'an district (district in Jiangxi)
禁区 [jìn qū] 1. restricted area 2. forbidden region	梅江区 [méi jiāng qū] Meijiang district of Meizhou city, Guangdong
尖山区 [jiān shān qū] Jianshan district of Shuangyashan city [Shuang1 ya1 shan1], Heilongjiang	安康地区 [ān kāng dì qū] (N) Ankang district (district in Shaanxi)
岳阳地区 [yuè yáng dì qū] Yueyang prefecture in Hunan	江海区 [jiāng hǎi qū] Jianghai district of Jiangmen city, Guangdong
北京地区 [běi jīng dì qū] the Beijing area	定海区 [dìng hái qū] Dinghai district of Zhoushan city in Zhejiang
景区 [jǐng qū] scenic area	皇姑区 [huáng gū qū] Huanggu district of Shenyang city, Liaoning
梅里斯区 [méi lǐ sī qū] Meilisi Daur district of Qiqihar city [Qiz qiz hai er3], Heilongjiang	永吉地区 [yǒng jí dì qū] (N) Yongji district (district in Jilin)
红灯区 [hóng dēng qū] red light district	酒泉地区 [jiǔ quán dì qū] (N) Jiuquan district (district in Gansu)
烟台地区 [yān tái dì qū] (N) Yantai district (district in Shandong)	河池地区 [hé chí dì qū] (N) Hechi district (district in Guangxi)
关中地区 [guān zhōng dì qū] the Guanzhong plain in Shaanxi, the Wei river valley	天水地区 [tiān shuǐ dì qū] (N) Tianshui district (district in Gansu)
下关区 [xià guān qū] 1. Xiaguan district of Nanjing City in Jiangsu 2. Shimonoseki in west Honsh, Japan	丽水地区 [lì shuǐ dì qū] (N) Lishui district (district in Zhejiang)
山海关区 [shān hǎi guān qū] (N) Shanhaiguan (area in Hebei)	丰满区 [fěng mǎn qū] Fengman district of Jilin city, Jilin province
工业区 [gōng yè qū] industrial region	温江区 [wēn jiāng dì qū] (N) Wenjiang district (district in Sichuan)
工业园区 [gōng yè yuán qū] industrial park	唐山地区 [táng shān dì qū] (N) Tangshan district (district in Hebei)
向阳区 [xiàng yáng qū] Xiangyang district of Kiamusze or Jiamusi city [Jia1 mu4 si1], Heilongjiang	河口区 [hé kǒu qū] (N) Hekou (area in Shandong)
农业区 [nóng yè qū] agricultural region	武江区 [wǔ jiāng qū] Wujiang district of Shaoguan City, Guangdong
亚太区 [yà tài qū] 1. Asian area 2. the Far East 3. Asia Pacific region	内江地区 [nèi jiāng dì qū] (N) Neijiang district (district in Sichuan)
哥伦比亚特区 [gē lún bī yà tè qū] District of Columbia, USA	江宁区 [jiāng níng qū] Jiangning district of Nanjing City in Jiangsu
晋江地区 [jìn jiāng dì qū] (N) Jinjiang district (district in Fujian)	宁江区 [níng jiāng qū] Ningjiang district of Songyuan city, Jilin
莱山区 [lái shān qū] Laishan district of Yantai city, Shandong	丽江地区 [lì jiāng dì qū] Lijiang prefecture in northwest Yunnan
常德地区 [cháng dé dì qū] (N) Changde district (district in Hunan)	曲江区 [qū jiāng qū] Qujiang district of Shaoguan City, Guangdong
兰山区 [lán shān qū] Lanshan district of Linyi city [Lin2 yiz shi4], Shandong	昌江区 [chāng jiāng qū] Changjiang district of Jingdezhen city, Jiangxi
金山屯区 [jīn shān zhūn qū] Jinshanzhun district of Yichun city [Yi1 chun1 shi4], Heilongjiang	区块 [qū kuài] 1. separate block 2. specific section 3. chunk
金口河区 [jīn kǒu hé qū] (N) Jinkouhe (area in Sichuan)	塔城地区 [tǎ chéng dì qū] Tarbaghatay or Tacheng prefecture in Xinjiang
金华地区 [jīn huá dì qū] (N) Jinhua district (district in Zhejiang)	罗庄区 [luó zhuāng qū] Luozhuang district of Linyi city [Lin2 yiz shi4], Shandong
城阳区 [chéng yáng qū] Chengyang district of Qingdao city, Shandong	白塔区 [bái tà qū] Baita district of Liaoyang city [Liao2 yang2 shi4], Liaoning
呼中区 [hū zhōng qū] Huzhong district of Daxing'anling prefecture, Heilongjiang	古塔区 [gǔ tà qū] Guta district of Jinzhou city, Liaoning
呼兰区 [hū lán qū] Hulan district of Harbin [Ha1 er3 bin1] in Heilongjiang	盐田区 [yán tián qū] Yantian district of Shenzhen City, Guangdong
平山区 [píng shān qū] Pingshan district of Benxi city, Liaoning	万山区 [wàn shān tè qū] Wanshan special county in Tongren prefecture [Tong2 ren2 di4 qu1], Guizhou
昌平区 [chāng píng qū] Changping county level district of Beijing municipality, formerly Changping county	吉利区 [jí lì qū] Jili district of Luoyang City in Henan province
四平地区 [sì píng dì qū] (N) Siping district (district in Jilin)	香山区 [xiāng shān qū] (N) Hsiangshan (area in Taiwan)
太平区 [tài píng qū] Taiping district of Fuxin city, Liaoning	太和区 [tài hé qū] Taihe district of Jinzhou city, Liaoning
和平区 [hé píng qū] Heping district of Shenyang city, Liaoning	和田地区 [hé tián dì qū] (N) Hetian district (district in Xinjiang)
安平区 [ān píng qū] (N) Anping (area in Taiwan)	桂林地区 [guì lín dì qū] (N) Guilin district (district in Guangxi)
平谷区 [píng gǔ qū] Pinggu county level district of Beijing municipality, formerly Pinggu county	珠山区 [zhū shān qū] Zhushan district of Jingdezhen city, Jiangxi
平凉地区 [píng liáng dì qū] (N) Pingliang district (district in Gansu)	广安地区 [guǎng ān dì qū] (N) Guang'an district (district in Sichuan)
咸阳地区 [xián yáng dì qū] (N) Xianyang district (district in Shaanxi)	林区 [lín qū] region of forest
麻山区 [má shān qū] Mashan district of Jixi city [Ji1 xi1], Heilongjiang	西林区 [xī lín qū] Xilin district of Yichun city [Yi1 chun1 shi4], Heilongjiang
讨论区 [tǎo lùn qū] 1. forum (esp. online) 2. discussion area 3. feedback	玉林地区 [yù lín dì qū] (N) Yulin district (district in Guangxi)
误区 [wù qū] 1. error 2. inconsistency	北林区 [běi lín qū] Beilin district of Suihua city, Heilongjiang
许昌地区 [xǔ chāng dì qū] (N) Xuchang district (district in Henan)	士林区 [shì lín qū] (N) Shihlin (area in Taiwan)
武威地区 [wú wēi dì qū] (N) Wuwei district (district in Gansu)	咸宁市 [xián níng dì qū] (N) Xianning (district in Hubei)
大安區 [dà ān qū] (N) Taan (area in Taiwan)	

城区 [chéng qū] 1. city district 2. urban area	中山区 [zhōng shān qū] 1. (N) Chungshan (area in Taiwan) 2. Zhongshan district of Dalian [Da4 lianz shi4], Liaoning
城市区域 [chéng shì qū yù] 1. urban area 2. city district	山区 [shān qū] mountain area
宽城区 [kuān chéng qū] Kuancheng district of Changchun city, Jilin	多山地区 [duō shān dì qū] mountainous district
西城区 [xī chéng qū] Xicheng county level district of Beijing municipality	驱 [qū] 1. to expel 2. to urge on 3. to drive 4. to run quickly
安庆地区 [ān qīng dì qū] (N) Anqing district (district in Anhui)	并驾齐驱 [bìng jià qí qū] 1. to run neck and neck 2. to keep pace with 3. to keep abreast of 4. on a par with one another
白城地区 [bái chéng dì qū] (N) Baicheng district (district in Jilin)	驱魔 [qū mó] 1. to drive out devils 2. to exorcise
战区 [zhàn qū] 1. war zone 2. (military) theater of operations	驱魔赶鬼 [qū mó gǎn guǐ] 1. to exorcise 2. to drive out evil spirits
区划 [qū huà] subdivision (e.g. of provinces into counties)	驱邪 [qū xié] 1. to drive out devils 2. exorcism
区域 [qū yù] 1. area 2. region 3. district	驱动轮 [qū dòng lún] drive wheel
宣武区 [xuān wǔ qū] Xuanwu district in southwest Beijing, a county level district of Beijing municipality	全轮驱动 [quán lún qū dòng] front wheel drive
武昌区 [wǔ chāng qū] Wuchang	四轮驱动 [sì lún qū dòng] four wheel drive
大同区 [dà tóng qū] 1. (N) Tatung (area in Taiwan) 2. Datong district of Daqing city [Da4 qing4], Heilongjiang	驱动 [qū dòng] 1. to drive 2. to propel 3. drive (vehicle wheel) 4. drive mechanism (tape or disk) 5. device driver (computing software)
元宝区 [yuán bǎo qū] Yuanbao district of Dandong city [Dan1 dong1 shi4], Liaoning	驱动力 [qū dòng lì] driving force
元宝山区 [yuán bǎo shān qū] Yuanbaoshan district of Chifeng city, Inner Mongolia	磁盘驱动器 [cí pán qū dòng qì] disk drive
西区 [xī qū] 1. west district of city 2. west zone 3. Hsi west district of a Taiwanese city	光盘驱动器 [guāng pán qū dòng qì] 1. CD or DVD drive 2. abbr. to
安源区 [ān yuán qū] Anyuan district of Pingxiang city, Jiangxi	驱动程序 [qū dòng chéng xù] device driver (computing software)
西市区 [xī shì qū] 1. West city district 2. Xishi district of Yingkou City, Liaoning	驱动器 [qū dòng qì] drive
定西地区 [dìng xī dì qū] (N) Dingxi district (district in Gansu)	先驱者 [xiān qū zhě] pioneer
西屯区 [xī tún qū] Hsitun west district of a Taiwanese city	驱除 [qū chú] repel
西山区 [xī shān qū] (N) Xishan (area in Yunnan)	光驱 [guāng qū] 1. CD or DVD Drive 2. abbr. for
西工区 [xī gōng qū] Xigong district of Luoyang City in Henan province	驱赶 [qū gǎn] 1. to drive (vehicle) 2. to drive out 3. to chase away 4. to herd (people towards a gate)
五营区 [wǔ yíng qū] Wuying district of Yichun city [Yi1 chun1 shi4], Heilongjiang	驱走 [qū zǒu] to drive away
山亭区 [shān tíng qū] Shanting district of Zaozhuang city [Zao3 zhuang1 shi4], Shandong	先驱 [xiān qū] pioneer
高山区 [gāo shān qū] alpine district	凶 [xiōng] 1. vicious 2. fierce 3. terrible 4. fearful 5. violence 6. murder 7. criminal 8. murderer II [xiōng] 1. ominous 2. inauspicious 3. famine 4. crop failure
闹区 [nào qū] downtown	恶凶凶 [è xiōng xiōng] fierce
市区 [shì qū] 1. urban district 2. downtown 3. city center	凶杀 I [xiōng shā] 1. murder 2. killing II [xiōng shāxiōng shā] to murder
江源区 [jiāng yuán qū] Jiangyuan district in Baishan city, Jilin	凶杀案 [xiōng shā àn] murder case
市北区 [shì běi qū] Shibe district of Qingdao city, Shandong	凶身 [xiōng shēn] 1. demon 2. fiend
市中区 [shì zhōng qū] central city district	凶荒 [xiōng huāng] famine ? drought
宜昌地区 [yí chāng dì qū] (N) Yichang district (district in Hubei)	凶多吉少 [xiōng duō jí shǎo] 1. everything bodes ill, no positive signs (saw); inauspicious 2. everything points to disaster
宝山区 [bǎo shān qū] Baoshan district of Shuangyashan city [Shuang1 ya1 shan1], Heilongjiang	行凶者 [xíng xiōng zhě] perpetrator
千山区 [qiān shān qū] Qianshan district of Anshan city [An1 shan1 shi4], Liaoning	凶猛 [xiōng měng] fierce
特区 [tè qū] 1. Special administrative region 2. abbr. for	疑凶 [yí xiōng] 1. suspected of murder 2. criminal suspect
时区 [shí qū] time zone	凶险 [xiōng xiǎn] 1. dangerous 2. ruthless 3. treacherous
时间区间 [shí jiān qū jiān] time interval	凶暴 I [xiōng bào] 1. brutal 2. fierce II [xiōng bàoxiōng bào] brutal
白区 [bái qū] White Area	凶党 [xiōng dǎng] band of accomplice
白下区 [bái xià qū] Baihua district of Nanjing City in Jiangsu	凶恶 I [xiōng è] 1. fierce 2. ferocious 3. frightening II [xiōng èxiōng è] 1. fierce 2. ferocious 3. fiendish
固原地区 [gù yuán dì qū] Guyuan prefecture in Ningxia	行凶 [xíng xiōng] 1. violent crime 2. to perpetrate 3. to do violence 4. to assault
区间 [qū jiān] interval (math.)	凶信 [xiōng xìn] 1. fateful news 2. news of sb's death
中正区 [zhōng zhèng qū] (N) Chungcheng (area in Taiwan)	凶狂 [xiōng kuáng] 1. fierce 2. ferocious 3. savage
区画 [qū huà] subdivision (e.g. of provinces into counties)	凶犯 [xiōng fàn] murderer
北屯区 [běi tún qū] Peitun north district of a Taiwanese city	帮凶 [bāng xiōng] 1. accomplice 2. accessory II [bāng xiōngbāng xiōng] 1. accomplice 2. accessory
毕节地区 [bì jié dì qū] Bijie prefecture in Guizhou	凶死 [xiōng sǐ] to die in violence
北区 [běi qū] 1. north district of city 2. north zone 3. Pei north district of a Taiwanese city	凶残 I [xiōng cán] 1. savage 2. cruel 3. fierce II [xiōng cánxiōng cán] savage
地区 [dì qū] 1. local 2. regional 3. district (not necessarily formal administrative unit) 4. region 5. area 6. as suffix to city name, means prefecture or county (area administered by a prefecture level city or county level city)	凶顽 [xiōng wán] fierce and uncontrollable
中区 [zhōng qū] 1. central district of city 2. central zone 3. Chung central district of a Taiwanese city	

<p>凶相 [xiōng xiàng] ferocious appearance</p> <p>凶器 [xiōng qì] 1. lethal weapon 2. murder weapon</p> <p>凶宅 [xiōng zhái] 1. inauspicious abode 2. haunted house</p> <p>凶年 [xiōng nián] year of famine</p> <p>凶事 [xiōng shì] 1. fateful accident 2. inauspicious matter (involving death or casualties)</p> <p>吉凶 [jī xiōng] good and bad luck (in astrology)</p> <p>凶手 I [xiōng shǒu] 1. assailant 2. murderer 3. assassin II [xiōng shǒuxiōng shǒu] murderer</p> <p>§1832 恼 [nǎo] to get angry</p> <p>惹恼 [rě nǎo] to offend</p> <p>烦恼 [fán nǎo] 1. agonize 2. agony 3. annoyance 4. upset 5. vexation 6. worries</p> <p>自寻烦恼 [zì xún fán nǎo] to bring trouble on oneself (saw)</p> <p>恼火 [nǎo huǒ] 1. to get angry 2. irritated 3. to annoy 4. to aggravate 5. annoying</p> <p>恼人 [nǎo rén] 1. annoying 2. irksome 3. to irritate</p> <p>苦恼 [kǔ nǎo] 1. ail 2. annoy 3. distress 4. vexation 5. distressed 6. to be in misery</p> <p>§1833 大丈夫能屈能伸 [dà zhàng fu néng qū néng shēn] 1. A leader can submit or can stand tall as required. 2. ready to give and take 3. flexible</p> <p>无毒不丈夫 [wú dú bù zhàng fu] no poison, no great man (saw); A great man has to be ruthless.</p> <p>方丈 I [fāng zhang] one of three fabled islands in Eastern sea, abode of immortals II [fāng zhangfāng zhang] 1. square zhang (i.e. unit of area 10 feet square) 2. monastic room 10 feet square 3. Buddhist or Daoist abbot</p> <p>火冒三丈 [huǒ mào sān zhàng] to get really angry</p> <p>公丈 [gōng zhàng] decameter</p> <p>丈母 [zhàng mǔ] 1. wife's mother 2. mother-in-law</p> <p>姑丈 [gū zhàng] husband of paternal aunt</p> <p>丈 [zhàng] ten feet</p> <p>丈夫 [zhàng fu] husband</p> <p>丈人 [zhàng rén] wife's father (father-in-law)</p> <p>古丈 [gǔ zhàng] (N) Guzhang (place in Hunan)</p> <p>§1834 仗 [zhàng] 1. weaponry 2. to hold (a weapon) 3. to wield 4. to rely on 5. to depend on 6. war 7. battle</p> <p>对仗 [duì zhàng] 1. antithesis (two lines of poetry matching in sense and sound) 2. to fight 3. to wage war</p> <p>打对仗 [dǎ duì zhàng] to compete</p> <p>仗义 [zhàng yì] 1. from a sense of justice 2. for the sake of loyalty</p> <p>仗腰 [zhàng yāo] 1. to back sb up 2. to support (from the rear)</p> <p>胜仗 [shèng zhàng] victory</p> <p>开仗 [kāi zhàng] 1. to start a war 2. to open hostilities</p> <p>打翻身仗 [dǎ fān shēn zhàng] 1. to work hard towards a turn-around 2. to fight to reverse sth</p> <p>恶仗 [è zhàng] 1. hard fighting 2. fierce battle</p> <p>仗火 [zhàng huǒ] battle</p> <p>死仗 [sǐ zhàng] 1. to fight bitterly 2. hard struggle</p> <p>打仗 [dǎ zhàng] 1. to fight a battle 2. to go to war</p> <p>§1835 史 [shǐ] 1. history 2. surname Shi</p> <p>文史 [wén shǐ] literature and history</p> <p>文明小史 [wén míng xiǎo shǐ] Short history of civilization, late Qing novel by Li Boyuan or Li Baojia describing the turmoil after the 1900 Eight nation intervention</p> <p>斯史蒂文 [shǐ dì wén sī] Stevens (name)</p> <p>史蒂文斯 [shǐ dì wén sī] Stephens (person name)</p> <p>文化史 [wén huà shǐ] cultural history</p> <p>历史意义 [lì shǐ yì yì] historic significance</p> <p>清史稿 [qīng shǐ gǎo] Draft History of the Qing dynasty, sometimes listed as number 25 or 26 of the 24 dynastic histories, compiled under Zhao Erxun in 1927 during the Northern Warlords period, 536 scrolls</p>	<p>历史时期 [lì shǐ shí qī] historical period</p> <p>史前 [shǐ qián] prehistory</p> <p>史无前例 [shǐ wú qián lì] unprecedented in history</p> <p>史前石桌 [shǐ qián shí zhuō] 1. menhir 2. prehistoric stone table</p> <p>史前人 [shǐ qián rén] prehistoric man</p> <p>有史以来 [yǒu shǐ yǐ lái] since the beginning of history</p> <p>明史 [míng shǐ] History of the Ming dynasty, twenty fourth of the 24 dynastic histories, compiled under Zhang Tingyu in 1739 during the Qing dynasty, 332 scrolls</p> <p>史思明 [shǐ sī míng] Shi Siming (703-761), non-Han military man and colleague of An Lushan, eventually conspirator with him in the 755-763 Anshi rebellion against the Tang dynasty</p> <p>名垂青史 [míng chuí qīng shǐ] lit. reputation will go down in history (saw); fig. achievements will earn eternal glory</p> <p>史丹顿岛 [shǐ dān dùn dǎo] Staten Island, borough of New York City</p> <p>讲史 [jiǎng shǐ] historical tales</p> <p>布莱克史密斯 [bù lái kè shǐ mì sī] Blacksmith (name)</p> <p>史密斯 [shǐ mì sī] Smith (name)</p> <p>哈里森史密特 [hā lǐ sēn shǐ mì tè] Harrison Schmitt (Apollo 17 astronaut)</p> <p>史密特 [shǐ mì tè] Schmitt</p> <p>历史 [lì shǐ] history</p> <p>历史总在重演 [lì shǐ zǒng zài chóng yǎn] History repeats itself.</p> <p>历史人物 [lì shǐ rén wù] historical person</p> <p>历史家 [lì shǐ jiā] historian</p> <p>历史背景 [lì shǐ bèi jǐng] historical background</p> <p>历史事件 [lì shǐ shì jiàn] historical incident</p> <p>历史性 [lì shǐ xìng] historic</p> <p>回顾历史 [huí gù lì shǐ] to look back at history</p> <p>历史剧 [lì shǐ jù] historical drama</p> <p>中国历史 [zhōng guó lì shǐ] Chinese history</p> <p>历史上 [lì shǐ shàng] 1. historical 2. in history</p> <p>史家 [shǐ jiā] historian</p> <p>太史令 [tài shǐ lìng] grand scribe (official position in many Chinese states up to the Han)</p> <p>当代史 [dāng dài shǐ] contemporary history</p> <p>南史 [nán shǐ] History of the Southern Dynasties, fourteenth of the 24 dynastic histories, compiled by Li Yanshou in 659 during Tang dynasty, 80 scrolls</p> <p>史蒂夫 [shǐ dì fū] Steve (male name)</p> <p>新五代史 [xīn wǔ dài shǐ] Later History of the Five Dynasties (between Tang and Song), nineteenth of the 24 dynastic histories, compiled under Ouyang Xiu in 1053 during Northern Song dynasty, 74 scrolls</p> <p>新元史 [xīn yuán shǐ] New history of the Yuan dynasty, sometimes listed as one of the 24 dynastic histories, compiled by Ke Shaomin in 1920</p> <p>金史 [jīn shǐ] History of the Jurchen Jin dynasty, twenty second of the 24 dynastic histories, composed under Toktoghan in 1345 during the Yuan dynasty, 135 scrolls</p> <p>葛兰素史克 [gélán sù shǐ kè] GlaxoSmithKline, US pharmaceutical company</p> <p>美术史 [měi shù shǐ] history of art</p> <p>党史 [dǎng shǐ] History of the Party</p> <p>史料 [shǐ liào] historical material or data</p> <p>太史公 [tài shǐ gōng] Grand Scribe, the title by which Sima Qian refers to himself in Records of the Historian</p> <p>御史 [yù shǐ] imperial censor (formal title of a dynastic official)</p> <p>旧五代史 [jiù wǔ dài shǐ] History of the Five Dynasties (between Tang and Song), eighteenth of the 24 dynastic histories, compiled under Xue Juzheng in 974 during Northern Song, 150 scrolls</p> <p>古代史 [gǔ dài shǐ] ancient history</p>
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五代史 [wǔ dài shǐ] History of the Five Dynasties, eighteenth of the 24 dynastic histories, compiled under Xue Juzheng in 974 during Northern Song, 150 scrolls

史诗性 [shǐ shī xìng] epic

思想史 [sī xiǎng shǐ] intellectual history

史记 [shǐ jì] Record of the Grand Historian by Sima Qian, first of the 24 dynastic histories, composed in 91 BC during Western Han (former Han), 130 scrolls

三国史记 [sān guó shǐ jì] History of Three Kingdoms (Korean: Samguk Sagi), the oldest extant Korean history, compiled under Kim Busik [Jin1 Fu4 shi4] in 1145; the three kingdoms are Goguryeo [Gao1 ju4 li2], Baekje [Bai3 ji4], Silla [Xin1 luo2]

编年史 [biān nián shǐ] 1. annals 2. chronicle

自然史 [zì rán shǐ] natural history (i.e. botany and zoology)

野史 [yě shǐ] 1. unofficial history 2. history as popular legends

厂史 [chǎng shǐ] factory history

史诗 [shǐ shī] 1. an epic 2. poetic saga

宋史 [sòng shǐ] 1. History of the Song dynasty, twentieth of the 24 dynastic histories, composed under Toktoghan in 1345 during the Yuan dynasty, 496 scrolls 2. (not to be confused with)

鲁史 [lǔ shǐ] 1. History of Kingdom Lu 2. refers to the Spring and Autumn annals (edited by Confucius)

史实 [shǐ shí] historical fact

元史 [yuán shǐ] History of the Yuan dynasty, twenty third of the 24 dynastic histories, compiled under Song Lian in 1370 during the Ming dynasty, 210 scrolls

二十四史 [èr shí sì shǐ] 1. twenty four dynastic histories (or 25 or 26 in modern editions) 2. fig. a long and complicated story

简史 [jiǎn shǐ] 1. simple history 2. Brief History (used in modern book titles)

时间简史 [shí jiān jiǎn shǐ] A Brief History of Time by Stephen Hawking

史书 [shǐ shū] history book

国史 [guó shǐ] 1. national history 2. dynastic history

血史 [xuè shǐ] 1. history written in blood 2. epic period of struggle and sacrifice

正史 [zhèng shǐ] 1. the 24 or 25 official dynastic histories 2. true history, as opposed to fictional adaptation or popular legends

史上 [shǐ shàng] in history

史卓 [shǐ zhuó] 1. Straw (name) 2. Jack Straw (1946-), UK labour party politician, foreign secretary 2001-2006

北史 [běi shǐ] History of the Northern Dynasties, fifteenth of the 24 dynastic histories, compiled by Li Yanshou in 659 during Tang dynasty, 100 scrolls

地史 [dì shǐ] 1. earth history 2. geological history

史册 [shǐ cè] annals

古史 [gǔ shǐ] ancient history

二十五史 [èr shí wǔ shǐ] twenty four dynastic histories (or 25 or 26 in modern editions)

史臣 [shǐ chén] official in charge of public records

吏 [lǐ] minor official

污吏 [wū lì] a corrupt official

使 [shǐ] 1. to make 2. to cause 3. to enable 4. to use 5. to employ 6. messenger

使烦恼 [shǐ fán nǎo] worry

驱使 [qū shǐ] to urge

使失望 [shǐ shī wàng] disappoint

有钱能使鬼推磨 [yǒu qián néng shǐ guǐ tuī mó] lit. money will make the Devil turn mill-stones (saw); with money, you can do anything you like.

使用 [shǐ yòng] 1. to use 2. to employ 3. to apply 4. to make use of

使用价值 [shǐ yòng jià zhí] usable value

使用者中介 [shǐ yòng zhě zhōng jiè] user agent

使用者 [shǐ yòng zhě] user

循环使用 [xún huán shǐ yòng] 1. recycle 2. to use in cyclic order

不首先使用 [bù shǒu xiān shǐ yòng] no first use

再使用 [zài shǐ yòng] to reuse

使用量 [shǐ yòng liàng] 1. volume of use 2. usage amount

使困扰 [shǐ kùn rǎo] harass

使劲 [shǐ jìn] to exert all one's strength

使魔法 [shǐ mó fǎ] conjure

密使 [mì shǐ] secret envoy

使团 [shǐ tuán] diplomatic mission

岩仓使节团 [yán cāng shǐ jié tuán] the Iwakura mission (Japanese diplomatic and exploratory mission to US and Europe of 1871)

使节团 [shǐ jié tuán] 1. a diplomatic group 2. a delegation

使者 [shǐ zhě] 1. emissary 2. envoy

使容易 [shǐ róng yì] facilitate

使孤立 [shǐ gū lì] isolate

好使 [hǎo shǐ] 1. so that 2. in order to 3. easy to use

使免除 [shǐ miǎn chú] get rid of

使兴奋 [shǐ xīng fèn] 1. exciting 2. to excite

使高兴 [shǐ gāo xìng] 1. please 2. make happy 3. gratify 4. rejoice

使满意 [shǐ mǎn yì] to make content

使厌烦 [shǐ yàn fán] disgust

公使 [gōng shǐ] 1. minister 2. diplomat performing ambassadorial role in Qing times, before regular diplomatic relations

使具体化 [shǐ jù tǐ huà] embody

使徒 [shǐ tú] apostle

使得 [shǐ de] 1. usable 2. workable 3. feasible 4. doable 5. to make 6. to cause

行使 [xíng shǐ] to exercise (a right etc)

信使 [xìn shǐ] 1. messenger 2. courier

促使 [cù shǐ] 1. to induce 2. to promote 3. to urge 4. to impel 5. to bring about 6. to provoke 7. to drive (sb to do sth) 8. to catalyze 9. to actuate 10. to contribute to (some development)

使习惯 [shǐ xí guàn] accustom

强使 [qiáng shǐ] 1. to force 2. to oblige

纵使 [zòng shǐ] 1. even if 2. even though

使尽 [shǐ jìn] to exert all one's strength

使命 [shǐ mìng] a (diplomatic or other) mission

使醉 [shǐ zuì] intoxicate

使高贵 [shǐ gāo guì] dignify

天使 [tiān shǐ] angel

大使 [dà shǐ] 1. an ambassador 2. an envoy

使固定 [shǐ gù dìng] 1. rivet 2. make firm

特使 [tè shǐ] 1. special envoy 2. special ambassador

使节 [shǐ jié] (diplomatic) envoy

出使 [chū shǐ] 1. to go abroad as ambassador 2. to be sent on a diplomatic mission

更 I [gēng] to change II [gèng] 1. more 2. even more 3. further 4. still 5. still more

最后更新 [zuì hòu gēng xīn] 1. latest update 2. most recent update

更静人静 [gēng shēn rén jìng] 1. midnight and all is quiet 2. deep at night and nobody stirs

更年期 [gēng nián qī] menopause

更高性能 [gēng gāo xìng néng] high performance

更张 [gēng zhāng] 1. lit. to restring one's bow 2. to reform and start over again

更加 [gèng jiā] 1. more (than sth else) 2. even more

更动 [gēng dòng] 1. to change 2. to replace 3. to alter

自力更生 [zì lì gēng shēng] regeneration through one's own effort (saw); self-reliance

更坏 [gèng huài] worse

更好 [gèng hǎo] 1. better 2. more	轻便 [qīng biàn] 1. lightweight and portable 2. light and convenient
更番 [gēng fān] 1. alternately 2. by turns	便车 [biàn chē] to hitchhike
更新 [gēng xīn] 1. to replace the old with new 2. to renew 3. to renovate 4. to upgrade 5. to regenerate	搭便车 [dā biàn chē] to hitch a ride
更新换代 [gēng xīn huàn dài] 1. reform and renewal 2. generational change	便当 [biàn dāng] 1. convenient 2. handy 3. easy 4. bento (a meal in a partitioned box)
更新世 [gēng xīn shì] Pleistocene (geological epoch from 2m years ago, covering the most recent ice ages)	便利商店 [biàn lì shāng diàn] 1. convenience store 2. also name of pop group, series of computer games etc
更楼 [gēng lóu] 1. watch tower 2. drum tower marking night watches	小便 [xiǎo biàn] 1. urinate 2. pass water 3. urine
更深 [gēng shēn] deep at night	小便器 [xiǎo biàn qì] urinal
惠更斯 [huì gēng sī] 1. Huygens (name) 2. Christiaan Huygens (1629-1695), Dutch mathematician and astronomer	大小便 [dà xiǎo biàn] 1. using the toilet 2. urination and defecation
更代 [gēng dài] 1. substitution 2. replacing former general 3. change of leader	便宜行事 [biàn yí xíng shì] 1. act at one's discretion 2. act as one sees fit
知更鸟 [zhī gēng niǎo] 1. redbreast 2. robin	便宜货 [pián yi huò] 1. a bargain 2. cheap goods
更衣 [gēng yī] 1. to change clothes 2. to go to the toilet (euphemism)	便捷化 [biàn jié huà] 1. to facilitate 2. expedite 3. make convenient and fast 4. speed up
更衣室 [gēng yī shì] 1. change room 2. dressing room 3. locker room 4. toilet	任便 [rèn biàn] 1. as you see fit 2. to do as one likes
更始 [gēng shǐ] 1. to make a new start 2. to regenerate	便衣 [biàn yī] 1. civilian clothes 2. plain clothes 3. plainclothesman
更名 [gēng míng] to change name	讨便宜 [tǎo pián yi] 1. to look for a bargain 2. to seek advantage 3. to try to gain at expense of others
更多 [gèng duō] 1. more 2. even more	便池 [biàn chí] urinal
两个或更多 [liǎng gè huò gèng duō] two or more	活便 [huó biàn] 1. nimble 2. agile 3. convenient
更次 [gēng cì] one watch (i.e. two hour period during night)	搭便 [dā biàn] 1. at one's convenience 2. in passing
更换 [gēng huàn] to replace	便捷 [biàn jié] convenient and fast
更卒 [gēng zú] soldier (serving alternate watch)	便利 [biàn lì] 1. convenient 2. easy 3. facilitate
更替 [gēng tì] 1. to take over (from one another) 2. to alternate 3. to replace 4. to relay	未便 [wèi biàn] 1. not in a position to do so 2. I can't do it without authorization
更夫 [gēng fū] night watchman (in former times)	便器 [biàn qì] 1. toilet 2. urinal
更大 [gèng dà] 1. bigger 2. even bigger	大便 [dà biàn] 1. to defecate 2. excrement 3. feces
齿更 [chǐ gēng] dental transition (from milk teeth to adult teeth)	以便 [yǐ biàn] 1. so that 2. so as to 3. in order to
更高 [gèng gāo] 1. higher 2. even higher	便人 [biàn rén] sb who happens to be on hand for an errand
守更 [shǒu gēng] to keep watch during the night	便览 [biàn lǎn] brief guide
更生 [gēng shēng] 1. resurrection 2. rebirth 3. reinvigorated 4. rejuvenated 5. a new lease of life	便宜 I [biàn yí] convenient II [biàn yípián yí] 1. small advantages 2. to let sb off lightly 3. cheap 4. inexpensive
更正 [gēng zhèng] 1. to correct 2. to make a correction	占便宜 [zhàn pián yi] 1. advantageous 2. favorable 3. to benefit at others' expense 4. to take unfair advantage
打更 [dǎ gēng] to sound the night watches (on clappers or gongs, in former times)	简便 [jiǎn biàn] 1. simple and convenient 2. handy
便 I [biàn] 1. ordinary 2. plain 3. convenient 4. as convenient 5. when the chance arises 6. handy 7. easy 8. informal 9. simple 10. so 11. thus 12. to relieve oneself 13. to urinate 14. to defecate 15. equivalent to : then 16. in that case 17. even if 18. soon afterwards II [pián] 1. advantageous 2. cheap	便血 [biàn xiě] having blood in one's stool
便便 [pián pián] 1. obese 2. bulging	便门 [biàn mén] 1. side door 2. wicket door
使用方便 [shǐ yòng fāng biàn] 1. easy to use 2. convenient to use	告便 [gào biàn] 1. to ask to be excused 2. to ask leave to go to the toilet
请便 [qǐng biàn] 1. Please do as you wish! 2. You are welcome to do whatever you like! 3. Please make yourself at home.	便帽 [biàn mào] cap
便桥 [biàn qiáo] temporary bridge	便鞋 [biàn xié] 1. cloth shoes 2. slippers
就便 [jiù biàn] 1. at sb's convenience 2. in passing 3. while doing it	便中 [biàn zhōng] 1. at one's convenience 2. when it's convenient
便携式 [biàn xié shì] portable	便于 [biàn yú] 1. easy to 2. convenient for
便步走 [biàn bù zǒu] 1. march at ease 2. route step	便士 [biàn shì] penny
顺便 [shùn biàn] 1. conveniently 2. in passing 3. without much extra effort	硬 §1840 [yìng] 1. hard 2. stiff 3. strong 4. firm
行动不便 [xíng dòng bù biàn] 1. unable to move freely 2. difficult to get about	使硬化 [shǐ yìng huà] harden
方便 [fāng biàn] 1. convenient 2. to help out 3. to make things easy for people 4. convenience 5. suitable 6. having money to spare 7. (euphemism) to go to the toilet	肝硬化 [gān yìng huà] cirrhosis
不方便 [bù fāng biàn] 1. inconvenience 2. inconvenient	动脉硬化 [dòng mài yìng huà] 1. hardening of the arteries 2. arteriosclerosis
方便面 [fāng biàn miàn] instant noodles	软硬件 [ruǎn yìng jiàn] software and hardware
省便 [shěng biàn] convenient	强硬立场 [qiáng yìng lì chǎng] tough position
不便 [bù biàn] 1. inconvenient 2. inappropriate 3. unsuitable 4. short of cash	硬顶跑车 [yìng dǐng pǎo chē] sports coup (car)
便秘 [biàn mì] constipation	硬磁盘 [yìng cí pán] 1. hard drive 2. hard disk
大便秘结 [dà biàn mì jié] constipation	硬领 [yìng lǐng] collar
	措辞强硬 [cuò cí qiáng yìng] strongly-worded
	硬糖 [yìng táng] hard candy
	烧硬 [shāo yìng] to fire (pottery)
	硬件平台 [yìng jiàn píng tái] hardware platform

硬来	[yìng lái] to use force
来硬的	[lái yìng de] 1. to get tough 2. to use force
硬目标	[yìng mù biāo] hard target
硬化	[yìng huà] 1. to harden 2. hardening 3. sclerosis 4. fig. to become rigid or inflexible in opinions 5. to ossify
硬体	[yìng tǐ] (computer) hardware
硬件	[yìng jiàn] hardware
心硬	[xīn yìng] 1. heard-hearted 2. callous
强硬	[qiáng yìng] tough
死记硬背	[sǐ jì yìng bèi] 1. to learn by rote 2. to mechanically memorize
硬席	[yìng xí] hard seat (on trains)
硬座	[yìng zuò] hard seat (on trains or boats)
死硬	[sǐ yìng] 1. stiff 2. rigid 3. obstinate
硬盘	[yìng pán] hard disk
硬要	[yìng yào] 1. firmly set on doing sth 2. to insist on doing 3. determined in one's course of action
冰硬	[bīng yìng] frozen solid
硬水	[yìng shuǐ] hard water
硬骨鱼	[yìng gǔ yú] 1. bony fishes 2. Osteichthyes (taxonomic class including most fish)
硬木	[yìng mù] hardwood
硬实	[yìng shí] 1. sturdy 2. robust
硬币	[yìng bì] a coin
硬干	[yìng gàn] 1. by brute strength 2. rashly and forcefully 3. bull-headed 4. to work tenaciously with no fear of hardship
鞭	[biān] 1. a whip or lash 2. to flog 3. to whip
霸王鞭	[bà wáng biān] 1. a rattle stick used in folk dancing 2. rattle stick dance
扬鞭	[yáng biān] 1. to whip on 2. to raise a whip 3. by ext. to swagger
鞭子	[biān zi] whip
鞭辟入里	[biān pì rù lǐ] 1. penetrated 2. trenchant 3. incisive
鞭炮	[biān pào] 1. firecrackers 2. a string of small firecrackers
鞭炮声	[biān pào shēng] sound of firecrackers
鞭虫	[biān chóng] whipworm
马鞭	[mǎ biān] horsewhip
鞭策	[biān cè] 1. to spur on 2. to urge on 3. to encourage sb (e.g. to make progress)
先鞭	[xiān biān] 1. to take precedence 2. to make an early start 3. to lead the way
鞭毛	[biān máo] flagellum
鞭节	[biān jié] flagellum
鞭打	[biān dǎ] 1. whip 2. lash 3. flog 4. thrash
皮肤病	[pí fū bìng] dermatosis
皮肤癌	[pí fū ái] skin cancer
熊皮帽	[xióng pí mào] bearskin hat
嘴皮子	[zuǐ pí zi] 1. lit. lips 2. glib talker 3. having a ready tongue
磨嘴皮子	[mó zuǐ pí zi] 1. to wear out the skin of one's teeth (saw); pointlessly blather 2. to talk incessant nonsense
3. blah blah	
耍嘴皮子	[shuǎ zuǐ pí zi] 1. to play with lips (saw); to talk glibly 2. to boast 3. to pay lip service
耍嘴皮	[shuǎ zuǐ pí] 1. to show off with clever talk 2. big-headed 3. a smart-ass
厚脸皮	[hòu liǎn pí] 1. brazen 2. shameless 3. impudent 4. cheek 5. thick-skinned
死皮赖脸	[sǐ pí lài liǎn] brazen faced (saw); shameless
调皮	[tiáo pí] 1. naughty 2. mischievous 3. unruly
前部皮层下损伤	[qián bù pí céng xià sǔn shāng] anterior subcortical lesions
丹皮	[dān pí] the root bark of the peony tree

皮诺切特	[pí nuò qiē tè] General Augusto Pinochet (1915-2006), Chilean dictator
仿皮	[fǎng pí] imitation leather
蒙皮	[méng pí] 1. to wrap 2. to enfold
陈皮	[chén pí] 1. orange peel 2. tangerine peel 3. dried orange peel used in Chinese medicine
包皮环切	[bāo pí huán qiē] circumcision
包皮环切术	[bāo pí huán qiē shù] circumcision
方块草皮	[fāng kuài cǎo pí] divot (golf)
雅皮士	[yǎ pí shì] 1. yuppie (transl.) 2. young urban professional, 1980s slang
卷地皮	[juǎn dì pí] 1. to plunder the land and extort from the peasant 2. corrupt practice
红牛皮菜	[hóng niú pí cài] chard (Beta vulgaris), a foliage beet
牛皮菜	[niú pí cài] chard (Beta vulgaris), a foliage beet
皮黄	[pí huáng] 1. Beijing opera (or styles of song in) 2. abbr. for
脱皮	[tuō pí] 1. to molt 2. to peel 3. fig. seriously hurt
表皮剥脱素	[biǎo pí bō tuō sù] exotoxin
脱皮掉肉	[tuō pí diào ròu] 1. lit. to shed skin, drop flesh 2. to work as hard as possible 3. to work one's butt off
白皮松	[bái pí sōng] lacebark pine
皮埃尔	[pí āi ěr] Pierre (name)
皮卡尔	[pí kǎ ěr] Picard (name)
南皮	[nán pí] (N) Nanpi (place in Hebei)
默拉皮	[mò lā pí] Merapi (volcano on Java)
兽皮	[shòu pí] 1. animal skin 2. hide
嘻皮	[xī pí] hippie
羊皮	[yáng pí] sheepskin
阿皮亚	[ā pí yà] Apia, capital of the Independent State of Samoa
皮炎	[pí yán] dermatitis
真皮	[zhēn pí] dermis (layer within the skin containing sense of touch)
真皮层	[zhēn pí céng] dermis
皮袋	[pí dài] 1. leather bag 2. leather pouch (for liquid)
皮层性	[pí céng xìng] cortical
实心皮球	[shí xīn pí qiú] medicine ball
蛇皮	[shé pí] snake skin
皮蛋	[pí dàn] 1. thousand-year old eggs 2. preserved eggs
皮包	[pí bāo] handbag
包皮	[bāo pí] 1. wrapping 2. wrapper 3. foreskin
割包皮	[gē bāo pí] to circumcise
包书皮	[bāo shū pí] book cover
面包皮	[miàn bāo pí] crust
表皮	[biǎo pí] 1. epidermis 2. cuticle
皮	[pí] 1. leather 2. skin 3. fur 4. surname Pi
绿皮书	[lǜ pí shū] green paper
皮层	[pí céng] cortex
皮层下失语症	[pí céng xià shī yǔ zhèng] subcortical aphasia
皮山县	[pí shān xiàn] Pishan county in Khotan prefecture, Xinjiang
外皮	[wài pí] 1. outer skin 2. carapace
皮下的	[pí xià de] subcutaneous
剥皮	[bō pí] 1. to peel 2. to skin 3. to strip off outer layer
剥皮器	[bō pí qì] peeler (e.g. for vegetables)
皮球	[pí qiú] ball (made of rubber, leather etc)
皮鞋油	[pí xié yóu] shoe polish

§1842

皮鞭	[pí biān] lash
皮箱	[pí xiāng] leather suitcase
赖皮	[lài pí] 1. shameless 2. (slang) rascal
顽皮	[wán pí] naughty
皮质	[pí zhì] 1. cortex 2. cerebral cortex
果皮	[guō pí] (fruit) peel
桂皮	[guì pí] 1. Chinese cinnamon (Cinnamomum cassia) 2. cassia bark
皮克林	[pí kè lín] Pickering
头皮	[tóu pí] scalp
内皮	[nèi pí] 1. (med.) endothelium 2. thin skin on the inside of some fruits (e.g. oranges)
皮肉	[pí ròu] 1. skin and flesh 2. superficial 3. physical (suffering) 4. bodily
硬着头皮	[yìng zhe tóu pí] 1. to brace one's self to do sth 2. to put a bold face on it 3. to summon up courage 4. to force oneself to
皮儿	[pí er] 1. (dough etc) wrapper 2. cover
皮带	[pí dài] 1. strap 2. leather belt
蓝皮书	[lán pí shū] an official report (e.g. governmental)
皮毛	[pí máo] 1. fur 2. fur clothing 3. skin and hair 4. superficial 5. superficial knowledge
毛皮	[máo pí] pelt
书皮	[shū pí] book cover
白皮书	[bái pí shū] 1. white paper (e.g. containing proposals for new legislation) 2. white book
皮星	[pí xīng] picosatellite
生皮	[shēng pí] 1. pelt 2. raw hide
牛皮	[niú pí] 1. cow hide 2. leather 3. fig. flexible and tough 4. to brag
肚皮舞	[dù pí wǔ] belly-dancing
皮下	[pí xià] 1. under the skin 2. subcutaneous (injection)
上皮	[shàng pí] epithelium
皮匠	[pí jiàng] cobbler
皮鞋匠	[pí xié jiàng] shoemaker
地皮	[dì pí] lot, section of land, ground
皮鞋	[pí xié] leather shoes
皮革	[pí gé] leather
皮草	I [pí cáo] 1. fur 2. furs II [pí cáopí cáo] fur clothing
皮面	[pí miàn] 1. out skin 2. surface
皮山	[pí shān] (N) Pishan (place in Xinjiang)
皮肤	[pí fū] skin
皱	[zhòu] 1. to wrinkle 2. wrinkled 3. to crease
皱纹	[zhòu wén] wrinkle
起皱纹	[qǐ zhòu wén] shrivel
弄皱	[nòng zhòu] crumple
皱缩	[zhòu suō] 1. to wrinkle 2. wrinkled up
皱眉	[zhòu méi] 1. to frown 2. to knit one's brow
皱眉头	[zhòu méi tóu] 1. to scowl 2. to knit the brows
折皱	[zhé zhòu] 1. fold 2. crease 3. wrinkle 4. pucker
被	[bèi] 1. by (indicates passive-voice sentences or clauses) 2. to cover 3. to wear
一年被蛇咬十年怕井绳	[yī nián bèi shé yǎo shí nián pà jǐng shéng] bitten by a snake in one year, fears the well rope for ten years (saw); once bitten twice shy
被捕	[bèi bǔ] 1. to be arrested 2. under arrest
被动	[bèi dòng] passive
被誉为	[bèi yù wéi] reputed to be

被剥削者	[bèi bō xuē zhě] 1. person suffering exploitation 2. the workers in Marxist theory
被害者	[bèi hài zhě] victim (of a wounding or murder)
被子植物	[bèi zǐ zhí wù] angiosperm (flowering plants with seed contained in a fruit)
被子植物门	[bèi zǐ zhí wù mén] angiospermae (phylum of flowering plants with seed contained in a fruit)
被子	[bèi zi] quilt
被控	[bèi kòng] the accused (in a trial)
被窝	[bèi wō] traditional sleeping pad (quilt wrapped around the body as a tube)
被窝儿	[bèi wō r] erhua variant of , traditional sleeping pad (quilt wrapped around the body as a tube)
被单	[bèi dān] 1. (bed) sheet 2. envelope for a padded coverlet
被禁	[bèi jìn] 1. forbidden 2. proscribed
被禁止	[bèi jìn zhǐ] forbidden
被侵害	[bèi qīn hài] stricken
花被	[huā bèi] 1. perianth (common term for calyx and corolla) 2. border and protecting envelope of a flower
包被	[bāo bèi] peridium (envelope or coat of fungi, e.g. puffballs)
被上诉人	[bèi shàng sù rén] appellee (side that won in trial court, whose victory is being appealed by losing side)
棉被	[mián bèi] 1. comforter 2. quilt
被害人	[bèi hài rén] victim
被告人	[bèi gào rén] defendant (in legal case)
被告	[bèi gào] defendant
被卧	[bèi wò] 1. quilt 2. cover
被面	[bèi miàn] quilt
贤	[xián] worthy (person)
尊贤使能	[zūn xián shǐ néng] to respect talent and make use of ability (Mencius)
任贤使能	[rèn xián shǐ néng] to appoint the virtuous and use the able (saw); appointment on the basis of ability and integrity
见贤思齐	[jiàn xián sī qí] 1. see a worthy, think to imitate (saw, from Analects); emulate the virtuous 2. Follow the example of a virtuous and wise teacher.
贤能	[xián néng] sage
魏忠贤	[wèi zhōng xián] Wei Zhongxian (1568-1627), infamous eunuch politician of late Ming
贤劳	[xián láo] diligent
招贤纳士	[zhāo xián nà shì] invite the talented and call the valorous (saw); to recruit talent
贤才	[xián cái] 1. a genius 2. a talented person
识才尊贤	[shí cái zūn xián] to recognize talent and have great respect for it
奉贤	[fèng xián] (N) Fengxian (place in Shanghai)
普贤	[pǔ xián] Samantabhadra, the Buddhist Lord of Truth
集贤	[jí xián] Jixian county in Shuangyashan [Shuang ₁ ya ₁ shan ₁], Heilongjiang
集贤县	[jí xián xiàn] Jixian county in Shuangyashan [Shuang ₁ ya ₁ shan ₁], Heilongjiang
任人唯贤	[rèn rén wéi xián] to appoint people according to their merits (saw); appointment on the basis of ability and integrity
贤惠	[xián huì] 1. chaste 2. virtuous
贤人	[xián rén] 1. great person of the past 2. venerable forebear 3. the great and the good
贤王	[xián wáng] sage kings
痕	[hén] 1. scar 2. traces
鞭痕	[biān hén] 1. welt 2. whip scar 3. lash mark
伤痕	[shāng hén] 1. scar 2. bruise
弹痕	[dàn hén] 1. bullet hole 2. shell hole
弹痕累累	[dàn hén lěi lěi] bullet-ridden
裂痕	[liè hén] 1. crack 2. gap 3. split
污痕	[wū hén] blot

	划痕	[huá hén] a scratch
§1847	函	[hán] 1. envelope 2. case 3. letter
	便函	[biàn hán] an informal letter sent by an organization
	密函	[mì hán] secret letter
	函式库	[hán shì kù] library (partition on computer hard disk)
	来函	[lái hán] 1. incoming letter 2. letter from afar 3. same as
	公函	[gōng hán] official letter
	信函	[xìn hán] 1. letter 2. mailbox
	函件	[hán jiàn] 1. letters 2. correspondence
	函购	[hán gòu] mail order
§1848	爵	[jué] 1. ancient bronze wine holder with 3 legs and loop handle 2. nobility
	爵士舞	[jué shì wǔ] jazz
	男爵	[nán jué] baron
	子爵	[zǐ jué] viscount
	爵士音乐	[jué shì yīn yuè] jazz
	爵士乐	[jué shì yuè] jazz
	爵位	[jué wèi] order of feudal nobility, namely: Duke [gong1], Marquis [hou2], Count [bo2], Viscount [zi3], Baron [nan2]
	五等爵位	[wǔ děng jué wèi] five orders of feudal nobility, namely: Duke [gong1], Marquis [hou2], Count [bo2], Viscount [zi3], Baron [nan2]
	晋爵	[jìn jué] 1. to join the nobility 2. to rise through the nobility
	公爵	[gōng jué] duke
	女公爵	[gōng jué] duchess
	公爵夫人	[gōng jué fū rén] duchess
	侯爵	[hóu jué] marquis
	伯爵	[bó jué] 1. earl 2. count
	巨爵座	[jù jué zuò] Crater (constellation)
	封爵	[fēng jué] same as [jue2 wei4], order of feudal nobility, namely: Duke [gong1], Marquis [hou2], Count [bo2], Viscount [zi3], Baron [nan2]
	世爵	[shì jué] Spyker
	爵士	[jué shì] 1. knight 2. Sir 3. Jazz
§1849	辰	[chén] 5th earthly branch: 7-9 a.m., 3rd solar month (5th April-4th May), year of the Dragon
	辰龙	[chén lóng] Year 5, year of the Dragon (e.g. 2000)
	梁辰鱼	[liáng chén yú] Liang Chenyu (1521-1594), Ming dramatist of the Kunshan opera school
	生辰八字	[shēng chén bā zì] one's birth data for astrological purposes, combined from year, month, day, hour, heavenly trunk and earthly branch
	寿辰	[shòu chén] birthday (of an old person)
	时辰未到	[shí chén wèi dào] the time has not yet come
	庚辰	[gēng chén] seventeenth year G5 of the 60 year cycle, e.g. 2000 or 2060
	丙辰	[bǐng chén] fifty third year C5 of the 60 year cycle, e.g. 1976 or 2036
	戊辰	[wù chén] fifth year E5 of the 60 year cycle, e.g. 1988 or 2048
	时辰	[shí chén] 1. time 2. one of the 12 two-hour periods of the day
	十二时辰	[shí èr shí chén] twelve divisions of the day of early Chinese and Babylonian time-keeping and astronomy
	星辰	[xīng chén] stars
	生辰	[shēng chén] birthday
	北辰	[běi chén] 1. Polaris 2. North Star
	甲辰	[jiǎ chén] forty first year A5 of the 60 year cycle, e.g. 1964 or 2024
§1850	晨	[chén] 1. morning 2. dawn 3. daybreak
	清晨	[qīng chén] early morning
	晨练	[chén liàn] morning exercise
	晨晨	[jīn chén] this morning

	侵晨	[qīn chén] towards dawn
	晨歌	[chén gē] morning chorus (birdsong)
	晨星	[chén xīng] morning stars
	早晨	[zǎo chén] early morning
§1851	辱	[rǔ] 1. disgrace 2. insult 3. to humiliate 4. Taiwan pr. ru4
	刑辱	[xíng rǔ] 1. to humiliate and torture 2. to suffer mutilation and humiliation
	羞辱	[xiū rǔ] 1. to baffle 2. to humiliate 3. shame 4. dishonor 5. humiliation
	忍辱偷生	[rěn rǔ tōu shēng] to bear humiliation to save one's skin (saw)
	忍辱求全	[rěn rǔ qiú quán] to endure humiliation to preserve unity
	忍辱负重	[rěn rǔ fù zhòng] to endure humiliation as part of an important mission (saw); to suffer in silence
	辱骂	[rǔ mà] 1. to insult 2. to revile 3. abuse 4. vituperation
	屈辱	[qū rǔ] 1. to humiliate 2. humiliating
§1852	唇	[chún] lip
	嘴唇	[zuǐ chún] lip
	阴唇	[yīn chún] labia
	唇形科	[chún xíng kē] Labiatae, the taxonomic family including lavender, mint
	唇枪舌剑	[chún qiāng shé jiàn] 1. fight a battle of words 2. cross verbal swords
	唇亡齿寒	[chún wáng chǐ hán] lit. without the lips, the teeth feel the cold (saw); fig. intimately interdependent
	唇齿相依	[chún chǐ xiāng yī] 1. lit. as close as lips and teeth (saw); closely related 2. interdependent
	兔唇	[tù chún] hare lip (birth defect)
	唇齿	[chún chǐ] 1. lit. lips and teeth (saw); fig. close partners 2. interdependent
	下唇	[xià chún] lower lip
	上唇	[shàng chún] upper lip
§1853	坚	[jiān] 1. strong 2. solid 3. firm 4. unyielding 5. resolute
	坚硬	[jiān yìng] 1. hard 2. solid
	坚壁清野	[jiān bì qīng yě] 1. to fortify defenses and raze the fields (saw); to leave nothing for the invader
	2. scorched earth policy	
	坚明	[jiān míng] to consolidate and clarify
	穷当益坚	[qióng dāng yì jiān] 1. poor but ambitious (saw); hard-pressed but determined 2. the worse one's position, the harder one must fight back
	坚忍	[jiān rěn] persevering
	杨坚	[yáng jiān] first Sui emperor (541-604) Yang Jian (541-604), reigned 581-604
	坚决否认	[jiān jué fǒu rèn] to firmly deny
	坚强不屈	[jiān qiáng bù qū] staunch and unyielding (saw); steadfast
	坚定不移	[jiān dìng bù yí] 1. unswerving 2. unflinching
	孙坚	[sūn jiān] Sun Jian (155-191), famous general at end of Han dynasty, forerunner of the southern kingdom of Wu of the Three Kingdoms
	钻坚仰高	[zuàn jiān yǎng gāo] 1. delving firmly, eyes raised (saw); from Analects: Confucius' disciple [yan2 yuan1] aspires to the heights of Confucius' teaching 2. to dedicate oneself to a high goal and learn intensively 3. meticulous and diligent study
	坚壁	[jiān bì] 1. to cache 2. to hide supplies (from the enemy)
	坚称	[jiān chēng] 1. to claim 2. to insist
	美利坚	[měi lì jiān] American airways (AA)
	美利坚合众国	[měi lì jiān hé zhòng guó] United States of America
	坚信	[jiān xìn] 1. to believe firmly 2. without any doubt
	坚定性	[jiān dìng xìng] 1. firmness 2. steadfastness
	坚固性	[jiān gù xìng] firmness
	坚强	[jiān qiáng] 1. staunch 2. strong
	坚持下去	[jiān chí xià qù] to press on

坚决	[jiān jué] 1. firm 2. resolute 3. determined
坚果	[jiān guǒ] nut
坚实	[jiān shí] 1. firm and substantial 2. solid
坚固	[jiān gù] 1. strong 2. firm
坚守	[jiān shǒu] 1. to hold fast to 2. to stick to
坚定	[jiān dìng] 1. firm 2. steady 3. staunch 4. resolute
坚持	[jiān chí] 1. to continue upholding 2. to remain committed to 3. persistence 4. to persist 5. to uphold 6. to insist on 7. perse-
坚固	[jiān gù] 1. firm 2. firmly 3. hard 4. stable
紧张	[jǐn] 1. tight 2. nervous 3. strict
紧张	[jǐn jǐn] 1. closely 2. tightly
紧咬	[yǎo jǐn yá guān] 1. lit. to bite the teeth tightly (saw); fig. to grit one's teeth and bear the pain 2. to bite the bullet
紧挤	[jǐn jǐ] 1. to pinch 2. to squeeze tightly
挤紧	[jǐn jǐ] to squeeze
紧凑型车	[jǐn cù xíng chē] compact car model
紧着	[zhāo jǐn] 1. urgent 2. in a great hurry 3. in intimate relationship with sb
无关紧要	[wú guān jìn yào] 1. indifferent 2. insignificant
勒紧	[lēi jǐn] to tighten (bond)
紧密	[jǐn mì] inseparably close
紧密织物	[jǐn mì zhī wù] closely woven fabric
紧密相联	[jǐn mì xiāng lián] 1. closely interrelated 2. intimately related
紧密配合	[jǐn mì pèi hé] 1. to coordinate closely 2. to act in close partnership with
紧张	[jǐn zhāng] 1. nervous 2. keyed up 3. intense 4. tense 5. strained 6. in short supply 7. scarce
加紧	[jiā jǐn] 1. to intensify 2. to speed up 3. to step up
紧闭	[jǐn bì] 1. to close securely 2. tightly closed 3. secure
不重要	[bù dāng jǐn] 1. not important 2. of no consequence
不要紧	[bù yào jǐn] 1. unimportant 2. not serious 3. it doesn't matter 4. never mind 5. it looks all right 6. but
紧邻	[jǐn lín] close neighbor
紧凑	[jǐn cù] 1. compact 2. terse
松紧带	[sōng jǐn dài] elastic
紧接	[jǐn jiē] 1. immediately adjacent 2. immediately following 3. to follow closely on
拉紧	[lā jǐn] 1. strain 2. tense 3. tighten
夹紧	[jiā jǐn] 1. clamp 2. vise
严紧	[yán jǐn] 1. strict 2. tight
关紧	[guān jǐn] 1. to close firmly 2. to fasten securely 3. to make fast 4. to lock
紧要关头	[jǐn yào guān tóu] urgent and important moment (saw); critical juncture
信贷紧缩	[xìn dài jǐn suō] 1. credit crunch 2. to tighten lending
紧集	[jǐn jí] compact set
紧缩	[jǐn suō] 1. to reduce 2. to tighten 3. to cut back (budget etc)
紧抱	[jǐn bào] 1. to hug 2. to embrace
紧握	[jǐn wò] to hold firmly, not let go
压紧	[yā jǐn] compress
要紧	[yào jǐn] 1. important 2. urgent
紧要	[jǐn yào] 1. critical 2. crucial 3. vital
紧贴	[jǐn tiē] stuck to
赶紧	[gǎn jǐn] hurriedly
束紧	[shù jǐn] 1. gird 2. tighten
靠近	[jìn kào] 1. lean closely against 2. closely rely on
紧盯	[jìn dīng] 1. to gaze 2. to stare fixedly

及	[jí] 1. and 2. to reach 3. up to 4. in time for
鞭长莫及	[biān cháng mò jí] 1. lit. the whip cannot reach (saw); beyond one's influence 2. too far to be able to help
可望而不可及	[kě wàng ér bù kě jí] unattainable
力所能及	[lì suǒ néng jí] 1. as far as one's capabilities extend (saw); to the best of one's ability 2. within one's powers
涉及	[shè jí] 1. to involve 2. to touch upon (a topic)
不及物动词	[bù jí wù dòng cí] intransitive verb
及物动词	[jí wù dòng cí] transitive verb
措手不及	[cuò shǒu bù jí] no time to deal with it (saw); caught unprepared
来不及	[lái bu jí] 1. there's not enough time (to do sth) 2. it's too late (to do sth)
不及	[bù jí] 1. not as good as 2. inferior to 3. find it too late
及第	[jí dì] to pass an imperial examination
及物	[jí wù] transitive
阿尔及尔	[ā ěr jí ěr] Algiers, capital of Algeria
阿尔及利亚	[ā ěr jí lì yà] Algeria
阿尔及利亚人	[ā ěr jí lì yà rén] Algerian
料及	[liào jí] 1. to anticipate 2. forecast 3. expectation 4. anticipation
来得及	[lái de jí] 1. there's still time 2. able to do sth in time
普及	[pǔ jí] 1. widespread 2. popular 3. universal 4. ubiquitous 5. pervasive
及其	[jí qí] 1. and 2. as well as
顾及	[gù jí] 1. take into account 2. take into consideration
危及	[wēi jí] 1. to endanger 2. to jeopardize 3. a danger (to life, national security etc)
出埃及记	[chū āi jí jì] 1. Exodus 2. the second book of Moses
埃及	[āi jí] Egypt
所及	[suǒ jí] 1. to reach as far as 2. within reach
扩及	[kuò jí] to extend to
论及	[lùn jí] 1. make reference to 2. write about
未提及	[wèi tí jí] not mentioned
央及	[yāng jí] 1. to ask 2. to plead 3. to beg 4. to involve
以及	[yǐ jí] 1. as well as 2. too 3. and
提及	[tí jí] 1. to mention 2. to raise (a subject) 3. to bring to sb's attention
及时	[jí shí] 1. in time 2. promptly 3. without delay 4. timely
及早	[jí zǎo] 1. at the earliest possible time 2. as soon as possible
弯曲度	[wān qū dù] 1. camber 2. curvature
频度	[pín dù] frequency
梯度	[tí dù] gradient
无维度	[wú wéi dù] dimensionless (math.)
挥霍无度	[huī huò wú dù] 1. extravagance 2. extravagant
无度	[wú dù] 1. immoderate 2. excessive 3. not knowing one's limits
宽宏大量	[kuān hóng dà dù] 1. magnanimous 2. generous 3. broad-minded
能见度	[néng jiàn dù] visibility
角度	[jiǎo dù] 1. angle 2. point of view
猜度	[cāi dù] 1. to surmise 2. to conjecture
潜在危险度	[qián zài wēi xiǎn dù] latent hazard
高精度	[gāo jīng dù] high precision
精子密度	[jīng zǐ mì dù] sperm count
精确度	[jīng què dù] 1. accuracy 2. precision
精度	[jīng dù] precision
调度	[diào dù] 1. to dispatch (i.e. organize the distribution of vehicles) 2. dispatcher

度量衡 [dù liàng héng] measurement	屈光度 [qū guāng dù] diopter
对比度 [duì bǐ dù] 1. contrast (balance of black and white in TV screen setup) 2. degree of contrast	灭度 [miè dù] 1. Nirvana (Buddh.) 2. to extinguish worries and the sea of grief
对比温度 [duì bǐ wēn dù] 1. temperature contrast 2. difference in temperature (of body to its surroundings)	深度 [shēn dù] depth
相对湿度 [xiāng duì shī dù] relative humidity	深度非词 [shēn dù fēi cí] maximal nonword
相对密度 [xiāng duì mì dù] relative density	印度斯坦 [yìn dù sī tǎn] Hindustan
压力强度 [yā lì qiáng dù] pressure (as measured)	识度 [shí dù] knowledge and experience
发光强度 [fā guāng qiáng dù] luminous intensity	第三季度 [dì sān jì dù] third quarter (of financial year)
经济制度 [jīng jì zhì dù] economy	斜度 [xié dù] 1. slope 2. gradient 3. inclination
刚度 [gāng dù] stiffness	倾斜度 [qīng xié dù] 1. inclination (from the horizontal or vertical) 2. slope 3. obliquity
节度使 [jié dù shǐ] Tang and Song dynasty provincial governor, in Tang times having military and civil authority, but only civil authority in Song	标度 [biāo dù] scale
强硬态度 [qiáng yǐng tài dù] unyielding attitude	大小三度 [dà xiǎo sān dù] major and minor third (musical interval)
硬度 [yìng dù] hardness	小三度 [xiǎo sān dù] minor third (musical interval)
温度梯度 [wēn dù tī dù] temperature gradient	保真度 [bǎo zhēn dù] fidelity
度 I[dù] 1. capacity 2. degree 3. degrees (of temperature) 4. standard II [duó] estimate	阅读广度 [yuè dú guǎng dù] reading span
力度 [lì dù] 1. dynamism 2. vigor	八度 [bā dù] octave
加大力度 [jiā dà lì dù] 1. to try harder 2. to redouble one's efforts	高八度 [gāo bā dù] higher octave (music)
照度 [zhào dù] illumination (i.e. intensity of light)	维度 [wéi dù] 1. dimension (math.) 2. dimensionality
高密度 [gāo mì dù] high density	第二季度 [dì èr jì dù] second quarter (of financial year)
人口密度 [rén kǒu mì dù] population density	保甲制度 [bǎo jiǎ zhì dù] the Bao-Jia system (an administrative system organized on basis of households)
密度计 [mì dù jì] density gauge	可信度 [kě xìn dù] 1. degree of credibility 2. reliability
密度 [mì dù] 1. density 2. thickness	可懂度 [kě dòng dù] intelligibility
在某种程度上 [zài mǒu zhǒng chéng dù shàng] to a certain extent	态度 [tài dù] 1. manner 2. bearing 3. attitude 4. approach
厚度 [hòu dù] thickness	强度 [qiáng dù] 1. strength 2. intensity
季度 [jì dù] 1. period of three month 2. quarter, used for financial matters, school, publications etc	浓度 [nóng dù] 1. concentration (percentage of dissolved material in a solution) 2. consistency 3. thickness 4. density 5. viscosity
磁感应强度 [cí gǎn yìng qiáng dù] magnetic field density	温度表 [wēn dù biǎo] thermometer
零度 [líng dù] zero degree	纯度 [chún dù] purity
阅读广度测验 [yuè dú guǎng dù cè yàn] reading span test	经度 [jīng dù] longitude
宽洪大度 [kuān hóng dà dù] 1. magnanimous 2. generous 3. broad-minded	烈度 [liè dù] intensity
印度音乐 [yìn dù yīn yuè] Bhangra, Indian music (music genre)	第一季度 [dì yī jì dù] first quarter (of financial year)
大度包容 [dà dù bāo róng] 1. extreme tolerance 2. generous and forgiving	会计制度 [kuài jì zhì dù] accounting system
年度预算 [nián dù yù suàn] annual budget	户口制度 [hù kǒu zhì dù] PRC system of compulsory registration
全度音 [quán dù yīn] whole tone (musical interval)	尺度 [chǐ dù] 1. scale 2. yardstick
环境温度 [huán jìng wēn dù] environmental temperature	广度 [guǎng dù] breadth
五音度 [wǔ yīn dù] fifth (musical interval)	宽广度 [kuān guǎng dù] 1. width 2. breadth
三音度 [sān yīn dù] third (musical interval)	北印度语 [běi yìn dù yǔ] 1. Hindi 2. a north Indian language
首度 [shǒu dù] first time	温度计 [wēn dù jì] 1. thermometer 2. thermograph
平度 [píng dù] Pingdu county level city in Qingdao, Shandong	每年一度 [měi nián yī dù] once a year (every year)
平度市 [píng dù shì] Pingdu county level city in Qingdao, Shandong	度日如年 [dù rì rú nián] 1. a day drags past like a year (saw); time hangs heavy 2. time crawls when one is wretched
海洋温度 [hǎi yáng wēn dù] ocean temperature	测度 [cè dù] measure (math.)
印度洋 [yìn dù yáng] Indian Ocean	东印度公司 [dōng yìn dù gōng sī] East India Company
印度人民党 [yìn dù rén mín dǎng] Bharatiya Janata Party	温度 [wēn dù] temperature
印度国大党 [yìn dù guó dà dǎng] Indian Congress party	阔度 [kuò dù] breadth
料度 [liào dù] 1. to reckon 2. to imagine	活度 [huó dù] activity
第四季度 [dì sì jì dù] fourth quarter (of financial year)	印度河 [yìn dù hé] Indus river
湿度 [shī dù] humidity level	程度 [chéng dù] 1. degree (level or extent) 2. level
印度尼西亚语 [yìn dù ní xī yà yǔ] Indonesian language	百度百科 [bǎi dù bǎi kè] Baidu online encyclopedia, baike.baidu.com
印度尼西亚 [yìn dù ní xī yà] Indonesia	本年度 [běn nián dù] 1. this year 2. the current year
光度 [guāng dù] luminosity	大幅度 [dà fú dù] 1. by a wide margin 2. substantial
	大三度 [dà sān dù] major third (musical interval)

<p>印度人 [yìn dù rén] Indian (person)</p> <p>长度 [cháng dù] length</p> <p>宽度 [kuān dù] width</p> <p>西印度 [xī yìn dù] West Indies (i.e. the Caribbean)</p> <p>高度 [gāo dù] 1. height 2. altitude 3. elevation 4. high degree 5. highly</p> <p>审度 [shěn duó] to observe and form a judgment</p> <p>国度 [guó dù] country</p> <p>百度 [bǎi dù] Baidu, internet portal and search engine, www.baidu.com, listed as BIDU on NASDAQ since 1999</p> <p>自由度 [zì yóu dù] 1. (math.) (number of) degrees of freedom 2. variance</p> <p>年度 [nián dù] year (e.g. school year, fiscal year)</p> <p>制度 [zhì dù] (political or administrative) system or institution</p> <p>旧制度 [jiù zhì dù] old system</p> <p>长度单位 [cháng dù dān wèi] unit of length</p> <p>幅度 [fú dù] 1. width 2. extent</p> <p>印度 [yìn dù] India</p> <p>再度 [zài dù] 1. once more 2. once again 3. one more time</p> <p>量度 [liáng dù] measurement</p> <p>度量 [dù liàng] 1. measure 2. tolerance 3. breadth 4. magnanimity</p> <p>度日 [dù rì] scratch out a difficult, meager existence</p> <p>五度 [wǔ dù] 1. five degrees 2. fifth (basic musical interval, doh to soh)</p> <p>丰度 [fēng dù] abundance</p> <p>三度 [sān dù] third (musical interval)</p> <p>一度 [yī dù] 1. for a time 2. at one time 3. one time 4. once</p> <p>长度指示符 [cháng dù zhǐ shì fú] length indicator</p> <p>§1857 渡 [dù] 1. to cross 2. to pass through 3. to ferry</p> <p>渡渡鸟 [dù dù niǎo] the dodo (extinct bird)</p> <p>文锦渡 [wén jīn dù] Man Kam To (place in Hong Kong)</p> <p>偷渡 [tōu dù] 1. to stowaway (on a ship) 2. to steal across the international border 3. to run a blockade</p> <p>偷渡者 [tōu dù zhě] a stowaway (on a ship)</p> <p>暗渡陈仓 [àn dù chén cāng] 1. secretly crossing the Wei river at Chencang (saw, refers to a stratagem used by Liu Bang in 206 BC against Xiangyu of Chu); fig. fein one thing while doing another 2. to cheat under cover of a diversion</p> <p>渡轮 [dù lún] a ferry</p> <p>涉渡 [shè dù] 1. to ford (a stream) 2. to wade across</p> <p>横渡 [héng dù] a crossing</p> <p>弥渡 [mí dù] (N) Midu (place in Yunnan)</p> <p>竞渡 [jìng dù] 1. rowing competition 2. boat race 3. swimming competition (e.g. to cross river or lake)</p> <p>中元普渡 [zhōng yuán pǔ dù] Ghosts' festival on 15th day of 7th moon</p> <p>引渡 [yǐn dù] to extradite</p> <p>摆渡 [bǎi dù] ferry</p> <p>河姆渡 [hé mǔ dù] Hemudu neolithic archaeological site near Ningbo in Zhejiang, going back to c. 5000 BC</p> <p>大渡河 [dà dù hé] Dadu River in Sechuan</p> <p>百渡 [bǎi dù] variant or erroneous form of , PRC internet portal</p> <p>渡口 [dù kǒu] ferry</p> <p>§1858 拨 [bō] 1. to push aside 2. to appropriate (money) 3. to move 4. to set aside 5. to poke 6. to stir 7. group (of people) 8. batch 9. to dial</p> <p>调拨 [tiào bō] 1. to send (products) 2. to allocate 3. to commit (funds) 4. to channel (goods)</p> <p>拨用 [bō yòng] appropriation</p> <p>拨开 [bō kāi] to move aside</p> <p>拨弄 [bō nòng] 1. to move to and fro (with hand, foot, stick etc) 2. to fiddle with 3. to stir up</p>	<p>拨动 [bō dòng] 1. to stir 2. to prod 3. to poke 4. to move sideways 5. to turn over coals with a poker</p> <p>拨子 [bō zi] plectrum</p> <p>拨子弹 [bō zi tán] plectrum</p> <p>拨奏 [bō zòu] pizzicato</p> <p>弹拨 [tán bō] to pluck (a string)</p> <p>弹拨乐 [tán bō yuè] plucked string music</p> <p>弹拨乐器 [tán bō lè qì] plucked string instrument</p> <p>拨款 [bō kuǎn] 1. allocate funds 2. appropriation</p> <p>拨火棍 [bō huǒ gùn] poker</p> <p>拨付 [bō fù] appropriate sum of money</p> <p>点拨 [diǎn bō] 1. to give instructions 2. to give advice</p> <p>拨云见日 [bō yún jiàn rì] lit. to dispel the clouds and see the sun (saw); fig. to restore justice</p> <p>拨刺 [bō cǐ] splash (of a fish)</p> <p>划拨 [huà bō] 1. to assign 2. to allocate 3. to transfer (money to an account)</p> <p>一拨儿 [yī bō r] group of people</p> <p>拨正 [bō zhèng] 1. set right 2. correct</p> <p>拔出 [bō chū] to pull out</p> <p>§1859 吸 [xī] 1. to breathe 2. to suck in 3. to absorb 4. to inhale</p> <p>吸烟区 [xī yān qū] smoking area</p> <p>吸虫纲 [xī chóng gāng] 1. Class Trematoda 2. fluke 3. trematode worm, a parasite incl. on humans</p> <p>吸取 [xī qǔ] 1. to absorb 2. to draw (a lesson, insight etc) 3. to assimilate</p> <p>肝吸虫 [gān xī chóng] liver fluke</p> <p>静脉吸毒 [jìng mài xī dú] 1. intravenous drug 2. IV drug</p> <p>呼吸调节器 [hū xī tiáo jié qì] regulator (diving)</p> <p>请勿吸烟 [qǐng wù xī yān] 1. No smoking 2. Please do not smoke</p> <p>解吸 [jiě xī] 1. to de-absorb 2. to get a chemical out of solution</p> <p>吸着 [xī zhuó] sorption (generic term for absorption, adsorption, diffusion, precipitation etc)</p> <p>吸血鬼 [xī xuè guǐ] 1. a leech 2. blood-sucking vermin 3. a vampire (translated European notion) 4. fig. a cruel exploiter, esp. a capitalist exploiting the workers</p> <p>吸留 [xī liú] 1. to adsorb 2. to take in and retain</p> <p>吸力 [xī lì] 1. attraction (in gravitation or electrostatics) 2. attractive force</p> <p>地心吸力 [dì xīn xī lì] gravitation</p> <p>吸引力 [xī yǐn lì] 1. attractive force (such as gravitation) 2. sex appeal 3. attractiveness</p> <p>吸引子 [xī yǐn zǐ] attractor (math., dynamical systems)</p> <p>吸铁石 [xī tiě shí] 1. a magnet 2. same as</p> <p>吸音 [xī yīn] sound-absorbing</p> <p>呼吸 [hū xī] breathe</p> <p>呼吸系统 [hū xī xì tǒng] respiratory system</p> <p>呼吸器 [hū xī qì] ventilator (artificial breathing apparatus used in hospitals)</p> <p>同类相吸 [tóng lèi xiāng xī] Like attracts like.</p> <p>吸湿 [xī shī] 1. to absorb 2. absorbent</p> <p>吸湿性 [xī shī xìng] absorbent</p> <p>吸烟 [xī yān] to smoke</p> <p>吸烟室 [xī yān shì] smoking room</p> <p>非吸烟 [fēi xī yān] nonsmoking</p> <p>吸积 [xī jī] accretion</p> <p>吸尘器 [xī chén qì] 1. vacuum cleaner 2. dust catcher</p> <p>裂体吸虫 [liè tǐ xī chóng] schistosome, parasitic flatworm causing snail fever (bilharzia or schistosomiasis)</p> <p>吸附 [xī fù] (chem.) absorbtion</p>
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<p>吸附性 [xī fù xìng] 1. (chem.) 2. absorption 3. absorbability</p> <p>吸虫 [xī chóng] 1. trematoda 2. fluke 3. trematode worm, approx 6000 species, mostly parasite, incl. on humans</p> <p>血吸虫病 [xuè xī chóng bìng] schistosomiasis</p> <p>血吸虫 [xuè xī chóng] schistosoma</p> <p>吸引 [xī yǐn] to attract (interest, investment etc)</p> <p>吸纳 [xī nà] 1. to take in 2. to absorb 3. to admit 4. to accept</p> <p>吸声 [xī shēng] sound absorption</p> <p>吸尽 [xī jìn] 1. to absorb completely 2. to drink up</p> <p>吸盘 [xī pán] 1. suction pad 2. sucker</p> <p>口吸盘 [kǒu xī pán] oral sucker (e.g. on blood-sucking parasite)</p> <p>吸毒 [xī dú] 1. to take drugs 2. addiction</p> <p>吸水 [xī shuǐ] absorbent</p> <p>吸入 [xī rù] 1. to breathe in 2. to suck in 3. to inhale</p> <p>吸入器 [xī rù qì] inhaler</p> <p>相吸 [xiāng xī] 1. mutual attraction (e.g. electrostatic) 2. to attract one another</p> <p>吸血 [xī xiě] to suck blood</p> <p>吸门 [xī mén] epiglottis</p> <p>吸口 [xī kǒu] sucker mouth</p> <p>阶级 [jiē jí] (social) class</p> <p>无产阶级 [wú chǎn jiē jí] proletariat</p> <p>阶级成分 [jiē jí chéng fèn] 1. social composition 2. social status (in Marxist theory, esp. using during cultural revolution)</p> <p>剥削阶级 [bō xuē jiē jí] exploiting class (in marxist theory)</p> <p>小资产阶级 [xiǎo zī chǎn jiē jí] petty bourgeois</p> <p>资产阶级 [zī chǎn jiē jí] 1. the capitalist class 2. the bourgeoisie</p> <p>资产阶级革命 [zī chǎn jiē jí gé mìng] bourgeois revolution (in Marx-Leninist theory, a prelude to the proletarian revolution)</p> <p>中产阶级 [zhōng chǎn jiē jí] middle class</p> <p>粗俗的阶级 [cū sú de jiē jí] vulgar class</p> <p>农民阶级 [nóng mín jiē jí] 1. peasant class (esp. in marxist theory) 2. peasantry</p> <p>级 [jí] 1. level 2. grade 3. rank 4. step</p> <p>阶级斗争 [jiē jí dòu zhēng] the class struggle</p> <p>阶级式 [jiē jí shì] hierarchical</p> <p>工人阶级 [gōng rén jiē jí] working class</p> <p>地主阶级 [dì zhǔ jiē jí] land-owning classes</p> <p>世界级 [shì jiè jí] world-class</p> <p>班级 [bān jí] classes or grades in school</p> <p>升级 [shēng jí] 1. promotion 2. upgrade 3. to escalate (in intensity) 4. step up 5. to increase 6. to rise 7. to go up</p> <p>级差 [jí chā] 1. differential (between grades) 2. salary differential</p> <p>梯级 [tī jí] 1. stair 2. rung of a ladder</p> <p>初级 [chū jí] 1. junior 2. primary</p> <p>审级制度 [shěn jí zhì dù] system of appeals (to higher court)</p> <p>超级 [chāo jí] 1. transcending 2. high grade 3. super- 4. ultra-</p> <p>超级市场 [chāo jí shì chǎng] supermarket</p> <p>超级杯 I[chāo jí bēi] 1. Super cup (various sports) 2. Super Bowl (American football championship game) II[chāo jí bēichāo jí bēi] 1. Super cup (various sports) 2. Super Bowl (American football championship game)</p> <p>超级强国 [chāo jí qiáng guó] superpower</p> <p>超级大国 [chāo jí dà guó] superpower</p> <p>级别 [jí bié] 1. (military) rank 2. level 3. grade</p> <p>武器级别材料 [wǔ qì jí bié cái liào] weapons-grade material</p>	<p>留级 [liú jí] 1. to repeat a year (in school) 2. to resit a failed course 3. to fail admission to next year's course</p> <p>一级方程式 [yī jí fāng chéng shì] Formula One</p> <p>分级 [fēn jí] 1. to sort 2. to separate into different kinds</p> <p>等级制度 [děng jí zhì dù] hierarchy</p> <p>省级 [shěng jí] provincial level (e.g. government)</p> <p>副省级城市 [fù shěng jí chéng shì] sub-provincial city (not provincial capital, but independent status)</p> <p>副省级 [fù shěng jí] sub-provincial (not provincial status, but independent)</p> <p>第三级 I[dì sān jí] third level II[dì sān jí] fourth level</p> <p>第二级 [dì èr jí] second level</p> <p>第一级 [dì yī jí] first level</p> <p>轻量级 [qīng liàng jí] light-weight class (in athletics)</p> <p>国家一级保护 [guó jiā yī jí bǎo hù] Grade One State protected (species)</p> <p>国家级 [guó jiā jí] national level (e.g. nature reserve)</p> <p>部长级 [bù zhǎng jí] ministerial level (e.g. negotiations)</p> <p>大使级 [dà shǐ jí] ambassadorial</p> <p>上级领导 [shàng jí líng dǎo] 1. high level leadership 2. top brass</p> <p>次级贷款 [cì jí dài kuǎn] 1. subprime lending 2. abbr. to </p> <p>音级 [yīn jí] a note on a musical scale</p> <p>评级 [píng jí] rating</p> <p>晋级 [jìn jí] 1. to advance in rank 2. promotion 3. advancement</p> <p>职级 [zhí jí] 1. (job) position 2. level 3. grade 4. rank</p> <p>高级职员 [gāo jí zhí yuán] 1. high official 2. senior executive</p> <p>顶尖级 [dīng jiān jí] 1. first class 2. top 3. world best</p> <p>国际级 [guó jì jí] (at an) international level</p> <p>八级工资制 [bā jí gōng zī zhì] eight grade wage scale (system)</p> <p>杀手级应用 [shā shǒu jí yìng yòng] 1. killer application 2. killer app</p> <p>八级工 [bā jí gōng] 1. eight grade worker 2. top-grade worker</p> <p>级距 [jí jù] 1. numerical range 2. interval 3. taxation band</p> <p>甲级战犯 [jiǎ jí zhàn fàn] a grade A war criminal</p> <p>级强 [jí qiáng] 1. named grade or higher 2. at least stated magnitude (of earthquake)</p> <p>县级 [xiàn jí] county level</p> <p>县级市 [xiàn jí shì] county level city</p> <p>五星级酒店 [wǔ xīng jí jiǔ diàn] five-star hotel</p> <p>高级语言 [gāo jí yǔ yán] high level language</p> <p>次级 [cì jí] secondary</p> <p>次重量级 [cì zhòng liàng jí] middle heavyweight (boxing)</p> <p>较高级 [jiào gāo jí] 1. better quality 2. comparatively higher level</p> <p>拾级 [shí jí] to go up stairs one by one</p> <p>顶级 [dīng jí] top level</p> <p>武器级 [wǔ qì jí] weapons-grade</p> <p>二级头 [èr jí tóu] second stage (diving)</p> <p>一级头 [yī jí tóu] first stage (diving)</p> <p>四级 [sì jí] 1. grade 4 2. fourth class 3. category D</p> <p>高级 [gāo jí] 1. high level 2. high grade 3. advanced 4. high-ranking</p> <p>高年级生 [gāo nián jí shēng] senior student</p> <p>副地级市 [fù dì jí shì] sub-prefecture level city (county level division, administered by province, not under a prefecture)</p> <p>地级市 [dì jí shì] prefecture level city</p> <p>部长级会议 [bù zhǎng jí huì yì] minister level conference</p> <p>审级 [shěn jí] appeal (to higher courts)</p>
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等级	[děng jí] 1. degree 2. rate
提级	[tí jí] 1. a step up 2. to rise to the next level
重量级	[zhòng liàng jí] heavyweight
特级	[tè jí] 1. special grade 2. top quality
五星级	[wǔ xīng jí] five-star (hotel)
年级	[nián jí] grade
下级	[xià jí] 1. low ranking 2. low level 3. an underclass
上级	[shàng jí] 1. higher authorities 2. superiors
吨级	[dūn jí] 1. tonnage 2. class in tons (of a passenger ship)
能级	[néng jí] energy level
地级	[dì jí] prefecture level
同级	[tóng jí] 1. on the same level 2. ranking equally
中量级	[zhōng liàng jí] middleweight
甲级	[jiǎ jí] grade A
中级	[zhōng jí] middle level (in a hierarchy)
品级	[pǐn jí] workmanship
五级	[wǔ jí] 1. grade 5 2. fifth class 3. category E
三级	[sān jí] 1. grade 3 2. third class 3. category C
二级	[èr jí] 1. grade 2 2. second class 3. category B
一级	[yī jí] 1. first class 2. category A
信用等级	[xìn yòng děng jí] credit level
极	[jí] 1. extremely 2. pole (geography, physics) 3. utmost 4. top
极度	[jí dù] extremely
极端主义	[jí duān zhǔ yì] extremism
北极熊	[běi jí xióng] polar bear
阴极	[yīn jí] 1. cathode 2. negative electrode (i.e. emitting electrons)
皇太极清太宗	[huáng tài jí qīng tài zōng] Hung Taiji (1592-1643), eighth son of Nurhaci, reigned 1626-1636 as Second Khan of Later Jin dynasty, then founded the Qing dynasty and reigned 1636-1643 as Emperor
极盛时期	[jí shèng shí qī] 1. most flourishing period 2. Golden Age
极角	[jí jiǎo] 1. polar angle 2. argument (angle in polar coordinates)
极有可能	[jí yǒu kě néng] 1. extremely possible 2. probable
无所不用其极	[wú suǒ bù yòng qí jí] 1. committing all manner of crimes 2. completely unscrupulous
西方极乐世界	[xī fāng jí lè shì jiè] Western Pure Land of Ultimate Bliss or Sukhavati (Sanskrit)
极乐世界	[jí lè shì jiè] 1. paradise (mainly Buddhist) 2. Elysium 3. (Budd.) Sukhavati
极刑	[jí xíng] 1. supreme penalty 2. execution
极为庞大	[jí wéi páng dà] monumental
无极	I [wú jí] 1. Wuji county in Shijiazhuang [Shí zì jiā zhuāng] 14 qū], Hebei 2. The Promise (name of film by Chen Kaige) II [wú jí wú jí] 1. everlasting 2. unbounded
极右分子	[jí yòu fēn zǐ] an extreme right-winger
极右翼	[jí yòu yì] extreme right (politics)
极超	[jí chāo] 1. hyper- 2. ultra-
南极洲	[nán jí zhōu] Antarctica
南极洲半岛	[nán jí zhōu bàn dǎo] the Antarctic Peninsula (jutting out towards South America)
极为	[jí wéi] 1. extremely 2. exceedingly
极力	[jí lì] 1. to make a supreme effort 2. at all costs
极端分子	[jí duān fēn zǐ] extremist
两极分化	[liǎng jí fēn huà] polarization
极少	[jí shǎo] 1. very little 2. very few
否极泰来	[pǐ jí tài lái] extreme sorrow turns to joy (saw)

不偏极	[bù piān jí] unpolarized (light)
极东	[jí dōng] 1. the Far East 2. East Asia
极好	[jí hǎo] 1. fabulous 2. superb
磁单极子	[cí dān jí zǐ] magnetic monopole
极了	[jí le] 1. extremely 2. exceedingly
磁极	[cí jí] magnetic pole
北极圈	[běi jí quān] Arctic Circle
太极剑	[tài jí jiàn] a kind of traditional Chinese sword-play
偏极镜	[piān jí jìng] 1. polarizing lens 2. polarizer
乐极生悲	[lè jí shēng bēi] extreme joy turns to sorrow (saw); Don't celebrate too soon, things could still go wrong!
消极	[xiāo jí] 1. negative 2. passive 3. inactive
极南	[jí nán] extreme south
南极	[nán jí] south pole
南极座	[nán jí zuò] Octans (constellation)
南北极	[nán běi jí] south and north poles
极端	[jí duān] extreme
单极	[dān jí] unipolar
八极拳	[bā jí quán] Ba Ji Quan "Eight Extremes Fist"- Martial Art
太极拳	[tài jí quán] 1. shadowboxing or Taiji, T'aichi or T'aichichuan 2. traditional form of physical exercise or relaxation 3. a martial art
罪大恶极	[zuì dà è jí] lit. crime is great, evil extreme (saw)
极光	[jí guāng] aurora (astronomy)
北极光	[běi jí guāng] 1. Northern lights 2. aurora borealis
基极	[jī jí] base electrode (in transistor)
极其	[jí qí] extremely
积极	[jī jí] 1. active 2. energetic 3. vigorous 4. positive (outlook) 5. proactive
积极性	[jī jí xìng] 1. zeal 2. initiative 3. enthusiasm 4. activity
极坐标系	[jí zuò biāo xì] system of polar coordinates
极坐标	[jí zuò biāo] polar coordinates (math.)
极小	[jí xiǎo] 1. minimal 2. extremely small
极细小	[jí xì xiǎo] 1. extremely small 2. infinitesimal
极径	[jí jīng] modulus (distance from the origin in polar coordinates)
偏极	[piān jí] 1. polarity 2. polarized (light)
偏极化	[piān jí huà] 1. polarization 2. polarized
极化	[jí huà] polarization
多极化	[duō jí huà] 1. multi-polarization 2. multipolarization 3. multi-polarity 4. multipolar 5. pluralization
极值	[jí zhí] maxima and minima
极大值	[jí dà zhí] maximum value
极性	[jí xìng] chemical polarity
极点	[jí diǎn] 1. extreme point 2. pole 3. the origin (in polar coordinates)
至极	[zhì jí] 1. very 2. extremely
阳极	[yáng jí] 1. anode 2. positive electrode 3. positive pole
阳电极	[yáng diàn jí] 1. anode 2. positive electrode (i.e. attracting electrons)
负极	[fù jí] 1. negative pole 2. cathode
盛极一时	[shèng jí yī shí] 1. all the rage for a time 2. grand fashion for a limited time
太极	[tài jí] the Absolute or Supreme ultimate, the source of all things according to some interpretations of Chinese mythology
皇太极	[huáng tài jí] 1. Hung Taiji (1592-1643), eighth son of Nurhaci, reigned 1626-1636 as Second Khan of Later Jin dynasty, then founded the Qing dynasty and reigned 1636-1643 as Emperor 2. posthumous name

极大 [jí dà] 1. maximum 2. enormous	中国证券报 [zhōng guó zhèng quàn bào] China Securities Journal
两极 [liǎng jí] 1. the two poles 2. the north and south poles 3. both ends of sth 4. electric or magnetic poles	报帐 [bào zhàng] 1. render an account 2. submit an expense account 3. apply for reimbursement
极西 [jí xī] 1. "the Far West" 2. old term for Europe	以身报国 [yǐ shēn bào guó] to give one's body for the nation (saw); to spend one's whole life in the service of the country
北极星 [běi jí xīng] 1. North Star 2. Polaris	报价单 [bào jià dān] 1. quotation 2. price list 3. written estimate of price
正极 [zhèng jí] true pole	报价 [bào jià] quoted price
极北 [jí běi] extreme north	世界日报 [shì jiè rì bào] World Journal, US newspaper
北极 [běi jí] 1. the North Pole 2. the Arctic Pole 3. the north magnetic pole	新华日报 [xīn huá rì bào] Xinhua Daily newspaper
地理极 [dì lǐ jí] 1. geographic pole 2. north and south poles	世界报 [shì jiè bào] Le Monde (French newspaper)
电极 [diàn jí] electrode	报界 [bào jiè] 1. the press 2. journalistic circles 3. the journalists
华尔街日报 [huá ěr jiē rì bào] Wall Street Journal	报名费 [bào míng fèi] registration fee
报税表 [bào shuì biǎo] 1. a tax return 2. a tax declaration form	费加罗报 [fèi jiā luó bào] Le Figaro
报税单 [bào shuì dān] to declare to customs or to the taxman	中国青年报 [zhōng guó qīng nián bào] China Youth Daily, www.cyol.net
报税 [bào shuì] 1. to declare dutiable goods (at customs) 2. to make a tax declaration	北京青年报 [běi jīng qīng nián bào] Beijing Youth Daily, bjyouth.yynet.com
综合报导 [zōng hé bào dǎo] 1. summary report 2. press release 3. brief	中央情报局 [zhōng yāng qíng bào jú] 1. Central Intelligence Agency 2. CIA
壁报 [bì bào] wall newspaper	情报局 [qíng bào jú] intelligence agency
报偿 [bào cháng] 1. repay 2. recompense	情报部门 [qíng bào bù mén] intelligence agency
海峡时报 [hǎi xiá shí bào] The Straits Times	情报部 [qíng bào bù] intelligence agency
新海峡时报 [xīn hǎi xiá shí bào] New Strait Times (newspaper)	新京报 [xīn jīng bào] Beijing news (newspaper)
播报员 [bō bào yuán] announcer	军事情报 [jūn shì qíng bào] 1. military intelligence 2. spying 3. charge used as a pretext in sentencing dissidents
报端 [bào duān] in the newspaper(s)	情报 [qíng bào] 1. (spy) intelligence 2. information-gathering
播报 [bō bào] 1. to announce 2. to read (the news)	光明日报 [guāng míng rì bào] Guangming Daily, a Beijing newspaper
报销 [bào xiāo] 1. submit an expense account 2. apply for reimbursement 3. write-off 4. wipe out	明报 [míng bào] Ming Pao newspaper (Hong Kong)
每日镜报 [měi rì jìng bào] Daily Mirror (newspaper)	恶有恶报 [è yǒu è bào] 1. evil has its retribution (saw); to suffer the consequences of one's bad deeds 2. sow the wind and reap the whirlwind (Hosea 8:7)
报应 [bào yīng] 1. retribution 2. judgment	善有善报 [shàn yǒu shàn bào] virtue has its rewards (saw); one good turn deserves another
报春花 [bào chūn huā] Primula malacoides	北京周报 [běi jīng zhōu bào] 1. Beijing Review 2. also written II [běi jīng zhōu bàobēi jīng zhōu bào] Beijing Review
季报 [jì bào] quarterly report	周报 [zhōu bào] I [zhōu bào] 1. weekly paper 2. magazine II [zhōu bàozhōu bào] 1. weekly paper 2. magazine
大字报 [dà zì bào] big-character poster	调查报告 [diào chá bào gào] memoir, report
厚报 [hòu bào] generous reward	朝鲜日报 [cháo xiǎn rì bào] Chosun Ilbo, a South Korean newspaper
自报家门 [zì bào jiā mén] 1. to introduce oneself 2. originally a theatrical device in which a character explains his own role	南华早报 [nán huá zǎo bào] South China Morning Post (newspaper in Hong Kong)
工作报告 [gōng zuò bào gào] 1. working report 2. operating report	发报人 [fā bào rén] sender (of a message)
报章 [bào zhāng] newspapers	发报 [fā bào] to send a message
本报记者 [běn bào jì zhě] the reporter working specially for our newspaper; our own reporter (claimed by the paper authority)	自报公议 [zì bào gōng yì] 1. self-assessment 2. declare one's state for open discussion
信报财经新闻 [xìn bào cái jīng xīn wén] Hong Kong Economic Journal	文汇报 [wén huì bào] Wenwei po or Wenhui bao, Hong Kong newspaper
报分 [bào fēn] call the score	燕赵都市报 [yān zhào dū shì bào] Yanzhao Metropolis Daily, yzdsb.hebnews.cn
东方日报 [dōng fāng rì bào] Oriental Daily News	国际先驱论坛报 [guó jì xiān qū lùn tán bào] International Herald Tribune
四川日报 [sì chuān rì bào] Sichuan Daily	天使报喜节 [tiān shǐ bào xǐ jié] 1. Annunciation (Christian festival on 25th March) 2. Lady day
贵州日报 [guì zhōu rì bào] Guizhou Daily, www.gog.com.cn	北京晨报 [běi jīng chén bào] Beijing morning post, www.morningpost.com.cn
广州日报 [guǎng zhōu rì bào] Guangzhou Daily, gzdaily.dayoo.com	华商晨报 [huá shāng chén bào] China business morning post (morning edition of China business news)
星洲日报 [xīng zhōu rì bào] Sin Chew Daily, Malaysian newspaper	晨报 [chén bào] 1. Morning Post (newspaper) 2. Aamulehti (Finnish newspaper)
办报 [bàn bào] to run a newspaper	南洋商报 [nán yáng shāng bào] Nanyang Siang Pau (Malay's oldest newspaper), www.nanyang.com
报功 [bào gōng] 1. to report a heroic deed 2. to mention sb in dispatches	年度报告 [nián dù bào gào] annual report
新民晚报 [xīn mín wǎn bào] Xinmin Evening News, xmwb.news65.com.cn	印度时报 [yìn dù shí bào] India Times
密码电报 [mì mǎ diàn bào] 1. coded telegram 2. ciphered cable	报 [bào] 1. to announce 2. to inform 3. report 4. newspaper 5. recompense 6. revenge
密报 [mì bào] secret report	
苏报案 [sū bào àn] Qing's 1903 suppression of revolutionary calls in newspaper, leading to imprisonment of Zhang Taiyan and Zou Rong	
劳动报 [láo dòng bào] Trud (Russian newspaper)	

<p> 举报 [jǔ bào] 1. to report (malefactors to the police) 2. to denounce 报窝 [bào wō] 1. brood 2. hatch 商报 [shāng bào] business newspaper 美国电话电报公司 [měi guó diàn huà diàn bào gōng sī] AT&T 恶报 [è bào] retribution 联合公报 [lián hé gōng bào] joint announcement 联合报 [lián hé bào] United Daily News, Taiwan newspaper 报关 [bào guān] 1. declare at customs 2. apply to customs 公报 [gōng bào] 1. announcement 2. bulletin 3. communicate 日本电报电话公司 [rì běn diàn bào diàn huà gōng sī] 1. Nippon Telegraph and Telephone 2. NTT 大公报 [dà gōng bào] 1. Dagong Bao, popular newspaper name 2. Ta Kung Pao, founded 1902 in Beijing, now published in Hong Kong 京华时报 [jīng huà shí bào] Beijing Times (newspaper) 北京晚报 [běi jīng wǎn bào] Beijing Evening News 华商报 [huá shāng bào] China business news (newspaper) 北京日报 [běi jīng rì bào] Beijing Daily (newspaper), www.bjd.com.cn 小报 [xiǎo bào] tabloid newspaper 打小报告 [dǎ xiǎo bào gào] 1. tattletale 2. to rat on sb 真理报 [zhēn lǐ bào] Pravda (newspaper) 总回报 [zǒng huí bào] 1. total return 2. aggregate profit 华盛顿邮报 [huá shèng dùn yóu bào] Washington Post (newspaper) 华盛顿时报 [huá shèng dùn shí bào] Washington Times (newspaper) 媒体报导 [méi tí bào dǎo] 1. media report 2. news report 报信 [bào xìn] 1. notify 2. inform 信报 [xìn bào] abbr. for , Hong Kong Economic Journal 报童 [bào tóng] paperboy 快报 [kuài bào] bulletin board 每日快报 [měi rì kuài bào] Daily Express (newspaper) 报恩 [bào ēn] pay a debt of gratitude 星岛日报 [xīng dǎo rì bào] SingTao daily, Hong Kong newspaper 报导 [bào dǎo] 1. to cover (report) news 2. news reporting 3. story 4. article 据报导 [jù bào dǎo] according to (news) reports 大纪元时报 [dà jì yuán shí bào] Epoch Times, US newspaper 补报 [bǔ bào] 1. make a report after the event 2. make a supplementary report 3. repay a kindness 表报 [biǎo bào] statistical tables and reports 报表 [bào biǎo] 1. forms for reporting statistics 2. report forms 独立报 [dú lì bào] The Independent 报系 [bào xì] 1. newspaper chain 2. syndicate 中国经营报 [zhōng guó jīng yíng bào] China Business (a Beijing newspaper) 纽约邮报 [niǔ yuē yóu bào] New York post (newspaper) 纽约时报 [niǔ yuē shí bào] New York Times (newspaper) 层报 [céng bào] to report to higher authorities through layers of hierarchy 预报 [yù bào] forecast 法制日报 [fǎ zhì rì bào] Legal daily, newspaper published by PRC Ministry of Justice 报到 [bào dào] 1. report for duty 2. check in 3. register 报告会 [bào gào huì] public lecture (with guest speakers etc) 邮报 [yóu bào] post (in newspaper name) 墙报 [qiáng bào] wall newspaper </p>	<p> 每日邮报 [měi rì yóu bào] Daily Mail (newspaper) 太阳报 [tài yáng bào] Sun newspaper 报户口 [bào hù kǒu] apply for a resident permit 人民日报 [rén mín rì bào] Renmin Ribao (People's Daily) 活报剧 [huó bào jù] 1. lit. living newspaper 2. comic skit 3. street performance (e.g. satirical demo) 据报 [jù bào] 1. it is reported 2. according to reports 电报局 [diàn bào jú] telegraph office 报名 [bào míng] 1. to sign up 2. to enter one's name 3. to apply 4. to register 5. to enroll 6. to enlist 读报 [dú bào] to read newspapers 报案 [bào àn] report a case to the security authorities 报喜 [bào xǐ] 1. announce good news 2. report success 海报 [hǎi bào] 1. poster 2. playbill 3. notice 汇报 I [huì bào] 1. to report 2. to give an account of 3. report II [huì bàohuì bào] 1. to report 2. to give an account of 3. report 河北日报 [hé běi rì bào] Hebei Daily, www.hebeidaily.com.cn 报答 [bào dá] 1. repay 2. requite 捷报 [jié bào] 1. report of success 2. report of a victory 报捷 [bào jié] 1. report a success 2. announce a victory 报晓 [bào xiǎo] herald the break of day 晚报 [wǎn bào] evening paper 报幕 [bào mù] announce the items on a (theatrical) program 报告员 [bào gào yuán] 1. spokesperson 2. announcer 喜报 [xǐ bào] announcement of joyful news 报失 [bào shī] report the loss to the authorities concerned 果报 [guǒ bào] 1. preordained fate (in Buddh.) 2. karma 3. reward or retribution for one's actions 未报 [wèi bào] 1. unavenged 2. still demanding retribution 本报 [běn bào] this newspaper 成报 [chéng bào] Sing Pao Daily News 中央日报 [zhōng yāng rì bào] Central Daily News 报头 [bào tóu] 1. masthead (of a newspaper etc) 2. nameplate 报以 [bào yǐ] to give in return 工人日报 [gōng rén rì bào] Workers' Daily, www.grrb.com.cn 见报 [jiàn bào] 1. to appear in the news 2. in the papers 报单 [bào dān] 1. a tax declaration form 2. a tax return 报亭 [bào tíng] 1. kiosk 2. newsstand 简报 [jiǎn bào] presentation 书报 [shū bào] papers and books 报国 [bào guó] dedicate oneself to the service of one's country 中国时报 [zhōng guó shí bào] China Times (newspaper) 中国日报 [zhōng guó rì bào] China Daily (an English language newspaper) 时报 [shí bào] "Times"(newspaper, e.g. New York Times) 报时 [bào shí] give the correct time 年报 [nián bào] annual report 报告 [bào gào] 1. to inform 2. report 3. make known 4. speech 5. talk 6. lecture 申报单 [shēn bào dān] declaration form 报上 [bào shàng] in the newspaper 上报 [shàng bào] 1. to report to one's superiors 2. to appear in the news 3. to reply to a letter 报刊 [bào kǎn] 1. newspapers and periodicals 2. the press 画报 [huà bào] pictorial (magazine) 电报 [diàn bào] 1. telegram 2. cable 3. telegraph 卫报 [wèi bào] Guardian (newspaper) </p>
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日报	[rì bào] daily newspaper
呈报	[chéng bào] to (submit a) report
申报	[shēn bào] 1. to report (to the authorities) 2. to declare (to customs)
回报	[huí bào] 1. (in) return 2. reciprocation 3. payback 4. retaliation 5. to report back 6. to reciprocate
金融时报	[jīn róng shí bào] Financial Times
反分裂法	[fǎn fēn liè fǎ] anti-secession law of 2005 (whereby PRC claims the right to invade Taiwan)
平方成反比	[píng fāng chéng fǎn bǐ] 1. to vary as the inverse square (phys.) 2. proportional to inverse square
平方反比律	[píng fāng fǎn bǐ lǜ] 1. inverse square law (phys.) 2. gravitational force varies as the inverse square of the distance
平方反比定律	[píng fāng fǎn bǐ dìng lǜ] the inverse square law (in gravitation or electrostatics)
知识越多越反动	[zhī shì yuè duō yuè fǎn dòng] the more knowledgeable, the more reactionary (absurd anti-intellectual slogan attributed after the event to the Gang of Four)
反刍动物	[fǎn chú dòng wù] ruminant
反动分子	[fǎn dòng fēn zǐ] 1. reactionaries 2. reactionary elements
动力反应堆	[dòng lì fǎn yīng duī] power reactor
反动	[fǎn dòng] 1. reaction 2. reactionary
反切	[fǎn qiē] traditional system expressing the phonetic value of a Chinese character using two other characters, the first for the initial consonant, the second for the rhyme and tone
反粒子	[fǎn lì zǐ] (phys.) antiparticle
反照率	[fǎn zhào lǜ] 1. reflectivity 2. albedo
反照	[fǎn zhào] reflection
反密码子	[fǎn mì mǎ zǐ] anticodon
反求诸己	[fǎn qiú zhū jǐ] to seek the cause in oneself rather than sb else
反身代词	[fǎn shēn dài cí] reflexive pronoun
反身	[fǎn shēn] to turn around
反射面	[fǎn shè miàn] reflecting surface
反射星云	[fǎn shè xīng yún] reflection nebula
反射疗法	[fǎn shè liáo fǎ] reflexology (alternative medicine)
反射动作	[fǎn shè dòng zuò] reflex action
原子反应堆	[yuán zǐ fǎn yīng duī] atomic reactor
反射	[fǎn shè] 1. to reflect 2. reflection (from a mirror etc) 3. reflex (i.e. automatic reaction of organism)
反右	[fǎn yòu] 1. anti-rightist 2. abbr. for [fǎn3 yóu4 pǎi4 dòu4 zhēng1]
反酷刑折磨公约	[fǎn kù xíng zhé mó gōng yuē] UN convention against torture and cruel treatment (ratified by PRC in 1988)
肃反	[sù fǎn] 1. purge of counter-revolutionary elements (esp. Stalin's purges of the 1930 and Mao's purges 1955-57) 2. abbr. for
反作用	[fǎn zuò yòng] opposite reaction
角弓反张	[jiǎo gōng fǎn zhāng] opisthotonus (med.), muscular spasm of the body associated with tetanus and meningitis
肃清反革命分子	[sù qīng fǎn gé míng fēn zǐ] 1. purge of counter-revolutionaries (esp. Stalin's purges of the 1930 and Mao's purges 1955-57) 2. abbr.
反清	[fǎn qīng] 1. anti-Qing 2. refers to the revolutionary movements in late 19th and early 20th century leading up to 1911 Xinhai revolution
唱反调	[chàng fǎn diào] 1. to sing an opposite tune 2. to contradict 3. to express an opposing view 4. to strike a discordant note
反高潮	[fǎn gāo cháo] anticlimax
易如反掌	[yì rú fǎn zhǎng] 1. easy as a hand's turn (saw); very easy 2. no effort at all
反脸无情	[fǎn liǎn wú qíng] to turn one's face against sb and show no mercy (saw); to turn against a friend
反嘴	[fǎn zuǐ] 1. to answer back 2. to contradict 3. to renege 4. to go back on one's word
反义词	[fǎn yì cí] 1. opposite (meaning) 2. antonym

反共主义	[fǎn gòng zhǔ yì] anti-communism
反义字	[fǎn yì zì] 1. character with opposite meaning 2. antonym 3. opposite characters
义无反顾	[yì wú fǎn gù] 1. honor does not allow one to glance back (saw); duty-bound not to turn back 2. no surrender 3. to pursue justice with no second thoughts
反犹太主义	[fǎn yóu tài zhǔ yì] antisemitism
反义	[fǎn yì] 1. opposite 2. contrary
强烈反对	[qiáng liè fǎn duì] 1. to oppose strongly 2. violently opposed to
反对票	[fǎn duì piào] 1. a vote against 2. a veto
反生物战	[fǎn shēng wù zhàn] biological (warfare) defense
反对党	[fǎn duì dǎng] opposition (political) party
反对	[fǎn duì] 1. to fight against 2. to oppose 3. to be opposed to 4. opposition
反咬一口	[fǎn yǎo yī kǒu] to make a false counter-charge
反射区治疗	[fǎn shè ōu zhì liáo] reflexology (alternative medicine)
聪明反被聪明误	[cōng míng fǎn bèi cōng míng wù] 1. a clever person may become the victim of his own ingenuity (saw); cleverness may overreach itself 2. too smart for one's own good
拨乱反正	[bō luàn fǎn zhèng] 1. bring order out of chaos 2. set to rights things which have been thrown into disorder
积极反应	[jī jí fǎn yīng] 1. active response 2. energetic response
反	[fǎn] 1. contrary 2. in reverse 3. inside-out or upside-down 4. to reverse 5. to return 6. to oppose 7. opposite 8. against 9. anti- 10. to rebel 11. to use analogy 12. instead 13. abbr. for phonetic system
反物质	[fǎn wù zhì] antimatter
生物反应器	[shēng wù fǎn yīng qì] bioreactor
轻水反应堆	[qīng shuǐ fǎn yīng duī] light water reactor (LWR)
誓不反悔	[shì bù fǎn huǐ] to vow not to break one's promise
反省	[fǎn xīng] 1. to engage in introspection 2. soul-searching
反贪	[fǎn tān] anti-corruption (policy)
反应式	[fǎn yīng shì] equation of a chemical reaction
反应时	[fǎn yīng shí] response time
反应时间	[fǎn yīng shí jiān] response time (technology)
反锁	[fǎn suǒ] locked in (with the door locked from the outside)
反光镜	[fǎn guāng jìng] 1. reflector 2. reflecting mirror
反倾销	[fǎn qīng xiāo] anti-dumping
反共	[fǎn gòng] anti-communist
反演	[fǎn yǎn] inversion (geometry)
反弹	[fǎn dàn] 1. to bounce 2. to bounce back 3. to boomerang 4. to ricochet 5. rebound (of stock market etc) 6. bounce 7. backlash 8. negative repercussions
反弹导弹	[fǎn dàn dǎo dàn] antimissile missile
反贪腐	[fǎn tān fǔ] anti-corruption
反导弹	[fǎn dǎo dàn] anti-missile
反导导弹	[fǎn dǎo dǎo dàn] anti-missile missile (such as the Patriot Missile)
反舰导弹	[fǎn jiàn dǎo dàn] anti-ship missile
出尔反尔	[chū ěr fǎn ěr] 1. old: to reap the consequences of one's words (saw, from Mencius); modern: to go back on one's word 2. to fail to keep a promise 3. to contradict oneself 4. inconsistent
举一反三	[jǔ yī fǎn sān] to raise one and infer three (saw); to deduce many things from one case
反帝	[fǎn dì] 1. anti-imperialist 2. anti-imperialists
反撞	[fǎn zhuàng] recoil (of a gun)
反接	[fǎn jiē] 1. trussed 2. with hands tied behind the back
反批评	[fǎn pī píng] counter-criticism
平反	[píng fǎn] political rehabilitation

反贪污	[fǎn tān wū] anticorruption
反正一样	[fǎn zhèng yí yàng] 1. whether it's right or wrong doesn't make a lot of difference 2. six of one and half a dozen of the other 3. as broad as it is long
反美	[fǎn měi] anti-American
反党	[fǎn dǎng] anti-party
反常	[fǎn cháng] 1. unusual 2. abnormal
一反常态	[yí fǎn cháng tài] 1. complete change from the normal state (saw); quite uncharacteristic 2. entirely outside the norm 3. out of character
反掌	[fǎn zhǎng] 1. lit. to turn over one's palm 2. fig. everything is going very well.
反人类	[fǎn rén lèi] inhuman
反人类罪	[fǎn rén lèi zuì] crimes against humanity
反光	[fǎn guāng] to reflect light
反光面	[fǎn guāng miàn] reflecting surface
反应	[fǎn yìng] 1. to react 2. to respond 3. reaction 4. response 5. reply 6. chemical reaction
反知识	[fǎn zhī shì] anti-intellectual
反腐	[fǎn fǔ] anti-corruption
反华	[fǎn huà] anti-Chinese
反侧	[fǎn cè] to toss and turn
反例	[fǎn dào] 1. but on the contrary 2. but expectedly
反悔	[fǎn huì] 1. to renege 2. to go back (on a deal) 3. to back out (of a promise)
反感	[fǎn gǎn] (strongly) dislike
反思	[fǎn sī] 1. to think back over sth that happened 2. to recollect 3. to turn over in one's mind
反顾	[fǎn gù] 1. to glance back 2. fig. to regret 3. to have second thoughts about sth
反应堆燃料元件	[fǎn yìng duī rán liào yuán jiàn] fuel element
反导	[fǎn dǎo] anti-missile
反导系统	[fǎn dǎo xì tǒng] 1. anti-missile system 2. missile defense system
反袁	[fǎn yuán] 1. opposing Yuan Shikai in War of national protection 1915-1916 2. same as
反袁斗争	[fǎn yuán dòu zhēng] war of 1915 against Yuan Shikai and for the Republic
反走私	[fǎn zǒu sī] 1. to oppose smuggling 2. anti-contraband (measures, policy etc)
反证法	[fǎn zhèng fǎ] reductio ad absurdum
反语法	[fǎn yǔ fǎ] irony
反录病毒	[fǎn lù bìng dú] 1. reverse transcription virus 2. retro-virus
反问句	[fǎn wèn jù] rhetorical question
谋反	[móu fǎn] 1. to plot a rebellion 2. to conspire against the state
生产反应堆	[shēng chǎn fǎn yìng duī] production reactor
反杜林论	[fǎn dù lín lùn] Anti-Dhring
反映论	[fǎn yìng lùn] theory of reflection (in dialectic materialism), i.e. every perception reflects physical reality
反话	[fǎn huà] 1. irony 2. ironic remark
反诗	[fǎn shī] 1. verse criticizing officials 2. satirical verse
反证	[fǎn zhèng] 1. disproof 2. rebuttal 3. reductio ad absurdum
反诉	[fǎn sù] 1. counter-claim 2. counter-charge (in legal case)
反语	[fǎn yǔ] irony
夫妻反目	[fū qī fǎn mù] man and wife fall out (saw, from Book of Changes); marital strife
反冲	[fǎn chōng] 1. recoil (of a gun) 2. to bounce back 3. backlash
反水	[fǎn shuǐ] 1. turncoat 2. traitor
增殖反应堆	[zēng zhí fǎn yìng duī] breeder reactor
反潜	[fǎn qián] 1. anti-submarine 2. antisubmarine
反革命	[fǎn gé mìng] counter-revolutionary

策反	[cè fǎn] 1. to instigate (rebellion etc) 2. incitement (e.g. to desertion within opposing camp)
反刍	[fǎn chú] ruminate
反胃	[fǎn wèi] 1. retching 2. vomiting
相反	[xiāng fǎn] 1. opposite 2. contrary
成反比	[chéng fǎn bǐ] 1. to vary inversely 2. inversely proportional to
反战	[fǎn zhàn] anti-war
反式	[fǎn shì] trans- (isomers in organic chemistry), as opposed to cis-
反映	[fǎn yìng] 1. to mirror 2. to reflect 3. mirror image 4. reflection 5. fig. to report 6. to make known 7. to render 8. used erroneously for , response or reaction
炎症反应	[yán xìng fǎn yìng] inflammation response
反英	[fǎn yīng] anti-English
反坐	[fǎn zuò] to sentence the accuser (and free the falsely accused defendant)
正反两面	[zhèng fǎn liǎng miàn] 1. two-way 2. reversible 3. both sides of the coin
反坦克	[fǎn tǎn kè] anti-tank
反面儿	[fǎn miàn r] 1. erhua variant of , reverse side of sth 2. opposite side of some topic 3. the other side
反响	[fǎn xiǎng] 1. repercussions 2. reaction 3. echo
反向	[fǎn xiàng] 1. opposite direction 2. reverse
反间	[fǎn jiàn] 1. to sow dissension 2. to drive a wedge between (one's enemies)
反问	[fǎn wèn] 1. to ask (a question) in reply 2. to answer a question with a question 3. rhetorical question
正反	[zhèng fǎn] 1. positive and negative 2. pros and cons 3. inside and outside
反应堆	[fǎn yìng duī] reactor
反正	[fǎn zhèng] 1. to put things back in order 2. to return to the correct path 3. in any event 4. come what may 5. whatever happens (I'm still sure it's right)
反扑	[fǎn pū] 1. to counter-attack 2. to come back after a defeat 3. to retrieve lost ground
反比	[fǎn bǐ] 1. inversely proportional 2. inverse ratio
反面	[fǎn miàn] 1. reverse side of sth 2. opposite side of some topic 3. the other side
反而	[fǎn ér] 1. instead 2. on the contrary 3. contrary (to expectations)
反目	[fǎn mù] 1. to quarrel 2. to fall out with sb
反日	[fǎn rì] anti-Japan
反口	[fǎn kǒu] 1. to correct oneself 2. to renege 3. to break one's word
反手	[fǎn shǒu] 1. to turn a hand over 2. to put one's hand behind one's back 3. fig. easily done
反击	[fǎn jī] 1. to strike back 2. to beat back 3. to counterattack
重水反应堆	[zhòng shuǐ fǎn yìng duī] heavy water reactor (HWR)
版	[bǎn] 1. a register 2. a block of printing 3. an edition 4. version 5. page
更新版	[gēng xīn bǎn] 1. new edition 2. new version 3. update
历史版本	[lì shǐ bǎn běn] historical edition
中文版	[zhōng wén bǎn] Chinese (language) version
雕版	[diāo bǎn] a carved printing block
拼版	[pīn bǎn] 1. to typeset 2. to make up (printers' plates)
软体出版协会	[ruǎn tǐ chū bǎn xié huì] Software Publishers Association
皇冠出版集团	[huáng guān chū bǎn jí tuán] Crown publishing group, Hong Kong
新闻出版总署	[xīn wén chū bǎn zǒng shǔ] 1. Press and publication administration 2. PRC state censorship organization
盗版者	[dǎo bǎn zhě] software pirate
出版者	[chū bǎn zhě] publisher
在头版	[zài tóu bǎn] on the front page
出版物	[chū bǎn wù] publications
钻版	[zuān bǎn] to cut a woodblock (e.g. for printing)

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翻版	[fān bǎn] 1. to reprint 2. a duplicate 3. a clone
版税	[bǎn shuì] royalty (on books)
新版	[xīn bǎn] 1. new edition 2. new version
商业版本	[shāng yè bǎn běn] commercial version (of software)
出版商	[chū bǎn shāng] publisher
真版	[zhēn bǎn] 1. real version (as opposed to pirated) 2. genuine version
枪版	[qiāng bǎn] amateur pirated DVD, made e.g. by shooting a running movie
活版印刷	[huó bǎn yìn shuā] 1. printing with movable type 2. typesetting
印刷版	[yìn shuā bǎn] printing plate
扩版	[kuò bǎn] to increase the format of a publication
海外版	[hǎi wài bǎn] foreign edition (of a newspaper)
按需出版	[àn xū chū bǎn] publishing on demand
盗版	[dǎo bǎn] 1. pirated version (e.g. software) 2. pirated (illegal) copy
版次	[bǎn cì] the order in which editions are printed
活版	[huó bǎn] 1. typography 2. movable type
版本	[bǎn běn] 1. version 2. edition 3. release
木版	[mù bǎn] 1. plank 2. board
版式	[bǎn shì] format
头版	[tóu bǎn] (newspaper's) front page
皇冠出版	[huáng guān chū bǎn] Crown publishers, Hong Kong
版主	[bǎn zhǔ] forum moderator
印版	[yìn bǎn] printing plate
版画	[bǎn huà] 1. a picture printed from an engraved or etched plate 2. print
版面	[bǎn miàn] 1. space of a whole page 2. layout (makeup) of a printed sheet
旧版	[jiù bǎn] old version
排版	[pái bǎn] typesetting
出版	[chū bǎn] 1. to publish 2. to come off the press 3. to put out
弹性形变	[tán xìng xíng biàn] elastic deformation
形变	[xíng biàn] 1. deformation 2. bending
变形	[biàn xíng] 1. deformation 2. to become deformed 3. to change shape 4. to morph
基因变异	[jī yīn biàn yì] genetic variation
变异	[biàn yì] variation
可变化价	[kě biàn huà hé jià] variable valency
变价	[biàn jià] to appraise at the current rate
卢沟桥事变	[lú gōu qiáo shì biàn] the Marco Polo bridge incident of 7th July 1937 that sparked WW2 between Japan and China
陈桥兵变	[chén qiáo bīng biàn] the military revolt of 960 that led Zhao Kuangyin to found the Song dynasty
变换群	[biàn huàn qún] (math.) a transformation group
变为	[biàn wéi] to change into
变质作用	[biàn zhì zuò yòng] metamorphism (geol.)
傅立叶变换	[fù lì yè biàn huàn] (math.) a Fourier transform
调变	[diào biàn] to modulate
变调	[biàn diào] 1. modified tone 2. tonal modification
变脸	[biàn liǎn] 1. to turn hostile suddenly 2. face changing, a device of Sichuan Opera, a dramatic change of attitude expressing fright, anger etc
意义变化	[yì yì biàn huà] change of meaning
错义突变	[cuò yì tū biàn] missense mutation
变文	[biàn wén] a popular form of narrative literature flourishing in the Tang Dynasty (618-907) with alternate prose and rhymed parts for recitation and singing (often on Buddhist themes)
交变	[jiāo biàn] 1. half-period of a wave motion 2. alternation

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国际日期变更线	[guó jì rì qī biàn gēng xiàn] international date line
变温动物	[biàn wēn dòng wù] poikilothermal (cold-blooded) animal
变更	[biàn gēng] 1. change 2. alter 3. modify
变硬	[biàn yìng] stiffen
变	[biàn] 1. to change 2. to become different 3. to transform 4. to vary 5. rebellion
变动	[biàn dòng] 1. change 2. alteration
变本加厉	[biàn běn jiā lì] 1. lit. change to more severe (saw); to become more intense (esp. of shortcoming) 2. to aggravate 3. to intensify
变软	[biàn ruǎn] soften
变频	[biàn pín] frequency conversion
摇身一变	[yáo shēn yī biàn] 1. to change shape in a single shake 2. fig. to take on a new lease of life
射影变换	[shè yǐng biàn huàn] a projective transformation
变形虫	[biàn xíng chóng] amoeba
变分	[biàn fēn] 1. variation (calculus) 2. deformation
不识时变	[bù shí shí biàn] 1. to show no understanding of the times (saw); cannot adapt to current circumstances 2. not amenable to reason
不变化	[bù biàn huà] invariably
不变资本	[bù biàn zī běn] constant capital
一成不变	[yī chéng bù biàn] 1. nothing much changes (saw); always the same 2. stuck in a rut
不变量	[bù biàn liàng] 1. invariant quantity 2. invariant (math.)
裂变炸弹	[liè biàn zhà dàn] fission bomb
渐变	[jiàn biàn] gradual change
裂变产物	[liè biàn chǎn wù] fission products
变厚	[biàn hòu] thicken
庚子国变	[gēng zǐ guó biàn] the crisis year of 1900 involving the Boxer uprising and the eight nation military invasion
积分变换	[jī fēn biàn huàn] integral transform (math.)
变质岩	[biàn zhì yán] metamorphic rock (geol.)
变奏	[biàn zòu] variation
变奏曲	[biàn zòu qǔ] variation (music)
应变	[yìng biàn] 1. to meet a contingency 2. to adapt oneself to changes
变焦镜头	[biàn jiāo jù jìng tóu] zoom lens
黄巾民变	[huáng jīn mín biàn] the Yellow Turbans peasant uprising at the end of later Han (from 184)
惨变	[cǎn biàn] 1. disastrous turn 2. tragic event
灾变	[zāi biàn] 1. catastrophe 2. cataclysmic change
灾变说	[zāi biàn shuō] catastrophism (theory that geological changes are brought about by catastrophes such as the biblical flood)
灾变论	[zāi biàn lùn] 1. catastrophism 2. the theory that geological change is caused by catastrophic events such as the Biblical flood
变分法	[biàn fēn fǎ] calculus of variations
演变	[yǎn biàn] 1. to develop 2. to evolve
突变	[tū biàn] 1. sudden change 2. mutation
基因突变	[jī yīn tū biàn] genetic mutation
突变理论	[tū biàn lǐ lùn] (math.) catastrophe theory
置换突变	[zhì huàn tū biàn] missense mutation
变产	[biàn chǎn] to sell one's estate
变电站	[biàn diàn zhàn] (transformer) substation
变暗	[biàn àn] darken
音变	[yīn biàn] phonetic change
裂变同位素	[liè biàn tóng wèi sù] fissile isotope

<p>变分原理 [biàn fēn yuán lǐ] variational principle (math. phys.)</p> <p>变样 [biàn yàng] 1. to change (appearance) 2. to change shape</p> <p>变样儿 [biàn yàng r] 1. erhua variant of , to change (appearance) 2. to change shape</p> <p>一二八事变 [yī èr bā shì biàn] Shanghai incident of 28th January 1932, Chinese uprising against Japanese quarters of Shanghai</p> <p>变得 [biàn de] 1. become 2. change into</p> <p>华北事变 [huá běi shì biàn] North China incident of October-December 1935, a Japanese attempt to set up a puppet government in north China</p> <p>变化 [biàn huà] 1. change 2. variation 3. to change 4. to vary</p> <p>变体 [biàn tǐ] variant</p> <p>变性 [biàn xìng] denaturation</p> <p>变态 [biàn tài] 1. metamorphosis 2. abnormal 3. anomalous</p> <p>变心 [biàn xīn] cease to be faithful</p> <p>裂变碎片 [liè biàn suì piàn] fission fragment</p> <p>衰变 I [shuāi biàn] 1. to decay 2. to degenerate II [shuāi biàn cuī biàn] radioactive decay</p> <p>衰变曲线 [shuāi biàn qū xiàn] decay curves</p> <p>裂变 [liè biàn] fission</p> <p>裂变武器 [liè biàn wǔ qì] fission weapon</p> <p>可裂变 [kě liè biàn] fissile</p> <p>等压线 [děng yā xiàn] isobar (line of equal pressure gradient)</p> <p>变红 [biàn hóng] redden</p> <p>变黑 [biàn hēi] darken</p> <p>变幻 [biàn huàn] 1. change irregularly 2. fluctuate</p> <p>变温层 [biàn wēn céng] 1. troposphere 2. lower atmosphere</p> <p>兵变 [bīng biàn] mutiny</p> <p>变法 [biàn fǎ] political reform</p> <p>变法儿 [biàn fǎ er] try different ways</p> <p>会变 [huì biàn] variable</p> <p>变阻器 [biàn zǔ qì] rheostat (variable resistor)</p> <p>剧变 [jù biàn] fast change of scene</p> <p>变局 [biàn jú] 1. turbulent situation 2. changing (face, scene, situation, world of etc)</p> <p>病变 [bìng biàn] pathological changes</p> <p>癌变 [ái biàn] 1. to become cancerous 2. transformation to malignancy (of body cells)</p> <p>变压器 [biàn yā qì] transformer</p> <p>多变 [duō biàn] 1. fickle 2. multi-variate (math.)</p> <p>裂变材料 [liè biàn cái liào] fissionable material</p> <p>均变论 [jū biàn lùn] uniformitarianism</p> <p>西安事变 [xī ān shì biàn] Xi'an incident of 12th December 1936 (kidnap of Chiang Kai-shek)</p> <p>变活 [biàn huó] to come to life (by magic)</p> <p>变换 [biàn huàn] 1. to transform 2. to convert 3. to vary 4. to alter-nate 5. a transformation</p> <p>质变 [zhì biàn] 1. qualitative change 2. fundamental change</p> <p>变质 [biàn zhì] 1. to degenerate 2. to go bad 3. to deteriorate 4. meta-morphosis</p> <p>变种 [biàn zhǒng] 1. mutation 2. variety 3. variant</p> <p>变相 [biàn xiàng] 1. in disguised form 2. covert</p> <p>变成 [biàn chéng] 1. to change into 2. to turn into 3. to become</p> <p>因变量 [yīn biàn liàng] implicit variable</p> <p>可裂变材料 [kě liè biàn cái liào] fissile material</p> <p>实变 [shí biàn] (math.) real variable</p> <p>变卖 [biàn mài] sell off (one's property)</p> <p>变天 [biàn tiān] 1. change of weather 2. restoration of reactionary rule</p>	<p>大变 [dà biàn] huge changes</p> <p>四一二事变 [sì yī èr shì biàn] 1. the coup of 12th Mar 1927, an attempt by Chiang Kai-shek to suppress the communists 2. called or in PRC literature</p> <p>变乱 [biàn luàn] 1. turmoil 2. social upheaval</p> <p>自变量 [zì biàn liàng] independent variable</p> <p>变星 [biàn xīng] variable star</p> <p>事变 [shì biàn] 1. unforeseen event 2. incident</p> <p>七七事变 [qī qī shì biàn] Marco Polo bridge incident of 7th July 1937 that sparked WW2 between Japan and China</p> <p>变坏 [biàn huài] 1. to get worse 2. to degenerate</p> <p>变电 [biàn diàn] power transformation</p> <p>折变 [zhé biàn] to sell off sth</p> <p>变节 [biàn jié] 1. make a political recantation 2. turn one's coat</p> <p>变革 [biàn gé] 1. transform 2. change</p> <p>变苦 [biàn kǔ] 1. to sour 2. to turn sour 3. to curdle</p> <p>变量 [liàng biàn] quantitative change</p> <p>变量 [biàn liàng] variable</p> <p>可变 [kě biàn] variable</p> <p>变丑 [biàn chǒu] disfigure</p> <p>变工 [biàn gōng] exchange work</p> <p>不变 [bù biàn] 1. constant 2. unvarying 3. (math.) invariant</p> <p>受辱 [shòu rǔ] 1. insulted 2. humiliated 3. disgraced</p> <p>受 [shòu] 1. to receive 2. to accept 3. to suffer 4. subjected to 5. to bear 6. to stand 7. pleasant 8. (passive marker)</p> <p>使受 [shǐ shòu] hurt</p> <p>使受伤 [shǐ shòu shāng] hurt</p> <p>受刑人 [shòu xíng rén] 1. person being executed 2. victim of cor-poral punishment</p> <p>无法忍受 [wú fǎ rěn shòu] intolerable</p> <p>感同身受 [gǎn tóng shēn shòu] personal gratitude (saw); to take something as a personal kindness</p> <p>受穷 [shòu qióng] poor</p> <p>忍受 [rěn shòu] 1. to bear 2. to endure</p> <p>不堪忍受 [bù kān rěn shòu] unbearable</p> <p>蒙受 [méng shòu] 1. to suffer 2. to sustain (loss)</p> <p>受访者 [shòu fǎng zhě] 1. participant in a survey 2. an interviewee 3. those questioned</p> <p>受训 [shòu xùn] to receive training</p> <p>受伤 [shòu shāng] 1. to sustain injuries 2. wounded (in an accident etc) 3. harmed</p> <p>受灾地区 [shòu zāi dì qū] disaster area</p> <p>不受伤 [bù shòu shāng] 1. unharmed 2. not injured</p> <p>免受伤害 [miǎn shòu shāng hài] to avoid damage</p> <p>受伤害 [shòu shāng hài] injured</p> <p>承受力 [chéng shòu lì] 1. tolerance 2. capability of adapting oneself</p> <p>耐力 [nài shòu lì] 1. tolerance 2. ability to survive 3. hardiness</p> <p>受看 [shòu kàn] good-looking</p> <p>受领者 [shòu lǐng zhě] a recipient</p> <p>接受者 [jiē shòu zhě] 1. recipient 2. person receiving sth</p> <p>受试者 [shòu shì zhě] those tested</p> <p>受害者 [shòu hài zhě] 1. person who suffers damage, injury etc 2. a casualty 3. a victim 4. those injured and wounded</p> <p>受取 [shòu qǔ] 1. to accept 2. to receive</p> <p>受托者 [shòu tuō zhě] trustee</p> <p>不好受 [bù hǎo shòu] (sth) feels bad</p> <p>受不了 [shòu bù liǎo] 1. unbearable 2. unable to endure 3. can't stand</p> <p>拒不接受 [jù bù jiē shòu] refusing to accept</p>
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不幸受害 [bù xìng shòu hài] 1. the unfortunate injured (party) 2. a victim	受益人 [shòu yì rén] 1. the beneficiary 2. the person who benefits
不受约束 [bù shòu yuē shù] unrestricted	受洗 [shòu xǐ] 1. to receive baptism 2. baptized
不受理 [bù shòu lǐ] 1. reject a complaint 2. refuse to entertain (a proposal)	受命 [shòu mìng] 1. ordained or appointed to a post 2. to benefit from counsel
自作自受 [zì zuò zì shòu] 1. to act for oneself and suffer the consequence 2. to reap what one has sown 3. to make your bed and lie on it	受用 [shòu yòng] convenient to use
物质享受 [wù zhì xiǎng shòu] material benefits	受命于天 [shòu mìng yú tiān] 1. to become Emperor by the grace of Heaven 2. to "receive the Mandate of Heaven" (traditional English translation)
好受 [hǎo shòu] 1. feeling better 2. to be more at ease	免受 [miǎn shòu] 1. to avoid suffering 2. to prevent (sth bad) 3. to protect against (damage) 4. immunity (from prosecution) 5. freedom (from pain, damage etc) 6. exempt from punishment
受潮 [shòu cháo] 1. damp 2. affected by damp and cold	受损 [shòu sǔn] damaged
享受 [shòu xiǎng] to enjoy	受知 [shòu zhī] recognized (for one's talents)
享受 [xiǎng shòu] to enjoy (rights, benefits etc)	受困 [shòu kùn] 1. trapped 2. stranded
领受 [lǐng shòu] to accept	受众 [shòu zhòng] 1. target audience 2. audience
受领 [shòu lǐng] to receive	受害人 [shòu hài rén] victim (of accident or murder)
受寒 [shòu hán] 1. affected by cold 2. to catch cold	受托人 [shòu tuō rén] trustee
受到影响 [shòu dào yǐng xiǎng] 1. affected (usually adversely) 2. to suffer	受审 [shòu shěn] 1. on trial (for a crime) 2. to stand trial
受灾 [shòu zāi] 1. disaster-stricken 2. to be hit by a natural calamity	受害 [shòu hài] 1. to suffer damage, injury etc 2. damaged 3. injured 4. killed 5. robbed
消受 [xiāo shòu] 1. to bear 2. to enjoy (usually in negative combination, meaning unable to enjoy)	受戒 [shòu jiè] 1. to take oaths as a monk (Buddh.) 2. to take orders
接受 [jiē shòu] 1. to accept 2. to receive	受托 [shòu tuō] entrusted
可接受性 [kě jiē shòu xìng] acceptability	耐受 [nài shòu] 1. to tolerate 2. endurance
受精 [shòu jīng] 1. to receive sperm 2. fertilized 3. insemination	受持 [shòu chí] to accept and maintain faith (Buddh.)
接受审问 [jiē shòu shěn wèn] 1. under interrogation (for a crime) 2. on trial	受制 [shòu zhì] 1. controlled (by sb) 2. to suffer under a yoke
受赏 [shòu shǎng] to receive a prize	受事 [shòu shì] 1. object (of a transitive verb) 2. to receive a task
受业 [shòu yè] 1. to study (with a guru) 2. (set phrase in letters) I, your humble student	受弱 [ruò shòu] 1. submissive 2. yielding 3. weak 4. opposite: , dominant
受惊 [shòu jīng] startled	受听 [shòu tīng] 1. nice to hear 2. worth listening to
受凉 [shòu liáng] to catch cold	受罪 [shòu zuì] 1. to endure 2. to suffer 3. hardships 4. torments 5. a hard time 6. a nuisance
受惩罚 [shòu chéng fá] punished	受苦 [shòu kǔ] 1. to suffer 2. hardship
受雇 [shòu gù] 1. to employ 2. to pay 3. employed 4. hired (as a bodyguard or mercenary)	受理 [shòu lǐ] to accept a (legal) complaint
受体 [shòu tǐ] receptor	受刑 [shòu xíng] 1. beaten 2. tortured 3. executed
投保人 [shòu bǎo rén] 1. the insured person 2. the person covered by an insurance policy	§1867 授 [shòu] 1. to teach 2. to instruct 3. to award 4. to give
受任 [shòu rèn] 1. appointment (to a job) 2. to be appointed (to high office) 3. to accept an appointment 4. entrusted with responsibilities 5. same as	授受 [shòu shòu] to give and accept
体外受精 [tǐ wài shòu jīng] in vitro fertilization	函授 [hán shòu] correspondence course
受性 [shòu xìng] inborn (ability, defect)	授精 [shòu jīng] insemination
耐受性 [nài shòu xìng] 1. tolerance (to heat, acid etc) 2. resistance	人工授精 [rén gōng shòu jīng] artificial insemination
受惠 [shòu huì] 1. to benefit 2. favored	讲授 [jiǎng shòu] 1. to lecture 2. to teach (a college course)
感受 [gǎn shòu] 1. to sense 2. perception 3. to feel (through the senses) 4. a feeling 5. an impression 6. an experience	授粉 [shòu fěn] pollination
感受器 [gǎn shòu qì] sensory receptor	授意 [shòu yì] 1. to inspire 2. to incite
受骗 [shòu piàn] 1. cheated 2. taken in 3. hoodwinked	授任 [shòu rèn] 1. appointment (to a job) 2. to be appointed (to high office) 3. to accept an appointment 4. entrusted with responsibilities 5. same as
受累 [shòu lèi] 1. put to a lot of trouble (on sb else's behalf) 2. affected	临危授命 [lín wēi shòu mìng] to sacrifice one's life in a crisis
经受 [jīng shòu] 1. to undergo (hardship) 2. to endure 3. to withstand	授予 [shòu yǔ] 1. to award 2. to confer
受约束 [shòu yuē shù] 1. restricted 2. constrained	授与 [shòu yǔ] 1. grant 2. confer
受纳 [shòu nà] 1. to accept 2. to receive (tribute)	授课 [shòu kè] 1. to teach 2. to give lessons
未受精 [wèi shòu jīng] unfertilized (of ova, not soil)	授计 [shòu jì] to confide a plan to sb
承受 [chéng shòu] 1. to bear 2. to support 3. to inherit	授命 [shòu mìng] to give orders
受胎 [shòu tāi] 1. to become pregnant 2. to conceive 3. impregnated 4. insemination	授时 [shòu shí] time service
受到 [shòu dào] 1. to receive 2. to suffer 3. obtained 4. given	§1868 服 [fú] 1. clothes 2. dress 3. garment 4. submit 5. take (medicine)
受阻 [shòu zǔ] 1. blocked 2. obstructed 3. detained	服服 [fú fú] clothes (baby talk)
受病 [shòu bìng] to fall ill	心服口服 [xīn fú kǒu fú] 1. lit. convinced in heart and by word (saw); sincerely convinced and ready to concede 2. to convince 3. to get one's message across
受洗命名 [shòu xǐ mìng míng] to be christened	便服 [biàn fú] 1. everyday clothes 2. informal dress 3. civilian clothes
受益 [shòu yì] 1. to benefit from 2. profit	使信服 [shǐ xìn fú] to convince

使人信服	[shǐ rén xìn fú] convincing
校服	[xiào fú] school uniform
朝服	[cháo fú] court dress in former times
服用	[fú yòng] to take (medicine)
马服君	[mǎ fú jūn] Ma Fujun, famous general of Zhao
服刑	[fú xíng] to serve a prison sentence
服输	[fú shū] 1. to concede 2. to admit defeat 3. to admit sth is wrong after insisting it is right
防寒服	[fáng hán fú] 1. overcoat 2. winter wear
哀告宾服	[āi gào bīn fú] to bring tribute as sign of submission (saw); to submit
套服	[tào fú] a suit (of clothes)
服老	[fú lǎo] 1. to admit to one's advancing years 2. to acquiesce to old age
顺服	[shùn fú] to submit to
孝服	[xiào fú] mourning clothes
征服者	[zhēng fú zhě] conqueror
不服	[bù fú] 1. not accept sth 2. want to have sth overruled or changed 3. refuse to obey or comply 4. refuse to accept as final 5. remain unconvinced by 6. not give in to
不舒服	[bù shū fú] 1. unwell 2. feeling ill 3. to feel uncomfortable 4. uneasy
水土不服	[shuǐ tǔ bù fú] not acclimatized
不服水土	[bù fú shuǐ tǔ] 1. (of a stranger) not accustomed to the climate of a new place 2. not acclimatized
不服罪	[bù fú zuì] 1. to deny a crime 2. to plead not guilty
工作服	[gōng zuò fú] work clothes
马服子	[mǎ fú zǐ] 1. Ma Fuzi (-260 BC), hapless general of Zhao, who famously led an army of 400,000 to total annihilation at battle of Changping in 260 BC 2. also called Zhao Kuo
脱衣服	[tuō yī fú] undress
款服	[kuǎn fú] 1. to obey 2. faithfully following instructions 3. to admit guilt
太空服	[tài kōng fú] spacesuit
服他灵	[fú tā líng] 1. voltaren, a trade name for diclofenac sodium, a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug used to reduce swelling and as pain-killer 2. also called
说服	[shuō fú] 1. to persuade 2. to convince 3. to talk sb over
心悦诚服	[xīn yuè chéng fú] 1. cheerful and committed (saw from Mencius) 2. delighted and sincerely willing
征服	[zhēng fú] 1. conquer 2. subdue 3. vanquish
倾服	[qīng fú] to admire
信服	[xìn fú] 1. to believe 2. to be convinced 3. to convince sb
衣服	[yī fu] clothes
服药	[fú yào] to take drugs
燕尾服	[yàn wěi fú] 1. swallow-tailed coat 2. tails
舒服	[shū fu] 1. comfortable 2. feeling well
服法	[fú fǎ] 1. to submit to the law 2. to obey the law
制服呢	[zhì fú ní] tweed cloth (used for military uniforms etc)
屈服	[qū fú] 1. to surrender 2. to yield
诚服	[chéng fú] 1. absolute conviction 2. to submit totally
服毒	[fú dú] to take poison
冲服	[chōng fú] 1. to take medicine in solution 2. infusion
满服	[mǎn fú] 1. at the end of the mourning period 2. to fulfill one's filial duties of mourning
服丧	[fú sāng] in mourning
丧服	[sāng fú] mourning garment
和服	[hé fú] 1. kimono 2. Japanese: traditional national clothing, as opposed to Western clothing
盛服	[shèng fú] splendid attire
服从	[fú cóng] 1. to obey (an order) 2. to comply 3. to defer
克服	[kè fú] 1. (try to) overcome (hardships etc) 2. to conquer 3. to put up with 4. to endure

服完	[fú wán] serve out (a sentence)
西服	[xī fú] 1. suit 2. western-style clothes (historical usage)
守服	[shǒu fú] to observe mourning for one's parents
制服	[zhì fú] 1. to subdue 2. to check 3. to bring under control 4. (in former times) what one is allowed to wear depending on social status 5. uniform (army, party, school etc) 6. livery (for company employees)
服事	[fú shì] to serve (a ruler)
服罪	[fú zuì] 1. to admit to a crime 2. to plead guilty
品服	[pǐn fú] 1. costume 2. ceremonial dress (determining the grade of an official)
口服	[kǒu fú] 1. oral (administered by mouth) 2. to profess conviction 3. to say that one is convinced
臣服	[chén fú] 1. to acknowledge allegiance to (some regime) 2. to serve
一服	[yī fú] dose
极权主义	[jí quán zhǔ yì] totalitarianism
版权页	[bǎn quán yè] copyright page
版权	[bǎn quán] copyright
受权	[shòu quán] 1. authorized 2. entrusted (with authority)
授权	[shòu quán] to authorize
权	[quán] 1. authority 2. power 3. right
丧权辱国	[sàng quán rǔ guó] 1. to forfeit sovereignty and humiliate the country (saw) 2. to surrender territory under humiliating terms
期权	[qī quán] option
霸权	[bà quán] 1. hegemony 2. supremacy
权能	[quán néng] power
拥有权	[yōng yǒu quán] right of ownership
有权	[yǒu quán] to have authority
具有主权	[jù yǒu zhǔ quán] sovereign
所有权	[suǒ yǒu quán] 1. ownership 2. possession 3. property rights 4. title (to property)
有权威	[yǒu quán wēi] authoritative
生有权	[shēng yǒu quán] birthright
权利声明	[quán lì shēng míng] copyright statement
使用权	[shǐ yòng quán] usage rights
君权	[jūn quán] monarchical power
世界知识产权组织	[shì jiè zhī shí chǎn quán zǔ zhī] World Intellectual Property Organization
世界人权宣言	[shì jiè rén quán xuān yán] Universal Declaration of Human Rights
柳公权	[liǔ gōng quán] Liu Gongquan (778-865), Tang calligrapher
优先承购权	[yōu xiān chéng gòu quán] 1. prior purchase right 2. right of first refusal (ROFR) 3. preemptive right to purchase
无权	[wú quán] 1. no right 2. no entitlement 3. powerless
左权	[zuǒ quán] Zuoquan county in Shanxi
左权县	[zuǒ quán xiàn] Zuoquan county in Shanxi
人身权	[rén shēn quán] one's personal rights
主办权	[zhǔ bàn quán] the right to host (an international meeting)
行使职权	[xíng shǐ zhí quán] to exercise power
权力纷争	[quán lì fēn zhēng] power struggle
加权平均	[jiā quán píng jūn] weighted average
侵权行为	[qīn quán xíng wéi] tort
权力	[quán lì] (wield) power
权力分享	[quán lì fēn xiǎng] power sharing
权力斗争	[quán lì dòu zhēng] power struggle
分权	[fēn quán] separation of powers

三权分立 [sān quán fēn lì] separation of powers	权益 [quán yì] rights and benefits
兵权 [bīng quán] 1. military leadership 2. military power	越权 [yuè quán] 1. to go beyond one's authority 2. arrogation
财权 [cái quán] property ownership or right; financial power; financial control	争权夺利 [zhēng quán duó lì] scramble for power and profit (saw); power struggle
全权大使 [quán quán dà shǐ] plenipotentiary ambassador	权利 [quán lì] 1. power 2. right 3. privilege
财产权 [cái chǎn quán] property rights	利权 [lì quán] economic rights (e.g. of a state monopoly)
作者权 [zuò zhě quán] copyright	权术 [quán shù] 1. art of politics 2. political tricks (often derog.) 3. power play 4. to play at politics 5. underhand trickery
否决权 [fǒu jué quán] veto power	夫权 [fū quán] authority over the household
不可侵犯权 [bù kě qīn fàn quán] inviolability	天权 [tiān quán] delta Ursae Majoris in the Big Dipper
主权国家 [zhǔ quán guó jiā] sovereign country	大权 [dà quán] 1. power 2. authority
孙权 [sūn quán] Sun Quan (reigned 222-252), southern warlord and king of state of Wu in the Three Kingdoms period	全权 [quán quán] 1. full powers 2. total authority 3. plenipotentiary powers
领导权 [lǐng dǎo quán] leadership authority	民权主义 [mín quán zhǔ yì] 1. democracy 2. civil liberties 3. principle of democracy, the second of Dr Sun Yat-sen's Three principles of the people (at the time, meaning widespread popular involvement in affairs of state)
当权 [dāng quán] to hold power	人权 [rén quán] human rights
继承权 [jì chéng quán] inheritance	人权斗士 [rén quán dòu shì] 1. a human rights activist 2. a fighter for human rights
名称权 [míng chēng quán] 1. copyright 2. rights to a trademark	权宜 [quán yí] expedient
权力交接 [quán lì jiāo jiē] 1. transfer of power 2. to hand over power	权重 [quán zhòng] weight
产权 [chǎn quán] property right	主权 [zhǔ quán] sovereignty
知识产权 [zhī shì chǎn quán] intellectual property rights	自主权 [zì zhǔ quán] ability to make one's own decisions
智慧产权 [zhì huì chǎn quán] intellectual property	特权 [tè quán] 1. prerogative 2. privilege 3. privileged
掌权 [zhǎng quán] 1. to wield (political etc) power 2. be in power	皇权 [huáng quán] imperial power
人民基本权利 [rén mín jī běn quán lì] fundamental civil rights	事权 [shì quán] 1. position 2. authority 3. responsibility
公民权利 [gōng mín quán lì] civil rights	王权 [wáng quán] 1. royalty 2. royal power
职权 [zhí quán] 1. authority 2. power over others	权衡 [quán héng] 1. weigh 2. balance 3. trade-off
国际人权标准 [guó jì rén quán biāo zhǔn] international human rights norms	权衡 [quán héng] 1. weigh 2. balance 3. trade-off
债权人 [zhài quán rén] creditor	难以忍受 [nán yǐ rěn shòu] 1. hard to endure 2. unbearable
债权国 [zhài quán guó] creditor country	受难者 [shòu nàn zhě] 1. sufferer 2. a victim of a calamity 3. a person in distress
权力分享协议 [quán lì fēn xiǎng xié yì] power sharing agreement	受难纪念 [shòu nàn jì niàn] memorial
维权 [wéi quán] to defend (legal) rights	难度 [nán dù] 1. trouble 2. problem
维权人士 [wéi quán rén shì] civil rights activist	便难 [biàn nán] 1. retort with challenging questions 2. debate
侵权 [qīn quán] 1. to infringe the rights of 2. to violate 3. infringement	发难 [fā nàn] 1. (to be first to) rise in revolt 2. to raise difficult questions
集权 [jí quán] centralized power (hist.), e.g. under an Emperor or party	寸金难买寸光阴 [cùn jīn nán mǎi cùn guāng yīn] 1. An ounce of gold can't buy you an interval of time (common saying); Money can't buy you time. 2. Time is precious.
中央集权 [zhōng yāng jí quán] centralized state power	难解 [nán jiě] hard to solve
全权代表 [quán quán dài biǎo] a plenipotentiary (representative)	排忧解难 [pái nán jiě fēn] to remove perils and solve disputes (saw); to reconcile differences
权威性 [quán wēi xìng] 1. authoritative 2. (having) authority	死结难解 [sǐ jié nán jiě] 1. enigmatic knot hard to untie (saw); thorny problem 2. intractable difficulty
强权 [qiáng quán] 1. power 2. might	难以理解 [nán yǐ lǐ jiě] 1. hard to understand 2. incomprehensible
表决权 [biǎo jué quán] 1. right to vote 2. vote	家家有本难念的经 [jiā jiā yǒu běn nán niàn de jīng] Every family goes through its problems. (common saying)
统治权 [tǒng zhì quán] 1. sovereignty 2. dominion 3. dominance	难为情 [nán wéi qíng] embarrassed
发言权 [fā yán quán] the right of speech	自身难保 [zì shēn nán bǎo] powerless to defend oneself (saw); helpless
至高统治权 [zhì gāo tǒng zhì quán] 1. supreme power 2. sovereignty	蒙难 [méng nàn] 1. to meet with disaster 2. killed 3. in the clutches of the enemy 4. to fall foul of 5. in danger
治外法权 [zhì wài fǎ quán] 1. diplomatic immunity 2. (hist.) extraterritoriality, the rights (under unequal treaties) of a foreigner to live in China outside Chinese jurisdiction	劫难 [jié nàn] calamity
以权压法 [yǐ quán yā fǎ] to abuse power to crush the law	留难 [liú nàn] 1. to make sth difficult 2. to create obstacles
人权法 [rén quán fǎ] Human Rights law (Hong Kong)	为难 [wéi nán] make things difficult for
五权宪法 [wǔ quán xiàn fǎ] Five-Power Constitution	灾难片 [zāi nàn piàn] disaster movie
司法权 [sī fǎ quán] jurisdiction	善财难舍 [shàn cái nán shě] 1. to cherish wealth and find it hard to give up (saw); refusing to contribute to charity 2. skinflint 3. miserly
民权 [mín quán] civil liberties	难看 [nán kàn] 1. ugly 2. unsightly
权证 [quán zhèng] warrant (finance)	死难者 [sǐ nán zhě] 1. victim 2. casualty 3. martyr for one's country
权威 [quán wēi] 1. authority 2. authoritative 3. power and prestige	困难在于 [kùn nán zài yú] the problem is...
母权制 [mǔ quán zhì] matriarchy	
霸权主义 [bà quán zhǔ yì] hegemony	

大难不死	[dà nàn bù sǐ] to just escape from calamity
难易	[nán yì] 1. difficulty 2. degree of difficulty or ease
疑难	[yí nán] 1. hard to understand 2. difficult to deal with 3. knotty 4. complicated
疑难问题	[yí nán wèn tí] 1. knotty problem 2. intractable difficulty
孤掌难鸣	[gū zhǎng nán míng] 1. It's hard to clap with only one hand. 2. It takes two to tango 3. It's difficult to achieve anything without support.
好梦难成	[hǎo mèng nán chéng] a beautiful dream is hard to realize (saw)
磨难	[mó nàn] 1. a torment 2. a trial 3. tribulation 4. a cross (to bear) 5. well-tried
矿难	[kuàng nàn] mining disaster
碍难	[ài nán] 1. inconvenient 2. difficult for some reason 3. to find sth embarrassing
碍难从命	[ài nán cóng mìng] difficult to obey orders (saw); much to my embarrassment, I am unable to comply
难以应付	[nán yǐ yìng fù] 1. hard to deal with 2. hard to handle
黄帝八十一难经	[huáng dì bā shí yī nán jīng] Yellow Emperor's canon of 81 difficult questions, medical text, c. first century AD
辩难	[biàn nàn] 1. to debate 2. to retort 3. to refute
灾难	[zāi nàn] 1. disaster 2. catastrophe
灾难性	[zāi nàn xìng] catastrophic
多灾多难	[duō zāi duō nàn] calamitous
难于登天	[nán yú dēng tiān] hard as climbing to heaven (saw); a tremendous effort
难	I [nán] 1. difficult (to...) 2. problem 3. difficulty 4. difficult 5. not good II [nàn] 1. disaster 2. distress 3. to scold
难控制	[nán kòng zhì] hard to control
难弹	[nán tán] hard to play (of music for stringed instrument)
难产	[nán chǎn] difficult birth
空难	[kōng nàn] 1. air crash 2. aviation accident or incident
多难兴邦	[duō nàn xīng bāng] much hardships may awaken a nation (saw); calamity that prompts renewal
千金难买	[qiān jīn nán mǎi] can't be bought for one thousand in gold (saw)
难关	[nán guān] 1. difficulty 2. crisis
苦难深重	[kǔ nàn shēn zhòng] 1. deep grief 2. extensive sorrow
难堪	[nán kān] 1. hard to take 2. embarrassing
难得	[nán dé] 1. seldom 2. rare 3. hard to come by
难解难分	[nán jiě nán fēn] 1. hard to untie, hard to separate (saw); inextricably involved 2. locked in battle
难行	[nán xíng] hard to pass
难保	[nán bǎo] 1. to be difficult to protect 2. difficult to protect
难以置信	[nán yǐ zhì xìn] incredible
难懂	[nán dòng] difficult to understand
本性难移	[běn xìng nán yí] 1. It is hard to change one's essential nature (saw). You can't change who you are. 2. Can the leopard change his spots? (Jeremiah 13:23)
患难	[huàn nàn] trials and tribulations
难忘	[nán wàng] unforgettable
人心难测	[rén xīn nán cè] hard to fathom a person's mind (saw)
危难	[wēi nàn] calamity
难记	[nán jì] hard to remember
难舍难分	[nán shě nán fēn] loath to part (saw); emotionally close and unwilling to separate
难经	[nán jīng] 1. Canon of difficult questions, medical text, c. first century AD 2. abbr. for [Huang2 di4 ba1 shi2 yi1 nan2 jing1]
难点	[nàn diǎn] difficulty
难以抹去	[nán yǐ mǒ qù] 1. hard to erase 2. ineradicable
阿难	[ē nán] Prince Ananda, cousin of the Buddha and his closest disciple
阻难	[zǔ nàn] 1. to thwart 2. to impede

一言难尽	[yī yán nán jìn] hard to explain in a few words (saw); complicated and not easy to express succinctly
难民	[nàn mín] refugee
难民营	[nàn mín yíng] refugee camp
死难	[sǐ nán] die in accident or political incident
海难	[hǎi nàn] perils of the sea
难分难舍	[nán fēn nán shě] loath to part (saw); emotionally close and unwilling to separate
难混	[nán hùn] difficult to arrange
难测	[nán cè] hard to fathom
难免	[nán miǎn] 1. hard to avoid 2. difficult to escape from
万难	[wàn nán] 1. countless difficulties 2. extremely difficult 3. against all odds
难题	[nán tí] difficult problem
出难题	[chū nán tí] to raise a tough question
责难	[zé nàn] censure
质难	[zhì nàn] to blame
难走	[nán zǒu] 1. hard to get to 2. difficult to travel (i.e. the road is bad)
难以捉摸	[nán yǐ zhuō mō] hard to predict
难受	[nán shòu] 1. to feel unwell 2. to suffer pain 3. to be difficult to bear
困难	[kùn nán] 1. (financial etc) difficulty 2. problem 3. issue
面临困难	[miàn lín kùn nán] to be faced with problems
难以实现	[nán yǐ shí xiàn] 1. hard to accomplish 2. difficult to achieve
大难	[dà nàn] great catastrophe
难以	[nán yǐ] hard to (predict, imagine etc)
高难	[gāo nán] 1. extremely difficult 2. hard and dangerous 3. challenging
临难	[lín nàn] 1. in peril 2. facing disaster
难闻	[nán wén] 1. unpleasant smell 2. stink
苦难	[kǔ nàn] suffering
非难	[fēi nàn] 1. reproof 2. blame
受难	[shòu nàn] 1. to suffer a calamity 2. to suffer (e.g. under torture) 3. distress
在眼前	[zài yǎn qián] 1. now 2. at the present
眼前	[yǎn qián] 1. now 2. present
一眼望去	[yī yǎn wàng qù] as far as the eye can see
闭着眼睛捉麻雀	[bì sè yǎn jīng zhuō má què] lit. to catch sparrows blindfolded; to act blindly
眼睛	[yǎn jīng] eye
鼻青眼肿	[bí qīng yǎn zhōng] 1. a black eye (saw); serious injury to the face 2. fig. a setback 3. a defeat
眼角膜	[yǎn jiǎo mó] cornea
对眼	[duì yǎn] 1. to squint 2. to one's liking
挤眉弄眼	[jǐ méi nòng yǎn] 1. to make eyes 2. to wink
鸟眼纹	[niǎo yǎn wén] bird's eye (common company name)
着眼	[zhuó yǎn] 1. to have one's eyes on (a goal) 2. having sth in mind 3. to concentrate
网眼	[wǎng yǎn] 1. mesh 2. net 3. Web-Eye (Windows video program)
重眼皮	[chóng yǎn pí] 1. double eyelid 2. epicanthal fold of upper eyelid (characteristic of Asian people)
重眼皮儿	[chóng yǎn pí r] 1. double eyelid 2. epicanthal fold of upper eyelid (characteristic of Asian people)
眼皮子浅	[yǎn pí zi qiǎn] short-sighted
眼皮子	[yǎn pí zi] eyelid
眼皮	[yǎn pí] eyelid
眼	[yǎn] eye
眉开眼笑	[méi kāi yǎn xiào] 1. brows raised in delight, eyes laughing (saw); beaming with joy 2. all smiles

见钱眼开 [jiàn qián yǎn kāi] 1. to open one's eyes wide at the sight of profit (saw); thinking of nothing but personal gain 2. money-grubbing
 开眼 [kāi yǎn] 1. to open one's eyes 2. to widen one's horizons
 开眼界 [kāi yǎn jiè] broaden, expand one's horizons
 眼界 [yǎn jiè] 1. ken 2. scope
 青光眼 [qīng guāng yǎn] glaucoma
 青眼 [qīng yǎn] 1. to make firm eye contact with sb 2. fig. to favor 3. to respect 4. good graces 5. to think highly of sb
 有心眼 [yǒu xīn yǎn] 1. considerate 2. thoughtful
 着眼点 [zhuó yǎn diǎn] 1. place of interest 2. a place one has one's eye on
 合眼摸象 [hé yǎn mō xiàng] to touch an elephant with closed eyes (saw); to proceed blindly
 顺眼 [shùn yǎn] 1. pleasing to the eye 2. nice to look at
 看不顺眼 [kàn bù shùn yǎn] unpleasant to the eye
 眼动 [yǎn dòng] eye movement
 眼动记录 [yǎn dòng jì lù] eye movement recording
 眼不见为净 [yǎn bù jiàn wéi jìng] to take sth to be clean without seeing how it is prepared (saw); fig.
 眼见为实 [yǎn jiàn wéi shí] seeing is believing
 眼力 [yǎn lì] 1. eyesight 2. strength of vision 3. the ability to make discerning judgments
 沙眼 [shā yǎn] trachoma
 眼看 [yǎn kàn] 1. soon 2. in a moment
 龙眼 [lóng yǎn] longan fruit (Dimocarpus longan)
 不起眼 [bù qǐ yǎn] 1. seemingly unimportant 2. inconspicuous 3. unremarkable 4. nothing to write home about
 长点心眼 [cháng diǎn xīn yǎn] 1. to watch out 2. to be careful 3. to take care
 字眼 [zì yǎn] wording
 孔眼 [kǒng yǎn] hole (e.g. of sieve or colander)
 心眼好 [xīn yǎn hǎo] 1. well-intentioned 2. good-natured 3. kind-hearted
 眼珠子 [yǎn zhū zi] 1. eyeball 2. fig. the apple of one's eye (i.e. favorite person)
 碍眼 [ài yǎn] 1. offending the eye 2. an eye-sore 3. in the way
 冷眼 [lěng yǎn] 1. cool eye; fig. detached 2. (treating sb) with indifference
 钻眼 [zuān yǎn] drill hole
 眼镜 [yǎn jìng] 1. spectacles 2. eyeglasses 3. CL:[fu4]
 独眼龙 [dú yǎn lóng] one-eyed person
 眼镜蛇 [yǎn jìng shé] cobra
 太阳眼镜 [tài yáng yǎn jìng] sunglasses
 眼影 [yǎn yǐng] eye shadow (cosmetic)
 障眼 [zhàng yǎn] lit. a blindfold; fig. to make one blind to sth
 耀眼 [yào yǎn] dazzle
 眼窝 [yǎn wō] eye socket
 亲眼 [qīn yǎn] 1. with one's own eyes 2. personally
 眼光短 [yǎn guāng duǎn] short-sighted
 单眼 [dān yǎn] ommatidium (single component of insect's compound eye)
 眼冒金星 [yǎn mào jīn xīng] 1. to see stars 2. dazed
 眼穿肠断 [yǎn chuān cháng duàn] 1. the eyes bore through, the belly hungers (saw); in eager anticipation 2. keenly awaiting
 慈眉善眼 [cí méi shàn yǎn] 1. kind brows, pleasant eyes (saw); amiable looking 2. benign-faced
 眉来眼去 [méi lái yǎn qù] 1. lit. eyes and eyebrows come and go (saw); to make eyes 2. to exchange flirting glances
 显眼 [xiǎn yǎn] 1. conspicuous 2. eye-catching 3. glamorous
 眼光 [yǎn guāng] vision
 眼尖 [yǎn jiān] to have good eyes

心眼小 [xīn yǎn xiǎo] 1. selfish (derog.) 2. inconsiderate 3. selfishly oversensitive
 小心眼儿 [xiǎo xīn yǎn r] 1. small-minded 2. petty 3. narrow-minded
 眼袋 [yǎn dài] bags of eyes
 偏心眼 [piān xīn yǎn] 1. bias 2. partiality 3. to be partial
 眼花 [yǎn huā] 1. dimmed eyesight 2. blurred 3. vague and unclear vision
 眼成穿 [yǎn chéng chuān] 1. to await eagerly 2. the eyes bore through sth
 心眼 [xīn yǎn] 1. consideration 2. ability to be considerate 3. thoughtfulness 4. social grace 5. ability to see how to treat others 6. heart 7. intention 8. conscience 9. mind (esp. narrow-minded etc) 10. cleverness 11. wits 12. N.B. not mind's eye
 死心眼儿 [sǐ xīn yǎn r] 1. stubborn 2. obstinate 3. having a one-track mind
 心眼多 [xīn yǎn duō] 1. have unfounded doubts 2. over concerned
 缺心眼 [quē xīn yǎn] 1. (derogatory) having no consideration 2. inconsiderate 3. unaware of one's obligation
 缺心眼儿 [quē xīn yǎn r] 1. stupid 2. senseless
 心眼大 [xīn yǎn dà] 1. magnanimous 2. considerate 3. thoughtful 4. able to think of everything that needs to be thought of
 心眼儿 [xīn yǎn er] 1. one's thoughts 2. mind 3. intention 4. willingness to accept new ideas 5. baseless suspicions
 眼虫 [yǎn chóng] Euglena (genus of single-celled plant)
 鸟眼 [niǎo yǎn] bird's eye
 枪眼 [qiāng yǎn] 1. loophole (for firing) 2. embrasure
 眼房 [yǎn fáng] 1. camera oculi 2. aqueous chamber of the eye
 浓眉大眼 [nóng méi dà yǎn] thick eyebrows and big eyes
 眼线 [yǎn xiàn] police informer
 眼药 [yǎn yào] 1. eye drops 2. eye ointment
 眼药水 [yǎn yào shuǐ] eye lotion
 眼红 [yǎn hóng] 1. to covet 2. envious 3. jealous 4. green with envy 5. infuriated 6. furious
 眼点 [yǎn diǎn] eyespot (in lower creatures)
 丢眉丢眼 [diū méi diū yǎn] to wink at sb
 眼病 [yǎn bìng] eye disease
 干眼症 [gān yǎn zhèng] 1. dry eye 2. xerophthalmia (drying of the tear glands, often due to lack of vitamin A)
 眼压 [yǎn yā] intraocular pressure
 眼房水 [yǎn fáng shuǐ] aqueous humor
 眼球 [yǎn qiú] eyeball
 满眼 [mǎn yǎn] 1. filling the eyes 2. to get an eyeful
 眼泪 [yǎn lèi] 1. tears 2. crying
 睁眼 [zhēng yǎn] open the eyes
 眼睁睁 [yǎn zhēng zhēng] 1. to look on helplessly 2. to daydream
 走眼 [zǒu yǎn] 1. a mistake 2. an oversight 3. an error of judgment
 眼科 [yǎn kē] ophthalmology
 眼中刺 [yǎn zhōng cì] 1. a thorn in one's eye 2. fig. a thorn in one's flesh
 眼珠 [yǎn zhū] eyeball
 眼珠儿 [yǎn zhū r] 1. eyeball 2. fig. the apple of one's eye (i.e. favorite person)
 照眼 [zhào yǎn] 1. glare 2. dazzling
 白眼珠儿 [bái yǎn zhū r] erhua variant of , white of the eye
 白眼珠 [bái yǎn zhū] white of the eye
 合眼 [hé yǎn] 1. to close one's eyes 2. to get to sleep
 闪眼 [shǎn yǎn] 1. to dazzle (coll.) 2. open ice-hole
 肉眼 [ròu yǎn] 1. naked eye 2. layman's eyes
 百眼巨人 [bǎi yǎn jù rén] hundred-eyed monster
 眼见 [yǎn jiàn] right away
 扣眼儿 [kòu yǎn r] 1. erhua variant of , eyelet 2. buttonhole

害眼	[hài yǎn] to have eye trouble
千里眼	[qiān lǐ yǎn] clairvoyance
另眼相看	[lìng yǎn xiāng kàn] to view in a new light
斗眼	[dòu yǎn] cross-eyed
眼时	[yǎn shí] 1. at present 2. nowadays
眼白	[yǎn bái] white of the eye
白眼	[bái yǎn] supercilious look
眼生	[yǎn shēng] 1. unfamiliar 2. strange-looking
眼下	[yǎn xià] 1. now 2. at present
眼罩	[yǎn zhào] blinkers (on horse)
眼目	[yǎn mù] eyes
扣眼	[kòu yǎn] 1. eyelet 2. buttonhole
眼中	[yǎn zhōng] in one's eyes
卯眼	[mǎo yǎn] 1. mortise 2. slit
即	[jí] 1. namely 2. that is 3. i.e. 4. prompt 5. at once 6. at present 7. even if 8. prompted (by the occasion) 9. to approach 10. to come into contact 11. to assume (office) 12. to draw near
即时即地	[jí shí jí dì] moment-to-moment
即便	[jí biàn] 1. even if 2. even though
即使	[jí shǐ] 1. even if 2. even though
一触即发	[yī chù jí fā] 1. could happen at any moment 2. on the verge
可望而不可即	[kě wàng ér bù kě jí] unattainable
亦即	[yì jí] 1. namely 2. that is
即为	[jí wéi] 1. is considered to be 2. is defined to be 3. is called
即将	[jí jiāng] 1. on the eve of 2. to be about to 3. to be on the verge of
即将来临	[jí jiāng lái lín] imminent
当即	[dāng jí] 1. at once 2. on the spot
即兴	[jí xìng] 1. improvisation (in the arts) 2. impromptu 3. extemporaneous
意即	[yì jí] 1. which means 2. (this) means (that)
即位	[jí wèi] 1. to succeed to the throne 2. accession
立即	[lì jí] immediately
见票即付	[jiàn piào jí fù] 1. payable at sight 2. payable to bearer
所见即所得	[suǒ jiàn jí suǒ dé] What you see is what you get (WYSIWYG)
即墨	[jí mò] Jimo county level city in Qingdao, Shandong
即墨市	[jí mò shì] Jimo county level city in Qingdao, Shandong
一拍即合	[yī pāi jí hé] 1. lit. on the beat, together now (saw); Start dancing! 2. fig. things fit together at one go 3. to click together 4. to chime in easily
即时	[jí shí] immediate
即早	[jí zǎo] as soon as possible
即日	[jí rì] 1. this or that very day 2. in the next few days
即可	[jí kě] that will do
即由	[jí yóu] namely
良	[liáng] 1. good 2. very 3. very much
良知良能	[liáng zhī liáng néng] 1. instinctive understanding, esp. of ethical issues (saw); untrained, but with an inborn sense of right and wrong 2. innate moral sense
良辰美景	[liáng chén měi jǐng] fine time, beautiful scenery (saw); everything lovely
良辰吉日	[liáng chén jí rì] fine time, lucky day (saw); fig. good opportunity
贤良	[xián liáng] worthy
举贤良对策	[jǔ xián liáng duì cè] Treatise 134 BC by Han dynasty philosopher Dong Zhongshu
贤妻良母	[xián qī liáng mǔ] 1. a good wife 2. a virtuous wife (Confucianism)
良友	[liáng yǒu] 1. good friend 2. companion

良师益友	[liáng shī yì yǒu] good teacher and helpful friend (saw); mentor
的确良	[dí què liáng] dacron
良苦用心	[liáng kǔ yòng xīn] (set phrase) cudgel one's brain, have really given a lot of thought to the matter
有良心	[yǒu liáng xīn] conscientious
营养不良	[yíng yǎng bù liáng] 1. malnutrition 2. undernourishment 3. deficiency disease 4. dystrophy
优良	[yōu liáng] 1. fine 2. good
再生不良性贫血	[zài shēng bù liáng xìng pín xuè] aplastic anemia
良缘	[liáng yuán] 1. good karma 2. opportune connection with marriage partner
温良忍让	[wēn liáng rěn ràng] 1. submissive 2. accommodating
陈德良	[chén dé liáng] Tran Duc Luong (former president of Vietnam)
顺应不良	[shùn yīng bù liáng] 1. inability to adjust 2. unable to adapt
良方	[liáng fāng] 1. good medicine 2. effective prescription 3. fig. good plan 4. effective strategy
良久	[liáng jiǔ] 1. a good while back 2. some time ago
良材	[liáng cái] 1. good timber 2. sound material 3. fig. able person 4. sound chap
良性循环	[liáng xìng xún huán] virtuous cycle (i.e. positive feedback loop)
不良	[bù liáng] 1. bad 2. harmful 3. unhealthy
消化不良	[xiāo huà bù liáng] indigestion
不良倾向	[bù liáng qīng xiàng] harmful trend
居心不良	[jū xīn bù liáng] 1. with treacherous intent (saw); two-faced 2. malicious and duplicitous
良家	[liáng jiā] 1. good family 2. innocent people
良好	[liáng hǎo] 1. good 2. favorable 3. well 4. fine
金石良言	[jīn shí liáng yán] gems of wisdom (saw); priceless advice
除暴安良	[chú bào ān liáng] to root out the strong and give people peace (saw); to rob the rich and give to the poor
良港	[liáng gǎng] good harbor
新奥尔良	[xīn ào ěr liáng] New Orleans, Louisiana
奥尔良	[ào ěr liáng] Orlans
奈良	[nài liáng] Nara, the capital of Japan throughout the Tang period
奈良时代	[nài liáng shí dài] Nara period (710-794) in early Japanese history
金玉良言	[jīn yù liáng yán] gems of wisdom (saw); priceless advice
良善	[liáng shàn] good
善良	[shàn liáng] 1. good and honest 2. kind-hearted
心地善良	[xīn dì shàn liáng] 1. kind-hearted 2. good-natured
许信良	[xǔ xìn liáng] Hsu Hsin-liang
良性	[liáng xìng] 1. positive (in its effect) 2. leading to good consequences 3. virtuous 4. benign (e.g. tumor)
良心	[liáng xīn] conscience
良心犯	[liáng xīn fàn] prisoner of conscience
良工心苦	[liáng gōng xīn kǔ] 1. expert craft from hard practice (saw); hard-won skill 2. A masterpiece demands suffering.
乌良哈	[wū liáng hǎ] Mongol surname
马良	[mǎ liáng] Ma Liang (Three Kingdoms)
良马	[liáng mǎ] good horse
良药	[liáng yào] 1. good medicine 2. panacea 3. fig. a good solution 4. a good remedy (e.g. to a social problem)
良药苦口	[liáng yào kǔ kǒu] good medicine tastes bitter (saw); fig. frank criticism is hard to swallow
良乡	[liáng xiāng] Liangxiang town in Beijing municipality
陆良	[lù liáng] (N) Luliang (place in Yunnan)
丧尽天良	[sàng jìn tiān liáng] devoid of conscience (saw); utterly heartless

<p>良民 [liáng mín] 1. good people 2. ordinary people (i.e. not the lowest class)</p> <p>良多 [liáng duō] 1. considerably 2. much 3. quite a bit</p> <p>测良 [cè liáng] to survey and measure</p> <p>温良 [wēn liáng] warm and kind</p> <p>良策 [liáng cè] 1. good plan 2. good idea</p> <p>良知 [liáng zhī] intuitive knowledge</p> <p>良种 [liáng zhǒng] 1. improved type 2. good breed 3. pedigree</p> <p>良医 [liáng yī] 1. good doctor 2. skilled doctor</p> <p>良人 [liáng rén] husband (arch.)</p> <p>宜良 [yí liáng] (N) Yiliang (place in Yunnan)</p> <p>回良玉 [huí liáng yù] Hui Liangyu (1944-) PRC Hui national career politician from Guilin, background in economics, politburo member from 2002, deputy chair of State Council from 2003</p> <p>良田 [liáng tián] 1. good agricultural land 2. fertile land</p> <p>良吉 [liáng jí] 1. lucky day 2. auspicious day</p> <p>§1874 郎 [láng] 1. (arch.) minister 2. official 3. noun prefix denoting function or status 4. a youth 5. surname Lang</p> <p>情郎 [qíng láng] 1. boyfriend 2. paramour (of a woman)</p> <p>桥本龙太郎 [qiáo běn lóng tài láng] HASHIMOTO Ryutarō (1937-2006), Japanese politician, Prime Minister 1996-1998</p> <p>拼命三郎 [pīn mìng sān láng] brave man, willing to risk his life</p> <p>赛车女郎 [sài chē láng] 1. race queen (Japanese term for glamor model in bikini) 2. pin-up 3. pit babe</p> <p>石原慎太郎 [shí yuán shèn tài láng] ISHIHARA Jintarō (1932-), Japanese novelist, right-wing political commentator and prominent holocaust denier</p> <p>吊儿郎当 [diào r láng dāng] sloppy</p> <p>新郎 [xīn láng] 1. bridegroom 2. groom</p> <p>郎平 [láng píng] Jenny Lang Ping (1960-), Chinese volleyball player, coach of USA women's national team since 2005</p> <p>牛郎织女 [niú láng zhī] 1. Cowherd and Weaving maid (characters in folk story) 2. separated lovers 3. Altair and Vega (stars)</p> <p>法郎 [fǎ láng] franc</p> <p>瑞士法郎 [ruì shì fǎ láng] Swiss franc (currency)</p> <p>麻生太郎 [má shēng tài láng] AS Tar (1940-), Japanese entrepreneur and LDP politician, prime minister from 2008</p> <p>郎世宁 [láng shì níng] Giuseppe Castiglione (1688-1766) Jesuit who served as Qing court painter for 50 years)</p> <p>牛郎 [niú láng] 1. Cowherd of the folk tale Cowherd and Weaving maid 2. Altair (star)</p> <p>§1875 狼 [láng] wolf</p> <p>狼毫 [láng háo] writing brush of weasel bristle</p> <p>狼井 [láng jǐng] wolf trap (trou de loup), medieval defensive trap consisting of a concealed pit with sharp spikes</p> <p>狼奔豕突 [láng běn shǐ tū] the wolf runs and the wild boar rushes (saw); crowds of evil-doers mill around like wild beasts</p> <p>狼多肉少 [láng duō ròu shǎo] 1. many wolves and not enough meat 2. not enough to go around</p> <p>狼子野心 [láng zǐ yě xīn] ambition of wild wolves (saw); rapacious designs</p> <p>狼烟 [láng yān] 1. fire beacon 2. to burn wolf dung to give alarm</p> <p>狼烟四起 [láng yān sì qǐ] fire beacons on all sides (saw); enveloped in the flames of war</p> <p>狼狗 [láng gǒu] wolfdog</p> <p>狼顾 [láng gù] 1. to look out for the wolf 2. taking care to watch one's back</p> <p>引狼入室 [yǐn láng rù shì] 1. to lead the wolf into the house (saw); to leave oneself open to attack 2. to act imprudently, asking for trouble</p> <p>天狼星 [tiān láng xīng] Sirius, a double star in constellation Canis Major</p> <p>狼人 [láng rén] Werewolf</p> <p>土狼 [tǔ láng] aardwolf (Proteles cristatus), a small insectivorous relative of the hyena</p>	<p>§1876 限 [xiàn] 1. limit 2. bound</p> <p>权限 [quán xiàn] 1. limits to authority 2. scope of one's jurisdiction</p> <p>极限 [jí xiàn] 1. limit 2. extreme boundary</p> <p>限度 [xiàn dù] 1. limitation 2. limit</p> <p>最后期限 [zuì hòu qī xiàn] 1. deadline 2. final time limit (for project)</p> <p>限期 [xiàn qī] 1. set a time limit 2. time limit 3. deadline</p> <p>期限 [qī xiàn] 1. time limit 2. deadline 3. allotted time</p> <p>无限期 [wú xiàn qī] unlimited (time) duration</p> <p>有限 [yǒu xiàn] 1. limited 2. finite</p> <p>有限群 [yǒu xiàn qún] finite group (math.)</p> <p>有限单元 [yǒu xiàn dān yuán] finite element (method)</p> <p>有限公司 [yǒu xiàn gōng sī] 1. limited company 2. corporation</p> <p>有限元法 [yǒu xiàn yuán fǎ] finite element method</p> <p>有限元 [yǒu xiàn yuán] finite element (method)</p> <p>界限 [jiè xiàn] 1. boundary 2. marginal</p> <p>限价 [xiàn jià] limit on price</p> <p>每日限价 [měi rì xiàn jià] limit on daily price variation</p> <p>无限 [wú xiàn] 1. unlimited 2. unbounded</p> <p>半无限 [bàn wú xiàn] semi-infinite</p> <p>无限小 [wú xiàn xiǎo] 1. infinitesimal 2. infinitely small</p> <p>无限制 [wú xiàn zhì] 1. limitless 2. unrestricted</p> <p>涨跌幅限制 [zhāng diē fú xiàn zhì] 1. limit up, limit down 2. limit on daily price variation</p> <p>不局限 [bù jú xiàn] not confined</p> <p>物主限定词 [wù zhǔ xiàn dìng cí] possessive (in grammar)</p> <p>寿限 [shòu xiàn] 1. lifetime 2. length of life</p> <p>大限到来 [dà xiàn dào lái] 1. to die 2. one's allocated lifespan is accomplished</p> <p>只限于 [zhǐ xiàn yú] to be limited to</p> <p>局限性 [jú xiàn xìng] limitations</p> <p>户限 [hù xiàn] threshold</p> <p>局限 I [jú xiàn] limit II [jú xiàn] 1. to limit 2. to confine 3. to restrict sth within set boundaries</p> <p>限定词 [xiàn dìng cí] determiner (in grammar, i.e. article, demonstrative, possessive pronoun, noun genitive etc)</p> <p>大限临头 [dà xiàn lín tóu] (set phrase) approaching the great end, the end of one's life</p> <p>大限 [dà xiàn] 1. the limit 2. maximum 3. one's allocated lifespan</p> <p>宽限 [kuān xiàn] to extend (a deadline etc)</p> <p>西限 [xī xiàn] the western boundary</p> <p>限定 [xiàn dìng] 1. restrict to 2. limit</p> <p>时限 [shí xiàn] time limit</p> <p>年限 [nián xiàn] 1. age limit 2. fixed number of years</p> <p>限制 [xiàn zhì] 1. (impose) restrictions 2. to limit 3. to bound 4. to restrict</p> <p>上限 [shàng xiàn] upper bound</p> <p>限于 [xiàn yú] restrict at</p> <p>§1877 狠 [hěn] 1. fierce 2. very</p> <p>狠狠 [hěn hěn] 1. resolutely 2. firmly 3. ferociously 4. ruthlessly</p> <p>恶狠狠 [è hěn hěn] very fierce</p> <p>凶狠 I [xiōng hěn] 1. cruel 2. vicious 3. fierce and malicious 4. vengeful II [xiōng hěn xiōng hěn] 1. cruel 2. vicious 3. fierce and malicious 4. vengeful</p> <p>恶狠 [è hěn] fierce and vicious</p> <p>狠心 [hěn xīn] 1. callous 2. heartless</p> <p>狠毒 [hěn dú] 1. vicious 2. malicious 3. savage</p> <p>§1878 恨 [hèn] to hate</p>
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恨海难填 [hèn hǎi nán tián] sea of hatred is hard to fill (saw); irreconcilable division
 恼恨 [nǎo hèn] 1. to hate and resent 2. angry and full of grievances
 痛恨 [tòng hèn] abhor
 恨不能 [hèn bù néng] 1. wishing one could do sth 2. to hate to be unable 3. can't wait for 4. to wish one could do sth 5. to desire strongly (esp. sth unattainable)
 怀恨 [huái hèn] 1. to nurse hatred 2. to harbor a grudge 3. spiteful
 恨不得 [hèn bù dé] 1. wishing one could do sth 2. to hate to be unable 3. itching to do sth 4. can't wait for 5. to wish one could do sth 6. to desire strongly
 旧愁新恨 [jiù chóu xīn hèn] old worries with new hatred added (saw); afflicted by problems old and new
 新愁旧恨 [xīn chóu jiù hèn] new worries added to old hatred (saw); afflicted by problems old and new
 恶恨 [è hèn] 1. to hate 2. to abhor
 恨恶 [hèn wù] to despise
 宿恨 [sù hèn] old hatred
 悔恨 [huǐ hèn] 1. remorse 2. repentance
 愤恨 [fèn hèn] 1. to hate 2. hatred 3. to resent 4. embittered
 怨恨 [yuàn hèn] 1. to hate 2. hate 3. grudge
 忌恨 [jì hèn] hate (due to envy etc)
 抱恨 [bào hèn] have a gnawing regret
 厌恨 [yàn hèn] 1. to hate 2. to detest
 嫌恨 [xián hèn] hatred
 泄恨 [xiè hèn] to give vent to anger
 相见恨晚 [xiāng jiàn hèn wǎn] 1. to regret not having met earlier (saw); It is nice to meet you finally. 2. It feels like we have known each other all along.
 一失足成千古恨 [yī shī zú chéng qiān gǔ hèn] 1. lit. one wrong step causes thousand hatred (saw) 2. A single slip may cause lasting sorrow.
 可恨 [kě hèn] hateful
 根 [gēn] 1. radical (chem.) 2. root 3. basis 4. classifier for long slender objects, e.g. cigarettes, guitar strings
 摩根士丹利 [mó gēn shì dān lì] Morgan Stanley (financial services company)
 归根 [guī gēn] 1. to return home (after a lifetime's absence) 2. to go back to one's roots
 归根结蒂 [guī gēn jié dì] 1. ultimately 2. in the final analysis 3. after all 4. when all is said and done
 密歇根州 [mì xiē gēn zhōu] Michigan, US state
 密歇根 [mì xiē gēn] Michigan, US state
 方根 [fāng gēn] square root
 平方根 [píng fāng gēn] square root
 卑尔根 [bēi ěr gēn] Bergen
 牙根 [yá gēn] root of tooth
 存根 [cún gēn] stub
 不尽根 [bù jìn gēn] surd (math.)
 斩草除根 [zhǎn cǎo chú gēn] 1. to cut weeds and eliminate the roots (saw); to destroy root and branch 2. to eliminate completely
 字根 [zì gēn] component of Chinese character used in wubi input method [wu3 b3 shu1 ru4 fa3]
 字根合体字 [zì gēn hé tǐ zì] stem compound
 字根表 [zì gēn biǎo] table of component used in wubi input method [wu3 b3 shu1 ru4 fa3]
 盘根错节 [pán gēn cuò jié] 1. twisted roots and intertwined joints (saw); complicated and very tricky 2. knotty and deeply-rooted difficulties
 须根 [xū gēn] fibrous roots
 除根 [chú gēn] 1. to root out 2. to eliminate the roots 3. to cure once and for all
 根除 [gēn chú] to eradicate
 摩根根 [mó ěr gēn] Morgan (name)
 根深蒂固 [gēn shēn dì gù] deep-rooted (problem etc)

培根 [péi gēn] bacon
 根音 [gēn yīn] root of chord
 单位根 [dān wèi gēn] root of unity
 墙根 [qiáng gēn] foot of a wall
 听墙根儿 [tīng qiáng gēn r] 1. erhua variant of , to eavesdrop 2. to listen in secret to sb's conversations
 听墙根 [tīng qiáng gēn] 1. to eavesdrop 2. to listen in secret to sb's conversations
 大根兰 [dà gēn lán] Cymbidium macrorrhizum Lindl.
 业根 [yè gēn] 1. bane (Buddh.) 2. the root cause (of evil)
 根基 [gēn jī] foundation
 维特根斯坦 [wéi tè gēn sī tǎn] Wittgenstein (name)
 票根 [piào gēn] ticket stub
 宿根 [sù gēn] perennial root (botany)
 根据上表 [gēn jù shàng biǎo] according to the above table
 约根 [yuē gēn] Jurgen (name)
 根治 [gēn zhì] 1. to bring under permanent control 2. to effect a radical cure
 根据 [gēn jù] 1. according to 2. based on 3. basis 4. foundation
 根据规定 [gēn jù guī dìng] 1. according to provisions 2. as stipulated in the rules
 根据地 [gēn jù dì] base of operations
 病根 [bìng gēn] 1. an incompletely cured illness 2. an old complaint 3. the root cause of trouble
 摩根 [mó gēn] Morgan (name)
 根源 [gēn yuán] 1. origin 2. root (cause)
 葛根 [gé gēn] pueraria root
 词根 [cí gēn] radical of a compound word (in European language)
 古根海姆 [gǔ gēn hǎi mǔ] Guggenheim (name)
 块根 [kuài gēn] starchy tuber on roots of plants
 哥本哈根 [gē běn hā gēn] Copenhagen or Kobenhavn, capital of Denmark
 箱根 [xiāng gēn] Hakone, city on the east coast of Japan southwest of Tokyo
 肉质根 [ròu zhì gēn] succulent root (bot.)
 根本 [gēn běn] 1. fundamental 2. basic 3. root 4. simply 5. absolutely (not) 6. (not) at all
 根式 [gēn shì] 1. surd (math.) 2. algebraic expression involving a square root or other irrationality
 实根 [shí gēn] real root (of a polynomial)
 齿根 [chǐ gēn] root of tooth
 毛根 [máo gēn] a strand of hair
 二重根 [èr chóng gēn] a double root of an equation
 舌根 [shé gēn] 1. back of tongue 2. tongue root 3. dorsal
 根特 [gēn tè] Ghent
 扎根 [zhā gēn] take root
 苦根 [kǔ gēn] underlying cause of poverty
 草根 [cǎo gēn] grassroots democracy
 里根 [lǐ gēn] (Ronald) Reagan
 吐根 [tǔ gēn] ipecac
 直根 [zhí gēn] taproot (main root growing vertically down)
 跟 [gēn] 1. heel 2. to follow closely 3. to go with 4. to marry sb (of woman) 5. with 6. towards 7. as (compared to) 8. from (different from) 9. and (in addition to)
 紧跟 [jǐn gēn] 1. to follow precisely 2. to comply with
 跟脚 [gēn jiǎo] 1. to feet the feet perfectly 2. to follow closely 3. hard on sb's heels
 脚跟 [jiǎo gēn] heel
 跟前 [gēn qián] 1. front 2. in front (of)
 跟班 [gēn bān] 1. attendant 2. footman (servant)

跟着 [gēn zhe] follow after	宽银幕电影 [kuān yín mù diàn yǐng] wide-screen movie
跟差 [gēn chāi] attendant	兴业银行 [xīng yè yín háng] Socity Generale
跟不上 [gēn bu shàng] not able to keep up with	德意志银行 [dé yì zhì yín háng] Deutsche Bank
翻跟头 [fān gēn tóu] 1. to tumble 2. to turn a cartwheel 3. a somersault	商业银行 [shāng yè yín háng] commercial bank
翻跟斗 [fān gēn dòu] to turn a somersault	商人银行 [shāng rén yín háng] merchant banking
跟踪 [gēn zōng] 1. to follow sb's tracks 2. to tail 3. to shadow	工商银行 [gōng shāng yín háng] Industrial and Commercial Bank of China (ICBC)
跟包 [gēn bāo] 1. to work as footman 2. to do odd jobs 3. to understudy (an opera actor)	银本位 [yín běn wèi] Silver Standard (monetary standard)
词跟语 [cí gēn yǔ] amorphous language	银本位制 [yín běn wèi zhì] Silver Standard (monetary standard)
跟头 [gēn tóu] 1. to trip 2. to fall down 3. to tumble 4. a somersault 5. to fall head over heels	金银 [jīn yín] gold and silver
折跟头 [zhē gēn tóu] 1. to do a somersault 2. to turn head over heels	金银花 [jīn yín huā] honeysuckle
打跟头 [dǎ gēn tóu] 1. somersault 2. to turn head over heels 3. to tumble	金银岛 [jīn yín dǎo] Treasure Island by R.L. Stevenson [Sì di wèn2 sen1]
跟从 [gēn cóng] follow	金银块 [jīn yín kuài] bullion
跟人 [gēn rén] to marry (of woman)	银洋 [yín yáng] 1. flat silver (former coinage) 2. also written
高跟鞋 [gāo gēn xié] high-heeled shoes	银楼 [yín lóu] 1. silverware store 2. jewelry center
跟上 [gēn shàng] 1. to catch up with 2. to keep pace with	银行业 [yín háng yè] banking
银州区 [yín zhōu qū] Yinzhou district of Tieling city, Liaoning	中国农业银行 [zhōng guó nóng yè yín háng] Agricultural Bank of China
纹银 [wén yín] fine silver	汇业银行 [huì yè yín háng] Banco Delta Asia S.A.R.L., Macau
取银 [qǔ yín] 1. to take silver 2. to come second in a competition	中国光大银行 [zhōng guó guāng dà yín háng] China Everbright Bank
上海浦东发展银行 [shàng hǎi pǔ dōng fā zhǎn yín háng] Shanghai Pudong Development Bank	水银灯 [shuǐ yín dēng] mercury-vapor lamp
亚洲开发银行 [yà zhōu kāi fā yín háng] Asian Development Bank	银票 [yín piào] (in former times) banknote with a value in silver
非洲开发银行 [fēi zhōu kāi fā yín háng] African Development Bank	银行 [yín háng] bank
国家开发银行 [guó jiā kāi fā yín háng] China Development Bank	恒生银行 I[héng shēng yín háng] Hang Seng bank, Hong Kong Seng Bank II[héng shēng yín háng héng shēng yín háng] Hang
开发银行 [kāi fā yín háng] development bank	人民银行 [rén mín yín háng] the People's bank of China
国际清算银行 [guó jì qīng suàn yín háng] Bank for International Settlements	中国人民银行 [zhōng guó rén mín yín háng] 1. People's Bank of China, the PRC central bank 2. not the same as Bank of China [Zhong1 guo2 yin2 hang2] or Central Bank of the Republic of China [zhong1 yang1 yin2 hang2]
一角银币 [yī jiǎo yín bì] dime	汇丰银行 [huì fēng yín háng] Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation (HSBC)
银丹 [yín dān] lunar caustic (fused silver nitrate, shaped into a stick and used as a cauterizing agent)	日本银行 [rì běn yín háng] Bank of Japan
毫米水银柱 [háo mǐ shuǐ yín zhù] millibar (unit of pressure)	中央银行 [zhōng yāng yín háng] 1. central bank 2. Central Bank of the Republic of China (Taiwan)
世界银行 [shì jiè yín háng] World Bank	合众银行 [hé zhòng yín háng] Bancorp, a US bank
银屏 [yín píng] 1. television 2. TV screen 3. the silver screen	韩国银行 [hán guó yín háng] Bank of Korea
此地无银三百两 [cǐ dì wú yín sān bǎi liǎng] lit. 300 silver taels not hidden here (saw); fig. to reveal what one intends to hide	中国银行 I[zhōng guó yín háng] Bank of China II[zhōng guó yín háng zhōng guó yín háng] Bank of China, a PRC state-owned commercial bank
房贷银行 [fáng dài yín háng] home loan bank	银行卡 [yín háng kǎ] credit card systems
银白杨 [yín bái yáng] 1. silver birch 2. white poplar	包银 [bāo yín] contracted payment (esp. actors' salary in former times)
像银 [xiàng yín] silvery	银河系 [yín hé xì] galaxy
银州 [yín zhōu] Yinzhou district of Tieling city, Liaoning	银红 [yín hóng] 1. pink 2. silvery red 3. pale rose color
银川 [yín chuān] Yinchuan city, capital of Ningxia Hui autonomous region	银燕 [yín yàn] 1. silver swallow 2. airplane (affectionate)
银川市 [yín chuān shì] Yinchuan city, capital of Ningxia Hui autonomous region	银点 [yín diǎn] 1. the silver point 2. the melting point of silver 962C used as a calibration point in some temperature scales
银牌 [yín pái] 1. silver medal 2. CL: [meiz] 3. silver trophy 4. the runner-up	银坛 [yín tán] 1. moviedom 2. the world of movies 3. film circles
银行存款 [yín háng cún kuǎn] 1. a bank account 2. (accounting) cash held in bank account	银河星云 [yín hé xīng yún] galactic nebula
银杯 [yín bēi] silver cup (trophy)	银座 [yín zuò] Ginza (district in Tokyo)
银辉 [yín huī] 1. radiance 2. silver white sheen	银盘 [yín pán] 1. silver plate 2. plane of the galaxy
东亚银行 [dōng yà yín háng] Bank of East Asia	银海 [yín hǎi] 1. moviedom 2. the world of movies 3. film circles
银行家 [yín háng jiā] banker	水银 [shuǐ yín] 1. mercury 2. quicksilver
银子 [yín zi] 1. money 2. silver	银河 [yín hé] 1. Milky Way 2. our galaxy
银针 [yín zhēn] silver needle (fine needle used in acupuncture)	银鱼 [yín yú] 1. oriental whitebait 2. slender silvery-white fish e.g. Galaxias maculatus and Salangichthys microdon
银钱 [yín qián] silver money (in former times)	银幕 [yín mù] movie screen
香港银行公会 [xiāng gǎng yín háng gōng huì] Hong Kong Association of Banks	银圆 [yín yuán] 1. flat silver (former coinage) 2. also written 3. silver dollar

<p>银器 [yín qì] silverware</p> <p>银两 [yín liǎng] 1. silver currency 2. currency of the Qing dynasty based on the silver tael</p> <p>银元 [yín yuán] 1. flat silver (former coinage) 2. also written 3. silver dollar</p> <p>§1881 银 [yín] silver Ag, transition metal, atomic number 47</p> <p>白银市 [bái yín shì] Baiyin prefecture level city in Gansu</p> <p>银币 [yín bì] silver coinage</p> <p>银白 [yín bái] silver white</p> <p>白银 I [bái yín] Baiyin prefecture level city in Gansu II [bái yín bái yín] silver</p> <p>银制 [yín zhì] made of silver</p> <p>银匠 [yín jiàng] silversmith</p> <p>世银 [shì yín] world bank (abbr. for)</p> <p>银耳 [yín ěr] 1. white mushroom 2. silver tree-ear fungus 3. Tremella fuciformis</p> <p>银叶 [yín yè] silver leaf</p> <p>中银 [zhōng yín] 1. Bank of China 2. abbr. for</p> <p>银根 [yín gēn] the money market</p> <p>§1882 既 [jì] 1. already 2. since 3. both... (and...)</p> <p>既得期间 [jì dé qī jiān] vesting period (in finance)</p> <p>既有 [jì yǒu] existing</p> <p>一如既往 [yī rú jì wǎng] 1. just as in the past (saw); as before 2. continuing as always</p> <p>既得 [jì dé] 1. vested in 2. already obtained 3. vesting</p> <p>既得利益 [jì dé lì yì] vested interest</p> <p>既然 [jì rán] 1. since 2. as 3. this being the case</p> <p>既成事实 [jì chéng shì shí] fait accompli</p> <p>既是 [jì shì] 1. since, as 2. being the case that</p> <p>§1883 观 I [guān] 1. to look at 2. to watch 3. to observe 4. to behold 5. concept 6. point of view II [guàn] Taoist monastery</p> <p>冷眼旁观 [lěng yǎn páng guān] 1. the cool eye of a bystander 2. a detached point of view</p> <p>反观 [fǎn guān] 1. by contrast 2. but as for this... 3. viewed from another angle 4. subjectively 5. introspection</p> <p>荣辱观 [róng rǔ guān] view of honor and disgrace</p> <p>史观 [shǐ guān] 1. historical point of view 2. historically speaking</p> <p>历史观点 [lì shǐ guān diǎn] historical standpoint</p> <p>观光区 [guān guāng qū] 1. tourist region 2. sight-seeing area</p> <p>宏观经济 [hóng guān jīng jì] macro-economic</p> <p>主观主义 [zhǔ guān zhǔ yì] subjectivism</p> <p>宏观调控 [hóng guān diào kòng] macro-control</p> <p>旁观者清 [páng guān zhě qīng] The person on the spot is baffled, the onlooker sees clear (saw). The spectator sees more of the game.</p> <p>观望 [guān wàng] 1. to observe from outside 2. to have an overview 3. to oversee</p> <p>宏观世界 [hóng guān shì jiè] 1. macrocosm 2. the world in the large</p> <p>世界观 [shì jiè guān] 1. worldview 2. world outlook 3. Weltanschauung</p> <p>价值观 [jià zhí guān] value theory</p> <p>坐井观天 [zuò jǐng guān tiān] lit. to view the sky from the bottom of a well (saw); ignorant and narrow-minded</p> <p>宏观 [hóng guān] 1. macro- 2. macroscopic 3. holistic</p> <p>洞若观火 [dòng ruò guān huǒ] clear as a flame (saw); to see things absolutely clearly</p> <p>旁观 [páng guān] 1. spectator 2. non-participant</p> <p>旁观者 [páng guān zhě] 1. observer 2. spectator</p> <p>袖手旁观 [xiù shǒu páng guān] to watch with folded arms (saw); to look on without lifting a finger</p> <p>观象台 [guān xiàng tái] 1. observatory 2. observation platform</p> <p>不雅观 [bù yǎ guān] 1. offensive to the eye 2. unbecoming 3. unsightly 4. ungainly</p>	<p>观看 [guān kàn] 1. to watch 2. to view</p> <p>观测者 [guān cè zhě] observer</p> <p>观念 [guān niàn] 1. notion 2. thought</p> <p>铁观音 [tiě guān yīn] Tieguanyin tea</p> <p>参观 [cān guān] 1. to look around 2. to inspect 3. visit and observe</p> <p>综观 [zōng guān] comprehensive survey</p> <p>乐观 [lè guān] 1. optimistic 2. hopeful</p> <p>观音 [guān yīn] Guanyin, the Bodhisattva of Compassion or Goddess of Mercy (Sanskrit Avalokitevara)</p> <p>观音乡 [guān yīn xiāng] (N) Kuanyin (village in Taiwan)</p> <p>观世音 [guān shì yīn] Guanyin, the Bodhisattva of Compassion or Goddess of Mercy (Sanskrit Avalokitevara)</p> <p>美观 [měi guān] 1. pleasing to the eye 2. beautiful 3. artistic</p> <p>审美观 [shěn měi guān] 1. esthetic conception 2. esthetic point of view 3. standard</p> <p>观赏 [guān shǎng] 1. to see and enjoy 2. to admire the view</p> <p>观光 [guān guāng] 1. to tour 2. sightseeing 3. tourism</p> <p>观火 [guān huǒ] penetrating (vision)</p> <p>听其言观其行 [tīng qí yán guān qí xíng] 1. to listen to what he says and watch what he does 2. to note the words, but watch for the action 3. to judge sb by his actions</p> <p>景观 [jǐng guān] landscape</p> <p>走马观花 [zǒu mǎ guān huā] 1. lit. flower viewing from horseback (saw); a fleeting glance in passing 2. fig. superficial understanding from cursory observation 3. to make a quick judgment based on inadequate information</p> <p>伟观 [wěi guān] 1. magnificent vista 2. a wonder</p> <p>观感 [guān gǎn] 1. one's impressions 2. observations</p> <p>悲观 [bēi guān] pessimistic</p> <p>表观 [biǎo guān] apparent</p> <p>纵观 [zòng guān] 1. to survey comprehensively 2. an overall survey</p> <p>观点 [guān diǎn] 1. point of view 2. viewpoint 3. standpoint</p> <p>本人的观点 [běn rén de guān diǎn] (one's) personal view</p> <p>观摩 [guān mó] 1. to observe and emulate 2. to study (esp. following sb's example)</p> <p>外观 [wài guān] 1. exterior appearance 2. to view sth from the outside 3. exterior condition</p> <p>观测 [guān cè] 1. (scientific etc) observation 2. to observe</p> <p>观测员 [guān cè yuán] 1. observer 2. spotter</p> <p>观测卫星 [guān cè wèi xīng] observation satellite</p> <p>奇观 [qí guān] spectacle</p> <p>观众 [guān zhòng] 1. spectator 2. audience</p> <p>观览 [guān lǎn] 1. to view 2. to look at 3. to look sth over</p> <p>宇宙观 [yǔ zhòu guān] world view</p> <p>主观 [zhǔ guān] subjective</p> <p>观止 [guān zhǐ] incomparably good</p> <p>面面观 [miàn miàn guān] view from every aspect</p> <p>旧观 [jiù guān] 1. former appearance 2. what it used to look like</p> <p>可观 [kě guān] considerable</p> <p>直观 [zhí guān] 1. direct observation 2. directly perceived through the senses 3. intuitive 4. audiovisual</p> <p>§1884 支 [zhī] 1. to support 2. to sustain 3. to erect 4. to raise 5. branch 6. division 7. to draw money 8. surname Zhi 9. classifier for rods such as pens and guns, for army divisions and for songs or compositions 10. watt, classifier for power of light bulbs</p> <p>支支吾吾 [zhī zhī wú wú] 1. to hem and haw 2. to stall 3. to stammer 4. to mumble 5. to falter</p> <p>支根 [zhī gēn] 1. branching root 2. rootlet</p> <p>支配权 [zhī pèi quán] authority to dispose of sth</p> <p>受支配 [shòu zhī pèi] subject to (foreign domination, emotions etc)</p>
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<p>印度支那半岛 [yìn dù zhī nà bàn dǎo] 1. Indo-China peninsula (old term, esp. colonial period) 2. now written</p> <p>印度支那 [yìn dù zhī nà] Indo-China (transliteration)</p> <p>支持度 [zhī chí dù] 1. degree of support 2. percentage of vote</p> <p>精简开支 [jīng jiǎn kāi zhī] 1. to reduce spending 2. to cut spending</p> <p>印支期 [yìn zhī qī] 1. Indo-Chinese epoch (geol. period in early Triassic, c. 240 million years ago) 2. Indosinian orogeny</p> <p>支那 [zhī nà] phonetic transcription of China (Japanese: Shina), colonial term, generally considered discriminatory</p> <p>月支 [yuè zhī] 1. Tokhara 2. Tokharians (historic people of central asia)</p> <p>大月支 [dà yuè zhī] 1. Tokhara 2. Tokharians (historic people of central asia)</p> <p>军费开支 [jūn fèi kāi zhī] military spending</p> <p>开支 [kāi zhī] 1. expenditures 2. pay 3. expenses</p> <p>公共开支 [gōng gòng kāi zhī] public expenditure</p> <p>支差 [zhī chāi] to assign corvee duties (forced labor)</p> <p>乌德勒支 [wū dé lè zhī] Utrecht</p> <p>超支 [chāo zhī] to overspend</p> <p>支架 [zhī jià] 1. trestle 2. support 3. frame 4. to prop sth up</p> <p>肠支 [cháng zhī] cecum</p> <p>节支动物 [jié zhī dòng wù] arthropod</p> <p>分支 [fēn zhī] 1. branch (of company, river etc) 2. to branch 3. to diverge 4. to ramify 5. to subdivide</p> <p>支持者 [zhī chí zhě] supporter</p> <p>乐不可支 [lè bù kě zhī] overjoyed (saw); as pleased as punch</p> <p>支付不起 [zhī fù bù qǐ] 1. to be unable to pay 2. unaffordable</p> <p>支承销 [zhī chéng xiāo] fulcrum pin</p> <p>借支 [jiè zhī] to get an advance on one's pay</p> <p>支柱产业 [zhī zhù chǎn yè] mainstay industry</p> <p>支部 [zhī bù] branch, esp. grass root branches of a political party</p> <p>印支半岛 [yìn zhī bàn dǎo] 1. Indo-China peninsula (abbr. for colonial term) 2. now written</p> <p>支吾其词 [zhī wú qí cí] 1. (saw) to talk in a roundabout way to cover up the truth 2. evasive</p> <p>支公司 [zhī gōng sī] 1. subsidiary 2. branch</p> <p>支票 [zhī piào] 1. (bank) check 2. check</p> <p>支付得起 [zhī fù dé qǐ] 1. to be able to pay 2. affordable</p> <p>支原体 [zhī yuán tǐ] Mycoplasma (parasitic bacteria without cell wall)</p> <p>支付 [zhī fù] to pay (money)</p> <p>可支付性 [kě zhī fù xìng] affordability</p> <p>乌特列支 [wū tè liè zhī] Utrecht, city in Netherlands</p> <p>枪支 [qiāng zhī] 1. a gun 2. guns in general</p> <p>支配 [zhī pèi] 1. to dominate 2. to allocate</p> <p>支持率 [zhī chí lǜ] 1. support level 2. popularity rating</p> <p>支线 [zhī xiàn] 1. branch line 2. side road 3. spur 4. fig. secondary plot (in a story)</p> <p>支系统 [zhī xì tǒng] subsystem</p> <p>支点 [zhī diǎn] fulcrum (for a lever)</p> <p>预支 [yù zhī] 1. to pay in advance 2. to get payment in advance</p> <p>支承 [zhī chéng] 1. to support 2. to bear the weight of (a building)</p> <p>支队 [zhī duì] detachment (of troops)</p> <p>支店 [zhī diàn] branch store</p> <p>多种语言支持 [duō zhǒng yǔ yán zhī chí] multilingual support</p> <p>语支 [yǔ zhī] language branch</p> <p>支柱 [zhī zhù] mainstay</p> <p>支持 [zhī chí] 1. to be in favor of 2. to support 3. to back 4. support 5. backing 6. to stand by</p>	<p>地支 [dì zhī] the 12 earthly branches , , , , , , , , , , , , (used cyclically in the calendar and as ordinal number)</p> <p>十二地支 [shí èr dì zhī] the 12 earthly branches , , , , , , , , , , , , (used cyclically in the calendar and as ordinal numbers)</p> <p>节支 [jié zhī] to save on expenditure</p> <p>支出 [zhī chū] 1. to spend 2. to pay out 3. expense</p> <p>干支 [gān zhī] 1. the 10 heavenly trunks and 12 earthly branches 2. sexagenary cycle</p> <p>十二支 [shí èr zhī] the 12 earthly branches , , , , , , , , , , , , (used cyclically in the calendar and as ordinal number)</p> <p>§1885 技 [jì] skill</p> <p>技术所限 [jì shù suǒ xiàn] technical limitations</p> <p>眼动技术 [yǎn dòng jì shù] eye movement technique</p> <p>技术情报 [jì shù qíng bào] 1. information technology 2. IT</p> <p>导弹武器技术控制制度 [dǎo dàn wǔ qì jì shù kòng zhì zhì dù] Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR)</p> <p>交换技术 [jiāo huàn jì shù] switching technology</p> <p>技术发展 [jì shù fā zhǎn] technological development</p> <p>面向对象的技术 [miàn xiàng duì xiàng de jì shù] object-oriented technology</p> <p>触技曲 [chù jì qǔ] toccata</p> <p>技能 [jì néng] skill</p> <p>薄技 [bó jì] 1. meager skill 2. humility word: my poor talents</p> <p>雕虫小技 [diāo chóng xiǎo jì] 1. my insignificant talent (humble expr.) 2. my humble writings</p> <p>技师 [jì shī] 1. technician 2. technical expert</p> <p>软件技术 [ruǎn jiàn jì shù] software technology</p> <p>国防科技工业委员会 [guó fáng kē jì gōng yè wěi yuán huì] State Commission on Science, Technology and Industry for National Defense (COSTIND)</p> <p>中国国防科技信息中心 [zhōng guó guó fáng kē jì xìn xī zhōng xīn] China Defense Science and Technology Information Center (CDSTIC)</p> <p>竞技场 [jìng jì chǎng] arena</p> <p>技嘉 [jì jiā] gigabyte technology</p> <p>自动化技术 [zì dòng huà jì shù] automation</p> <p>启动技术 [qǐ dòng jì shù] priming technique</p> <p>科技工作者 [kē jì gōng zuò zhě] worker in science and technology</p> <p>口技表演者 [kǒu jì biǎo yǎn zhě] ventriloquist</p> <p>秘技 [mì jì] cheat code</p> <p>生物科技 [shēng wù kē jì] biotechnology</p> <p>生物技术 [shēng wù jì shù] 1. biotechnology 2. abbr. to</p> <p>瑞萨科技 [ruì sà kē jì] Renesas technology (PRC microchip company affiliated with Hitachi and Mitsubishi)</p> <p>演技 [yǎn jì] 1. acting 2. performing skills</p> <p>新技术 [xīn jì shù] new technology</p> <p>竞技 [jìng jì] 1. competition of skill (e.g. sports) 2. athletics tournament</p> <p>竞技性 [jìng jì xìng] competitive</p> <p>纳米技术 [nà mǐ jì shù] nanotechnology</p> <p>农业生技 [nóng yè shēng jì] agri-biotechnology</p> <p>联合技术公司 [lián hé jì shù gōng sī] United Technologies Corporation</p> <p>基因技术 [jī yīn jì shù] 1. genetic technology 2. biotechnology</p> <p>技术知识 [jì shù zhī shì] technical knowledge</p> <p>技术标准 [jì shù biāo zhǔn] technology standard</p> <p>小技 [xiǎo jì] 1. small skills 2. folk musical theater</p> <p>技俩 [jì liǎng] 1. trick 2. scheme 3. ploy 4. tactic 5. stratagem 6. gimmick 7. ruse 8. trickery 9. skill 10. usu. written</p> <p>信息技术 [xìn xī jì shù] 1. information technology 2. IT</p>
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技术性	[jì shù xìng] 1. technical 2. technological
技术指导	[jì shù zhǐ dǎo] 1. technical instructor 2. coach
生物医药	[shēng jì yī yào] 1. biopharmaceutical 2. drug produced by biotechnology
技术规范	[jì shù guī fàn] technical specification
科技人员	[kē jì rén yuán] scientific and technical staff
技术员	[jì shù yuán] technician
技术人员	[jì shù rén yuán] technical staff
科技	[kē jì] science and technology
高科技	[gāo kē jì] 1. high tech 2. high technology
技术	[jì shù] 1. technology 2. technique 3. skill
实时技术	[shí shí jì shù] on-line technique
高技术	[gāo jì shù] 1. high technology 2. high tech
奇技	[qí jì] 1. brilliant skill 2. uncanny feat
特技	[tè jì] 1. special effect 2. stunt
生技	[shēng jì] 1. biotechnology 2. abbr. for
口技	[kǒu jì] 1. beat boxing 2. vocal mimicry 3. ventriloquism
技工	[jì gōng] mechanic
枝	[zhī] 1. branch 2. classifier for sticks, rods, pencils etc
六枝特区	[lù zhī tè qū] Luzhi special economic area in Liupan-shui, west Guizhou
右分枝关系从句	[yòu fēn zhī guān xì cóng jù] right branching relative clauses
花枝招展	[huā zhī zhāo zhǎn] lit. the flowering branches sway (saw); fig. gorgeously dressed (woman)
分枝	[fēn zhī] branch
水横枝	[shuǐ héng zhī] cape jasmine (Gardenia jasminoides), esp. grown as bonsai
枝节横生	[zhī jié héng shēng] a new branch grows out of a knot (saw); fig. side issues keep arising
接枝	[jiē zhī] (tree) graft
花枝	[huā zhī] 1. a flowering branch 2. fig. beautiful woman 3. octopus (on dining menu)
枪枝	[qiāng zhī] 1. a gun 2. guns in general 3. same as
节外生枝	[jié wài shēng zhī] a new branch grows out of a knot (saw); fig. side issues keep arising
枝江	[zhī jiāng] (N) Zhijiang (place in Hubei)
枝节问题	[zhī jié wèn tí] 1. side issue 2. peripheral complication
本固枝荣	[běn gù zhī róng] 1. when the root is firm 2. the branches flourish
枝城	[zhī chéng] (N) Zhicheng (city in Hubei)
节上生枝	[jié shàng shēng zhī] a new branch grows out of a knot (saw); fig. side issues keep arising
折枝	[zhé zhī] massage
枝节	[zhī jié] 1. lit. branch segment (where new branches should develop) 2. branches and knots 3. fig. side issue 4. minor peripheral problem
枝叶	[zhī yè] branch and leaf
鼓	[gǔ] 1. convex 2. drum 3. to rouse 4. to beat
更鼓	[gēng gǔ] 1. drum marking night watches 2. night watchman's clapper
鼓楼	[gǔ lóu] Gulou or Drumtower district of Nanjing City in Jiangsu
鼓山区	[gǔ shān qū] (N) Kushan (area in Taiwan)
鼓膜	[gǔ mó] 1. eardrum 2. tympanum (of the middle ear) 3. tympanic membrane
鼓舞	[gǔ wǔ] 1. heartening (news) 2. boost (morale)
不令人鼓舞	[bù lìng rén gǔ wǔ] 1. discouraging 2. disheartening
令人鼓舞	[lìng rén gǔ wǔ] 1. encouraging 2. heartening
鼓励	[gǔ lì] to encourage
蒙在鼓里	[méng zài gǔ lǐ] lit. kept hoodwinked inside a drum (saw); completely in the dark
鼓动	[gǔ dòng] 1. to agitate 2. to arouse 3. to instigate 4. to entice

鼓吹者	[gǔ chuī zhě] advocate
鼓点子	[gǔ diǎn zi] 1. drum beat 2. rhythm
铃鼓	[líng gǔ] 1. tambourine (musical instrument) 2. bell and drum
铜鼓	[tóng gǔ] Tonggu county in Yichun, Jiangxi
铜鼓县	[tóng gǔ xiàn] Tonggu county in Yichun, Jiangxi
定音鼓	[dìng yīn gǔ] timpani
击鼓鸣金	[jī gǔ míng jīn] 1. to beat the drum and sound the gong (saw); fig. to order an advance or retreat 2. to egg people on or to call them back
鼓掌	[gǔ zhǎng] to applaud
鼓楼	[gǔ lóu] 1. a drum tower 2. Drum Tower, historic attraction in Xian, Beijing etc
花鼓	[huā gǔ] flower-drum, a folk art form involving singing and dancing
鼓点	[gǔ diǎn] 1. drum beat 2. rhythm
鼓室	[gǔ shì] tympanic cavity (of the middle ear)
鼓声	[gǔ shēng] 1. sound of a drum 2. drumbeat
渔鼓	[yú gǔ] percussion instrument in the form of a bamboo fish (traditionally used by Daoist priests)
鼓吹	[gǔ chuī] 1. to agitate for 2. to enthusiastically promote
鱼鼓	[yú gǔ] percussion instrument in the form of a bamboo fish (traditionally used by Daoist priests)
大鼓	[dà gǔ] big bass drum
打鼓	[dǎ gǔ] 1. to beat a drum 2. to play a drum 3. (fig.) to feel nervous
鼓手	[gǔ shǒu] drummer
仅仅	[jǐn jǐn] 1. barely 2. only 3. merely
仅仅	[jǐn jǐn] 1. barely 2. only 3. merely 4. only (this and nothing more)
不仅	[bù jǐn] 1. not only (this one) 2. not just (...) but also
不仅如此	[bù jǐn rú cǐ] not only that, but ..
仅次于	[jǐn cǐ yú] 1. second only to... 2. (in second place) preceded only by...
双	[shuāng] 1. two 2. double 3. pair 4. both 5. surname Shuang
双眼	[shuāng yǎn] the two eyes
双眼皮	[shuāng yǎn pí] double eyelid
西双版纳	[xī shuāng bǎn nà] abbr. for Xishuangbanna, Dai minority autonomous prefecture in south Yunnan
双极	[shuāng jí] bipolar
双唇音	[shuāng chún yīn] bilabial consonant (b or p)
双桥区	[shuāng qiáo qū] (N) Shuangqiao (area in Sichuan)
双台子区	[shuāng tái zi qū] Shuangtai district of Panjin city, Liaoning
双阳区	[shuāng yáng qū] Shuangyang district of Changchun city, Jilin
双塔区	[shuāng tǎ qū] Shuangta district of Chaoyang city, Liaoning
文武双全	[wén wǔ shuāng quán] 1. well versed in letters and military technology (saw); fine scholar and soldier 2. master of pen and sword
一箭双雕	[yī jiàn shuāng diāo] 1. lit. one arrow, two golden eagles (saw) 2. to kill two birds with one stone
双臂	[shuāng bì] 1. arms 2. both arms 3. two arms
双胞胎	[shuāng bāo tāi] twin
双湖	[shuāng hú] (N) Shuanghu (place in Tibet)
双脚	[shuāng jiǎo] 1. two legs 2. both feet
双周期性	[shuāng zhōu qī xìng] (math.) double periodicity
双后前兵开局	[shuāng hòu qián bīng kāi jú] 1. Double Queen Pawn Opening 2. Closed Game (chess) 3. same as
双月刊	[shuāng yuè kān] bimonthly publication
双拼	[shuāng pīn] double pinyin
双开	[shuāng kāi] 1. double expulsion (from the party and from administrative post, as a punishment for corruption) 2. abbr. for ..

双龙镇	[shuāng lóng zhèn] Shuanglong town in Xixia county [Xi1 xia2 xian4], Nanyang, Henan
双龙大裂谷	[shuāng lóng dà liè gǔ] Shuanglong ravine in Mt Xiong'er national geological park [Xiong2 er3 shan1], Zaozhuang [Zao3 zhuang1], Shandong
当世无双	[dāng shì wú shuāng] unequalled in his time
举世无双	[jǔ shì wú shuāng] 1. unrivaled (saw); world number one 2. unique 3. unequaled
双射	[shuāng shè] 1. bijection 2. one-to-one map (math.)
双曲抛物面	[shuāng qū pāo wù miàn] hyperbolic paraboloid (math.)
双刃	[shuāng rèn] double-edged blade
双人房	[shuāng rén fáng] double room
双套	[shuāng tào] 1. double set 2. diploid
双方	[shuāng fāng] 1. bilateral 2. both sides 3. both parties involved
双方同意	[shuāng fāng tóng yì] bilateral agreement
双牌	[shuāng pái] Shuangpai county in Yongzhou [Yong3 zhou1], Hunan
双牌县	[shuāng pái xiàn] Shuangpai county in Yongzhou [Yong3 zhou1], Hunan
才貌双全	[cái mào shuāng quán] talented and good-looking (saw)
双生兄弟	[shuāng shēng xiōng dì] twin brothers
双子	[shuāng zǐ] Gemini (star sign)
双台子	[shuāng tái zǐ] Shuangtai district of Panjin city , Liaoning
双子座	[shuāng zǐ zuò] Gemini (constellation and sign of the zodiac)
双城子	[shuāng chéng zǐ] Shuangchengzi, former name of Ussuriisk city in Russian Pacific Primorsky region
双子叶	[shuāng zǐ yè] dicotyledon (plant family distinguished by two embryonic leaves, includes daisies, broadleaved trees, herbaceous plants)
双亲	[shuāng qīn] parents
双倍	[shuāng bèi] 1. twofold 2. double
双倍体	[shuāng bèi tǐ] diploid (doubled chromosomes)
双音节	[shuāng yīn jié] bisyllable
双喜	[shuāng xǐ] 1. double happiness 2. the combined symmetric character (similar to) as symbol of good luck, esp. marriage
双喜临门	[shuāng xǐ lín mén] two simultaneous happy events in the family
单叶双曲面	[dān yè shuāng qū miàn] hyperboloid of one sheet (math.)
双性恋	[shuāng xìng liàn] 1. bisexual 2. bisexuality
双截棍	[shuāng jié gùn] nunchaku (weapon with two rod joined by a short chain, used in martial arts)
双曲余割	[shuāng qū yú gē] hyperbolic cosecant, i.e. function cosech(x)
双重标准	[shuāng chóng biāo zhǔn] double standard
双侧	[shuāng cè] 1. two-sided 2. bilateral
双休日	[shuāng xiū rì] week with two rest days
双独	[shuāng dú] 1. double and single 2. allowed dispensation to have second child
双独夫妇	[shuāng dú fū fù] a married couple allowed dispensation to have second child
双曲线	[shuāng qū xiàn] hyperbola
双层	[shuāng céng] 1. double tier 2. double decker
双名法	[shuāng míng fǎ] binomial nomenclature (taxonomy)
双摆	[shuāng bǎi] double pendulum (math.)
双阳	[shuāng yáng] Shuangyang district of Changchun city , Jilin
双人床	[shuāng rén chuáng] double bed
双鱼座	[shuāng yú zuò] Pisces (constellation and sign of the zodiac)
双误	[shuāng wù] double fault (in tennis)
双语	[shuāng yǔ] bilingual
双人滑	[shuāng rén huá] pair skating
双球菌	[shuāng qiú jǐ] diplococcus

双塔	[shuāng tǎ] Shuangta district of Chaoyang city , Liaoning
双节棍	[shuāng jié gùn] 1. nunchaku (weapon with two rods joined by a short chain, used in martial arts) 2. also written
双足	[shuāng zú] 1. two legs 2. both legs 3. biped
双柏	[shuāng bǎi] (N) Shuangbai (place in Yunnan)
双城	[shuāng chéng] Suangcheng county level city in Harbin [Ha1 er3 bin1], Heilongjiang
双城市	[shuāng chéng shì] Suangcheng county level city in Harbin [Ha1 er3 bin1], Heilongjiang
双人	[shuāng rén] 1. two-person 2. double 3. pair 4. tandem
双人间	[shuāng rén jiān] double room (hotel)
双向	[shuāng xiàng] interactively
双重	[shuāng chóng] double
双生	[shuāng shēng] twins
双十节	[shuāng shí jié] 1. Double Tenth, the anniversary of the Wuchang uprising of 10th October 1911 2. Taiwanese national holiday with a patriotic and militarist flavor
双曲	[shuāng qū] 1. hyperbola 2. hyperbolic (function)
双抽	[shuāng chōu] black soy sauce
双打	[shuāng dǎ] doubles (in sports)
双手	[shuāng shǒu] pair of hands
双击	[shuāng jī] double-click
祭	I [zhài] surname Zhai II [jì] offer sacrifice
祭司权术	[jì sī quán shù] priestcraft
牙祭	[yá jì] 1. a good meal 2. sumptuous food
祭物	[jì wù] sacrifices
献祭	[xiàn jì] to offer sacrifice
公祭	[gōng jì] public memorial service
祭坛	[jì tán] altar
祭器	[jì qì] 1. ritual dishes 2. sacrificial vessels
大祭司	[dà jì sī] High Priest
血祭	[xuè jì] 1. blood sacrifice 2. animal sacrifice (to a God or ancestral spirit)
吊祭	[diào jì] 1. a worship ceremony for the dead 2. to offer sacrifice (to ancestors) 3. a libation
祭司	[jì sī] priest
祭品	[jì pǐn] offering
祭拜	[jì bài] to offer sacrifice (to one's ancestors)
拜祭	[bài jì] worship
察	[chá] 1. examine 2. inquire 3. observe 4. inspect 5. look into 6. to examine
观察	[guān chá] 1. to observe 2. to watch 3. to survey 4. to examine 5. observation 6. view 7. perspective
肉眼观察	[ròu yǎn guān chá] observation by naked eye
人权观察	[rén quán guān chá] Human Rights Watch (HRW), New York based non-governmental organization
观察力	[guān chá lì] 1. power of observation 2. perception
观察者	[guān chá zhě] observer
观察家	[guān chá jiā] observer
观察员	[guān chá yuán] observer
观察人士	[guān chá rén shì] observer
刚察	[gāng chá] (N) Gangcha (place in Qinghai)
最高人民检察院	[zuì gāo rén mín jiǎn chá yuàn] PRC Supreme People's Procuratorate (prosecutor's office)
明察	[míng chá] 1. to note clearly 2. to perceive
明察秋毫	[míng chá qiū háo] 1. lit. seeing clearly the downy feather of autumn (saw, from Mencius); fig. sensitive to the finest detail 2. to distinguish right and wrong with acuity 3. omniscient

暗察明访	[àn chá míng fǎng] 1. open enquiries and secret search (saw); to investigate openly and in secret 2. taking information from all sides
明察暗访	[míng chá àn fǎng] 1. open enquiries and secret search (saw); to investigate openly and in secret 2. taking information from all sides
乌兰察布	[wū lán chá bù] Ulaanchab prefecture level city in Inner Mongolia
乌兰察布市	[wū lán chá bù shì] Ulaanchab prefecture level city in Inner Mongolia
斯雷布雷尼察	[sī léi bù léi ní chá] Srebrenica, Bosnia-Herzegovina
洞察一切	[dòng chá yī qiè] to see everything clearly
堪察加半岛	[kān chá jiā bàn dǎo] Kamchatka peninsula
堪察加	[kān chá jiā] Kamchatka (peninsula of Russian Pacific)
洞察	[dòng chá] insight
侦察兵	[zhēn chá bīng] 1. a scout 2. spy
省察	[xíng chá] to examine oneself
察雅	[chá yǎ] (N) Chaya (place in Tibet)
察看	[chá kàn] 1. to watch 2. to look carefully at
察验	[chá yàn] to examine
检察	[jiǎn chá] 1. to inspect 2. check up (on)
检察院	[jiǎn chá yuàn] 1. prosecutor's office 2. procuratorate
中共中央纪委监察部	[zhōng gòng zhōng yāng jì wěi jiǎn chá bù] party discipline committee
高尔察克	[gāo ěr chá kè] Aleksandr Kolchak
康斯坦察	[kāng sī tǎn chá] Constanta (city in Romania)
侦察	[zhēn chá] 1. to investigate a crime 2. detection 3. a scout
侦察性	[zhēn chá xìng] investigatory
侦察员	[zhēn chá yuán] 1. detective 2. investigator 3. scout 4. spy
体察	[tǐ chá] 1. to experience 2. to observe
纠察	[jiū chá] 1. to maintain order 2. steward (policing a meeting)
细察	[xì chá] to observe carefully
察合台	[chá gě tái] Chagatai (died 1241), a son of Genghis Khan
监察院	[jiān chá yuàn] Control Yuan
监察局	[jiān chá jú] 1. inspection office 2. supervisory office
盘察	[pán chá] 1. to interrogate 2. to examine
洞察	[dòng chá] to see clearly
失察	[shī chá] 1. to fail in observing or supervising 2. to miss 3. to let sth slip through
监察人	[jiān chá rén] 1. supervisor 2. monitor 3. watchdog
审察	[shěn chá] 1. to investigate 2. to examine closely
监察	[jiān chá] 1. to supervise 2. to control
擦	[cā] 1. to wipe 2. to erase 3. rubbing (brush stroke in painting) 4. to clean 5. to polish
擦网球	[cā wǎng qiú] net ball
擦碗布	[cā wǎn bù] 1. dish cloth 2. tea towel
可擦写可编程只读存储器	[kě cā xiě kě biān chéng zhī dú cún chǔ qì] 1. EPROM 2. Erasable programmable read-only memory
擦伤	[cā shāng] 1. scratch 2. abrasion 3. graze 4. friction burn 5. bruise to scrape
摩擦阻力	[mó cā zǔ lì] parasitic drag
摩擦力	[mó cā lì] friction
磨擦	[mó cā] 1. friction 2. rubbing 3. chafing 4. fig. disharmony 5. conflict 6. same as
擦音	[cā yīn] fricative
擦黑儿	[cā hēi er] dusk
摩擦	[mó cā] 1. friction 2. rubbing 3. chafing 4. fig. disharmony 5. conflict 6. same as
擦写	[cā xiě] to erase

可擦写	[kě cā xiě] erasable
擦洗	[cā xǐ] 1. scour 2. scrub
擦油	[cā yóu] 1. to oil 2. to anoint
擦掉	[cā diào] wipe
擦干	[cā gān] to wipe dry
坡	[pō] slope
坡度	[pō dù] grade (slope)
那坡	[nà pō] (N) Napo (place in Guangxi)
苏东坡	[sū dōng pō] Su Dongpo, another name for Su Shi (1037-1101), northern Song writer and calligrapher
新加坡	[xīn jiā pō] Singapore
新加坡人	[xīn jiā pō rén] 1. Singaporean person 2. Singaporean
东坡肉	[dōng pō ròu] stir-fried pork, favorite of Northern Song writer Su Shi , a.k.a. Su Dongpo
半坡	[bàn pō] Banpo neolithic Yangshao culture archaeological site east of Xi'an
半坡村	[bàn pō cūn] archaeological site near Xi'an
斜坡	[xié pō] 1. slope 2. incline
科伦坡	[kē lún pō] Colombo, capital of Sri Lanka
陆坡	[lù pō] continental slope (boundary of continental shelf)
大陆坡	[dà lù pō] continental slope (boundary of continental shelf)
滑坡	[huá pō] 1. rockslide 2. landslide
下坡	[xià pō] downhill
上坡	[shàng pō] 1. uphill 2. upslope 3. to move upwards 4. to climb a slope
山坡	[shān pō] hillside
玻	[bō] glass
玻片	[bō piàn] glass slide for medical sample
玻意耳定律	[bō yì ěr dìng lǜ] Boyle's law
玻意耳	[bō yì ěr] Robert Boyle (1627-1691), English chemist
玻利维亚	[bō lì wéi yà] Bolivia
玻利尼西亚	[bō lì ní xī yà] Polynesia
明尼阿波利斯	[míng ní ā bō lì sī] Minneapolis, Missouri
周立波	[zhōu lì bō] Zhou Libo (1908-1979), left-wing journalist, translator and novelist
薄一波	[bó yī bō] Bo Yibo (1908-2007), ranking PRC politician, served on State Council from 1950s to 1980s as colleague of Deng Xiaoping
波霸奶茶	[bō bà nǎi chá] 1. bubble milk tea (Taiwan) 2. tapioca milk tea 3. also known as pearl milk tea
调制波	[tiáo zhì bō] modulated wave (elec.)
波茨坦会议	[bō cí tǎn huì yì] Potsdam conference, July-August 1945, between Truman, Stalin and British prime ministers Churchill and Attlee
刘晓波	[liú xiǎo bō] Liu Xiaobo (name of dissident writer)
波纹	[bō wén] 1. ripple 2. corrugation
波希米亚	[bō xī mǐ yà] Bohemia, European country (in current Checkia and Slovakia)
宁波地区	[níng bō dì qū] (N) Ningbo district (district in Zhejiang)
波荡	[bō dàng] 1. heave 2. surge
波尔干地区	[bō ěr gān dì qū] the Balkans
波及	[bō jí] 1. to spread to 2. to involve 3. to affect
波美度	[bō měi dù] Baume degrees
密度波	[mì dù bō] density wave
梯度回波	[tí dù huí bō] gradient echo
眼波	[yǎn bō] fluid glance
波	[bō] 1. wave 2. ripple 3. storm 4. surge 5. abbr. for Poland
波尔布特	[bō ěr bù tè] Pol Pot

无线电波	[wú xiàn diàn bō] 1. radio waves 2. wireless electric wave
奔波	[bēn bō] 1. rush about 2. be busy running about
马拉开波	[mǎ lā kāi bō] Maracaibo, Venezuela
波形	[bō xíng] wave form
毫米波	[háo mǐ bō] millimeter wave (radio signal)
波弗特海	[bō fú tè hǎi] Beaufort sea (off Alaska and British Columbia)
伊波拉	[yī bō lā] the Ebola virus
载波	[zài bō] carrier wave
波动	[bō dòng] 1. to undulate 2. to fluctuate 3. wave motion 4. rise and fall
波动性	[bō dòng xìng] fluctuation
引力波	[yǐn lì bō] gravitational wave
分波多工	[fēn bō duō gōng] 1. wavelength division multiplexing 2. WDM
波带片	[bō dài piàn] zone plate
莎拉波娃	[shā lā bō wá] Sharapova (Russian female tennis star)
印第安纳波利斯	[yīn dì ān nà bō lì sī] Indianapolis, Indiana
波长	[bō cháng] wavelength
光波长	[guāng bō cháng] optical wavelength
孤立子波	[gū lì zǐ bō] instanton (math.)
勒斯波斯	[lè sī bō sī] Lesbos (Greek island in Aegean)
波季	[bō jì] Poti, strategic seaport in Abkhazia, Republic of Georgia
电磁波	[diàn cí bō] electromagnetic wave
检波	[jiǎn bō] to detect (e.g. radio waves)
波斯尼亚和黑塞哥维纳共和国	[bō sī ní yà hé hēi sāi] gē wéi nà gòng hé guó Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina
横波	[héng bō] transverse wave
波斯普鲁斯海峡	[bō sī pǔ lǔ sī hǎi xiá] the Bosphorus (strait)
波尔多	[bō ěr duō] Bordeaux
波尔干	[bō ěr gān] the Balkans
波兹南	[bō zī nán] Poznan (city in Poland)
音波	[yīn bō] sound wave
勒斯波斯岛	[lè sī bō sī dǎo] Lesbos (Greek island in Aegean)
波音	[bō yīn] 1. Boeing (Aircraft) 2. mordent
声波定位	[shēng bō dìng wèi] 1. sonic location system (esp. underwater sonar) 2. acoustic positioning
卡波耶拉	[kǎ bō yē lā] Capoeira
短波	[duǎn bō] short-wave (radio)
平面波	[píng miàn bō] a plane wave
波兰	[bō lán] Poland
波兰语	[bō lán yǔ] Polish (language)
波特兰市	[bō tè lán shì] Portland (city)
波美比重计	[bō měi bǐ zhòng jì] Baume hydrometer
波西米亚	[bō xī mǐ yà] 1. Bohemia 2. central European country mostly within the modern Czech republic 3. person leading unconventional lifestyle, esp. in western intellectual or artistic circles
波斯湾	[bō sī wān] Persian Gulf
波斯普鲁斯	[bō sī pǔ lǔ sī] the Bosphorus
波斯尼亚	[bō sī ní yà] Bosnia
波斯尼亚语	[bō sī ní yà yǔ] Bosnian (language)
波斯里亚	[bō sī lǐ yà] Bosnia (former Yugoslavia)
波利尼西亚	[bō lì ní xī yà] Polynesia
波士尼亚	[bō shì ní yà] Bosnia

光波	[guāng bō] light wave
基波	[jī bō] fundamental (wave)
波斯	[bō sī] Persia
波斯猫	[bō sī māo] Persian (cat)
波密	[bō mì] (N) Bomi (place in Tibet)
波阿斯	[bō ā sī] Boaz (son of Salmon and Rahab)
波斯语	[bō sī yǔ] 1. Persian (language) 2. Farsi
波茨坦公告	[bō cí tǎn gōng gào] Potsdam Declaration
余波	[yú bō] 1. aftermath 2. repercussions 3. fallout
示波器	[shì bō qì] 1. oscillograph 2. oscilloscope
小波	[xiǎo bō] 1. (math.) wavelets 2. Xiaobo (name) 3. Po from Teletubbies
波谷	[bō gǔ] trough
波德	[bō dé] Johann Elert Bode (1747-1826), German astronomer
线性波	[xiàn xíng bō] linear wave
波恩	[bō ěn] Bonn, a small town on the Rhine, Cold War capital of West Germany 1949-1990
超声波检查	[chāo shēng bō jiǎn chá] 1. echography 2. ultrasound scan
波鸿	[bō hóng] Bochum (city in Germany)
驻波	[zhù bō] standing wave
马可波罗	[mǎ kè bō luó] Marco Polo (1254-c. 1324), Venetian trader and explorer who traveled the Silk road to China, author of Il Milione (Travels of Marco Polo)
波多马克河	[bō duō mǎ kè hé] Potomac river, USA
波导	[bō dǎo] wave guide
波特率	[bō tè lǜ] baud
纵波	[zòng bō] longitudinal wave
波黑	[bō hēi] Bosnia-Herzegovina
波兹坦	[bō zī tǎn] Potsdam, Germany
雷波县	[léi bō xiàn] Leibo county in Liangshan Yi autonomous prefecture [Liang2 shan1 Yiz zu2 zì4 zhì4 zhou1], south Sichuan
超音波	[chāo yīn bō] 1. ultrasound 2. ultrasonic wave
阿波罗	[ā bō luó] Apollo (loan)
阿波罗计划	[ā bō luó jì huà] the Apollo project (1961-1975), the NASA moon landing project
波阿次	[bō ā cì] Boaz (name)
波阳	[bō yáng] (N) Boyang (place in Jiangxi)
声波	[shēng bō] sound wave
次声波	[cì shēng bō] infrasonic wave
波江座	[bō jiāng zuò] Eridanus (constellation)
波罗的海	[bō luó dì hǎi] Baltic Sea
的黎波里	[dì lí bō lǐ] 1. Tripoli, capital of Libya 2. Tripoli, city in north Lebanon
波语	[bō yǔ] Polish language
超短波	[chāo duǎn bō] 1. ultra short wave (radio) 2. UHF
海波	[hǎi bō] 1. hypo (loan) 2. sodium thiosulfate Na2S2O3 used in fixing photos (formerly hyposulfite)
波茨坦	[bō cí tǎn] Potsdam, near Berlin, Germany
冲击波	[chōng jī bō] 1. blast wave 2. shock wave 3. fig. having wide repercussions
水波	[shuǐ bō] 1. wave 2. (water) ripple
波士顿	[bō shì dùn] Boston, capital of Massachusetts
香波	[xiāng bō] 1. (loan word) shampoo 2. same as
波束	[bō shù] beam
波哥大	[bō gē dà] Bogota, capital of Colombia
宁波市	[níng bō shì] Ningbo prefecture level city in Zhejiang
宁波	[níng bō] Ningbo prefecture level city in Zhejiang

<p>超声波 [chāo shēng bō] ultrasound (scan)</p> <p>波特 [bō tè] baud</p> <p>波幅 [bō fú] amplitude</p> <p>电波 [diàn bō] 1. electric wave 2. alternating current</p> <p>波折 [bō zhé] twists and turns</p> <p>一波三折 [yī bō sān zhé] 1. wave with many fold (saw); calligraphic flourish with many twists 2. fig. many twists and turns</p> <p>雷波 [léi bō] (N) Leibo (place in Sichuan)</p> <p>波面 [bō miàn] wave front</p> <p>古波 [gǔ bō] Gubo (a personal name)</p> <p>中波 [zhōng bō] Chinese-Polish</p> <p>回波 [huí bō] 1. echo (e.g. radar) 2. returning wave</p> <p>波粒二象性 [bō lì èr xiàng xìng] wave-particle duality in quantum mechanics</p> <p>§1896 婆 [pó] 1. grandmother 2. matron 3. mother-in-law</p> <p>婆婆 [pó po] 1. husband's mother 2. mother-in-law</p> <p>鬼婆 [guǐ pó] (Cant.) Gwaipo, a (sometimes derogatory) Cantonese term for Caucasian women</p> <p>老婆 [lǎo pó] (informal) wife</p> <p>小老婆 [xiǎo lǎo pó] 1. concubine 2. junior wife 3. mistress</p> <p>老太婆 [lǎo tài pó] old woman (at times contemptuous)</p> <p>婆罗洲 [pó luó zhōu] Borneo island (of Indonesia, Malaysia and Brunei)</p> <p>婆家 [pó jia] husband's family</p> <p>产婆 [chǎn pó] midwife</p> <p>麻婆豆腐 [má pó dòu fǔ] 1. ma po tofu 2. stir-fried beancurd in chili sauce</p> <p>湿婆 [shī pó] Shiva (Hindu deity)</p> <p>公婆 [gōng pó] 1. husband's parents 2. parents-in-law</p> <p>催生婆 [cuī shēng pó] midwife who induces labor</p> <p>苦口婆心 [kǔ kǒu pó xīn] earnest and well-meaning advice (saw); to persuade patiently</p> <p>阿婆 [ā pó] 1. granny 2. mother-in-law</p> <p>外婆 [wài pó] (informal) mother's mother; maternal grandmother</p> <p>婆罗门 [pó luó mén] 1. Brahman (Hindu God) 2. eternal origin</p> <p>太婆 [tài pó] great-grandmother</p> <p>巫婆 [wū pó] 1. witch 2. sorceress 3. female shaman</p> <p>§1897 疲 [pí] weary</p> <p>精疲力竭 [jīng pí lì jié] 1. spirit weary, strength exhausted (saw); spent 2. drained 3. washed out</p> <p>精疲力尽 [jīng pí lì jìn] 1. spirit weary, strength exhausted (saw); spent 2. drained 3. washed out</p> <p>疲于奔命 [pí yú bēn mìng] 1. lit. tired of constantly running for one's life (saw); terribly busy 2. up to one's ears in work</p> <p>疲软 [pí ruǎn] tired and feeble</p> <p>疲劳 [pí láo] 1. fatigue 2. wearily 3. weariness 4. weary</p> <p>消除疲劳 [xiāo chú pí láo] (set phrase) to eliminate weariness</p> <p>疲劳症 [pí láo zhèng] fatigue</p> <p>乐此不疲 [lè cǐ bù pí] to enjoy sth and never tire of it (saw); unwavering enthusiasm</p> <p>疲弱 [pí ruò] 1. tired 2. weak 3. exhausted</p> <p>§1898 彼 [bǐ] 1. that 2. those 3. (one) another</p> <p>彼得前书 [bǐ dé qián shū] First Epistle of Peter (in New Testament)</p> <p>蒙彼利埃 [méng bǐ lì āi] Montpellier (French town)</p> <p>卡特彼勒公司 [kǎ tè bǐ lè gōng sī] Caterpillar Inc.</p> <p>不分彼此 [bù fēn bǐ cǐ] 1. make no distinction between what's one's own and what's another's 2. share everything 3. be on very intimate terms</p>	<p>彼拉多 [bǐ lā duō] Pilate (Pontius Pilate in the Biblical passion story)</p> <p>彼得 [bǐ dé] Peter (name)</p> <p>彼得罗维奇 [bǐ dé luó wéi qí] Petrovich (name)</p> <p>彼得堡 [bǐ dé bǎo] 1. Petersburg (place name) 2. Saint Petersburg, Russia</p> <p>彼得后书 [bǐ dé hòu shū] Second Epistle of Peter (in New Testament)</p> <p>彼得里皿 [bǐ dé lì mǐn] Petri dish</p> <p>此起彼伏 [cǐ qǐ bǐ fú] 1. up here, down there (saw); to rise and fall in succession 2. no sooner one subsides, the next arises 3. repeating continuously 4. occurring again and again (of applause, fires, waves, protests, conflicts, uprisings etc)</p> <p>此伏彼起 [cǐ fú bǐ qǐ] 1. up here, down there (saw); to rise and fall in succession 2. no sooner one subsides, the next arises 3. repeating continuously 4. occurring again and again (of applause, fires, waves, protests, conflicts, uprisings etc)</p> <p>知彼知己 [zhī bǐ zhī jǐ] to know the enemy and know oneself (saw, from Sunzi's Art of War)</p> <p>知己知彼 [zhī jǐ zhī bǐ] Know yourself, know your enemy (saw, from Sunzi's Art of War [Sun1 zi3 Bing1 fa3])</p> <p>彼岸 [bǐ àn] 1. the other shore 2. Paramita (Buddh.)</p> <p>彼唱此和 [bǐ chàng cǐ hé] to chorus sb else's lead (saw); to chime in in agreement</p> <p>彼此 [bǐ cǐ] 1. each other 2. one another</p> <p>彼一时此一时 [bǐ yī shí cǐ yī shí] 1. that was one thing, and this is another 2. times have changed</p> <p>§1899 颇 [pō] 1. rather 2. quite 3. considerably (Taiwan pr. pō3) 4. oblique 5. inclined 6. slanting</p> <p>颇为 [pō wéi] 1. rather 2. quite</p> <p>景颇 [jǐng pō] Jingpo ethnic group of Tibet and Yunnan</p> <p>廉颇 [lián pō] Lian Po (327-243 BC), famous general of Zhao , repeatedly victorious over Qin and Qi</p> <p>§1900 破 [pò] 1. to break 2. to split 3. broken 4. damaged 5. worn out</p> <p>自发对称破缺 [zì fā duì chèn pò quē] spontaneous symmetry breaking (physics)</p> <p>对称破缺 [duì chèn pò quē] symmetry breaking (physics)</p> <p>破胆 [pò dǎn] 1. lit. to bust guts 2. to terrify 3. to frighten seriously</p> <p>破胆寒心 [pò dǎn hán xīn] 1. lit. to bust guts and freeze the heart (saw); terrifying 2. to scare sb badly</p> <p>吓破胆 [xià pò dǎn] 1. to be scared out of one's wits 2. to scare stiff</p> <p>破解 [pò jiě] 1. to analyze and solve 2. to sack 3. to exorcise</p> <p>破费 [pò fèi] to spend a lot of money</p> <p>破戒 [pò jiè] 1. to violate a religious precept 2. to smoke or drink after giving up</p> <p>破获 [pò huò] 1. to uncover (a criminal plot) 2. to break open and capture</p> <p>破布 [pò bù] rag</p> <p>宣布破产 [xuān bù pò chǎn] to declare bankruptcy</p> <p>破天荒 [pò tiān huāng] 1. unprecedented 2. for the first time 3. never before 4. first ever</p> <p>破坏力 [pò huài lì] destructive force</p> <p>破财 [pò cái] 1. bankrupt 2. to suffer financial loss</p> <p>看破 [kān pò] 1. to see through 2. disillusioned with 3. to reject (the world of mortals)</p> <p>看破红尘 [kān pò hóng chén] 1. to see through the world of mortals (saw, of Buddhist monk) 2. disillusioned with human society 3. to reject the world for a monastic life</p> <p>破产者 [pò chǎn zhě] bankrupt person</p> <p>破坏 [pò huài] 1. destruction 2. damage 3. to wreck 4. to break 5. to destroy</p> <p>严重破坏 [yán zhòng pò huài] serious damage</p> <p>破坏性 [pò huài xìng] destructive</p> <p>不破而立 [bù pò bù lì] without destruction there can be no construction</p> <p>家破人亡 [jiā pò rén wáng] 1. family bankrupt and the people dead (saw); ruined and orphaned 2. destitute and homeless</p> <p>原子爆破弹药 [yuán zǐ bào pò dàn yào] atomic demolition munition</p> <p>磨破口舌 [mó pò kǒu shé] incessant complaining</p>
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破碎	[pò suì] 1. to smash to pieces 2. to shatter
破碎的心	[pò suì de xīn] broken heart
石破天惊	[shí pò tiān jīng] 1. earth-shattering 2. breakthrough 3. remarkable and original work
破镜	[pò jìng] 1. broken mirror 2. fig. broken marriage 3. divorce
爆破	[bào pò] 1. to blow up 2. to demolish (using explosives) 3. dynamite 4. blast
破颜	[pò yán] 1. break into a smile 2. to open (of flowers)
破壁	[pò bì] 1. broken wall 2. to break through a wall 3. fig. a breakthrough in sb's career
破甲弹	[pò jiǎ dàn] armor piercing shell
突破	[tū pò] breakthrough
破除	[pò chú] 1. to eliminate 2. to do away with 3. to get rid of
破产	[pò chǎn] 1. to go bankrupt 2. to become impoverished 3. bankruptcy
破烂	[pò làn] ragged
破灭	[pò miè] to destroy
识破	[shí pò] 1. to penetrate 2. to see through
侦破	[zhēn pò] 1. to investigate (as detective) 2. to solve (crime) 3. to uncover (a plot) 4. to sniff out 5. to break in and analyze 6. detective work 7. to scout
破纪录	[pò jì lù] 1. to break a record 2. record-breaking
破裂	[pò liè] 1. burst 2. fracture
破约	[pò yuē] to break a promise
点破	[diǎn pò] 1. to lay bare in a few words 2. to expose with a word 3. to point out bluntly
破局	[pò jú] to collapse (of plan, talks etc)
残破	[cán pò] 1. broken 2. dilapidated
揭破	[jiē pò] to uncover
破的	[pò dì] 1. to hit the target 2. fig. to touch the main point in speaking
读破句	[dú pò jù] incorrect break in reading Chinese, dividing text into clauses at wrong point
读破	[dú pò] nonstandard pronunciation of a Chinese character, e.g. reading hao4 in compound [ai4 hao4] "hobby" in place of hao3
破读	[pò dú] 1. pronunciation of a character other than the standard 2. lit. broken reading
破冰舰	[pò bīng jiàn] ice breaker
破案	[pò àn] 1. to solve a case 2. shabby old table
破冰	[pò bīng] 1. to break the ice 2. groundbreaking (in relations)
冲破	[chōng pò] 1. breakthrough 2. to overcome an obstacle quickly
破洞	[pò dòng] a hole
破缺	[pò quē] breaking
拿破仑	[ná pò lún] 1. Napoleon (name) 2. Napoleon Bonaparte (1769-1821), Emperor of France 1804-1815
破晓	[pò xiǎo] daybreak
破门而入	[pò mén ér rù] to force a door open (saw); breaking and entry
破损	[pò sǔn] disrepair
破相	[pò xiàng] 1. lit. appearance ruined by a scar 2. fig. to lose face 3. disgraced
划破	[huà pò] 1. to scratch (damage by cutting) 2. to slash 3. to streak across (lightning, meteor etc) 4. to pierce (scream, search-light etc)
破亡	[pò wáng] 1. to die out 2. conquered
扯破	[chě pò] tear apart
破鞋	[pò xié] 1. broken shoes 2. worn-out footwear 3. loose woman 4. slut
破旧	[pò jiù] shabby
打破	[dǎ pò] 1. to break 2. to smash
破土	[pò tǔ] 1. to break ground 2. to start digging 3. to plough 4. to break through the ground (of seedling) 5. fig. the start of a building project
夜	[yè] night
半夜三更	[bàn yè sān gēng] 1. in the depth of night 2. late at night

夜校	[yè xiào] 1. evening school 2. night school
前夜	[qián yè] 1. the eve 2. the night before
前半夜	[qián bàn yè] first half of the night (from nightfall to midnight)
一夜情	[yī yè qíng] one night stand
春江花月夜	[chūn jiāng huā yuè yè] River on a spring night, long yuefu poem by
夜班	[yè bān] night shift
开夜车	[kāi yè chē] 1. burn the midnight oil 2. work late into the night
彻夜	[chè yè] the whole night
彻夜不眠	[chè yè bù mián] to be sleepless all night
夜不闭户	[yè bù bì hù] lit. doors not locked at night (saw); fig. stable society
昨夜	[zuó yè] last night
夜行军	[yè xíng jūn] a night march
子夜	[zǐ yè] midnight
夜猫子	[yè māo zi] 1. owl 2. (fig.) night owl
一千零一夜	[yī qiān líng yī yè] The Book of One Thousand and One Nights
夜以继日	[yè yǐ jì rì] night and day (saw); continuous strenuous effort
夜空	[yè kōng] night sky
夜半	[yè bàn] midnight
半夜	[bàn yè] 1. midnight 2. in the middle of the night
平安夜	[píng ān yè] Christmas Eve
夜来香	[yè lái xiāng] 1. tuberose 2. Cestrum nocturnum, see also
夜光	[yè guāng] luminous
深夜	[shēn yè] very late at night
夜景	[yè jǐng] nightscape
小夜曲	[xiǎo yè qǔ] serenade
夜总会	[yè zǒng huì] 1. nightclub 2. nightspot
夜行	[yè xíng] 1. night walk 2. night departure 3. nocturnal
夜行性	[yè xíng xìng] nocturnal
值夜	[zhí yè] on night duty
夜鹰	[yè yīng] night hawk
宿夜	[sù yè] to stay overnight
夜鸟	[yè niǎo] a nocturnal bird
黑夜	[hēi yè] night
夜店	[yè diàn] night club
每夜	[měi yè] nightly
夜生活	[yè shēng huó] night life
入夜	[rù yè] nightfall
夜晚	[yè wǎn] night
夜幕	[yè mù] 1. curtain of night 2. gathering darkness
夜香木	[yè xiāng mù] Cestrum nocturnum
夜市	[yè shì] night market
守夜	[shǒu yè] night vigil
白夜	[bái yè] white night
夜间	[yè jiān] 1. nighttime 2. evening or night (e.g. classes)
年夜	[nián yè] eve of lunar new year
午夜	[wǔ yè] midnight
夜曲	[yè qǔ] night melody, nocturne
夜里	[yè lǐ] 1. during the night 2. at night 3. nighttime
日夜	[rì yè] 1. day and night 2. around the clock
脑	[nǎo] brain

脑成像技术	[nǎo chéng xiàng jì shù] brain imaging technique
电脑网	[diàn nǎo wǎng] 1. computer network 2. Internet
首脑会议	[shǒu nǎo huì yì] 1. leadership conference 2. summit meeting
脑膜	[nǎo mó] 1. meninx 2. meninges 3. membranes lining the brain
脑膜炎	[nǎo mó yán] meningitis
脑水肿	[nǎo shuǐ zhōng] hydrocephalus
脑细胞	[nǎo xì bāo] brain cell
头脑清楚	[tóu nǎo qīng chǔ] sane
脑功能特化	[nǎo gōng néng tè huà] specialization of brain function
家用电脑	[jiā yòng diàn nǎo] home computer
脑桥	[nǎo qiáo] pons Varolii (bundle of nerve fibers in the brain)
笔记型电脑	[bǐ jì xíng diàn nǎo] notebook (computer)
桌上型电脑	[zhuō shàng xíng diàn nǎo] desktop computer
电脑软件	[diàn nǎo ruǎn jiàn] computer software
脑力劳动	[nǎo lì láo dòng] 1. mental labor 2. intellectual work
丘脑损伤	[qiū nǎo sǔn shāng] thalamic lesions
脑力	[nǎo lì] mental
东方马脑炎病毒	[dōng fāng mǎ nǎo yán bìng dú] eastern equine encephalitis (EEE) virus
西方马脑炎病毒	[xī fāng mǎ nǎo yán bìng dú] western equine encephalitis (WEE) virus
电脑业者	[diàn nǎo yè zhě] software developer
电脑操作	[diàn nǎo cāo zuò] computer handling
脑子	[nǎo zi] 1. brains 2. mind
首脑会谈	[shǒu nǎo huì tán] 1. summit talks 2. discussion between heads of state
委内瑞拉马脑炎病毒	[wēi nèi ruì lā mǎ nǎo yán bìng dú] Venezuelan equine encephalitis (VEE) virus
首脑	[shǒu nǎo] 1. head (of state) 2. summit (meeting) 3. leader
苹果电脑	[píng guǒ diàn nǎo] Apple computer
掌握电脑	[zhǎng wò diàn nǎo] 1. PDA 2. Personal Digital Assistant
电脑企业	[diàn nǎo qǐ yè] 1. computer company 2. computer firm
脑炎	[nǎo yán] 1. brain fever 2. encephalitis 3. meningitis
日本脑炎	[rì běn nǎo yán] Japanese encephalitis
森林脑炎	[sēn lín nǎo yán] forest encephalitis
探头探脑	[tàn tóu tàn nǎo] to stick one's head out and look around (saw)
探头探脑儿	[tàn tóu tàn nǎo r] erhua variant of , to stick one's head out and look around
电脑公司	[diàn nǎo gōng sī] computer company
小脑	[xiǎo nǎo] cerebellum (part of the brain)
脑袋	[nǎo dai] 1. head 2. skull 3. brains 4. mental capability
脑下垂体	[nǎo xià chuí tǐ] pituitary glands (at the base of the skull)
脑岛	[nǎo dǎo] insula
笔记本电脑	[bǐ jì běn diàn nǎo] 1. laptop 2. notebook (computer)
裂脑人	[liè nǎo rén] commissurotomy
电脑系统	[diàn nǎo xì tǒng] computer system
脑瓜	[nǎo guā] 1. thickhead 2. numbskull
脑沟	[nǎo gōu] sulcus (groove or fissure dividing lobes of the brain)
电脑病毒	[diàn nǎo bìng dú] computer virus
大脑死亡	[dà nǎo sǐ wáng] brain dead
脑死亡	[nǎo sǐ wáng] brain death
电脑语言	[diàn nǎo yǔ yán] 1. programming language 2. computer language
脑海	[nǎo hǎi] 1. the mind 2. the brain

洗脑	[xǐ nǎo] brainwash
头脑	[tóu nǎo] 1. brains 2. mind
大脑	[dà nǎo] 1. brain 2. cerebrum
个人电脑	[gè rén diàn nǎo] 1. personal computer 2. PC
手提电脑	[shǒu tí diàn nǎo] portable computer
脑出血	[nǎo chū xuè] cerebral hemorrhage
间脑	[jiān nǎo] diencephalon
脑门	[nǎo mén] forehead
电脑	[diàn nǎo] computer
丘脑	[qiū nǎo] thalamus
脑回	[nǎo huí] lobe of the brain
脑干	[nǎo gàn] brain stem
假	I [jiǎ] 1. fake 2. false 3. artificial 4. to borrow 5. if 6. suppose II [jià] vacation
假仁假义	[jiǎ rén jiǎ yì] 1. hypocrisy 2. pretended righteousness
假人假义	[jiǎ rén jiǎ yì] 1. an impostor 2. a hypocrite 3. one who pretends to have high moral standards
真假难辨	[zhēn jiǎ nán biàn] hard to distinguish real from imitation
假报告	[jiǎ bào gào] 1. false report 2. forgery 3. fabricated declaration (e.g. income tax return)
渡假	[dù jià] 1. to spend one's holidays 2. vacations
度假	[dù jià] to go on vacation
假使	[jiǎ shǐ] 1. if 2. in case 3. suppose 4. given ...
假吏	[jiǎ lì] 1. acting magistrate 2. temporary official (in former times)
假公济私	[jiǎ gōng jì sī] official authority used for private interests (saw); to attain private ends by abusing public position
假发	[jiǎ fà] wig
假借义	[jiǎ jiè yì] borrowed meaning
假肯定句	[jiǎ kěn dìng jù] false affirmative
请假	[qǐng jià] ask for time off
假期	[jià qī] vacation
弄假成真	[nòng jiǎ chéng zhēn] pretense that turns into reality (saw); to play at make-believe, but accidentally make it true
不问就听不到假话	[bù wèn jiù tīng bù dào jiǎ huà] Ask no questions and be told no lies (proverb).
假若	[jiǎ ruò] 1. if 2. supposing 3. in case
工伤假	[gōng shāng jià] injury leave
假招子	[jiǎ zhāo zi] 1. to put on airs 2. to adopt a false attitude
假人像	[jiǎ rén xiàng] an effigy
假象	[jiǎ xiàng] 1. false appearance 2. facade
假象牙	[jiǎ xiàng yá] celluloid
假扮	[jiǎ bàn] 1. to impersonate 2. to act the part of sb 3. to disguise oneself as sb else
片假名	[piàn jiǎ míng] katakana (Japanese script)
假牙	[jiǎ yá] 1. false teeth 2. dentures
假否定句	[jiǎ fǒu dìng jù] false negative
不假思索	[bù jiǎ sī suǒ] 1. to act without taking time to think (saw); to react instantly 2. to fire from the hip
作假	[zuò jiǎ] 1. to counterfeit 2. to falsify 3. to cheat 4. to defraud 5. fraudulent 6. to behave affectedly
长假	[cháng jià] 1. long vacation 2. refers to one week national holiday in PRC starting 1st May and 1st Oct
假借字	[jiǎ jiè zì] 1. loan character (one of the Six Methods of forming Chinese characters) 2. character acquiring meanings by phonetic association 3. also called phonetic loan
假令	[jiǎ lìng] 1. if 2. supposing that 3. acting county magistrate
春假	[chūn jià] spring break
寒假	[hán jià] winter vacation

假借	[jiǎ jiè] 1. loan character (one of the Six Methods of forming Chinese characters) 2. character acquiring meanings by phonetic association 3. also called phonetic loan
产假	[chǎn jià] maternity leave
假大空	[jiǎ dà kōng] 1. empty words 2. bogus speech
假意	[jiǎ yì] 1. hypocrisy 2. insincerity
假音	[jiǎ yīn] falsetto, same as
假高音	[jiǎ gāo yīn] falsetto, same as
半真半假	[bàn zhēn bàn jiǎ] (saw) half true and half false
平假名	[píng jiǎ míng] hiragana (Japanese script)
假善人	[jiǎ shàn rén] 1. false compassion 2. bogus charity
公假	[gōng jià] official leave from work (e.g. maternity leave, sick leave or leave to attend to official business)
假面具	[jiǎ miàn jù] 1. mask 2. fig. false faade 3. deceptive front
假说	[jiǎ shuō] hypothesis
再活化假说	[zài huó huà jiǎ shuō] reactivation hypothesis
假货	[jiǎ huò] 1. counterfeit article 2. fake 3. dummy 4. simulacrum
例假	[lì jià] 1. legal holiday 2. menstrual period
休假	[xiū jià] 1. take a vacation 2. go on holiday
假证件	[jiǎ zhèng jiàn] false documents
假性	[jiǎ xìng] pseudo-
假慈悲	[jiǎ cí bēi] 1. phoney mercy 2. sham benevolence 3. crocodile tears
假想	[jiǎ xiǎng] 1. imaginary 2. virtual
续假	[xù jià] 1. extended leave 2. prolonged absence
假正经	[jiǎ zhèng jīng] hypocrite
假药	[jiǎ yào] fake drugs
假充	[jiǎ chōng] 1. to pose as sb 2. to act a part 3. imposture
假声	[jiǎ shēng] 1. falsetto 2. opposite: natural or true voice [zhēn shēng]
病假	[bìng jià] sick leave
假死	[jiǎ sǐ] 1. suspended animation 2. feigned death 3. to play dead
假名	[jiǎ míng] 1. false name 2. pseudonym 3. alias 4. pen name 5. the Japanese kana scripts 6. hiragana and katakana
假的	[jiǎ de] 1. bogus 2. ersatz 3. fake 4. mock 5. phoney
假话	[jiǎ huà] 1. a lie 2. untrue statement 3. misstatement
假证	[jiǎ zhèng] false testimony
假案	[jiǎ àn] 1. fabricated legal case 2. frame-up
假如	[jiǎ rú] if
丧假	[sāng jià] funeral leave
假人	[jiǎ rén] a dummy
宽假	[kuān jiǎ] 1. to pardon 2. to excuse
假定	[jiǎ dìng] 1. to assume 2. to suppose 3. supposed 4. so-called 5. assumption 6. hypothesis
假托	[jiǎ tuō] 1. pretext 2. a false pretext
制假	[zhì jiǎ] 1. to counterfeit 2. to manufacture counterfeit goods
事假	[shì jià] leave of absence
批假	[pī jià] to approve vacation
假面	[jiǎ miàn] mask
假而	[jiǎ ér] if
假冒	[jiǎ mào] 1. to impersonate 2. to counterfeit 3. to palm off an imitation
假冒品	[jiǎ mào pǐn] 1. counterfeit object 2. fake
假唱	[jiǎ chàng] 1. to mime 2. to fake singing 3. lip sync
假日	[jià rì] 1. holiday 2. non-working day
假手	[jiǎ shǒu] 1. by proxy 2. acting via sb else
假山	[jiǎ shān] 1. rock garden 2. rockery

§1904 急	[jí] 1. urgent 2. pressing 3. rapid 4. hurried 5. worried
急嘴急舌	[jí zuǐ jí shé] 1. lit. quick mouth and quick tongue; fig. to interrupt sb urgently and say one's piece 2. to chime in rapidly
急眼	[jí yǎn] hot tempered
紧急应变	[jīn jí yǐng biàn] emergency management
紧急	[jīn jí] urgent
紧急会议	[jīn jí huì yì] 1. emergency meeting 2. crisis conference
紧急事件	[jīn jí shì jiàn] emergency
紧急危害	[jīn jí wēi hài] emergency risk
场区应急	[chǎng qū yīng jí] area emergency
急刹车	[jí shā chē] emergency braking
济急	[jì jí] to give relief (material)
发急	[fā jí] 1. to fret 2. to get impatient 3. to become anxious
急用	[jí yòng] 1. to need sth urgently 2. urgently required
情急	[qíng jí] anxious
情急了	[qíng jí liǎo] 1. mythical talking bird 2. mynah bird
情急智生	[qíng jí zhì shēng] 1. inspiration in a moment of desperation (saw) 2. also written
着急	[zháo jí] 1. to worry 2. to feel anxious
急着	[jí zhe] urgently
别着急	[bié zháo jí] Don't worry!
急袭	[jí xí] sudden attack
应急照射	[yíng jí zhào shè] emergency exposure
急性照射	[jí xìng zhào shè] acute exposure
劲急	[jìng jí] strong and swift
急切	[jí qiè] 1. eager 2. impatient
场外应急	[chǎng wài yīng jí] off-site emergency
加急	[jiā jí] 1. to become more urgent 2. more rapid 3. urgent 4. to handle a matter urgently
急性肠炎	[jí xìng cháng yán] acute enteritis
急不可耐	[jí bù kě nài] unable to wait
急行军	[jí xíng jūn] 1. rapid advance 2. forced march
急性子	[jí xìng zǐ] 1. impetuous person 2. excitable person
应急	[yíng jí] respond to an emergency
应急待命	[yíng jí dài mìng] emergency standby
应急出口	[yíng jí chū kǒu] emergency exit
急诊	[jí zhěn] 1. emergency call 2. emergency (medical) treatment
急诊室	[jí zhěn shì] emergency room
急如星火	[jí rú xīng huǒ] 1. lit. as hurried as a shooting star (saw); requiring immediate action 2. extremely urgent
十万火急	[shí wàn huǒ jí] 1. most urgent 2. post-haste 3. express
惊急	[jīng jí] stunned and anxious
焦急	[jiāo jí] 1. anxiety 2. anxious
急促	[jí cù] 1. urgent 2. hurried and brief 3. rushing
急促声	[jí cù shēng] patter
急忙	[jí máng] hastily
急性	[jí xìng] acute
急性病	[jí xìng bìng] 1. acute illness 2. fig. impetuous 3. impatient
急性人	[jí xìng rén] 1. impetuous person 2. excitable person
心急	[xīn jí] 1. hurried 2. ruffled 3. impatient 4. short tempered
危急	[wēi jí] 1. critical 2. desperate (situation)
急剧	[jí jù] 1. rapid 2. sudden
急症	[jí zhèng] 1. acute disease 2. medical emergency

<p>急要 [jí yào] urgent</p> <p>急于求成 [jí yú qiú chéng] 1. anxious for quick results (saw); to demand instant success 2. impatient for result 3. impetuous</p> <p>急智 [jí zhì] 1. quick witted 2. able to think fast in an emergency</p> <p>急中生智 [jí zhōng shēng zhì] 1. quick witted in an emergency 2. able to react resourcefully</p> <p>特急 [tè jí] 1. especially urgent 2. top priority</p> <p>急拍拍 [jí pāi pāi] 1. hurried 2. impatient 3. rushed</p> <p>告急 [gào jí] 1. to be in a state of emergency 2. to report an emergency 3. to ask for emergency assistance</p> <p>急需 [jí xū] 1. to urgently need 2. urgent need</p> <p>急于 [jí yú] 1. anxious 2. impatient</p> <p>食 I[shí] 1. animal feed 2. eat 3. food II[sì] to feed</p> <p>吸食 [xī shí] 1. to suck 2. to absorb food</p> <p>衣单食薄 [yī dān shí bó] 1. thin coat, meager food (saw); life of wretched poverty 2. destitute</p> <p>捕食 [bǔ shí] 1. to prey on 2. to catch and feed on 3. to hunt for food</p> <p>食用 [shí yòng] 1. food product 2. to use as food 3. edible</p> <p>月食 [yuè shí] 1. lunar eclipse 2. eclipse of the moon</p> <p>食肉动物 [shí ròu dòng wù] carnivore</p> <p>肉食动物 [ròu shí dòng wù] carnivore</p> <p>食草动物 [shí cǎo dòng wù] herbivore</p> <p>草食动物 [cǎo shí dòng wù] 1. herbivore 2. herbivorous animal</p> <p>民以食为天 [mín yǐ shí wéi tiān] 1. Food is the God of the people. (saw); People view food as the primary need. 2. Food first, ethical niceties second</p> <p>自食其力 [zì shí qí lì] to live by one's own labor (saw); working for a living</p> <p>缺衣少食 [quē yī shǎo shí] 1. short of food and clothing 2. destitute</p> <p>素食者 [sù shí zhě] vegetarian</p> <p>日环食 [rì huán shí] an annular eclipse of the sun</p> <p>轻食 [qīng shí] 1. light meal 2. snack</p> <p>食物 [shí wù] food</p> <p>食虫植物 [shí chóng zhí wù] insectivorous plant</p> <p>食物中毒 [shí wù zhòng dú] foodborne illness</p> <p>食物油 [shí wù yóu] 1. cooking oil 2. food oil</p> <p>食疗 [shí liáo] 1. food therapy 2. treatment via food (in traditional Chinese medicine)</p> <p>食季 [shí jì] eclipse season</p> <p>石油换食品项目 [shí yóu huàn shí pǐn xiàng mù] Iraq Oil for Food Program</p> <p>零食 [líng shí] 1. between-meal nibbles 2. snacks</p> <p>贪食 [tān shí] 1. greedy 2. glutton</p> <p>锦衣玉食 [jīn yī yù shí] 1. brocade garments, jade meals (saw); a life of luxury 2. extravagance</p> <p>寒食 [hán shí] 1. cold food (i.e. to abstain from cooked food for 3 days around the Qingming festival) 2. the Qingming festival</p> <p>食欲 [shí yù] appetite</p> <p>消食 [xiāo shí] digestion</p> <p>消食儿 [xiāo shí r] erhua variant of , digestion</p> <p>率兽食人 [shuài shòu shí rén] lit. to lead beasts to eat the people (saw); fig. tyrannical government oppresses the people</p> <p>美食 [měi shí] 1. culinary delicacy 2. fine food 3. gourmet food</p> <p>食堂 [shí táng] dining hall</p> <p>同类相食 [tóng lèi xiāng shí] cannibalism</p> <p>食肉类 [shí ròu lèi] carnivorous species</p> <p>食料 [shí liào] foodstuff</p> <p>伙食 [huǒ shí] 1. communal meals (in workplace or school cafeteria etc) 2. food served at a mess hall</p>	<p>自食其果 [zì shí qí guǒ] 1. to eat one's own fruit (saw); fig. suffering the consequences of one's own action 2. to reap what one has sown</p> <p>掠食 [lǜ shí] 1. hunting for food 2. raptor</p> <p>禁食 [jìn shí] fast (not eat)</p> <p>小食中心 [xiǎo shí zhōng xīn] Food court</p> <p>衣食住行 [yī shí zhù xíng] clothing, food, housing and transport (saw); people's basic needs</p> <p>节衣缩食 [jié yī suō shí] to save on food and clothing (saw); to live frugally</p> <p>弱肉强食 [ruò ròu qiáng shí] 1. lit. the weak are prey to the strong (saw); fig. predatory behavior 2. the law of the jungle</p> <p>衣食 [yī shí] clothes and food</p> <p>丰衣足食 [fēng yī zú shí] having ample food and clothing (saw); well fed and clothed</p> <p>素食 [sù shí] 1. vegetables 2. vegetarian food</p> <p>厌食 [yàn shí] anorexia</p> <p>谋食 [móu shí] 1. to make a living 2. to strive to earn a living</p> <p>食品安全 [shí pǐn ān quán] food safety</p> <p>食油 [shí yóu] cooking oil</p> <p>食盐 [shí yán] edible salt</p> <p>吞食 [tūn shí] to devour</p> <p>全食 [quán shí] total eclipse</p> <p>日全食 [rì quán shí] total eclipse of the sun</p> <p>食肉 [shí ròu] 1. to eat meat 2. carnivorous</p> <p>食肉目 [shí ròu mù] Carnivora, order of carnivores within Mammalia</p> <p>食人 [shí rén] 1. man-eating (beast) 2. to eat people 3. fig. to oppress the people</p> <p>食言 [shí yán] 1. lit. to eat one's words 2. to break a promise 3. to go back on one's word 4. to renege 5. unsworn testimony</p> <p>甜食 [tián shí] 1. dessert 2. sweet</p> <p>主食 [zhǔ shí] 1. main food 2. staple</p> <p>副食 [fù shí] non-staple food</p> <p>副食品 [fù shí pǐn] non-staple foods</p> <p>食指 [shí zhǐ] forefinger</p> <p>节食 [jié shí] 1. to save food 2. to go on a diet</p> <p>面食 [miàn shí] wheat foodstuff</p> <p>食量 [shí liàng] quantity of food</p> <p>日食 [rì shí] solar eclipse</p> <p>可食 [kě shí] edible</p> <p>食品 [shí pǐn] 1. foodstuff 2. food 3. provisions</p> <p>汉文帝刘恒 [hàn wén dì liú héng] Liu Heng (202-157 BC), the fourth Han emperor Han Wendi, reigned 180-157 BC</p> <p>汉文 [hàn wén] 1. Chinese written language 2. Chinese literature esp. as taught abroad</p> <p>汉文帝 [hàn wén dì] fourth Han emperor Han Wendi (202-157 BC), personal name Liu Heng reigned 180-157 BC</p> <p>汉阴 [hàn yīn] (N) Hanyin (place in Shaanxi)</p> <p>汉朝 [hàn cháo] Han Dynasty (206 BC-220 AD)</p> <p>梁唐晋汉周书 [liáng táng jìn hàn zhōu shū] another name for History of the Five Dynasties between Tang and Song</p> <p>前汉 [qián hàn] the former Han or Western Han dynasty (206 BC-8 AD)</p> <p>杰伊汉港 [jié yī hàn gǎng] Ceyhan (Turkish mediterranean port)</p> <p>养汉 [yǎng hàn] to commit adultery (of married woman)</p> <p>汉语拼音 [hàn yǔ pīn yīn] Hanyu pinyin, the pinyin transliteration system using in PRC since the 1960s</p> <p>汉诺威 [hàn nuò wēi] Hanover</p> <p>诺丁汉 [nuò dīng hàn] Nottingham (city in England)</p>
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单身汉	[dān shēn hàn] 1. bachelor 2. unmarried man
汉字输入系统	[hàn zì shū rù xì tǒng] Chinese character input system
汉字输入	[hàn zì shū rù] 1. Chinese character input 2. method for typing Chinese
男子汉	[nán zǐ hàn] man (i.e. manly, masculine)
汉密尔顿	[hàn mì ěr dùn] Hamilton (name)
罗宾汉	[luó bīn hàn] Robin Hood (English 12th century folk hero)
老汉	[lǎo hàn] 1. old man 2. I (an old man referring to himself)
汉川	[hàn chuān] (N) Hanchuan (place in Hubei)
不到长城非好汉	[bù dào cháng chéng fēi hǎo hàn] lit. until you reach the Great Wall, you're not a proper person; fig. to get over difficulties before reaching the goal
东汉	[dōng hàn] Eastern or later Han dynasty, 25-220
东观汉记	[dōng guān hàn jì] Records of the Eastern Han, model for History of Later Han
东汉末	[dōng hàn mò] 1. the last years of Eastern Han 2. the breakup of the Han dynasty around 200 AD
东汉末年	[dōng hàn mò nián] 1. the last years of Eastern Han 2. the breakup of the Han dynasty around 200 AD
汉字	[hàn zì] Chinese character, kanji
汉字字体	[hàn zì zì tǐ] 1. calligraphic style of Chinese characters 2. typeface 3. font
汉字查字法	[hàn zì chá zì fǎ] look-up method for Chinese characters
统汉字	[tǒng hàn zì] 1. Unihan 2. China Japan Korea (CJK) unified ideographs 3. abbr. for [Zhong1 Ri4 Han2 tong3 yi1 biao3 yì wen2 zì4]
好汉	[hǎo hàn] 1. hero 2. strong and courageous person
绿林好汉	[lǜ lín hǎo hàn] true hero of Greenwood (refers to popular hero in Robin Hood style)
汉寿	[hàn shòu] (N) Hanshou (place in Hunan)
秦汉	[qín hàn] the Qin (221-207 BC) and Han (206 BC-220 AD) dynasties
脱空汉	[tuō kōng hàn] liar
汉献帝	[hàn xiàn dì] Emperor Xian of Han (181-234), the final Han emperor, set up by Dong Zhuo, reigned 189-220, forced to abdicate 220 by Cao Pi
南汉	[nán hàn] Southern Han
汉武帝	[hàn wǔ dì] Emperor Wu of the Han dynasty (141-87 BC)
汉元帝	[hàn yuán dì] Han emperor Yuan (75-33 BC), reigned 48-33 BC
罗汉豆	[luó hàn dòu] 1. broad bean (Vicia faba) 2. fava bean 3. same as
白金汉宫	[bái jīn hàn gōng] Buckingham Palace
罗汉拳	[luó hàn quán] Luohan Quan - "Arhat Boxing - Martial Art
汉斯	[hàn sī] Hans (name)
汉化	[hàn huà] 1. Chinese localization 2. to convert sth into Chinese
汉他病毒	[hàn tā bìng dú] Hantavirus (a family deadly rodent-borne viruses) responsible for hemorrhagic fever with renal syndrome or cardiopulmonary syndrome
汉堡	[hàn bǎo] 1. Hamburg (German city) 2. (loan.) hamburger
汉堡包	[hàn bǎo bāo] hamburger
汉代	[hàn dài] the Han dynasty (206 BC-220 AD)
汉藏语系	[hàn zàng yǔ xì] Chinese-Tibetan language system
阿罗汉	[ā luó hàn] Arhat (Buddh.), a holy man who has left behind all earthly desires and concerns and attained Nirvana
汉阳	[hàn yáng] 1. Hanyang county in Hubei province 2. Seoul, Korea (one of its historic names)
汉	[hàn] 1. Chinese 2. the Han dynasty (206 BC-220 AD)
后汉	[hòu hàn] 1. Later Han or Eastern Han dynasty (25-220) 2. Later Han of the Five Dynasties (947-950)
后汉书	[hòu hàn shū] History of Eastern Han (later Han), third of the 24 dynastic histories, composed by Fan Ye in 445 during Song of the Southern Dynasties, 120 scrolls
罗汉病	[luó hàn bìng] snail fever (bilharzia or schistosomiasis), disease caused by schistosome parasitic flatworm

汉坦病毒	[hàn tǎn bìng dú] Hantavirus (a family deadly rodent-borne viruses) responsible for hemorrhagic fever with renal syndrome or cardiopulmonary syndrome
广汉	[guǎng hàn] (N) Guanghan (city in Sichuan)
汉源	[hàn yuán] (N) Hanyuan (place in Sichuan)
门外汉	[mén wài hàn] layman
罗汉	[luó hàn] 1. an arhat (Buddh.), a holy man who has left behind all earthly desires and concerns and attained Nirvana 2. abbr. for
罗汉果	[luó hàn guǒ] sweet fruit of Siraitia grosvenorii (formerly Momordica grosvenori, a gourd of the Cucurbitaceae family), grown in Guangxi and used in Chinese medicine
汉语	[hàn yǔ] Chinese language
东观汉记	[dōng guān hàn jì] History of later Han dynasty, internal palace record by many 1st and 2nd century authors, 143 scrolls
中古汉语	[zhōng gǔ hàn yǔ] middle and early Chinese (linguistics)
贝克汉姆	[bèi kè hàn mǔ] 1. Beckenham or Beckham (name) 2. David Beckham (1975-), British midfield footballer
汉奸	[hàn jiān] traitor (to China)
汉水	[hàn shuǐ] Han River (Hanshui)
满汉	[mǎn hàn] Manchurian-Chinese (relations)
汉江	[hàn jiāng] Han River
楚汉战争	[chǔ hàn zhàn zhēng] the war of 206-202 BC between Liu Bang of Han and Xiangyu of Chu
醉汉	[zuì hàn] a drunkard
高本汉	[gāo běn hàn] Bernhard Karlgren (1889-1978), distinguished Swedish linguist and sinologist
汉城	[hàn chéng] Seoul (old name for capital of South Korea)
银汉	[yín hàn] 1. the milky way 2. also called
成汉	[chéng hàn] Cheng Han of the Sixteen Kingdoms (304-347)
武汉	[wǔ hàn] Wuhan city on Changjiang, prefecture level city and capital of Hubei province
武汉市	[wǔ hàn shì] Wuhan city on Changjiang, prefecture level city and capital of Hubei province
英汉	[yīng hàn] English-Chinese (e.g. dictionary)
汉英	[hàn yīng] Chinese-English
天汉	[tiān hàn] the Milky Way
大汉	[dà hàn] 1. big person 2. the great Han dynasty
两汉	[liǎng hàn] 1. Han dynasty (206 BC-220 AD) 2. refers to the Western Han and Eastern Han
汉人	[hàn rén] Han Chinese person or people
先汉	[xiān hàn] 1. pre-Han 2. China before to 200 BC
武汉地区	[wǔ hàn dì qū] the Wuhan area
西汉	[xī hàn] Western Han or former dynasty (206 BC-8 AD)
汉中市	[hàn zhōng shì] Hnzng prefecture level city in Shnx
宣汉	[xuān hàn] (N) Xuanhan (place in Sichuan)
汉书	[hàn shū] History of Western Han (former Han), second of the 24 dynastic histories, composed by Ban Gu in 82 during Eastern Han (later Han), 100 scrolls
汉白玉	[hàn bái yù] 1. white marble 2. a type of white marble used for building and sculpting
星汉	[xīng hàn] 1. Milky Way 2. our galaxy
北汉	[běi hàn] Han of the Five dynasties (951-979), one of ten kingdoms during the Five Dynasties, Ten Kingdoms period (907-960)
田汉	[tián hàn] Tian Han (1898-1968), author of the words of the PRC national anthem March of the Volunteer Army
汉中	[hàn zhōng] Hnzng prefecture level city in Shnx
汉口	[hàn kǒu] Hankou, part of Wuhan at the junction of Han river and Changjiang in Hubei
汉中地区	[hàn zhōng dì qū] (N) Hanzhong district (district in Shaanxi)
树	[shù] tree
树枝	[shù zhī] 1. branch 2. twig
火树银花	[huǒ shù yín huā] display of fireworks and lanterns

<p>树根 [shù gēn] tree roots</p> <p>树皮 [shù pí] tree bark</p> <p>赵树理 [zhào shù lǐ] Zhao Shuli (1906-1970), proletarian novelist</p> <p>树袋熊 [shù dài xióng] koala</p> <p>霸王树 [bà wáng shù] cactus</p> <p>周树人 [zhōu shù rén] Zhou Shuren, the real name of author Lu Xun</p> <p>月桂树 I [yuè guì shù] 1. laurel tree (Laurus nobilis) 2. bay tree II [yuè guì shùyuè guì shù] laurel</p> <p>月桂树叶 [yuè guì shù yè] 1. laurel leaf 2. bay leaf</p> <p>柳树 [liǔ shù] willow</p> <p>杨树 [yáng shù] 1. poplar tree 2. various trees of genus Populus</p> <p>玉树州 [yù shù zhōu] Yushu Tibetan autonomous prefecture in Qinghai</p> <p>只见树木不见森林 [zhǐ jiàn shù mù bù jiàn sēn lín] 1. unable to see the wood for the trees 2. fig. only able to see isolated details, and not the bigger picture</p> <p>李树 [lǐ shù] plum tree</p> <p>五倍子树 [wǔ bèi zǐ shù] Chinese sumac (Rhus chinensis)</p> <p>石南树 [shí nán shù] heath</p> <p>针叶树 [zhēn yè shù] conifer</p> <p>松树 [sōng shù] 1. pine 2. pine tree</p> <p>树突 [shù tū] dendrite (branched projection of a neuron)</p> <p>树立 [shù lì] 1. to set up 2. to establish</p> <p>常绿树 [cháng lǜshù] evergreen tree</p> <p>茶树 [chá shù] 1. tea tree 2. Camellia sinensis</p> <p>小树 [xiǎo shù] 1. shrub 2. small tree 3. sapling 4. CL:[ke1]</p> <p>小树林 [xiǎo shù lín] grove</p> <p>树化玉 [shù huà yù] wood jade (type of petrified wood)</p> <p>香泡树 [xiāng pào shù] 1. citron (Citrus medica) 2. grapefruit</p> <p>绿树 [lǜshù] green tree</p> <p>红树 [hóng shù] 1. red mangrove (Rhizophora mangle) 2. CL:[ke1]</p> <p>红树林 [hóng shù lín] mangrove</p> <p>大树乡 [dà shù xiāng] (N) Tashu (village in Taiwan)</p> <p>高树乡 [gāo shù xiāng] (N) Kaoshu (village in Taiwan)</p> <p>贝多罗树 [bèi duō luó shù] Talipot palm (Corypha umbraculifera), whose leaves were used as writing media</p> <p>多树木 [duō shù mù] wooded</p> <p>矮树 [ǎi shù] 1. short tree 2. bush 3. shrub</p> <p>决策树 [jué cè shù] decision tree</p> <p>古柯树 [gǔ kē shù] coca plant (source of cocaine)</p> <p>种树 [zhòng shù] to plant trees</p> <p>树种 [shù zhǒng] tree species</p> <p>柏树 [bǎi shù] 1. cypress tree 2. Taiwan pr. bo2 shu4</p> <p>植树 [zhí shù] to plant trees</p> <p>果树 [guǒ shù] fruit tree</p> <p>树林 [shù lín] 1. woods 2. grove 3. forest</p> <p>树木 [shù mù] trees</p> <p>生成树 [shēng chéng shù] spanning tree (in graph theory)</p> <p>百年树人 [bǎi nián shù rén] 1. It takes ten years to nurture a tree, but a hundred years to train a man (saw). A good education program takes a long time to develop. 2. refers to the saw „</p> <p>树冠 [shù guān] treetop</p> <p>玉树 [yù shù] Yushu Tibetan autonomous prefecture in Qinghai</p> <p>树叶 [shù yè] tree leaves</p> <p>树干 [shù gàn] tree trunk</p>	<p>§1908 欢 [huān] 1. joyous 2. happy 3. pleased</p> <p>欢欣鼓舞 [huān xīn gǔ wǔ] elated and excited (saw); overjoyed</p> <p>比较喜欢 [bǐ jiào xǐ huān] to prefer</p> <p>欢腾 [huān téng] 1. jubilation 2. great celebration</p> <p>喜欢吵架 [xǐ huān chǎo jià] quarrelsome</p> <p>杯酒言欢 [bēi jiǔ yán huān] a few drinks and a nice conversation (saw)</p> <p>寻欢作乐 [xún huān zuò lè] pleasure seeking (saw); life of dissipation</p> <p>合家欢 [hé jiā huān] group photo of whole family</p> <p>欢乐 [huān lè] 1. gaiety 2. gladness 3. glee 4. merriment 5. pleasure 6. happy 7. joyous 8. gay</p> <p>欢喜 [huān xǐ] joyful</p> <p>喜欢 [xǐ huān] 1. to like 2. to be fond of</p> <p>讨人喜欢 [tǎo rén xǐ huān] 1. seeking to please 2. lovable 3. charming 4. favored 5. delightful 6. attention seeking</p> <p>欢天喜地 [huān tiān xǐ dì] 1. delighted 2. wild with joy 3. lit. pleased with heaven, happy with earth (saw)</p> <p>皆大欢喜 [jiē dà huān xǐ] As you like it, 1599 comedy by William Shakespeare</p> <p>欢呼 [huān hū] 1. cheer for 2. acclaim</p> <p>金合欢 [jīn hé huān] acacia</p> <p>联欢 [lián huān] have a get-together</p> <p>联欢会 [lián huān huì] 1. social get-together 2. evening party</p> <p>讨人欢心 [tǎo rén huān xīn] 1. attractive 2. lovable 3. pleasing</p> <p>狂欢 [kuáng huān] 1. party 2. carousal 3. hilarity 4. merriment 5. whoopee 6. to carouse</p> <p>狂欢节 [kuáng huān jié] 1. party 2. merriment</p> <p>结欢 [jié huān] on friendly terms</p> <p>承欢 [chéng huān] to cater to sb to make them happy (esp. of one's parents)</p> <p>欢庆 [huān qīng] to celebrate</p> <p>欢欣 [huān xīn] elated</p> <p>欢笑 [huān xiào] 1. to laugh happily 2. a belly-laugh</p> <p>失欢 [shī huān] 1. to lose favor 2. to become estranged</p> <p>欢实 [huān shí] 1. lively 2. full of vigor 3. vibrant 4. spirited</p> <p>§1909 怪 [guài] 1. bewildering 2. odd 3. queer 4. strange 5. uncanny 6. devil 7. monster 8. wonder at 9. to blame 10. quite 11. rather</p> <p>见怪不怪 [jiàn guài bù guài] 1. to face dangers calmly 2. with no fears of the unknown 3. ghost and goblins hold no fears for me</p> <p>怪模怪样 [guài mó guài yàng] 1. outlandish 2. strange-looking 3. grotesque</p> <p>难怪 [nán guài] 1. (it's) no wonder (that...) 2. (it's) not surprising (that)</p> <p>稀奇古怪 [xī qí gǔ guài] 1. crazy 2. bizarre 3. weird 4. fantastic 5. strange</p> <p>希奇古怪 [xī qí gǔ guài] 1. crazy 2. bizarre 3. weird 4. fantastic 5. strange</p> <p>怪异 [guài yì] weird</p> <p>无怪 [wú guài] 1. No wonder! 2. not surprising</p> <p>无怪乎 [wú guài hū] 1. No wonder! 2. not surprising</p> <p>妖魔鬼怪 [yāo mó guǐ guài] 1. demons and ghosts 2. ghouls and bogeys 3. things that go bump in the night</p> <p>鬼怪 [guǐ guài] 1. hobgoblin 2. bogey 3. monstrosity 4. phantom (aircraft type)</p> <p>荒怪不经 [huāng guài bù jīng] 1. absurd 2. unthinkable</p> <p>少见多怪 [shǎo jiàn duō guài] 1. lit. rarely seen, very strange (saw); to express amazement due to lack of experience 2. naive expression of excitement due to ignorance</p> <p>怪不得 [guài bu de] 1. lit. you can't blame it! 2. no wonder! 3. so that's why!</p> <p>作怪 [zuò guài] 1. to make trouble 2. mischief 3. fantastic 4. to go to bed with sb 5. to be naughty (oblique reference to taboo subject of sex)</p> <p>兴妖作怪 [xīng yāo zuò guài] to stir up trouble with intent of sabotage</p>
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怪秘 [guài mì] 1. strange 2. mystic	概况 [gài kuàng] 1. general situation 2. summary
怪物 [guài wu] 1. monster 2. freak 3. eccentric person	大概 [dà gài] 1. roughly 2. probably 3. rough 4. approximate 5. about
怪物似 [guài wù sì] monstrous	概括 [gài kuò] 1. to summarize 2. to generalize 3. briefly
怪念头 [guài niàn tou] 1. eccentric notion 2. strange whim	一概 [yī gài] 1. all 2. without any exceptions 3. categorically
怪圈 [guài quān] 1. vicious circle 2. (abnormal) phenomenon	§1911 释 [shì] 1. explain 2. to release
钟楼怪人 [zhōng lóu guài rén] the Hunchback of Notre-dame by Victor Hugo	假释 [jiǎ shì] parole
错怪 [cuò guài] to blame sb wrongly	杯酒释兵权 [bēi jiǔ shì bīng quán] 1. to dismiss military hierarchy using wine cups 2. cf Song founding Emperor Song Taizu holds a banquet in 961 and persuades his senior army commanders to go home to their provinces
怪兽 [guài shòu] 1. rare animal 2. mythical animal	稀释 [xī shì] to disperse
怪样 [guài yàng] 1. odd expression 2. funny looks 3. queer face 4. to grimace 5. to give sb funny looks 6. to pull faces	释文 [shì wén] 1. interpreting words 2. to explain the meaning of words in classic texts 3. to decypher an old script
羊怪 [yáng guài] faun, half-goat half-human creature of Greek mythology	释义 [shì yì] 1. the meaning of sth 2. an explanation of the meaning of words or phrases 3. an interpretation (of doctrine) 4. religious doctrine
灵怪 [líng guài] 1. a goblin 2. a spirit	解释 [jiě shì] 1. explanation 2. to explain 3. to interpret 4. to resolve
惊怪 [jīng guài] to marvel	字面解释 [zì miàn jiě shì] literal explanation
大惊小怪 [dà jīng xiǎo guài] much fuss about nothing	尽释前嫌 [jìn shì qián xián] to forget former enmity (saw)
真怪 [zhēn guài] 1. odd 2. unusual 3. I can't believe that ...	开释 [kāi shì] to release (a prisoner)
丑八怪 [chǒu bā guài] 1. ugly person 2. wretch	获释 [huò shì] 1. freed (from prison) 2. to obtain release
怪杰 [guài jié] monstre sacr (i.e. artist famous for being deliberately preposterous)	释怀 [shì huái] 1. to release (tension) 2. relief (from suspense) 3. to dispel (usu. with negative, unable to forget)
怪胎 [guài tāi] 1. abnormal embryo 2. fetus with deformity	释疑 [shì yí] 1. to dispel doubts 2. to clear up difficulties
怪话 [guài huà] 1. ridiculous talk 2. preposterous remark	释卷 [shì juàn] to stop reading
妖怪 [yāo guài] 1. monster 2. devil	释典 [shì diǎn] 1. Buddhist doctrine 2. sutras
责怪 [zé guài] 1. to blame 2. to rebuke	释除 [shì chú] to dispel (doubts)
怪相 [guài xiàng] 1. grotesque visage 2. grimace	释消 [shì xiāo] 1. to dispel (doubts) 2. to clear up (misunderstanding)
怪味 [guài wèi] strange odor	释尊 [shì zūn] another name for Sakyamuni , the historical Buddha
奇怪 [qí guài] 1. strange 2. odd	释俗 [shì sú] to explain in simple terms
千奇百怪 [qiān qí bǎi guài] fantastic oddities of every description (saw)	真释 [zhēn shì] 1. true explanation 2. genuine reason
怪人 [guài rén] 1. strange person 2. eccentric	保释 [bǎo shì] 1. release on bail 2. bail
见怪 [jiàn guài] 1. to blame (often oneself) 2. to take to task	释经 [shì jīng] 1. exegesis 2. explanation of classic text
怪事 [guài shì] strange occurrences	释然 [shì rán] 1. relieved 2. at ease 3. feel relieved
怪罪 [guài zuì] to blame	释名 [shì míng] late Han etymological dictionary "Explain Words" by 27 chapters in 8 scrolls, 1502 entries
古里古怪 [gǔ lǐ gǔ guài] 1. quaint 2. odd and picturesque 3. weird and wonderful	释读 [shì dú] 1. to read and interpret ancient texts 2. to decypher
古怪 [gǔ guài] 1. eccentric 2. grotesque 3. oddly 4. queer	冰释 [bīng shì] 1. (of misgivings, misunderstandings etc) disappear 2. vanish 3. be dispelled
§1910 概 [gài] 1. general 2. approximate	注释 [zhù shì] 1. marginal notes 2. annotation 3. to annotate 4. to add comments to text
概念驱动加工 [gài niàn qū dòng jiā gōng] concept-driven processing	释手 [shì shǒu] 1. to let go 2. to loosen one's grip 3. to put sth down
概形 [gài xíng] scheme (in algebraic geometry)	释出 [shì chū] 1. to release 2. to make available 3. to liberate
概型 [gài xíng] (math.) a scheme	§1912 曼 [màn] 1. handsome 2. large 3. long
概念依存模型 [gài niàn yī cún mó xíng] conceptual dependency model	波兹曼 [bō zī màn] Ludwig Boltzmann (1844-1906)
概型理论 [gài xíng lǐ lùn] scheme theory (math.)	罗曼使 [luó màn shǐ] 1. romance 2. love affair 3. more commonly written
字母顺序概率 [zì mǔ shùn xù gài lǜ] probability of letter sequences	罗曼史 [luó màn shǐ] 1. romance (loan word) 2. love affair
概念 [gài niàn] 1. concept 2. idea	加里曼丹岛 [jiā lǐ màn dān dǎo] Kalimantan island (Indonesian name for Borneo island)
上位概念 [shàng wèi gài niàn] superordinate concept	加里曼丹 [jiā lǐ màn dān] Kalimantan (Indonesian part of the island of Borneo)
基本概念 [jī běn gài niàn] basic concept	开曼群岛 [kāi mǎn qún dǎo] Cayman Islands
概念化 [gài niàn huà] conceptualization	伊曼 [yī màn] imam (one who leads prayer in a Muslim mosque)
人工概念 [rén gōng gài niàn] artificial concept	费曼 [fèi màn] 1. Feinman or Feynman (name) 2. Richard Feynman (1918-1988), US physicist, 1965 Nobel prize laureate together with TOMONAGA Shin'ichir and Julian Schwinger
概括化 [gài kuò huà] generalization	拉赫曼尼诺夫 [lā hè màn ní nuò fū] 1. Rachmaninoff 2. Rachmaninov
概率 [gài lǜ] probability (math.)	诺曼第 [nuò màn dì] Normandy, France
概率论 [gài lǜ lùn] probability (math.)	诺曼人 [nuò màn rén] Normans (people)
概测法 [gài cè fǎ] 1. rough-and-ready method 2. rule of thumb	布须曼人 [bù xū màn rén] bushman (African minority)
概论 [gài lùn] 1. outline 2. introduction 3. survey 4. general discussion	
一概而论 [yī gài ér lùn] (saying) lump different matters together	
概要 [gài yào] outline	

曼彻斯特编码	[màn chè sī tè biān mǎ] Manchester encoding
曼彻斯特	[màn chè sī tè] Manchester
曼德勒	[màn dé lè] Mandalay, province and second city of Myanmar (Burma)
曼苏尔	[màn sū ěr] 1. Al-Mansur 2. Abu Jafar al Mansur (712-775), second Abbasid caliph
苏莱曼	[sū lái màn] 1. Suleiman (name) 2. General Michel Suleiman (1948-), Lebanese military man and politician, president of Lebanon from 2008
曼切斯特	[màn qiē sī tè] 1. Manchester 2. also written
张曼玉	[zhāng màn yù] Maggie Cheung, Hong Kong actress
土库曼斯坦	[tǔ kù màn sī tǎn] Turkmenistan
土库曼人	[tǔ kù màn rén] Turkmen (person)
土库曼	[tǔ kù màn] 1. Turkmenistan 2. Republic of Turkmenistan, former Soviet republic adjoining Iran
赫尔曼	[hè ěr màn] Herman or Hermann (name)
黎曼罗赫定理	[lí màn luó hè dìng lǐ] (math.) the Riemann-Roch theorem
亚曼牙	[yà màn yá] Yamanya township in Shule county, Kashgar, Xinjiang
亚曼牙乡	[yà màn yá xiāng] Yamanya township in Shule county, Kashgar, Xinjiang
雷曼兄弟	[léi màn xiōng dì] Lehman brothers, investment bank
萨拉曼卡	[sà lā màn kǎ] Salamanca, Spain
黎曼空间	[lí màn kōng jiān] Riemannian space (math. phys.)
罗曼蒂克	[luó màn dì kè] romantic (loan word)
奥斯曼帝国	[ào sī màn dì guó] the Ottoman empire
曼德拉	[màn dé lǎ] Nelson Mandela (1918-), South African ANC politician, president of South Africa 1994-1999
奥斯曼	[ào sī màn] Ottoman (empire)
奥特曼	[ào tè màn] Japanese science fiction superhero Ultraman
阿莱曼	[ā lái màn] El Alamein, town in Egypt
查普曼	[chá pǔ màn] Chapman (name)
塔斯曼尼亚岛	[tǎ sī màn ní yà dǎo] Tasmania
塔斯曼尼亚	[tǎ sī màn ní yà] Tasmania
曼联	[màn lián] Manchester United football club
曼联队	[màn lián duì] Manchester United football team
贝塔斯曼	[bèi tǎ sī màn] Bertelsmann, German media company
曼谷	[màn gǔ] Bangkok, capital of Thailand
霍夫曼	[huò fū màn] 1. Hofmann or Hoffman (name) 2. August Wilhelm von Hofmann (1818-1892), German chemist
利伯曼	[lì bó màn] (Connecticut Senator Joseph I.) Lieberman
舒曼	[shū màn] 1. Schumann (name) 2. Robert Schumann (1810-1856), romantic composer
阿曼	[ā màn] Oman
曼城队	[màn chéng duì] Manchester City football team
罗曼司	[luó màn sī] romance (loan word)
日耳曼语	[rì ěr màn yǔ] Germanic language
安曼	[ān màn] Amman, capital of Jordan
曼海姆	[màn hǎi mǔ] Mannheim, German city at the confluence of Rhine and Neckar
黎曼	[lí màn] G.F.B. Riemann (1826-1866), German geometer
黎曼曲面	[lí màn qū miàn] Riemann surface (math.)
黎曼面	[lí màn miàn] Riemann surface (math.)
曼哈顿	[màn hǎ dùn] 1. Manhattan island 2. Manhattan borough of New York City
曼哈坦	[màn hǎ tǎn] 1. Manhattan island 2. Manhattan borough of New York City 3. also written
曼城	[màn chéng] 1. Manchester, England 2. Manchester City football club
雷曼	[léi màn] Lehman or Leymann (name)
日耳曼	[rì ěr màn] Germanic

漫	[màn] 1. free 2. unrestrained 3. inundate
长夜漫漫	[cháng yè màn màn] endless night (saw); fig. long suffering
漫漫长夜	[màn màn cháng yè] endless night (saw); fig. long suffering
漫步	[màn bù] 1. to wander 2. to ramble 3. recreational hiking 4. to perambulate
漫步者	[màn bù zhě] 1. Rambler 2. a person strolling about
太空漫步	[tài kōng màn bù] space walk
动漫	[dòng màn] cartoons (movies)
漫画家	[màn huà jiā] cartoon writer (from Japanese mangaka)
漫长	[màn cháng] 1. very long 2. endless
弥漫	[mí màn] 1. to pervade 2. to fill the air 3. diffuse 4. everywhere present 5. about to inundate (water) 6. permeated by (smoke)
弥漫星云	[mí màn xíng yún] diffuse nebula
烂漫	[làn màn] 1. brightly colored 2. unaffected (i.e. behaving naturally)
漫说	[màn shuō] not to mention ... (i.e. in addition to sth)
漫骂	[màn mà] to scold
漫天	[màn tiān] 1. lit. to fill the whole sky; everywhere 2. as far as the eye can see
漫画	[màn huà] 1. caricature 2. cartoon 3. Japanese manga
慢	[màn] slow
慢慢	[màn màn] slowly
慢慢吞吞	[màn màn tūn tūn] very slow
慢腾腾	[màn téng téng] 1. leisurely 2. unhurried 3. sluggish
慢班	[màn bān] slow stream (in school)
慢步	[màn bù] at a slow pace
慢动作	[màn dòng zuò] slow motion
轻慢	[qīng màn] irreverent
慢车	[màn chē] 1. local bus or train 2. slow train with many stops
漫长	[màn cháng] 1. extremely long 2. unending
慢性子	[màn xìng zǐ] 1. slow-tempered 2. phlegmatic 3. a slowcoach
慢累积	[màn lěi jī] 1. accumulates slowly 2. cumulative (e.g. poison)
慢说	[màn shuō] not to mention ... (i.e. in addition to sth)
慢待	[màn dài] to slight (treat badly)
慢行	[màn xíng] to walk slowly
慢工出细货	[màn gōng chū xì huò] patient work makes a fine product
慢跑	[màn pǎo] 1. jogging 2. to jog 3. to canter 4. a slow trot
快慢	[kuài màn] speed
慢性	[màn xìng] 1. slow and patient 2. chronic (disease) 3. slow to take effect (e.g. a slow poison)
慢性病	[màn xìng bìng] 1. a chronic illness 2. a disease that takes effect slowly
慢性疾病	[màn xìng jí bìng] 1. a chronic illness 2. a disease that takes effect slowly
减慢	[jiǎn màn] to slow down
贡高我慢	[gòng gāo wǒ màn] haughty and arrogant
拖慢	[tuō màn] 1. to retard 2. to slow sth down
慢吞吞	[màn tūn tūn] 1. very slow 2. exasperatingly slow
慢走	[màn zǒu] 1. Don't go yet! 2. Please stay a while longer!
高慢	[gāo màn] 1. proud 2. overbearing
简慢	[jiǎn màn] negligent (towards guests)
欧	[ōu] Europe
欧洲中央银行	[ōu zhōu zhōng yāng yín háng] European Central Bank
欧元区	[ōu yuán qū] Eurozone
欧文	[ōu wén] 1. Owen (name) 2. Erwin (name)

印欧文 [yìn ōu wén] Indo-European (language)	欧查果 [ōu chá guǒ] medlar
欧洲议会 [ōu zhōu yì huì] European Parliament	欧式 [ōu shì] 1. in the European style 2. Euclidean
欧盟 [ōu méng] 1. European Union 2. EU	印欧人 [yìn ōu rén] Indo-European (person)
欧洲自由贸易联盟 [ōu zhōu zì yóu mào yì lián méng] European Free Trade Association	欧元 [ōu yuán] Euro (currency)
欧洲联盟 [ōu zhōu lián méng] 1. European Union 2. EU	西欧 [xī ōu] Western Europe
欧盟委员会 [ōu méng wěi yuán huì] Commission of European Union	卡西欧 [kǎ xī ōu] Casio
欧盟成员国 [ōu méng chéng yuán guó] 1. EU member states 2. countries of the European Union	欧宝 [ōu bǎo] Opel (car brand)
欧洲原子能联营 [ōu zhōu yuán zǐ néng lián yíng] Euratom	北欧 [běi ōu] 1. north Europe 2. Scandinavia
欧若拉 [ōu ruò lā] aurora	中欧 [zhōng ōu] 1. China-Europe (e.g. trading relations) 2. Central Europe
罗密欧 [luó mì ōu] Romeo (name)	娘 I [niáng] 1. mother 2. young lady II [niáng] 1. mother 2. troubled
罗密欧与朱丽叶 [luó mì ōu yǔ zhū lì yè] Romeo and Juliet, 1594 tragedy by William Shakespeare	娘娘 [niáng niáng] 1. queen 2. empress 3. imperial concubine 4. Goddess, esp. Xi Wangmu or , Queen Mother of the West 5. mother 6. aunt
欧洲共同市场 [ōu zhōu gòng tóng shì chǎng] European common market (old term for EU, European Union)	子孙娘娘 [zǐ sūn niáng niáng] Goddess of Fertility
欧洲山杨 [ōu zhōu shān yáng] European poplar (Populus tremula)	天孙娘娘 [tiān sūn niáng niáng] Goddess of Fertility
欧洲 [ōu zhōu] 1. Europe 2. European	娘娘庙 [niáng niáng miào] temple of Goddess of Fertility
欧洲杯 [ōu zhōu bēi] European cup (e.g. soccer)	王母娘娘 [wáng mǔ niáng niáng] another name for Xi Wangmu , Queen Mother of the West
欧洲安全与合作组织 [ōu zhōu ān quán yǔ hé zuò zǔ zhī] Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)	正宫娘娘 [zhèng gōng niáng niáng] 1. Empress 2. senior Imperial Consort 3. Queen Mother
欧洲安全和合作组织 [ōu zhōu ān quán hé hé zuò zǔ zhī] Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe OCSE	丈母娘 [zhàng mǔ niáng] 1. wife's mother 2. mother-in-law 3. same as
欧洲国家 [ōu zhōu guó jiā] European nations	灰姑娘 [huī gū niang] 1. Cinderella 2. a sudden rags-to-riches celebrity
欧洲共同体 [ōu zhōu gòng tóng tǐ] European Community, old term for EU, European Union [Ou1 meng2]	老娘 [lǎo niáng] 1. (colloq.) my mother 2. midwife
欧洲货币 [ōu zhōu huò bì] 1. Euro 2. European currency	老大娘 [lǎo dà niáng] 1. aunty 2. granny
欧洲法院 [ōu zhōu fǎ yuàn] European Court of Justice	娘家 [niáng jiā] mother's house (of married woman)
欧洲大陆 [ōu zhōu dà lù] continent of Europe	娘家姓 [niáng jiā xìng] maiden name (of married woman)
欧洲语言 [ōu zhōu yǔ yán] European language	走娘家 [zǒu niáng jiā] to visit one's in-laws
欧洲人 [ōu zhōu rén] European (person)	新娘 [xīn niáng] bride
欧分 [ōu fēn] Eurocent	杜秋娘歌 [dù qiū niáng gē] song of lady Du Qiu, poem by Du Mu
欧莱雅 [ōu lái yǎ] L'Oral (French cosmetics company)	红娘 [hóng niáng] matchmaker
东欧 [dōng ōu] Eastern Europe	姑娘 [gū niang] 1. girl 2. young woman 3. young lady 4. daughter
东欧平原 [dōng ōu píng yuán] East European Plain	大娘 [dà niáng] (informal) father's older brother's wife; aunt
欧共体 [ōu gòng tǐ] abbr. for , European Community (old term for the EU, European Union)	干娘 [gān niáng] godmother (see also)
南欧 [nán ōu] Southern Europe	一板三眼 [yī bǎn sān yǎn] lit. one strong beat and three weak beats in a measure of music (four beats in the bar) (saw); fig. scrupulous attention to detail
欧拉 [ōu lā] Leonhard Euler (1707-1783), Swiss mathematician	一板一眼 [yī bǎn yī yǎn] 1. lit. one strong beat and one weak beats in a measure of music (two beats in the bar) (saw); fig. follow a prescribed pattern to the letter 2. scrupulous attention to detail
美欧 [měi ōu] 1. US and EU 2. America-Europe	停板制度 [tíng bǎn zhì dù] 1. system of circuit breakers 2. halt to stock trading to restrict panic rise or fall 3. resp. limit up [zhāng3 tíng2 bān3] and limit down [diē1 tíng2 bān3]
欧美 [ōu měi] 1. Europe and America 2. the West	板皮 [bǎn pí] slab
米欧 [mǐ ōu] mu (Greek letter)	铺板 [pù bǎn] bedboard
欧亚 [ōu yà] 1. Asia and Europe 2. Eurasian (continent) 3. same as	触控板 [chù kòng bǎn] touchpad
亚欧 [yà ōu] 1. Asia and Europe 2. Eurasian (continent) 3. same as	板胡 [bǎn hú] a bowed stringed instrument with a thin wooden soundboard
欧亚大陆 [ōu yà dà lù] Eurasia	三角板 [sān jiǎo bǎn] 1. set square 2. triangle (for drawing right angles)
亚欧大陆 [yà ōu dà lù] Eurasian continent	太阳能板 [tài yáng néng bǎn] solar panel
欧安组织 [ōu ān zǔ zhī] Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), abbr. for Eugene (name)	薄板 [báo bǎn] 1. metal sheet 2. lamina
欧仁 [ōu rén]	前甲板 [qián jiǎ bǎn] forward deck (of a boat)
印欧语系 [yìn ōu yǔ xì] Indo-European system of languages	板桥 [bǎn qiáo] (N) Panchiao (city in Taiwan)
欧阳 [ōu yáng] two-character surname Ouyang	板梁桥 [bǎn liáng qiáo] plate girder bridge
欧阳询 [ōu yáng xún] Ouyang Xun (557-641), one of Four Great Poets of early Tang	铁板牛柳 [tiě bǎn niú liǔ] fillet beef Teppanyaki (fast grilled on hot iron plate)
印欧语言 [yìn ōu yǔ yán] Indo-European (language)	拼板 [pīn bǎn] lamination
印欧语 [yìn ōu yǔ] Indo-European (language)	拼板玩具 [pīn bǎn wán jù] 1. jigsaw puzzle 2. wood block puzzle
欧姆 [ōu mǔ] ohm	

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拼花地板	[pīn huā dì bǎn] floor with tiled design
型板	[xíng bǎn] template
身板	[shēn bǎn] 1. bodily health 2. one's physical state
身板儿	[shēn bǎn r] 1. bodily health 2. one's physical state
板 I	[bǎn] 1. board 2. plank 3. plate 4. slab 5. stiff 6. unnatural 7. pedal II
板	[bǎn] see , boss
梯板	[tī bǎn] 1. gangplank 2. gangway
场记板	[chǎng jì bǎn] clapper board
涨停板	[zhǎng tíng bǎn] 1. limit up 2. halt to stock trading to restrict panic rise 3. upward circuit breaker
老板	[lǎo bǎn] 1. boss 2. business proprietor
板牙	[bǎn yá] 1. front tooth 2. incisor 3. molar 4. screw die 5. threading die
踏板车	[tà bǎn chē] scooter
板子	[bǎn zi] 1. board 2. plank 3. bamboo or birch for corporal punishment
板岩	[bǎn yán] slate
石板	[shí bǎn] 1. slab 2. flagstone 3. slate
后挡板	[hòu dǎng bǎn] backboard
板板六十四	[bǎn bǎn liù shí sì] 1. unaccommodating 2. rigid
挡泥板	[dǎng ní bǎn] mudguard
铜板	[tóng bǎn] copper coin
铁板	[tiě bǎn] 1. iron panel 2. hot iron plate for fast grilling (Japanese: teppan)
铁板烧	[tiě bǎn shāo] fast grilling on hot iron plate (Japanese: teppanyaki)
铁板牛肉	[tiě bǎn niú ròu] beef grilled on a hot iron plate
板壁	[bǎn bì] wooden partition
中控面板	[zhōng kòng miàn bǎn] 1. center dash console 2. central dashboard
强音踏板	[qiáng yīn tà bǎn] 1. loud pedal (on piano) 2. sustaining pedal
弱音踏板	[ruò yīn tà bǎn] 1. soft pedal (on piano) 2. una corda pedal
夹板	[jiā bǎn] 1. splint 2. clamp 3. vise (as torture instrument)
板擦	[bǎn cā] blackboard eraser
平板	[píng bǎn] 1. tablet 2. flat
样板	[yàng bǎn] 1. template 2. prototype 3. model 4. example
楼板	[lóu bǎn] 1. floor 2. floor (ie. metal plate, concrete slab, wooden planking etc)
隔断板	[gé duàn bǎn] partition board
显示板	[xiǎn shì bǎn] information screen
板烟	[bǎn yān] plug (of tobacco)
基板	[jī bǎn] substrate
血小板	[xuè xiǎo bǎn] blood platelet
符板	[fú bǎn] a charm to protect against evil spirits
天花板	[tiān huā bǎn] ceiling
板擦儿	[bǎn cā r] blackboard eraser
跌停板	[diē tíng bǎn] 1. limit down 2. halt to stock trading to restrict panic fall 3. downward circuit breaker
板门店停战村	[bǎn mén diàn tíng zhàn cūn] Panmunjom village on the DMZ between North and South Korea
踏板	[tà bǎn] a pedal (e.g. clutch pedal, piano pedal)
快板	[kuài bǎn] allegro
快板儿	[kuài bǎn r] 1. clapper talk 2. patter song (in opera) with clapperboard accompaniment
板结	[bǎn jié] harden
黑板	[hēi bǎn] blackboard
后甲板	[hòu jiǎ bǎn] afterdeck
鱼尾板	[yú wěi bǎn] fishplate (in railway engineering)
板刷	[bǎn shuā] scrubbing brush

鼓板	[gǔ bǎn] clapper-board
板门店	[bǎn mén diàn] Panmunjeom, the Joint Security Area in the Korean demilitarized zone
压板	[yà bǎn] a see-saw
压舌板	[yā shé bǎn] 1. tongue depressor 2. spatula
死板	[sǐ bǎn] 1. rigid 2. inflexible
板块理论	[bǎn kuài lǐ lùn] plate tectonics
案板	[àn bǎn] kneading or chopping board
motherboard	[mǔ bǎn] motherboard
滑板	[huá bǎn] skateboard
滑雪板	[huá xuě bǎn] snowboard
板球	[bǎn qiú] cricket (ball game)
板鼓	[bǎn gǔ] a small drum for marking time
板羽球	[bǎn yǔ qiú] 1. battledore and shuttlecock 2. shuttlecock
活板	[huó bǎn] 1. variant of , typography 2. movable type
板油	[bǎn yóu] 1. leaf fat 2. leaf lard
板块	[bǎn kuài] 1. block 2. slab 3. tectonic plate 4. continental plate
模块板	[mó kuài bǎn] module board
板式塔	[bǎn shì tǎ] 1. distillation tower 2. bubble tower 3. plate column
顶板	[dǐng bǎn] 1. roof 2. roof plate 3. rock layer forming roof of a cave or mine 4. abacus
模板	[mú bǎn] 1. template 2. (architecture) formwork
呆板	[dāi bǎn] inflexible
木板	[mù bǎn] 1. slab 2. board 3. plank
板蓝根	[bǎn lán gēn] 1. indigo woad root 2. root of Isatis indigotica (used in traditional Chinese medicine)
板规	[bǎn guī] plate gauge
板书	[bǎn shū] writing on the blackboard
书板	[shū bǎn] (writing) tablet
主板	[zhǔ bǎn] motherboard (computer) (lit. lord board)
拍板	[pāi bǎn] 1. clapper-board 2. auctioneer's hammer 3. to beat time with clappers
白板	[bái bǎn] whiteboard
地板	[dì bǎn] floor
雪板	[xuě bǎn] 1. snowboard 2. to snowboard
面板	[miàn bǎn] 1. kneading board 2. breadboard
甲板	[jiǎ bǎn] deck (of a boat etc)
板眼	[bǎn yǎn] 1. measure in traditional Chinese music 2. orderliness
叔	[shū] 1. uncle 2. father's younger brother 3. husband's younger brother 4. Taiwan pr. shuz
叔叔	[shū shu] (informal) father's younger brother; uncle
叔婆	[shū pó] 1. aunt by marriage 2. husband's aunt 3. husband's father's younger brother's wife
叔丈母	[shū zhàng mǔ] wife's aunt
叔丈人	[shū zhàng rén] wife's uncle
叔父	[shū fù] father's younger brother; uncle
王叔文	[wáng shū wén] Wang Shuwen (735-806), famous Tang dynasty scholar, Go player and politician, a leader of failed Yongzhen reform of 805
伯仲叔季	[bó zhòng shū jì] 1. eldest 2. second 3. third and youngest of brothers 4. order of seniority among brothers
李叔同	[lǐ shū tóng] Liu Shutong (1880-1942), painter, Buddhist monk and distinguished figure in New Culture movement after the Xinhai revolution of 1911
叔子	[shū zi] 1. brother-in-law 2. husband's younger brother
叔公	[shū gōng] 1. great uncle 2. grandfather's younger brother 3. husband's father's younger brother
小叔	[xiǎo shū] husband's younger brother; brother-in-law
叔本华	[shū běn huá] Arthur Schopenhauer (1788-1860), German post-Kantian philosopher

叔伯	[shū bai] 1. cousins 2. males having same grandfather (great-grandfather)
表叔	[biǎo shū] 1. son of grandfather's sister 2. son of grandmother's brother or sister 3. father's younger male cousin
叔母	[shū mǔ] 1. aunt 2. wife of father's younger brother
大叔	[dà shū] uncle
叔岳	[shū yuè] wife's uncle
督	[dū] to supervise
食品药品监督局	[shí pǐn yào pǐn jiān dū jú] state food and drug administration (SDA)
督察	[dū chá] to supervise
督察小组	[dū chá xiǎo zǔ] supervisory group
反基督	[fǎn jī dū] the anti-Christ
督抚	[dū fǔ] governor general and inspector general
督办	[dū bàn] 1. to oversee 2. to supervise 3. superintendent
监督者	[jiān dū zhě] supervisor
澳大利亚总督	[ào dà lì yà zǒng dū] Governor-General of Australia
保障监督	[bǎo zhàng jiān dū] safeguards
基督	[jī dū] 1. Christ 2. the Messiah 3. often written Jesus Christ
基督徒	[jī dū tú] Christian
基督城	[jī dū chéng] Christchurch (New Zealand city)
督标	[dū biāo] army regiment at the disposal of province governor-general
总督	[zǒng dū] 1. governor-general 2. person in charge of a foreign possession or territory
两广总督	[liǎng guǎng zǒng dū] Governor of Guangdong and Guangxi
督促	[dū cù] to urge sb to complete a task
督导	[dū dǎo] 1. to direct 2. to oversee
督责	[dū zé] 1. to supervise 2. to reprimand
互相监督	[hù xiāng jiān dū] mutual supervision
监督人	[jiān dū rén] superintendent
提督	[tí dū] 1. the local commander 2. provincial governor (in Qing and Ming times)
监督	[jiān dū] 1. to control 2. to supervise 3. to inspect
择	I [zé] 1. to select 2. to choose 3. to pick II [zhái] pick over
张择端	[zhāng zé duān] Zhang Zeduan (1085-1145), Song dynasty painter
采择	[cǎi zé] select and adopt
择善而从	[zé shàn ér cóng] to choose the right course and follow it (saw)
择定	[zé dìng] select (a date)
译	[yì] 1. to translate 2. to interpret
英汉对译	[yīng hàn duì yì] English-Chinese parallel text
汉英互译	[hàn yīng hù yì] Chinese and English two-way translation
破译	[pò yì] 1. to break a code 2. to crack a riddle 3. to solve an enigma 4. a breakthrough
译文	[yì wén] translated text
译者	[yì zhě] translator (of writing)
翻译者	[fān yì zhě] interpreter
翻译家	[fān yì jiā] translator (of writings)
编译家	[biān yì jiā] translator and editor
今译	[jīn yì] 1. modern language version 2. modern translation 3. contemporary translation
翻译	[fān yì] 1. to translate 2. to interpret 3. translator 4. interpreter 5. translation 6. interpretation
意译	[yì yì] 1. meaning (of foreign expression) 2. translation of the meaning (as opposed to literal translation) 3. paraphrase 4. free translation
音译	[yīn yì] 1. transliteration (rendering phonetic value, e.g. of English words in Chinese characters) 2. characters giving phonetic value of Chinese word or name (when the correct characters may be unknown) 3. transcription (linguistics) 4. to transcribe phonetic symbols

译音	[yì yīn] 1. phonetic transcription 2. transliteration
编译	[biān yì] translate and edit
编译器	[biān yì qì] compiler
译名	[yì míng] 1. translated names 2. transliteration
译词	[yì cí] translated word (such as company or bus or club)
译员	[yì yuán] 1. interpreter 2. translator (esp. oral)
口译员	[kǒu yì yuán] 1. interpreter 2. oral translator
译成	[yì chéng] to translate into (Chinese, English etc)
英译	[yīng yì] English translation
笔译	[bǐ yì] written translation
重译	[chóng yì] 1. to translate again (i.e. to redo the same translation) 2. to translate repeatedly from one language to the next (so multiplying errors)
口译	[kǒu yì] interpreting
互译	[hù yì] two-way translation
直译	[zhí yì] 1. direct meaning 2. literal translation
泽	[zé] 1. beneficence 2. marsh
毛泽东主义	[máo zé dōng zhǔ yì] Maoism
洪泽湖	[hóng zé hú] Hongze lake in Jiangsu province
黑泽明	[hēi zé míng] Kurosawa Akira (1910-1998) Japanese movie director
弗雷泽尔	[fú léi zé ěr] Frazer (name)
泽库	[zé kù] (N) Zeku (place in Qinghai)
新泽西州	[xīn zé xī zhōu] New Jersey, US state
毛泽东思想	[máo zé dōng sī xiǎng] 1. Mao Zedong Thought 2. Maoism
毛泽东	[máo zé dōng] Mao Zedong (1893-1976), Chinese communist leader
泽当	[zé dāng] (N) Zedang (place in Tibet)
洪泽	[hóng zé] (N) Hongze (place in Jiangsu)
彭泽	[péng zé] Pengze county in Jiujiang, Jiangxi
彭泽县	[péng zé xiàn] Pengze county in Jiujiang, Jiangxi
新泽西	[xīn zé xī] New Jersey, US state
曾纪泽	[zēng jì zé] Cang Jize or Tseng Chi-tse (1839-1890), pioneer diplomat of late Qing, serve as imperial commissioner (ambassador) to UK, France and Russia
宫泽喜一	[gōng zé xǐ yī] Kiichi Miyazawa (former Japanese prime minister)
泽兰	[zé lán] Eupatorium, e.g. Japanese bog orchid (Eupatorium japonicum Thunb)
泽普	[zé pǔ] (N) Zepu (place in Xinjiang)
光泽	[guāng zé] luster
深泽	[shēn zé] (N) Shenze (place in Hebei)
科泽科德	[kē zé kē dé] 1. old Chinese name for Calicut, town on Arabian sea in Kerala, India 2. now called
荷泽	[hé zé] (N) Heze (city in Shandong)
泽西岛	[zé xī dǎo] Jersey (Channel Islands)
会泽	[huì zé] (N) Huize (place in Yunnan)
江泽民	[jiāng zé mín] Jiang Zemin (1926-), politician, President of PRC 1993-2003
安泽	[ān zé] (N) Anze (place in Shanxi)
津泽	[jīn zé] 1. fluids (esp. in plants) 2. sap
润泽	[rùn zé] moist
雨泽下注	[yǔ zé xià zhù] rainfall
泽塔	[zé tǎ] zeta (Greek letter)
泽西	[zé xī] Jersey (Channel Islands)
临泽	[lín zé] (N) Linze (place in Gansu)
圣父	[shèng fù] 1. Holy Father 2. God the Father (in the Christian Trinity)

齐天大圣 [qí tiān dà shèng] Great Sage the Equal of Heaven, a self proclaimed title of the Monkey King Sun Wukong in the novel Journey to the West
 圣朝 [shèng cháo] 1. the current imperial dynasty 2. one's own court
 朝圣 [cháo shèng] 1. to make a pilgrimage 2. a pilgrimage to a holy mountain
 朝圣者 [cháo shèng zhě] pilgrim
 朝拜圣山 [cháo bài shèng shān] a pilgrimage to a holy mountain
 万圣节前夕 [wàn shèng jié qián xī] 1. All Saints' Eve 2. Halloween
 圣明 [shèng míng] 1. enlightened sage 2. brilliant master (flattering words applied to ruler)
 圣多明哥 [shèng duō míng gē] Santo Domingo, capital of Dominican Republic
 圣君 [shèng jūn] sage
 伊斯兰圣战组织 [yī sī lán shèng zhàn zǔ zhī] Islamic Jihad (Palestinian armed faction)
 圣乔治 [shèng qiáo zhì] St George
 圣母升天节 [shèng mǔ shēng tiān jié] Assumption of the Virgin Mary (Christian festival on 15th August)
 圣马力诺 [shèng mǎ lì nuò] San Marino
 圣马利诺 [shèng mǎ lì nuò] San Marino
 圣雄 [shèng xióng] 1. sage hero 2. refers to Mahatma Gandhi
 圣灰节 [shèng huī jié] ash wednesday (first day of lent)
 圣训 [shèng xùn] 1. sage's instructions 2. imperial edict
 山中圣训 [shān zhōng shèng xùn] the Sermon on the Mount
 圣赫勒拿岛 [shèng hè lè ná dǎo] Saint Helena
 圣赫勒拿 [shèng hè lè ná] St Helena
 圣劳伦斯河 [shèng láo lún sī hé] St Lawrence river (Canada)
 圣像 [shèng xiàng] 1. icon 2. iconic 3. religious image 4. figure (of Confucius, Buddha, Jesus Christ, the Virgin Mary etc) 5. CL: [zhang1]
 圣者 [shèng zhě] 1. holy one 2. saint
 圣杯 [shèng bēi] Holy Grail
 圣约瑟夫 [shèng yuē sè fū] Saint Joseph
 圣子 [shèng zǐ] 1. Holy Son 2. Jesus Christ 3. God the Son (in the Christian Trinity)
 圣德太子 [shèng dé tài zǐ] Prince Shtoku Taiji (574-621), major proponent of state Buddhism; portrayed as Buddhist saint
 圣典 [shèng diǎn] 1. sacred writing 2. canon
 穆圣 [mù shèng] Prophet Muhammad
 圣 [shèng] 1. holy 2. sacred 3. saint 4. sage
 宗圣公 [zōng shèng gōng] hereditary title bestowed on Confucius' descendants
 宗圣侯 [zōng shèng hóu] hereditary title bestowed on Confucius' descendants
 圣多美和普林西比 [shèng duō měi hé pǔ lín xī bǐ] So Tom and Principe
 圣多美 [shèng duō měi] Sao Tome, capital of Sao Tome and Principe
 圣奥古斯丁 [shèng ào gǔ sī dīng] 1. St Augustine 2. Aurelius Augustinus (354-430), theologian and Christian philosopher 3. Sankt Augustin, suburb of Beuel, Bonn, Germany
 圣安德列斯断层 [shèng ān dé liè sī duàn céng] San Andreas fault, California
 圣安地列斯断层 [shèng ān de liè sī duàn céng] 1. San Andreas fault, California 2. also written
 圣卢西亚岛 [shèng lú xī yà dǎo] Saint Lucia
 圣母玛利亚 [shèng mǔ mǎ lì yà] Mary (mother of Jesus)
 圣索非亚 [shèng suǒ fēi yà] Hagia Sophia (Greek: Holy wisdom)
 基督圣体节 [jī dū shèng tǐ jié] Corpus Christi (Catholic festival on second Thursday after Whit Sunday)
 圣卢西亚 [shèng lú xī yà] Saint Lucia
 圣地亚哥 [shèng dì yà gē] Santiago, capital of Chile

圣灵 [shèng líng] Holy Ghost
 圣火 [shèng huǒ] 1. sacred fire 2. Olympic flame
 圣基茨和尼维斯 [shèng jī cí hé ní wéi sī] Saint Kitts and Nevis
 圣克鲁斯岛 [shèng kè lǔ sī dǎo] Santa Cruz island, off the California coast
 圣约翰斯 [shèng yuē hàn sī] St John's, capital of Labrador and Newfoundland province, Canada
 圣克鲁斯 [shèng kè lǔ sī] Santa Cruz
 圣职 [shèng zhí] priesthood
 圣徒 [shèng tú] saint
 圣彼得 [shèng bǐ dé] Saint Peter
 圣安德鲁 [shèng ān dé lǔ] St Andrew
 圣塔伦 [shèng tǎ lún] Sanarem, Brazilian city at mouth of Amazon
 圣化 [shèng huà] 1. sanctify 2. sanctification 3. consecrate
 圣体 [shèng tǐ] 1. the Emperor's body 2. Jesus' body 3. communion wafer (in Christian mass)
 圣体血 [shèng tǐ xuè] 1. the body and blood of Christ 2. Holy communion
 圣体节 [shèng tǐ jié] Corpus Christi (Catholic festival on second Thursday after Whit Sunday)
 圣保罗 [shèng bǎo luó] 1. St Paul 2. So Paulo, city in Brazil
 圣但尼 [shèng dàn ní] St Denis or St Dennis
 圣荷西 [shèng hé xī] San Jose
 圣心节 [shèng xīn jié] Feast of the Sacred Heart
 圣彼得堡 [shèng bǐ dé bǎo] Saint Petersburg (city in Russia)
 圣经 [shèng jīng] 1. Holy Bible 2. the Confucian classics
 圣药 [shèng yào] panacea
 圣约 [shèng yuē] covenant
 圣约翰 [shèng yuē hàn] Saint John
 圣胎 [shèng tāi] immortal body (of born again Daoist)
 叶圣陶 [yè shèng táo] Ye Shengtao (1894-1988), writer and editor, known esp. for children's books
 圣庙 [shèng miào] shrine to a sage (esp. Confucius)
 圣诗 [shèng shī] hymn
 圣盘 [shèng pán] Holy Grail
 圣母 [shèng mǔ] 1. Holy Mother 2. goddess 3. the Virgin Mary
 圣贤 [shèng xián] 1. a sage 2. wise and holy man 3. virtuous ruler 4. Buddhist lama 5. wine
 圣水 [shèng shuǐ] holy water
 圣洗 [shèng xǐ] baptism (Christian ceremony)
 圣洁 [shèng jié] pure and holy
 圣歌 [shèng gē] hymn
 万圣节 [wàn shèng jié] 1. All Saints (Christian festival) 2. Halloween
 醉圣 [zuì shèng] 1. the Sage of intoxication 2. refers to Tang Dynasty poet Li Bai (701-762)
 圣城 [shèng chéng] Holy City
 圣战 [shèng zhàn] 1. Holy war 2. jihad
 圣大非 [shèng dà fēi] Santa Fe city, capital of New Mexico, USA
 圣人 [shèng rén] 1. saint 2. sage 3. refers to Confucius 4. the current reigning Emperor
 圣贤书 [shèng xián shū] holy book
 圣帕特里克 [shèng pà tè lǐ kè] Saint Patrick
 书圣 [shū shèng] 1. great calligraphy master 2. the Sage of Calligraphy, traditional reference to Wang Xizhi (303-361)
 圣上 [shèng shàng] courtier's or minister's form of address for the current Emperor
 圣事 [shèng shì] 1. Holy sacrament 2. Christian rite (esp. Catholic) 3. also called by Protestants
 圣旨 [shèng zhǐ] imperial edict

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圣地	[shèng dì] 1. Holy land (of a religion) 2. sacred place 3. shrine 4. Holy city (refers to Jerusalem, Mecca etc) 5. fig. center of historic interest (such as Yan'an for Mao's revolution)
圣哲	[shèng zhé] sage
圣菲	[shèng fēi] Santa Fe city, capital of New Mexico, USA
圣手	[shèng shǒu] 1. divine physician 2. sage doctor 3. highly skilled practitioner
圣王	[shèng wáng] 1. sacred king 2. sage ruler
文圣区	[wén shèng qū] Wensheng district of Liaoyang city [Liaoz yang2 shì4], Liaoning
戏	[xì] 1. trick 2. drama 3. play 4. show
样板戏	[yàng bǎn xì] eight model plays
假戏真唱	[jiǎ xì zhēn chàng] 1. fiction comes true 2. play-acting that turns into reality
花鼓戏	[huā gǔ xì] opera form popular along Changjiang
变戏法	[biàn xì fǎ] 1. perform conjuring tricks 2. conjure 3. juggle
皮影戏	[pí yǐng xì] shadow play
唱对台戏	[chàng duì tái xì] 1. to put on a rival show (saw); to set oneself up against sb 2. to get into confrontation
调戏	[tiáo xì] 1. to take liberties with a woman 2. to dally 3. to assail a woman with obscenities
独角戏	[dú jiǎo xì] monologue
柳子戏	[liǔ zi xì] Shandong opera
开戏	[kāi xì] to start an opera
戏弄	[xì nòng] 1. to caper 2. to jest
布袋戏	[bù dài xì] glove puppetry
戏仿	[xì fǎng] 1. parody 2. imitation
牌戏	[pái xì] a card game
马戏团	[mǎ xì tuán] circus
戏剧家	[xì jù jiā] 1. dramatist 2. playwright
歌仔戏	[gē zǎi xì] type of opera from Taiwan and Fujian
帽子戏法	[mào zi xì fǎ] hat trick (when one player scores three goals)
折子戏	[zhé zi xì] highlights from opera
黄梅戏	[huáng méi xì] Huangmei opera (local opera of Anhui)
演戏	[yǎn xì] 1. to put on a play 2. to perform 3. fig. to pretend 4. to feign
花灯戏	[huā dēng xì] opera for popular in Sichuan and Yunnan
京戏	[jīng xì] Beijing Opera
戏说	[xì shuō] 1. dramatic form consisting of historical narration 2. history as jocular narrative 3. to stretch history for a joking story 4. amusing story with strained interpretations of history 5. to make an unreasonable comparison in jest
戏说剧	[xì shuō jù] period costume drama (on TV)
戏剧化	[xì jù huà] theatrical
戏剧性	[xì jù xìng] dramatic
马戏	[mǎ xì] circus
戏法	[xì fǎ] magic trick
戏院	[xì yuàn] theater
戏剧	[xì jù] 1. drama 2. play 3. theater
戏耍	[xì shuǎ] tease
重头戏	[zhòng tóu xì] opera rich in singing and dancing
高甲戏	[gāo jiǎ xì] Gaojia opera of Fujian and Taiwan
戏言	[xì yán] joking matter; go back on one's words
拍戏	[pāi xì] to shoot a movie
听戏	[tīng xì] to go to the opera
戏曲	[xì qǔ] Chinese opera
唱戏	[chàng xì] to perform in opera
隐	[yǐn] 1. secret 2. hidden 3. concealed 4. Greek stem: crypto-

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隐隐	[yǐn yǐn] 1. faint 2. indistinct
隐隐约约	[yǐn yǐn yuē yuē] 1. faint 2. distant 3. barely audible
隐形眼镜	[yǐn xíng yǎn jìng] contact lens
隐私权	[yǐn sī quán] privacy right
隐痛	[yǐn tòng] 1. hidden anguish 2. secret suffering
隐情	[yǐn qíng] 1. sth hidden 2. a subject best avoided
隐君子	[yǐn jūn zǐ] 1. recluse 2. hermit 3. used for homophone, opium addict
隐形	[yǐn xíng] invisible
隐忧	[yǐn yōu] 1. secret concern 2. private worry
隐射	[yǐn shè] 1. (to fire) innuendo 2. to insinuate
隐身草儿	[yǐn shēn cǎo r] erhua variant of, legendary grass conferring invisibility
隐身草	[yǐn shēn cǎo] 1. legendary grass conferring invisibility 2. fig. to conceal oneself or one's plans
隐忍	[yǐn rěn] 1. to bear patiently 2. to endure silently 3. to forbear
忽隐忽现	[hū yǐn hū xiàn] 1. intermittent 2. now you see it, now you don't
隐密	[yǐn mì] sly
隐恶扬善	[yǐn è yáng shàn] to praise the virtue of sb or sth while concealing their faults
隐秘	[yǐn mì] 1. conceal 2. hide 3. secret
隐花植物	[yǐn huā zhí wù] 1. Cryptogamiae 2. cryptogamous plant (botany) 3. plants such as algae [zao3 lei4], moss [taiz xian3] and fern [jue2 lei4] that reproduce by spores [bao1 zi3] in place of flowers
李商隐	[lǐ shāng yǐn] Li Shangyin (c. 813-858), Tang poet
隐舍	[yǐn hàn] 1. to contain in a concealed form 2. to keep covered up 3. implicit
隐燃	[yǐn rán] 1. burning with no flame 2. fire beneath the surface 3. hidden combustion
消隐	[xiāo yǐn] 1. to hide 2. to retreat into privacy
隐约其辞	[yǐn yuē qí cí] 1. equivocal speech 2. to use vague or ambiguous language
隐意	[yǐn yì] implied meaning
隐位	[yǐn wèi] cryptic epitope (immunology, a protein component that becomes effective when activated by antigen)
隐显	[yǐn xiǎn] 1. appearing and disappearing 2. dimly visible 3. intermittent 4. implicit (but not clearly present)
隐显目标	[yǐn xiǎn mù biāo] intermittent target
时显时隐	[shí xiǎn shí yǐn] 1. appearing and disappearing 2. intermittently visible
隐灭	[yǐn miè] 1. to fade away 2. to vanish 3. to disappear
隐性基因	[yǐn xìng jī yīn] recessive gene
隐伏	[yǐn fú] 1. to hide 2. to lie low
隐藏	[yǐn cáng] 1. to hide 2. to conceal 3. to mask 4. to lie low 5. to nestle 6. to shelter 7. to harbor (i.e. keep sth hidden) 8. hidden 9. implicit 10. private 11. covert 12. recessed (lighting) 13. a hideout
隐性	[yǐn xìng] 1. hidden 2. crypto- 3. recessive (gene)
隐患	[yǐn huàn] 1. a danger concealed within sth 2. hidden damage 3. misfortune not visible from the surface
隐约	[yǐn yuē] 1. vague 2. faint 3. indistinct
隐然	[yǐn rán] 1. a feint 2. a hidden way of doing sth
隐私	[yǐn sī] privacy
隐居	[yǐn jū] 1. to live in seclusion 2. a hermit
隐疾	[yǐn jí] an unmentionable illness (e.g. venereal disease)
隐姓埋名	[yǐn xìng mái míng] 1. to conceal one's identity 2. living incognito
隐语	[yǐn yǔ] 1. secret language 2. codeword
隐映	[yǐn yìng] to set off one another
隐现	[yǐn xiàn] glimpse (of something hidden)
隐血	[yǐn xuè] occult blood (in medicine, fecal blood from internal bleeding)
隐事	[yǐn shì] a secret
隐土	[yǐn tǔ] 1. legendary land of hermits 2. secret land 3. the back of beyond

§1926	隐士	[yǐn shì] hermit
	稳	[wěn] 1. settled 2. steady 3. stable
	稳扎稳打	[wěn zhā wěn dǎ] 1. to go steady and strike hard (in fighting) 2. fig. steadily and surely
	稳婆	[wěn pó] midwife (old term)
	稳定度	[wěn dìng dù] degree of stability
	稳便	[wěn biàn] 1. reliable 2. at one's convenience 3. as you wish
	不稳平衡	[bù wěn píng héng] unstable equilibrium
	稳胜	[wěn shèng] 1. to beat comfortably 2. to win easily 3. abbr. for , to have victory within one's grasp
	稳操胜券	[wěn cāo shèng quàn] 1. grasp it and victory is assured (saw); to have success within one's grasp 2. to beat comfortably
	稳静	[wěn jìng] 1. steady 2. calm
	长期稳定性	[cháng qī wěn dìng xìng] long term stability
	稳定物价	[wěn dìng wù jià] 1. stable prices 2. commodity prices fixed by government (in a command economy) 3. to valorize (a commodity)
	稳获	[wěn huò] 1. a sure catch 2. sth one is sure to obtain
	稳练	[wěn liàn] 1. steady and proficient 2. skilled and reliable
	稳步	[wěn bù] 1. steadily 2. a steady pace
	不稳	[bù wěn] 1. unstable 2. unsteady
	不稳性	[bù wěn xìng] instability
	不稳定	[bù wěn dìng] unstable
	稳厚	[wěn hòu] steady and honest
	稳如泰山	[wěn rú tài shān] 1. steady as Mt Tai 2. as safe as houses
	稳妥	[wěn tuǒ] dependable
	稳当	[wěn dāng] 1. reliable 2. secure 3. stable 4. firm
	站稳	[zhàn wěn] to stand firm
	平稳	[píng wěn] 1. smooth 2. steady
	四平八稳	[sì píng bā wěn] everything steady and stable (saw); overcautious and unimaginative
	稳恒	[wěn héng] 1. steady 2. stable and permanent 3. constant 4. steady-state
	稳恒态	[wěn héng tài] 1. steady state 2. stable and permanent attitude
	稳定性	[wěn dìng xìng] stability
	稳态	[wěn tài] steady state
	稳态理论	[wěn tài lǐ lùn] the steady-state theory (cosmology)
	稳压	[wěn yǎ] stable voltage
	安稳	[ān wěn] smooth and steady
	稳拿	[wěn ná] 1. a sure gain 2. sth one is sure to obtain
	稳贴	[wěn tiē] 1. safe 2. to appease 3. to reassure
	稳实	[wěn shí] 1. steady 2. calm and practical
	稳定	[wěn dìng] 1. steady 2. stable 3. stability 4. to stabilize 5. to pacify
	稳重	[wěn zhòng] 1. steady 2. earnest 3. staid
	稳固	[wěn gù] stable
§1927	趣	[qù] 1. interesting 2. to interest
	有趣	[yǒu qù] 1. interesting 2. fascinating 3. amusing
	有兴趣	[yǒu xìng qù] 1. interested 2. interesting
	情趣	[qíng qù] 1. one's temperament and interests 2. emotional appeal
	易趣	[yì qù] eBay (web auction company)
	乐趣	[lè qù] 1. delight 2. pleasure 3. joy
	兴趣	[xìng qù] interest (directed towards, not inherent in something)
	感兴趣	[gǎn xìng qù] be interested
	意趣	[yì qù] 1. interest 2. point of particular charm and interest
	识趣	[shí qù] 1. judicious 2. to find appropriate responses to difficult or delicate situation

§1928	趣剧	[qù jù] farce
	趣味	[qù wèi] to interest
	斗趣儿	[dòu qù r] 1. variant of , to amuse 2. to make sb laugh
	趣闻	[qù wén] 1. funny news item 2. interesting anecdote
	旨趣	[zhǐ qù] objective
	苦趣	[kǔ qù] wretched feelings (opposite: , delight)
§1929	奴	[nú] slave
	哈奴曼	[hā nú màn] Hanuman, a monkey God in the Indian epic Ramayana
	奴隶制度	[nú lì zhì dù] slavery
	耕奴	[gēng nú] 1. agricultural slave 2. serf
	耕当问奴	[gēng dāng wèn nú] if it's plowing, ask the laborer (saw); when managing a matter, consult the appropriate specialist
	房奴	[fáng nú] 1. a slave to one's housing 2. a slave of high rent or mortgage repayment
	瓜拉丁加奴	[guā lā dīng jiā nú] Kuala Terengganu, capital of Terengganu state, Malaysia
	丁加奴	[dīng jiā nú] Terengganu, northeast state of mainland Malaysia
	守财奴	[shǒu cái nú] 1. miser 2. scrouge
	奴儿干都司	[nú ér gān dū sī] the Ming dynasty provincial headquarters in the Heilongjiang and Vladivostok area
	火奴鲁鲁	[huǒ nú lǔ lǔ] 1. Honolulu, capital of Hawaii 2. also called
	奴仆	[nú pú] servant
	农奴	[nóng nú] serf
	奴隶	[nú lì] slave
	奴隶主	[nú lì zhǔ] slave owner
	奴隶制	[nú lì zhì] slavery
	奴儿干	[nú ér gān] part of Heilongjiang and the Vladivostok area ruled by the Ming dynasty
	奴工	[nú gōng] slave labor
§1929	努	[nǔ] 1. to exert 2. to strive
	支努干	[zhī nǔ gān] Chinook (helicopter)
	努嘴	[nǔ zuǐ] 1. to pout 2. to stick out one's lips
	努嘴儿	[nǔ zuǐ r] 1. erhua variant of , to pout 2. to stick out one's lips
	努劲儿	[nǔ jìn r] 1. to extend 2. to put forth
	加大力	[jiā dà nǔ lì] 1. to try harder 2. to redouble one's efforts
	努尔哈赤	[nǔ ěr hā chì] Nurhaci (1559-1626), founder and first Khan of the Manchu Later Jin dynasty (from 1616)
	努力	[nǔ lì] 1. great effort 2. to strive 3. to try hard
	共同努力	[gòng tóng nǔ lì] 1. to work together 2. to collaborate
	贝努力	[bèi nǔ lì] Bernoulli (Swiss mathematical family, including Johann (1667-1748) and Daniel (1700-1782))
	拜科努尔	[bài kē nǔ ěr] Baikonur (Russian space launch site in Kazakhstan)
	努比亚	[nǔ bī yà] Nubia
	努纳武特	[nǔ nà wǔ tè] Nunavut territory, Canada
	西哈努克	[xī hā nǔ kè] (King) Sihanouk (of Cambodia)
	科托努	[kē tuō nǔ] Cotonou (city in Benin)
	奇努克	[qí nǔ kè] Chinook (helicopter)
	努出	[nǔ chū] 1. to extend 2. to push out (hands as a gesture) 3. to pout (i.e. push out lips)
§1930	震	[zhèn] 1. to shake 2. to vibrate 3. to jolt 4. to quake 5. - cited 6. shocked 7. one of the eight trigram, symbolizing thunder
	脑震荡	[nǎo zhèn dòng] (med.) cerebral concussion
	震波	[zhèn bō] seismic wave
	震波曲线	[zhèn bō qū xiàn] seismogram
	地震波	[dì zhèn bō] seismic wave

震级 [zhèn jí] degree of earthquake (on magnitude scale)	震旦 [zhèn dàn] ancient Indian name for China
震区 [zhèn qū] earthquake area	震中 [zhèn zhōng] earthquake epicenter
地震区 [dì zhèn qū] 1. seismic zone 2. earthquake belt	王震 [wáng zhèn] Wang Zhen
地震仪 [dì zhèn yí] seismometer	§1931 振 [zhèn] 1. to shake 2. to flap 3. to vibrate 4. to resonate 5. to rise up with spirit 6. to rouse oneself
震情 [zhèn qíng] circumstances of an earthquake	振振有辞 [zhèn zhèn yǒu cí] 1. to speak forcefully and with justice (saw); to argue with the courage of one's convictions 2. also written
震荡 [zhèn dòng] 1. to vibrate 2. to shake 3. to shudder	振振有词 [zhèn zhèn yǒu cí] to speak forcefully and with justice (saw); to argue with the courage of one's convictions
防震 [fáng zhèn] 1. shockproof 2. to guard against earthquakes	偏振波 [piān zhèn bō] polarized wave
张震 [zhāng zhèn] Chang Chen (1976-), Taiwanese film actor	坚振 [jiān zhèn] confirmation (Christian ceremony)
四川大地震 [sì chuān dà dì zhèn] 1. Sichuan great earthquake 2. the magnitude 8 earthquake of May 2008 at Wenchuan, Sichuan, that killed more than 80,000 people	振兴区 [zhèn xīng qū] Zhengxing district of Dandong city [Dan1 dong1 shi4], Liaoning
震动 [zhèn dòng] 1. shake 2. shock	振安区 [zhèn ān qū] Zhen'an district of Dandong city [Dan1 dong1 shi4], Liaoning
震动力 [zhèn dòng lì] force of seismic wave	功能磁共振成像术 [gōng néng cí gòng zhèn chéng xiàng shù] functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI)
地震活动带 [dì zhèn huó dòng dài] 1. seismic zone 2. earthquake belt	振频 [zhèn pín] frequency of vibration
震天动地 [zhèn tiān dòng dì] to shake heaven and earth (saw)	振荡 [zhèn dòng] 1. vibration 2. oscillation
环太平洋地震带 [huán tài píng yáng dì zhèn dài] 1. Pacific rim seismic belt 2. Ring of fire	电磁振荡 [diàn cí zhèn dòng] electromagnetic oscillation
关东地震 [guān dōng dì zhèn] Kant earthquake of 1923, magnitude 8.2, that killed 200,000 people in the Tokyo area	杨振宁 [yáng zhèn níng] Chen Ning Yang
中国国家地震局 [zhōng guó guó jiā dì zhèn jú] 1. China seismicological bureau 2. State earthquake administration (CEA)	磁共振成像 [cí gòng zhèn chéng xiàng] magnetic resonance imaging MRI
国家地震局 [guó jiā dì zhèn jú] 1. China earthquake administration (CEA) 2. State seismicological bureau	振动 [zhèn dòng] vibration
令人震惊 [lìng rén zhèn jīng] 1. shocking 2. astonishing	横振动 [héng zhèn dòng] transverse vibration
震灾 [zhèn zāi] earthquake damage	振作 [zhèn zuò] 1. encouraged 2. to summon up (courage) 3. to encourage 4. to uplift 5. to stimulate
震音 [zhèn yīn] tremolo	磁共振 [cí gòng zhèn] magnetic resonance
深源地震 [shēn yuán dì zhèn] deep earthquake (with epicenter more than 300 km deep)	令人振奋 [lìng rén zhèn fèn] 1. inspiring 2. exciting 3. rousing
震惊 [zhèn jīng] 1. to shock 2. to astonish	共振 [gòng zhèn] resonance
震惊中外 [zhèn jīng zhōng wài] to shock the whole world	振兴 I [zhèn xīng] Zhengxing district of Dandong city [Dan1 dong1 shi4], Liaoning II [zhèn xīngzhèn xīng] 1. promote 2. cause to develop
余震 [yú zhèn] (earthquake) aftershocks	偏振光 [piān zhèn guāng] 1. polarization of light 2. polarized light
震感 [zhèn gǎn] tremors (from an earthquake)	偏振 [piān zhèn] polarization (of waves)
强震 [qiáng zhèn] 1. powerful earthquake 2. abbr. for	振安 [zhèn ān] Zhen'an district of Dandong city [Dan1 dong1 shi4], Liaoning
震旦纪 [zhèn dàn jì] Sinian (c. 800-542 million years ago), late phase of pre-Cambrian geological era	振奋 [zhèn fèn] 1. to stir oneself up 2. to raise one's spirits 3. to inspire
震颤素 [zhèn chàn sù] tremorine (drug inducing shivering)	振幅 [zhèn fú] amplitude
中国地震台 [zhōng guó dì zhèn tái] 1. China earthquake administration (CEA) 2. State seismicological bureau	§1932 缓 [huǎn] 1. slow 2. unhurried 3. sluggish 4. gradual 5. not tense 6. relaxed 7. to postpone 8. to defer 9. to stall 10. to stave off 11. to revive 12. to recuperate
声名大震 [shēng míng dà zhèn] to create a sensation	缓缓 [huǎn huǎn] 1. slowly 2. unhurriedly 3. little by little
中国地震局 [zhōng guó dì zhèn jú] 1. China earthquake administration (CEA) 2. State seismicological bureau	缓慢 [huǎn màn] 1. slow 2. slow moving
地震局 [dì zhèn jú] earthquake bureau	行动缓慢 [xíng dòng huǎn màn] 1. lagging 2. slow to move 3. tardy
唐山大地震 [táng shān dà dì zhèn] the great Tangshan earthquake of 27th July 1976 that killed more than 650,000 people	缓不济急 [huǎn bù jì jí] 1. lit. slow no aid to urgent (saw); slow measures will not address a critical situation 2. too slow to meet a pressing need
震源 [zhèn yuán] 1. epicenter (of earthquake) 2. hypocenter	轻重缓急 [qīng zhòng huǎn jí] 1. (set phrase) in order of priority 2. relative importance or urgency
浅源地震 [qiǎn yuán dì zhèn] shallow earthquake (with epicenter less than 70 km deep)	缓发中子 [huǎn fā zhōng zǐ] delayed neutron
中源地震 [zhōng yuán dì zhèn] medium depth earthquake (with epicenter 70-300 km deep)	缓期 [huǎn qī] 1. to defer 2. to put off (until later) 3. to postpone
威震天下 [wēi zhèn tiān xià] formidable renown gives one authority over the whole country	缓期付款 [huǎn qī fù kuǎn] to defer payment
震颤 [zhèn chàn] 1. to tremble 2. to quiver	缓解 [huǎn jiě] 1. to ease 2. to help relieve (a crisis)
大地震 [dà dì zhèn] great earthquake	缓刑 [huǎn xíng] stay of execution
地震带 [dì zhèn dài] 1. seismic zone 2. earthquake belt	缓步 [huǎn bù] 1. stroll 2. unhurried walk
震响 [zhèn xiǎng] 1. trembling sound 2. vibration	缓动 [huǎn dòng] sluggish
地震 [dì zhèn] earthquake	暂缓 [zàn huǎn] to postpone
地震中 [dì zhèn zhōng] earthquake epicenter	徐缓 [xú huǎn] 1. slow 2. sluggish 3. lazily 4. to slow down
震耳 [zhèn ěr] ear-splitting	松缓 [sōng huǎn] to loosen

平缓	[píng huǎn] 1. level 2. almost flat 3. not strongly sloping 4. fig. moderate 5. mild-mannered 6. gentle
舒缓	[shū huǎn] 1. to ease (tension) 2. to relax 3. to cause sth to relax 4. to alleviate 5. relaxed 6. easy and unhurried 7. leisurely
死缓	[sǐ huǎn] 1. deferred death sentence 2. in PRC legal system, commuted death sentence with forced labor and judicial review
减缓	[jiǎn huǎn] 1. to slow down 2. to retard
缓冲	[huǎn chōng] to buffer
缓冲器	[huǎn chōng qì] buffer (computer science)
缓和	[huǎn hé] 1. to ease (tension) 2. to alleviate 3. to moderate 4. to allay 5. to make more mild
和缓	[hé huǎn] 1. mild 2. gentle 3. to ease up 4. to relax
宽缓	[kuān huǎn] 1. relieved 2. tensions relax
援助	[yuán] 1. to help 2. to assist 3. to aid
技术援助	[jì shù yuán zhù] technical assistance
支援	[zhī yuán] 1. provide assistance or backing 2. to support 3. to back
请援	[qǐng yuán] 1. to request help 2. to appeal (for assistance)
无援	[wú yuán] 1. without support 2. isolated
孤立无援	[gū lì wú yuán] isolated and without help
援助	[yuán zhù] 1. to help 2. to support 3. to aid 4. aid 5. assistance
军事援助	[jī shì yuán zhù] military aid
援兵	[yuán bīng] reinforcement
增援	[zēng yuán] reinforce
援藏	[yuán zàng] 1. pro-Tibet 2. to support Tibet 3. to support Tibetan independence
援引	[yuán yǐn] 1. quote 2. cite
阻援	[zǔ yuán] to block reinforcements
声援	[shēng yuán] to support (a cause)
外援	[wài yuán] 1. external help 2. foreign aid
围城打援	[wéi chéng dǎ yuán] to besiege and strike the relief force (saw); strategy of surrounding a unit to entice the enemy to reinforce, then striking the new troops
援手	[yuán shǒu] succor
暖	[nuǎn] warm
暖暖区	[nuǎn nuǎn qū] (N) Nuannuan (area in Taiwan)
变暖	[biàn nuǎn] 1. warming 2. changing to become warmer
世界变暖	[shì jiè biàn nuǎn] global warming
全球变暖	[quán qiú biàn nuǎn] 1. global warming (PRC usage) 2. written in Taiwan
取暖	[qǔ nuǎn] to warm oneself (by a fire etc)
冷暖自知	[lěng nuǎn zì zhī] 1. (set phrase) 2. know best by personal experience 3. know sth without being told
采暖	[cǎi nuǎn] heating
暖化	[nuǎn huà] warming
全球暖化	[quán qiú nuǎn huà] 1. global warming (Taiwan and Hong Kong usage) 2. written in PRC
保暖	[bǎo nuǎn] 1. to stay warm 2. to protect against the cold
水暖工	[shuǐ nuǎn gōng] 1. plumber 2. heating engineer
温暖	[wēn nuǎn] warm
暖和	[nuǎn huo] 1. warm 2. nice and warm
和暖	[huó nuǎn] soft and warm
回暖	[huí nuǎn] warming up again
怒	[nù] indignant
震怒	[zhèn nù] to be furious
使怒	[shǐ nù] exasperate
使愤怒	[shǐ fèn nù] provoke
恼怒	[nǎo nù] 1. resentful 2. angry 3. to enrage sb

恼羞成怒	[nǎo xiū chéng nù] to fly into a rage out of humiliation; to be ashamed into anger
发怒	[fā nù] 1. angry 2. to get angry
怒发冲冠	[nù fā chōng guān] 1. hair stands up in anger and tips off one's hat (saw); seething in anger 2. rising hackles
义怒	[yì nù] righteous anger
触怒	[chù nù] provocation
惹怒	[rě nù] to provoke anger
怒目切齿	[nù mù qiè chǐ] to gnash one's teeth in anger
怒江州	[nù jiāng zhōu] abbr. for , Nujiang Lisu autonomous prefecture in northwest Yunnan, capital Liuku or Lutku [Liu4 ku4 zhen4]
动怒	[dòng nù] to get angry
暴怒	[bào nù] 1. violent rage 2. fury
怒江大峡谷	[nù jiāng dà xiá gǔ] the Grand Canyon of the Nujiang river in Tibet and Yunnan
喜怒哀乐	[xǐ nù āi lè] likes and dislikes
怒容	[nù róng] angry look
怒容满面	[nù róng mǎn miàn] 1. scowling in anger 2. rage written across one's face
怒火	[nù huǒ] 1. rage 2. fury 3. hot anger
余怒	[yú nù] residual anger
愤怒	[fèn nù] 1. angry 2. indignant
狂怒	[kuáng nù] furious
烈怒	[liè nù] intense rage
怒冲冲	[nù chōng chōng] furiously
泄怒	[xiè nù] to give vent to anger
怒江	[nù jiāng] Nujiang river of south Tibet and northwest Yunnan, the upper reaches of Salween river , forming border of Myanmar and Thailand
盛怒	[shèng nù] 1. rage 2. a raging temper
大怒	[dà nù] 1. angry 2. indignant
怒目	[nù mù] 1. with glaring eyes 2. glowering
浪	[làng] 1. wave 2. breaker 3. unrestrained 4. dissipated
冲浪板	[chōng làng bǎn] 1. surfboard 2. paddleboard
浪漫	[làng màn] romantic
浪漫主义	[làng màn zhǔ yì] romanticism
破浪	[pò làng] 1. to set sail 2. to brave the waves
波浪	[bō làng] wave
拨浪鼓	[bō làng gǔ] 1. a drum-shaped rattle (used by peddlers or as a toy) 2. rattle-drum
新浪网	[xīn làng wǎng] Sina, Chinese web portal and online media company
铺张浪费	[pū zhāng làng fèi] extravagance and waste (saw)
浪潮	[làng cháo] 1. wave 2. tides
涌浪	[yǒng làng] 1. swell 2. billows 3. surging waves
浪涌	[làng yǒng] (electrical) surge
轻浪浮薄	[qīng làng fú bó] (saw) frivolous
浪费	[làng fèi] 1. to waste 2. to squander
浪费者	[làng fèi zhě] 1. waster 2. wastrel 3. squanderer
挥霍浪费	[huī huò làng fèi] 1. to spend extravagantly 2. to squander
浪费金钱	[làng fèi jīn qián] 1. to squander money 2. to spend extravagantly
浪荡	[làng dàng] 1. to loiter 2. to hang around
孟浪	[mèng làng] 1. hasty 2. rash 3. impetuous
浪子	[làng zǐ] 1. loafer 2. wastrel 3. prodigal son
浪子回头	[làng zǐ huí tóu] the return of a prodigal son
浪卡子	[làng kǎ zǐ] (N) Langkazi (place in Tibet)

§1937	新浪	[xīn làng] Sina, Chinese web portal and online media company
	恶浪	[è làng] 1. violent wave 2. fierce billow 3. fig. depraved force
	浪花	[làng huā] 1. spray 2. ocean spray 3. spindrift 4. fig. happenings from one's life
	声浪	[shēng làng] clamor
	庄浪	[zhuāng làng] (N) Zhuanglang (place in Gansu)
	海浪	[hǎi làng] sea wave
	冲浪	[chōng làng] 1. surf 2. surf-riding
	津浪	[jīn làng] 1. tsunami 2. same as
	浪头	[làng tóu] wave
	大浪	[dà làng] 1. billow 2. surge
	古浪	[gǔ làng] (N) Gulang (place in Gansu)
	轰	[hōng] 1. explosion 2. bang 3. boom 4. rumble 5. strike (by thunder or a bomb)
	轰轰烈烈	[hōng hōng liè liè] 1. strong 2. vigorous 3. large-scale
	轰动	[hōng dòng] 1. sensation 2. stir
	轰炸	[hōng zhà] 1. to bomb 2. to bombard
	质子轰击	[zhì zǐ hōng jī] proton bombardment
	炮轰	I [pào hōng] 1. to bombard 2. to bomb II [pào hōng pào hōng] 1. to bombard 2. to bomb 3. trad. also written
	轰鸣	[hōng míng] 1. boom (sound of explosion) 2. rumble
	轰然	[hōng rán] 1. loudly 2. with a loud bang 3. a loud rumble
	雷轰	[léi hōng] sound of thunder
§1938	轰击	[hōng jī] bombard
	朗	[lǎng] 1. clear 2. bright
	埃尔朗根纲领	[āi ěr lǎng gēn gāng lǐng] Felix Klein's Erlangen program (1872) on geometry and group theory)
	埃尔朗根	[āi ěr lǎng gēn] Erlangen (town in Bavaria)
	硬朗	[yǐng lǎng] 1. robust 2. healthy
	晴朗	[qíng lǎng] sunny and cloudless
	清朗	[qīng lǎng] 1. clear and bright 2. unclouded 3. clear and sonorous (voice) 4. clear and lively (narrative)
	明朗	[míng lǎng] 1. bright 2. clear 3. obvious 4. forthright 5. open-minded 6. bright and cheerful
	丹布朗	[dān bù lǎng] Dan Brown (American novelist)
	伊朗	[yī lǎng] Iran
	佛朗哥	[fó lǎng gē] 1. Franco (name) 2. Generalissimo Francisco Franco Bahamonde (1892-1975), Spanish dictator and head of state 1939-1975
	开朗	[kāi lǎng] 1. spacious and well-lit 2. open and clear 3. to open out (onto a wider vista) 4. optimistic 5. cheerful 6. carefree
	米开朗基罗	[mǐ kāi lǎng jī luó] Michelangelo
	布朗	[bù lǎng] 1. Brown (name) 2. Gordon Brown (1951-), UK politician, prime minister from 2007
	布朗克斯	[bù lǎng kè sī] 1. The Bronx, borough of New York City 2. Bronx County (coextensive with The Bronx)
	布朗克士	[bù lǎng kè shì] The Bronx, borough of New York City
	布朗士	[bù lǎng shì] 1. The Bronx, borough of New York City 2. Bronx County (coextensive with The Bronx) 3. also written
	密特朗	[mì tè lǎng] mitterrand
	沙朗	[shā lǎng] sirloin (loan word)
	沙朗牛排	[shā lǎng niú pái] sirloin steak
	珠穆朗玛	[zhū mù lǎng mǎ] 1. Mt Chomolungma or Qomolangma (Tibetan) 2. Mt Everest 3. Nepalese: Sagarmatha
	奥特朗托海峡	[ào tè lǎng tuō hǎi xiá] strait of Otranto between the heel of Italy and Albania
	森喜朗	[sēn xǐ lǎng] MORI Yoshir (1937-), Japanese rugby player and politician, prime minister 2000-2001, famous for numerous gaffes
	奥特朗托	[ào tè lǎng tuō] Otranto city on the southeast heel of Italy

	普朗克	[pǔ lǎng kè] Max Planck (1858-1947), German physicist
	埃斯特朗	[āi sī tè lǎng] Anders Jonas Angstrom or ngstrm (1814-1874), Swedish physicist
	阿姆斯特朗	[ā mǔ sī tè lǎng] surname Armstrong
	克朗代克	[kè lǎng dài kè] Klondike in northwest Canada
	朗县	[lǎng xiàn] Lang county in Tibet
	塔列朗	[tà liè lǎng] 1. Talleyrand (name) 2. Prince Charles Maurice de Talleyrand-Prigord (1754-1838), famous French diplomat who served in turn Louis XVI, the French revolution Napolon I and three subsequent French kings
	朗读	[lǎng dú] 1. read aloud 2. read loudly and clearly
	克朗	[kè lǎng] Krone (currency of Norway, Denmark, Iceland and Sweden)
	元朗	[yuán lǎng] Yuen Long town in northwest New Territories, Hong Kong
	元朗市	[yuán lǎng shì] Yuen Long town, Hong Kong Island
	高朗	[gāo lǎng] 1. loud and clear 2. bright and clear
	白朗	[bái lǎng] (N) Bailang (place in Tibet)
	瑞朗	[ruì lǎng] Swiss franc
	雷朗	[léi lǎng] Luilang, one of the indigenous peoples of Taiwan
§1939	叹	I [tàn] 1. sigh 2. gasp 3. exclaim II [tàn] 1. sigh 2. gasp 3. exclaim
	令人叹为观止	[lǐng rén tàn wéi guān zhǐ] (set expression) astonishing to see
	叹为观止	[tàn wéi guān zhǐ] 1. to gasp in amazement 2. to acclaim as the peak of perfection
	叹服	[tàn fú] (to gasp) with admiration
	望而兴叹	[wàng ér xīng tàn] 1. to look and sigh 2. to feel helpless 3. not knowing what to do
	惊叹不已	[jīng tàn bù yǐ] to exclaim in astonishment
	自叹不如	[zì tàn bù rú] to consider oneself as being not as good as the others
	令人叹	[lǐng rén tàn] to astonish
	叹惜	[tàn xī] sigh of regret
	仰屋兴叹	[yǎng wū xīng tàn] 1. to stare at the ceiling in despair 2. to find no way out 3. nothing you can do about it 4. at the end of one's wits
	叹赏	[tàn shǎng] 1. to admire 2. to express admiration
	惊叹	[jīng tàn] 1. to exclaim in admiration 2. a gasp of surprise
	感叹	[gǎn tàn] to sigh (with feeling)
	感叹句	[gǎn tàn jù] 1. exclamation 2. exclamatory phrase
	感叹词	[gǎn tàn cí] 1. interjection (part of speech) 2. exclamation
	感叹语	[gǎn tàn yǔ] 1. exclamation 2. expletive
	叹息	I [tàn xī] 1. to sigh 2. to gasp (in admiration) II [tàn xī tàn xī] 1. to sigh 2. to gasp (in admiration) 3. also written
	悲叹	I [bēi tàn] 1. sigh mournfully 2. lament II [bēi tàn bēi tàn] 1. to bewail 2. to sigh mournfully 3. to lament
	哀叹	[āi tàn] 1. to sigh 2. to lament 3. to bewail
	默叹	I [mò tàn] to admire inwardly II [mò tàn mò tàn] to admire inwardly
	叹词	[tàn cí] 1. interjection 2. exclamation
	赞叹	[zàn tàn] 1. to sigh or gasp in admiration 2. high praise
§1940	粮	[liáng] provisions
	食粮	[shí liáng] food cereals
	粮食	[liáng shi] 1. foodstuffs 2. cereals
	世界粮食署	[shì jiè liáng shi shǔ] World food program (United Nations aid agency)
	狗日的粮食	[gǒu rì de liáng shi] The damned grain, novel by Liu Heng
	产粮区	[chǎn liáng qū] food growing area
	交粮本	[jiāo liáng běn] 1. to hand in one's ration cards 2. to die
	精粮	[jīng liáng] refined grain (rice, wheat etc)
	兵精粮足	[bīng jīng liáng zú] 1. elite soldiers, ample provisions (saw); well prepared forces 2. preparations for war are in an advanced state

§1941

粮荒	[liáng huāng] 1. famine 2. critical shortage of grain
军粮	[jūn liáng] army provisions
钱粮	[qián liáng] 1. land tax 2. money and grain (given as tax or tribute)
产粮	[chǎn liáng] 1. to grow crops 2. food growing
粗粮	[cū liáng] coarse grains (maize, sorghum etc)
秋粮	[qiū liáng] autumn grain crops
公粮	[gōng liáng] tax paid in grain
余粮	[yú liáng] surplus grain
粮票	[liáng piào] coupons for food or grain used in a PRC economic program c. 1955-1993
干粮袋	[gàn liáng dài] 1. knapsack (for provisions) 2. haversack
粮仓	[liáng cāng] 1. granary 2. barn 3. fig. bread basket (of fertile agricultural land)
粮农	[liáng nóng] 1. food and agriculture 2. grain farmer
纳粮	[nà liáng] to pay taxes in kind (rice, cloth etc)
粮草	[liáng cǎo] 1. army provisions 2. rations and fodder
口粮	[kǒu liáng] ration
干粮	[gān liáng] rations (to take on expedition)
聚	[jù] 1. to congregate 2. to assemble 3. to mass 4. to gather together 5. to amass 6. to polymerize
欢聚一堂	[huān jù yī táng] (set phrase) to happily gather under the same roof
聚变	[jù biàn] (nuclear) fusion
聚变反应	[jù biàn fǎn yīng] nuclear fusion
聚变武器	[jù biàn wǔ qì] fusion-type weapon
聚齐	[jù qí] 1. to meet together 2. to assemble (of a group of people)
聚议	[jù yì] to meet for negotiation
聚义	[jù yì] to meet as volunteers for an uprising
聚合作用	[jù hé zuò yòng] polymerization
凝聚力	[níng jù lì] 1. cohesion 2. cohesiveness 3. cohesive
聚沙成塔	[jù shā chéng tǎ] 1. sand grains accumulate to make a tower a tower (saw); by gathering small amounts one gets a huge quantity 2. many a mickle makes a muckle
团聚	[tuán jù] 1. to reunite 2. to have a reunion
聚赌	[jù dǔ] communal gambling
聚在一起	[jù zài yī qǐ] to get together
物以类聚	[wù yǐ lèi jù] 1. similar things come together (saw); like draws like 2. Birds of a feather flock together.
聚合物	[jù hé wù] polymer
高聚物	[gāo jù wù] polymer
凝聚	[níng jù] 1. to condense 2. to coagulate 3. coacervation (i.e. form tiny droplets) 4. aggregation 5. coherent
凝聚态	[níng jù tài] condensed matter (phys.)
凝聚层	[níng jù céng] coherent sheaf (math.)
木聚糖	[mù jù táng] xylan
聚谈	[jù tán] to meet for discussion
竞争和聚合	[jìng zhēng hé jù hé] compete and converge
聚光	[jù guāng] 1. to focus light (e.g. in theater) 2. to spotlight
聚光灯	[jù guāng dēng] spotlight
聚伙	[jù huǒ] 1. to gather a crowd 2. a mob
聚积	[jù jī] 1. to accumulate 2. to collect 3. to build up
积聚	[jī jù] 1. to coalesce 2. to gather together 3. to amass
全聚德	[quán jù dé] Quanjude (famous Chinese restaurant)
集聚	[jí jù] 1. assemble 2. gather
聚集	[jù jí] 1. to assemble 2. to gather
聚焦	[jù jiāo] to focus
聚合体	[jù hé tǐ] 1. aggregate 2. polymer 3. paradigm

§1942

聚点	[jù diǎn] accumulation point (math)
聚会	[jù huì] 1. to meet 2. gathering 3. to get together
王国聚会所	[wáng guó jù huì suǒ] Kingdom Hall
聚居	[jù jū] 1. to inhabit a region (esp. ethnic group) 2. to congregate
聚居地	[jù jū dì] 1. inhabited land 2. habitat
聚歼	[jù jiān] 1. to annihilate 2. to round up and wipe out
汇聚	[huì jù] 1. convergence 2. to come together
相聚	[xiāng jù] 1. to meet together 2. to assemble
聚头	[jù tóu] 1. to meet 2. to get together
聚合	[jù hé] 1. to assemble together 2. polymer
聚众	[jù zhòng] 1. to gather a crowd 2. to muster
叙	[xù] 1. to narrate 2. to chat 3. abbr. for Syria
叙文	[xù wén] 1. recital (legal term) 2. preface 3. foreword 4. preamble 5. (also written)
叙利亚文	[xù lì yà wén] 1. Syriac language (from c. 2nd century BC) 2. the Syriac script
记叙文	[jì xù wén] 1. narrative writing 2. written narration
铺叙	[pū xù] 1. to explain all the details 2. complete narrative
聊叙	[liáo xù] to speak tentatively
顺叙	[shùn xù] chronological narrative
叙谈	[xù tán] to chat
叙拉古	[xù lā gǔ] Syracuse, Sicily
叙利亚	[xù lì yà] Syria
茶叙会	[chá xù huì] tea-time talk
倒叙	[dǎo xù] a flash-back (in novel or film)
引叙	[yǐn xù] reported speech (in grammar)
埃叙	[āi xù] Egypt-Syria
叙永	[xù yǒng] (N) Xuyong (place in Sichuan)
以叙	[yǐ xù] Israel-Syria
叙事	[xù shì] narrative
面叙	[miàn xù] to talk face-to-face
叙旧	[xù jiù] 1. to reminisce 2. to talk about former times
泛	I [fàn] 1. broad 2. vast 3. float 4. pan- II [fàn] 1. float 2. general 3. vague
泛函分析	[fàn hán fēn xī] (math.) functional analysis
泛珠江三角	[fàn zhū jiāng sān jiǎo] the Pan-Pearl river delta (economic zone including the 5 provinces around Guangzhou and Hong Kong)
泛珠三角	[fàn zhū sān jiǎo] 1. Pan-Pearl River delta 2. The nine provinces of Southern China around Guangzhou and the Pearl River delta 3. South China
广泛影响	[guǎng fàn yǐng xiǎng] wide ranging influence
松泛	[sōng fàn] relaxed
泛称	[fàn chēng] general term
泛音	[fàn yīn] 1. overtone 2. a harmonic
泛大洋	[fàn dà yáng] Panthalassa (geol., a single ocean surrounding Pangea around 500 million years ago)
灵泛	[líng fàn] 1. nimble 2. agile
泛大陆	[fàn dà lù] Pangea (geol., a single continent around 500 million years ago)
广泛	[guǎng fàn] 1. extensive 2. wide range
泛读	[fàn dú] extensive reading
活泛	[huó fàn] 1. flexible 2. adaptable
宽泛	[kuān fàn] 1. wide meaning 2. broad
泛指	[fàn zhǐ] 1. to mean broadly 2. usually indicates
胸	[xiōng] 1. chest 2. bosom 3. heart 4. mind 5. thorax
义愤填胸	[yì fèn tián xiōng] righteous indignation fills one's breast (saw); to feel indignant at injustice

§1944

胸膜 [xiōng mó] pleural cavity (part of thorax containing lungs)
 胸膜炎 [xiōng mó yán] pleurisy
 胸有成算 [xiōng yǒu chéng suàn] 1. the hero has plans already laid (saw); to have plans ready in advance 2. forewarned is forearmed
 胸有城府 [xiōng yǒu chéng fǔ] 1. subtle way of thinking (saw); hard to fathom 2. deep and shrewd
 胸有成竹 [xiōng yǒu chéng zhú] 1. to plan in advance (saw); a card up one's sleeve 2. forewarned is forearmed
 心胸开阔 [xīn xiōng kāi kuò] 1. broad 2. open-minded
 胸无宿物 [xiōng wú sù wù] 1. open and candid (saw); not hiding anything 2. ingenuous
 胸无城府 [xiōng wú chéng fǔ] 1. open and candid (saw); not hiding anything 2. ingenuous
 胸怀坦荡 [xiōng huái tǎn dàng] 1. open and candid (saw); not hiding anything 2. ingenuous 3. open hearted
 4. unselfish 5. magnanimous 6. broad-minded
 胸胁 [xiōng xié] 1. chest and hypochondrium 2. upper part of the body
 胸怀 [xiōng huái] 1. one's bosom (the seat of emotions) 2. breast 3. broad-minded and open 4. to think about 5. to cherish
 胸针 [xiōng zhēn] brooch
 胸腔 [xiōng qiāng] thoracic cavity
 胸章 [xiōng zhāng] lapel badge
 胸音 [xiōng yīn] chest voice
 胸部 [xiōng bù] 1. chest 2. bosom
 胸墙 [xiōng qiáng] 1. parapet 2. defensive wall 3. breastwork
 胸闷 [xiōng mēn] 1. chest pain 2. chest distress
 心胸 [xīn xiōng] breadth of mind
 扩胸器 [kuò xiōng qì] chest expander (gymnastic apparatus)
 胸骨 [xiōng gǔ] 1. sternum 2. breastbone
 胸肉 [xiōng ròu] brisket
 胸宽 [xiōng kuān] width of chest
 血胸 [xuè xiōng] blood in the pleural cavity
 胸罩 [xiōng zhào] 1. brassiere (underwear) 2. bra
 胸围 [xiōng wéi] 1. chest measurement 2. bust
 胸甲 [xiōng jiǎ] breastplate
 胸中 [xiōng zhōng] one's mind
 胸口 [xiōng kǒu] pit of the stomach
 §1945 废 [fèi] 1. abolish 2. crippled 3. abandoned 4. waste
 报废 [bào fèi] 1. report as worthless 2. discard as worthless 3. reject 4. scrap
 荒废 [huāng fèi] 1. to abandon (cultivated fields) 2. no longer cultivated 3. to lie waste 4. wasted 5. to neglect (one's work or study)
 不以人废言 [bù yǐ rén fèi yán] not to reject a word because of the speaker (saw, from Analects); to judge on the merits of the case rather than preference between advisers
 作废 [zuò fèi] 1. to become invalid 2. to cancel 3. to delete 4. to nullify
 废物 [fèi wù] 1. rubbish 2. waste material 3. useless person
 废物箱 [fèi wù xiāng] 1. ash-bin 2. litter-bin
 废铜烂铁 [fèi tóng làn tiě] 1. scrap metal 2. a pile of junk
 废铁 [fèi tiě] scrap iron
 废除 [fèi chú] 1. abolish 2. abrogate 3. repeal
 百废俱兴 [bǎi fèi jù xīng] 1. all neglected tasks are being undertaken 2. full scale reconstruction is under way
 废料 [fèi liào] 1. waste products 2. refuse 3. garbage
 说废话 [shuō fèi huà] 1. to talk nonsense 2. to bullshit
 废然 [fèi rán] 1. depressed 2. dejected
 残废 [cán fèi] 1. deformity 2. handicapped
 废话 [fèi huà] 1. Duh! (sarcastic interjection) 2. nonsense 3. rubbish 4. superfluous words
 废水 [fèi shuǐ] 1. waste water 2. drain water 3. effluent

以人废言 [yǐ rén fèi yán] to reject a word because of the speaker (saw, from Analects); to judge on preference between advisers rather than the merits of the case
 废人 [fèi rén] 1. handicapped person 2. useless person
 废掉 [fèi diào] to depose (a king)
 废止 [fèi zhǐ] 1. to repeal (a law) 2. to put an end to 3. abolition 4. annulled
 废置 [fèi zhì] 1. to discard 2. to shelve as useless
 废旧 [fèi jiù] 1. worn out 2. old fashioned and dilapidated
 废品 [fèi pǐn] 1. production rejects 2. seconds 3. scrap 4. discarded material
 三废 [sān fèi] three types of waste product, namely: waste water [fèi4 shuǐ3], exhaust gas [fèi4 qì4], industrial slag [fèi4 zhāi1]
 §1946 鸡 [jī] 1. fowl 2. chicken
 小鸡鸡 [xiǎo jī jī] penis (child's word)
 鸡泽 [jī zé] (N) Jize (place in Hebei)
 金鸡纳树 [jīn jī nà shù] 1. Cinchona ledgeriana 2. the quinine tree
 食火鸡 [shí huǒ jī] 1. cassowary (genus Casuaris), large flightless bird native to northeastern Australia and New Guinea
 2. CL:[zhì]
 鸡眼 [jī yǎn] callus
 鸡冠区 [jī guān qū] Jiguan district of Jixi city [Ji1 xi1], Heilongjiang
 小肚鸡肠 [xiǎo dù jī cháng] 1. lit. small belly, chicken's gut (saw); narrow-minded 2. petty
 腰果鸡丁 [yāo guǒ jī dīng] chicken with cashew nuts
 肯德基炸鸡 [kěn dé jī zhá jī] Kentucky Fried Chicken (KFC)
 鸡脚 [jī jiǎo] chicken feet
 养鸡场 [yǎng jī chǎng] chicken farm
 鸡犬升天 [jī quǎn shēng tiān] 1. lit. cock and dog fly heavenwards (saw); fig. to ride on sb else's success 2. Once one man gets a government position, all his cronies get in too. 3. Once sb has cracked the problem, every Tom, Dick and Harry can do it.
 雄鸡 [xióng jī] rooster
 偷鸡摸狗 [tōu jī mó gǒu] 1. to imitate the dog and steal chicken (saw); to dally with women 2. to have affairs
 奶油鸡蛋 [nǎi yóu jī dàn] cream sponge
 炸鸡 [zhà jī] fried chicken
 炸子鸡 [zhá zǐ jī] barbecued chicken
 鸡东 [jī dōng] Jidong county in Jixi [Ji1 xi1], Heilongjiang
 鸡东县 [jī dōng xiàn] Jidong county in Jixi [Ji1 xi1], Heilongjiang
 家乡鸡 [jiā xiāng jī] home town chicken (item on a menu)
 鸡血石 [jī xuè shí] 1. bloodstone 2. red-fleck chalcedony, used for carving seals 3. (mineral.) heliotrope
 铁公鸡 [tiě gōng jī] 1. cheapskate 2. stingy person
 锦鸡 [jīn jī] golden pheasant
 宫爆鸡丁 [gōng bào jī dīng] 1. gong bao chicken 2. spicy diced chicken
 松鸡 [sōng jī] grouse
 金鸡纳 [jīn jī nà] 1. Cinchona ledgeriana 2. the quinine tree
 火鸡 [huǒ jī] turkey
 公鸡 [gōng jī] 1. cock 2. rooster
 斗酒只鸡 [dǒu jiǔ zhī jī] lit. a chicken and a bottle of wine (saw); fig. ready to make an offering to the deceased, or to entertain guests
 只鸡斗酒 [zhī jī dòu jiǔ] lit. a chicken and a bottle of wine (saw); fig. ready to make an offering to the deceased, or to entertain guests
 小鸡 [xiǎo jī] chick
 鸡霍乱 [jī huò luàn] 1. chicken cholera (caused by Pasteurella multocida or P. avicola) 2. fowl cholera
 宫保鸡丁 [gōng bǎo jī dīng] 1. Kung Pao Chicken 2. spicy diced chicken
 鸡蛋 [jī dàn] 1. (chicken) egg 2. hen's egg
 乌鸡 [wū jī] black chicken

斗鸡走马	[dòu jī zǒu mǎ] cock-fighting and horse-racing (saw); to gamble
鸡尾酒	[jī wěi jiǔ] cocktail
鸡毛店	[jī máo diàn] a simple inn with only chicken feathers to sleep on
母鸡	[mǔ jī] hen
鸡奸	I [jī jiān] 1. sodomy 2. anal intercourse 3. buggery II [jī jiānjiān] 1. bestiality 2. sodomy
醉鸡	[zuì jī] 1. chicken in rice wine 2. also translated drunken chicken
鸡肉	[jī ròu] chicken meat
酉鸡	[yóu jī] Year 10, year of the Cock (e.g. 2005)
鸡冠	I [jī guān] Jiguan district of Jixi city [Jī xī], Heilongjiang II [jī guānji guān] 1. crest 2. cockscomb
鸡西	[jī xī] Jixi prefecture level city in Heilongjiang province [Hei1 long2 jiāng1] in northeast China
鸡西市	[jī xī shì] Jixi prefecture level city in Heilongjiang province [Hei1 long2 jiāng1] in northeast China
宝鸡市	[bǎo jī shì] 1. Boj prefecture level city in Shnx 2. called Chencang in ancient times
宝鸡	[bǎo jī] 1. Boj prefecture level city in Shnx 2. called Chencang in ancient times
斗鸡	[dòu jī] cock fighting
鸡年	[jī nián] Year of the Cock (e.g. 2005)
鸡丁	[jī dīng] diced chicken meat
聂	[niè] 1. surname Nie 2. whisper
聂拉木	[niè lā mù] Nyalam village in Tibet near the Nepalese border
聂卫平	[niè wèi píng] Nie Weiping
聂荣	[niè róng] (N) Nierong (place in Tibet)
聂耳	[niè ěr] Nie Er (1912-1935), musician and composer of the PRC national anthem March of the Volunteer Army
摄	[shè] 1. to take in 2. to absorb 3. to assimilate 4. to act for 5. to take a photo 6. photo shoot 7. photo 8. to conserve (one's health)
摄食	[shè shí] to consume
摄取	[shè qǔ] 1. absorb (nutrition) 2. take a photo
调摄	[tiáo shè] 1. to nurse to health 2. to recuperate
摄影师	[shè yǐng shī] photographer
正电子照射断层摄影	[zhēng diàn zǐ zhào shè duàn céng shè yǐng] positron emission tomography (PET)
自动射线摄影	[zì dòng shè xiàn shè yǐng] autoradiography
中子射线摄影	[zhōng zǐ shè xiàn shè yǐng] neutron radiography
摄像	[shè xiàng] photograph
摄像头	[shè xiàng tóu] webcam
摄像	[shè xiàng] 1. shoot pictures 2. make a video recording
摄像头	[shè xiàng tóu] web camera
摄影记者	[shè yǐng jì zhě] photo journalist
摄影家	[shè yǐng jiā] photographer
摄影	[shè yǐng] to take a photograph
摄影术	[shè yǐng shù] photography
摄入	[shè rù] 1. to take in 2. to absorb 3. to consume 4. intake 5. consumption
摄入量	[shè rù liàng] intake (quantity)
拍摄	[pāi shè] 1. to film 2. to shoot (a picture)
液	[yè] 1. liquid 2. fluid
废液	[fèi yè] waste liquids
波尔多液	[bō ěr duō yè] Bordeaux mixture
液胞	[yè bāo] vacuole
精液	[jīng yè] semen
培养液	[péi yǎng yè] culture fluid (in biological lab.)
液晶屏	[yè jīng píng] liquid crystal screen

贫液	[pín yè] 1. waste liquid 2. liquid with precipitate skimmed off
液态奶	[yè tài nǎi] liquid milk
血液凝结	[xuè yè níng jié] blood clotting
消化液	[xiāo huà yè] digestive fluid
液晶显示器	[yè jīng xiǎn shì qì] liquid crystal display
液晶显示	[yè jīng xiǎn shì] 1. LCD 2. liquid crystal display
液化	[yè huà] liquefy
体液	[tǐ yè] bodily fluid
液体	[yè tǐ] liquid
液态	[yè tài] liquid (state)
液态水	[yè tài shuǐ] liquid water (as opposed to steam or ice, e.g.)
补液	[bǔ yè] fluid infusion
尿液	[niào yè] urine
血液病	[xuè yè bìng] disease of the blood
液压	[yè yā] hydraulic pressure
液压千斤顶	[yè yā qiān jīn dǐng] hydraulic jack
试液	[shì yè] 1. reagent 2. test solution 3. experimental liquid
毒液	[dú yè] 1. venom 2. poisonous fluid
津液	[jīn yè] bodily fluids (general term in Chinese medicine)
太液池	[tài yè chí] area to the west of the Forbidden City, now divided into Zhongnanhai and Beihai
洗手液	[xǐ shǒu yè] liquid hand soap
泪液	[lèi yè] 1. tears 2. teardrops
汗液	[hàn yè] sweat
胃液	[wèi yè] gastric fluid
香液	[xiāng yè] 1. perfume 2. balsam
血液	[xuè yè] blood
液晶	[yè jīng] liquid crystal
餐	[cān] 1. eat 2. meal
聚餐	[jù cān] 1. communal meal 2. formal dinner of club or group
圣餐	[shèng cān] 1. Holy communion (of the Christian mass) 2. sacrament
圣餐台	[shèng cān tái] (Christian) altar
最后的晚餐	[zuì hòu de wǎn cān] the Last Supper (in the Christian Passion story)
最后晚餐	[zuì hòu wǎn cān] the Last Supper (in the biblical Passion story)
用餐	[yòng cān] to eat a meal
店内用餐	[diàn nèi yòng cān] eat-in (rather than take-way) at fast-food store
用餐时间	[yòng cān shí jiān] meal times
共餐青年团	[gòng cān qīng nián tuán] youth league
就餐	[jiù cān] to dine
自助餐	[zì zhù cān] 1. buffet 2. self-service meal
套餐	[tào cān] set meal
分餐	[fēn cān] 1. separate meals 2. to eat individually, not in common cafeteria
餐牌	[cān pái] menu
餐车	[cān chē] 1. dining car 2. diner
冷餐	[lěng cān] 1. cold meal 2. cold food
快餐部	[kuài cān bù] 1. snack bar 2. buffet
餐具	[cān jù] 1. table ware 2. dinner service
集餐	[jí cān] 1. to eat from a common pot 2. communal cafeteria
快餐	[kuài cān] 1. fast food 2. snack 3. quick meal
快餐店	[kuài cān diàn] fast food shop
忘餐	[wàng cān] to forget one's meals

<p>配餐 [pèi cān] catering</p> <p>野餐 [yě cān] picnic</p> <p>餐室 [cān shì] dining room</p> <p>午餐会 [wǔ cān huì] luncheon</p> <p>餐厅 [cān tīng] dining-hall</p> <p>盘餐 [pán cān] side dish</p> <p>餐桌盐 [cān zhuō yán] table salt</p> <p>晚餐 [wǎn cān] 1. evening meal 2. dinner</p> <p>餐桌 [cān zhuō] 1. dining table 2. dinner table</p> <p>大餐 [dà cān] 1. great meal 2. banquet</p> <p>西餐 [xī cān] Western-style food</p> <p>午餐 [wǔ cān] 1. lunch 2. luncheon</p> <p>餐巾 [cān jīn] napkin</p> <p>早餐 [zǎo cān] breakfast</p> <p>中餐 [zhōng cān] 1. Chinese meat 2. Chinese food</p> <p>§1951 拔 [bá] 1. to pull up 2. to pull out 3. to draw out by suction 4. to select 5. to pick 6. to stand out (above level) 7. to surpass 8. to seize</p> <p>汉尼拔 [hàn ní bá] 1. Hannibal (name) 2. Hannibal Barca (247-183 BC), Carthaginian general</p> <p>拔根 [bá gēn] uproot</p> <p>坚忍不拔 [jiān rěn bù bá] fortitude</p> <p>拔取 [bá qǔ] 1. to pick out 2. to select and recruit 3. to pluck 4. to pull</p> <p>阿拔斯王朝 [ā bá sī wáng cháo] Abbasid Empire (750-1258), successor of the Umayyad caliphate</p> <p>开拔 [kāi bá] 1. to set out (of troops) 2. departure 3. start date (of military expedition)</p> <p>劲拔 [jìng bá] tall and straight</p> <p>拔苗助长 [bá miáo zhù zhǎng] spoil things through excessive enthusiasm</p> <p>矮子里拔将军 [ǎi zi lǐ bá jiāng jūn] 1. lit. choose a general from among the dwarfs 2. fig. choose the best person available (out of a mediocre bunch)</p> <p>拔牙 [bá yá] dental extraction</p> <p>一毛不拔 [yī máo bù bá] (saying) stingy; parsimonious</p> <p>拔除 [bá chú] 1. pull out 2. remove</p> <p>拔尖儿 [bá jiān er] 1. tiptop 2. top notch</p> <p>拔丝 [bá sī] 1. wire drawing 2. candied floss</p> <p>拔毒 [bá dú] draw out pus by applying a plaster to the affected area</p> <p>海拔 [hǎi bá] 1. height above sea level 2. elevation</p> <p>拔海 [bá hǎi] elevation (above sea level)</p> <p>拔河 [bá hé] tug-of-war</p> <p>拔顶 [bá dǐng] topping</p> <p>拔营 [bá yíng] strike camp</p> <p>提拔 [tí bá] 1. to promote to a higher job 2. to select for promotion</p> <p>拔毛 [bá máo] 1. to pull out hair 2. to pluck 3. epilation</p> <p>自拔 [zì bá] 1. free oneself 2. extricate oneself from a difficult situation</p> <p>拔掉 [bá diào] 1. to pluck 2. to pull off 3. to pull out</p> <p>拔地 [bá dì] rise steeply from level ground</p> <p>拔节 [bá jié] jointing</p> <p>鞋拔 [xié bá] shoe horn</p> <p>§1952 驶 [shǐ] 1. hasten 2. proceed to 3. sail a vessel</p> <p>无人驾驶 [wú rén jià shǐ] 1. unmanned 2. unpiloted</p> <p>驾驶 [jià shǐ] 1. to pilot (ship, airplane etc) 2. to drive</p> <p>驾驶舱 [jià shǐ cāng] 1. cockpit 2. control cabin</p> <p>驾驶证 [jià shǐ zhèng] driving license</p> <p>驾驶员 [jià shǐ yuán] pilot</p>	<p>副驾驶员 [fù jià shǐ yuán] 1. co-pilot 2. second driver</p> <p>驾驶人 [jià shǐ rén] (car, van) driver</p> <p>驶往 [shǐ wǎng] bound for</p> <p>行驶 [xíng shǐ] to travel along a route (of vehicles etc)</p> <p>驶入 [shǐ rù] 1. to enter port 2. to put in</p> <p>驶出 [shǐ chū] 1. to leave port 2. to put off</p> <p>§1953 桑 [sāng] mulberry tree</p> <p>桑树 [sāng shù] mulberry tree, with leaves used to feed silkworms</p> <p>萨桑王朝 [sà sāng wáng cháo] Sassanid empire of Persia (c. 2nd-7th century AD)</p> <p>桑那 [sāng nà] a sauna (bath)</p> <p>亚利桑那州 [yà lì sāng nà zhōu] Arizona</p> <p>亚利桑那 [yà lì sāng nà] Arizona</p> <p>南乔治亚岛和南桑威奇 [nán qiáo zhì yà dǎo hé nán sāng wēi qí] South Georgia and The South Sandwich Islands</p> <p>太阳照在桑干河上 [tài yáng zhào zài sāng gān hé shàng] The Sun Shines over the Sanggan River, proletarian novel by Ding Ling, winner of 1951 Stalin prize</p> <p>基桑加尼 [jī sāng jiā ní] Kisangani (city in the Democratic Republic of the Congo)</p> <p>亚利桑纳州 [yà lì sāng nà zhōu] state of Arizona</p> <p>卡桑德拉 [kǎ sāng dé lǎ] 1. Cassandra (name) 2. Cassandra, daughter of king Priam in Greek mythology 3. prophet of doom</p> <p>拉夫桑贾尼 [lā fū sāng jiǎ ní] Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani</p> <p>坦桑尼亚 [tǎn sāng ní yà] Tanzania</p> <p>桑内斯 [sāng nèi sī] Sandnes (city in Rogaland, Norway)</p> <p>桑托里尼岛 [sāng tuō lǐ ní dǎo] Santorini (volcanic island in the Aegean sea)</p> <p>农桑 [nóng sāng] 1. mulberry farming 2. to grow mulberry for sericulture</p> <p>桑帕约 [sāng pà yuē] Jorge Sampaio</p> <p>桑塔纳 [sāng tā nà] Santana (name)</p> <p>桑耶 [sāng yē] Samye town and monastery in central Tibet</p> <p>尼桑 [ní sāng] Nissan, Japanese car make (derived from)</p> <p>桑海 [sāng hǎi] Songhay people of Mali and the Sahara</p> <p>桑拿 [sāng nà] sauna</p> <p>哈桑 [hǎ sāng] 1. Hassan (person name) 2. Hassan District</p> <p>桑科 [sāng kē] Moraceae (type of flowering plant)</p> <p>桑植 [sāng zhí] (N) Sangzhi (place in Hunan)</p> <p>莫桑比克 [mò sāng bǐ kè] Mozambique</p> <p>扶桑 [fú sāng] Fusang</p> <p>桑日 [sāng rì] (N) Sangri (place in Tibet)</p> <p>土桑 [tù sāng] Tucson (city in Arizona)</p> <p>§1954 剂 [jì] dose</p> <p>血液增强剂 [xuè yè zēng qiáng jì] oxyglobin</p> <p>毒剂震检 [dú jì zhèn jiǎn] gas detection</p> <p>慢化剂 [màn huà jì] moderator</p> <p>冲服剂 [chōng fú jì] 1. dose of medicine to be taken in solution 2. infusion</p> <p>诱变剂 [yòu biàn jì] mutagen</p> <p>反兴奋剂 [fǎn xīng fèn jì] 1. anti-doping 2. anti-stimulant 3. policy against drugs in sports</p> <p>吸附洗消剂 [xī fù xǐ xiāo jì] absorbing decontaminant</p> <p>吸附剂 [xī fù jì] absorbent</p> <p>杀虫剂 [shā chóng jì] 1. insecticide 2. pesticide</p> <p>杀菌剂 [shā jūn jì] a disinfectant</p> <p>洗发剂 [xī fà jì] shampoo</p>
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生物剂量仪	[shēng wù jì liàng yí] biological dosimeter
糊剂	[hú jì] 1. paste 2. glue
镇静剂	[zhèn jìng jì] tranquilizer
调剂	[tiáo jì] 1. to adjust 2. to balance 3. to make up a medical prescription
调味剂	[tiáo wèi jì] flavoring agent (e.g. peppermint in toothpaste)
自由基清除剂	[zì yóu jī qīng chú jì] radical scavenger
清洁剂	[qīng jié jì] 1. detergent 2. cleaning solution
止痛剂	[zhǐ tòng jì] analgesic
药剂师	[yào jì shī] 1. drugstore 2. chemist 3. pharmacist
全身中毒性毒剂	[quán shēn zhōng dú xìng dú jì] 1. systemic agent 2. systemic gas 3. systemic poison
柔软剂	[róu ruǎn jì] emollient
助剂	[zhù jì] 1. additive 2. reagent
防腐剂	[fáng fǔ jì] 1. preservative 2. antiseptic
添加剂	[tiān jiā jì] 1. additive 2. food additive
外加剂	[wài jiā jì] additive
方剂	[fāng jì] 1. prescription 2. recipe (Chinese medicine)
单方制剂	[dān fāng zhì jì] a prescribed preparation
片剂	[piàn jì] tablet
持久性毒剂	[chí jiǔ xìng dú jì] persistent agent
生物战剂	[shēng wù zhàn jì] 1. biological agent 2. biological warfare agent
生物制剂	[shēng wù zhì jì] biological product
冷却剂	[lěng què jì] coolant
当量剂量	[dāng liáng jì liàng] equivalent dose
剂量当量	[jì liáng dāng liáng] dose equivalent
镇定剂	[zhèn dìng jì] 1. tranquilizer 2. depressant 3. sedative
显影剂	[xiǎn yǐng jì] contrast medium
安慰剂	[ān wèi jì] placebo
燃烧剂	[rán shāo jì] incendiary agent
填充剂	[tián chōng jì] bulking agent
脱毛剂	[tuō máo jì] depilatory medicine
剂量监控	[jì liáng jiān kòng] monitoring
毒剂弹	[dú jì dàn] gas projectile
消除毒剂	[xiāo chú dú jì] decontamination
除草剂	[chú cǎo jì] 1. weed killer 2. herbicide
消毒剂	[xiāo dú jì] disinfectant
洗消剂	[xǐ xiāo jì] 1. decontaminant 2. decontaminating agent
兴奋剂	[xīng fèn jì] 1. stimulant 2. doping (in athletics)
局部麻醉剂	[jú bù má zuì jì] local anesthetic
增白剂	[zēng bái jì] 1. whitener 2. whitening agent
平均剂量	[píng jū jì liàng] average dose
湿润剂	[shī rùn jì] 1. moistener 2. wetting agent
累积剂量	[lèi jī jì liàng] cumulative dose
漂白剂	[piǎo bái jì] bleach
指示剂	[zhǐ shì jì] indicator
催化剂	[cuī huà jì] catalyst
表面活性剂	[biǎo miàn huó huà jì] surfactant
重活化剂	[zhòng huó huà jì] reactivator
催泪剂	[cuī lèi jì] lachrymator
催吐剂	[cuī tǔ jì] emetic (to provoke vomiting)
体香剂	[tǐ xiāng jì] (personal) deodorant

保护剂	[bǎo hù jì] protective agent
表面活性剂	[biǎo miàn huó xìng jì] surfactant
活性剂	[huó xìng jì] reagent (chem.)
强心剂	[qiáng xīn jì] cardiac stimulant
药剂	[yào jì] medicine
药剂士	[yào jì shì] 1. druggist 2. pharmacist
利尿剂	[lì niào jì] diuretic
麻醉剂	[má zuì jì] 1. narcotic 2. anesthetic
试剂	[shì jì] reagent
毒剂	[dú jì] 1. a poison 2. a toxic agent 3. poison gas 4. a chemical weapon
混合毒剂	[hùn hé dú jì] tactical mixture of chemical agents
毒害剂量	[dú hài jì liàng] poisoning dose
冲剂	[chōng jì] to be taken dissolved in boiling water (of Chinese herbal medicine)
润滑剂	[rùn huá jì] lubricant
洗洁剂	[xǐ jié jì] detergent
止汗剂	[zhǐ hàn jì] anti-perspirant
中和剂	[zhōng hé jì] 1. neutralizing agent (e.g. adjusting acidity of food) 2. neutralizer
甜味剂	[tián wèi jì] sweetener (food additive)
制剂	[zhì jì] (chemical or pharmaceutical) preparation
抑制剂	[yì zhì jì] 1. suppressant 2. inhibitor
剂量	[jì liàng] 1. dosage 2. prescribed dose of medicine
劝	[quàn] 1. to advise 2. to urge 3. to try to persuade 4. exhort
劝服	[quàn fú] 1. prevail 2. convince
劝农使	[quàn nóng shǐ] envoy charge with promoting agriculture (in Han dynasty)
解劝	[jiě quàn] 1. to pacify 2. to mollify
劝解	[quàn jiě] 1. conciliation 2. mediation 3. to mollify 4. to propitiate 5. to reconcile
劝戒	[quàn jiè] 1. to warn 2. to admonish 3. to advise against sth
劝勉	[quàn miǎn] 1. to advise 2. to encourage
劝驾	[quàn jià] 1. to persuade sb to accept job offer 2. to urge a position on sb
劝架	[quàn jià] 1. to mediate in a quarrel 2. to urge end to stop a fight
劝动	[quàn dòng] to incite
奉劝	[fèng quàn] 1. advise 2. advised
劝慰	[quàn wèi] to console
劝善惩恶	[quàn shàn chéng è] to encourage virtue and punish evil (saw)
劝说	[quàn shuō] 1. persuade 2. persuasion 3. advise
劝化	[quàn huà] 1. to persuade 2. to urge virtue (in Buddhism)
劝导	[quàn dǎo] 1. to advise 2. to attempt to convince
哀劝	[āi quàn] 1. to persuade by all possible means 2. to implore
劝农	[quàn nóng] to promote agriculture
劝阻	[quàn zǔ] 1. to advise against 2. to dissuade
劝课	[quàn kè] to encourage and supervise (esp. state officials promoting agriculture)
劝和	[quàn hé] 1. to mediate 2. to urge peace
规劝	[guī quàn] to advise
劝告	[quàn gào] 1. to advise 2. to urge 3. to exhort 4. exhortation 5. advice
钢	[gāng] steel
钢板	[gāng bǎn] steel plate
武汉钢铁公司	[wǔ hàn gāng tiě gōng sī] Wuhan Iron and Steel
钢鞭	[gāng biān] mace (weapon)
钢箭	[gāng jiàn] iron arrow

钢琴师	[gāng qín shī] pianist
舞钢	[wǔ gāng] (N) Wugang (city in Henan)
炼钢	[liàn gāng] steel making
炼钢厂	[liàn gāng chǎng] steel mill
百炼成钢	[bǎi liàn chéng gāng] be tempered into a steel
钢刀	[gāng dāo] 1. steel knife 2. sword
钢材	[gāng cái] 1. steel (as raw material) 2. steel sheets, bars, tubes, ingots, wire etc
上海宝钢集团公司	[shàng hǎi bǎo gāng jí tuán gōng sī] Baosteel
宝钢集团	[bǎo gāng jí tuán] Baosteel, China's largest steel maker
钢琴家	[gāng qín jiā] pianist
钢琴	[gāng qín] piano
钢琴演奏	[gāng qín yǎn zòu] piano performance
大钢琴	[dà gāng qín] grand piano
钢铁	[gāng tiě] steel
钢铁工业	[gāng tiě gōng yè] steel industry
钢铁厂	[gāng tiě chǎng] steel works
钢耀	[gāng yào] pervert
小钢球	[xiǎo gāng qiú] 1. iron pellet 2. shrapnel
钢花	[gāng huā] the fiery spray of molten steel
钢丝绳	[gāng sī shéng] 1. hawser 2. steel rope
钢丝	[gāng sī] 1. steel wire 2. tightrope
走钢丝	[zǒu gāng sī] 1. to walk a tightrope 2. fig. to take a risk
钢筋水泥	[gāng gǔ shuǐ ní] reinforced concrete
钢曲尺	[gāng qū chǐ] steel set square (tool to measure right angles)
钢厂	[gāng chǎng] a steelworks
钢柱	[gāng zhù] 1. iron pillar 2. iron rod
钢珠	[gāng zhū] ball bearing
宝钢	[bǎo gāng] Baosteel, China's largest steel maker
钢笔	[gāng bǐ] fountain pen
白钢	[bái gāng] steel
钢制	[gāng zhì] 1. made of steel 2. steel (bar, screw, product etc)
岗	[gǎng] 1. mound 2. policeman's beat
龙岗区	[lóng gǎng qū] Longgang district of Shenzhen City, Guangdong
南岗区	[nán gǎng qū] Nangang district of Harbin [Ha1 er3 bin1] in Heilongjiang
红花岗区	[hóng huā gǎng qū] Honghua district of Zun'yi city [Zun1 yí4 shí4], Guizhou
红岗区	[hóng gǎng qū] Honggang district of Daqing city [Da4 qíng4], Heilongjiang
西岗区	[xī gǎng qū] Xigang district of Dalian [Da4 lián2 shí4], Liaoning
黄花岗起义	[huáng huā gǎng qǐ yì] Huanghuagang uprising of 23rd April 1911 in Guangzhou, one a long series of unsuccessful uprisings of Sun Yat-sen's revolutionary party
龙岗区	[lóng gǎng] Longgang district of Shenzhen City, Guangdong
花岗岩	[huā gāng yán] granite
石岗	[shí gǎng] Shek Kong (area in Hong Kong)
花岗石	[huā gǎng shí] granite
黄花岗	[huáng huā gǎng] Huanghuagang (Chrysanthemum Hill) in Guangzhou, scene of disastrous uprising of 23rd April 1911
黄花岗七十二烈士	[huáng huā gǎng qī shí èr liè shì] the seventy two martyrs of the Huanghuagang uprising of 23rd April 1911
脱岗	[tuō gǎng] 1. to take time off 2. to take leave (e.g. for study) 3. to skive off work
南岗	[nán gǎng] Nangang district of Harbin [Ha1 er3 bin1] in Heilongjiang

站岗	[zhàn gǎng] 1. to stand guard 2. to serve on sentry duty
岗位	[gǎng wèi] 1. a post 2. a job
红花岗	[hóng huā gǎng] Honghua district of Zun'yi city [Zun1 yí4 shí4], Guizhou
红岗区	[hóng gǎng] Honggang district of Daqing city [Da4 qíng4], Heilongjiang
换岗	[huàn gǎng] 1. to relieve a sentry 2. to change the guard
门岗	[mén gǎng] gate
下岗	[xià gǎng] laid-off
邓	[dèng] surname Deng
邓丽君	[dèng lì jū] Teresa Teng (1953-1995), Taiwanese pop idol
邓加	[dèng jiā] Dunga
邓州	[dèng zhōu] Dengzhou county level city in Nanyang [Nan2 yang2], Henan
邓州市	[dèng zhōu shì] Dengzhou county level city in Nanyang [Nan2 yang2], Henan
邓亚萍	[dèng yà píng] Deng Yaping
邓小平	[dèng xiǎo píng] Deng Xiaoping (1904-1997), Chinese communist leader, de facto leader of PRC 1978-1990 and creator of "socialism with Chinese characteristics"
邓小平理论	[dèng xiǎo píng lǐ lùn] 1. Deng Xiaoping theory 2. the foundation of PRC economic development after the cultural revolution, building the capitalist economy within Chinese communist party control
邓世昌	[dèng shì chāng] Deng Shichang (1849-1894), Qing dynasty naval specialist, founded naval dockyards and two naval colleges, died heroically in action against the Japanese
艰	[jiān] 1. difficult 2. hard 3. hardship
艰难	[jiān nán] difficult
艰难险阻	[jiān nán xiǎn zǔ] untold dangers and difficulties (saw)
艰险	[jiān xiǎn] 1. difficult and dangerous 2. hardships and perils
艰辛	[jiān xīn] 1. hardships 2. arduous 3. difficult
艰深	[jiān shēn] 1. abstruse 2. complicated
艰苦	[jiān kǔ] 1. difficult 2. hard 3. arduous
艰巨	[jiān jù] 1. arduous 2. terrible (task) 3. very difficult 4. formidable
寂	[jì] lonesome
寂寂	[jì jì] quiet
寂静	[jì jìng] quiet
孤寂	[gū jì] 1. lonesome 2. desolate
示寂	[shì jì] to pass away (of a monk or nun)
满坐寂然	[mǎn zuò jì rán] the whole audience silent with expectation
死寂	[sǐ jì] deathly stillness
圆寂	[yuán jì] 1. to pass away (of Buddh. monks, nuns) 2. death
叛	[pàn] 1. to betray 2. to rebel 3. to revolt
叛变	[pàn biàn] 1. renegade 2. traitor 3. to betray one's country
叛变的省份	[pàn biàn de shěng fèn] renegade province (term PRC uses for Taiwan)
反叛	[fǎn pàn] 1. rebel 2. revolt
反叛分子	[fǎn pàn fēn zǐ] 1. insurgent 2. rebel
背叛者	[bèi pàn zhě] traitor
叛军	[pàn jūn] rebel army
平叛	[píng pàn] 1. to put down a revolt 2. to pacify a rebellion
叛党	[pàn dǎng] 1. to betray one's party 2. to defect (from the communist party) 3. renegade faction
叛徒	[pàn tú] 1. traitor 2. turncoat 3. rebel 4. renegade 5. insurgent
背叛	[bèi pàn] 1. betray 2. forsake
叛卖	[pàn mài] to betray
叛乱	[pàn luàn] armed rebellion
叛乱罪	[pàn luàn zuì] the crime of armed rebellion

<p>叛国 [pàn guó] treason</p> <p>叛国罪 [pàn guó zuì] the crime of treason</p> <p>叛匪 [pàn fěi] rebel bandit</p> <p>§1963 傻 [shǎ] foolish</p> <p>傻头傻脑 [shǎ tóu shǎ nǎo] a fool</p> <p>傻眼 [shǎ yǎn] 1. stunned 2. struck dumb by shock 3. flabbergasted</p> <p>傻子 [shǎ zi] 1. an idiot 2. a fool</p> <p>傻乎乎 [shǎ hū hū] 1. feeble-minded 2. dim-witted</p> <p>傻蛋 [shǎ dàn] 1. stupid young fellow 2. idiot</p> <p>傻瓜 [shǎ guā] 1. idiot 2. foolish</p> <p>大傻瓜 [dà shǎ guā] 1. a fool 2. a jerk 3. lit. a silly big melon</p> <p>傻话 [shǎ huà] 1. foolish talk 2. nonsense</p> <p>卖傻 [mài shǎ] 1. to play stupid 2. to act like an idiot</p> <p>傻大个儿 [shǎ dà gè er] stupid great hulk of a man</p> <p>吓傻 [xià shǎ] 1. to terrify 2. to scare sb</p> <p>§1964 陵 [líng] 1. mound 2. tomb 3. hill 4. mountain</p> <p>杨陵区 [yáng líng qū] (N) Yangling (area in Shaanxi)</p> <p>东陵区 [dōng líng qū] Dongling district of Shenyang city, Liaoning</p> <p>零陵区 [líng líng qū] Lingling district of Yongzhou city [Yong3 zhou1 shi4], Hunan</p> <p>零陵地区 [líng líng dì qū] (N) Lingling district (district in Hunan)</p> <p>明孝陵 [míng xiào líng] Ming tombs in Nanjing, tomb of founding Ming emperor Zhu Yuanzhang, a World Heritage site</p> <p>明十三陵 [míng shí sān líng] the Ming tombs (mausoleum park of the Ming emperors in Changping district of Beijing)</p> <p>龙陵 [lóng líng] (N) Longling (place in Yunnan)</p> <p>松赞干布陵 [sōng zàn gàn bù líng] the tomb of Tibetan king Songtsen Gampo or Songzain Gambo in Lhoka prefecture</p> <p>嘉陵江 [jiā líng jiāng] Jialing river in Sichuan (a tributary of the Yangtze)</p> <p>陵川 [líng chuān] (N) Lingchuan (place in Shanxi)</p> <p>东陵 [dōng líng] Dongling district of Shenyang city, Liaoning</p> <p>李陵 [lǐ líng] Li Ling (-74 BC), Han dynasty general whose defeat by the Xiongnu in 104 BC led to a major scandal</p> <p>零陵 [líng líng] Lingling district of Yongzhou city [Yong3 zhou1 shi4], Hunan</p> <p>秦陵 [qín líng] the tomb of the First Emperor at Mt Li near Xian (awaits excavation)</p> <p>秦始皇帝陵 [qín shǐ huáng dì líng] the mausoleum of the First Emperor near Xi'an</p> <p>秦始皇陵 [qín shǐ huáng líng] the tomb of the First Emperor at Mt Li near Xian (awaits excavation)</p> <p>铜陵 [tóng líng] Tongling prefecture level city in Anhui</p> <p>铜陵市 [tóng líng shì] Tongling prefecture level city in Anhui</p> <p>黄陵 [huáng líng] 1. Mausoleum of Yellow Emperor 2. (N) Huangling (place in Shaanxi)</p> <p>西陵峡 [xī líng xiá] Xiling gorge on the Changjiang or Yangtze, the lower of the Three gorges [san1 xia2]</p> <p>乐陵 [lè líng] (N) Leling (city in Shandong)</p> <p>南陵 [nán líng] (N) Nanling (place in Anhui)</p> <p>炎帝陵 [yán dì líng] Fiery Emperor's tomb in Yanling county, Zhuzhou, Hunan</p> <p>竞陵 [jìng líng] Jingling, former name of Tianmen, Hubei</p> <p>金陵 [jīn líng] 1. pre-Han name for Nanjing 2. common place name</p> <p>炎陵县 [yán líng xiàn] Yanling county in Zhuzhou, Hunan</p> <p>茶陵 [chá líng] (N) Chaling (place in Hunan)</p> <p>烈士陵 [liè shì líng] 1. memorial mound 2. heroes' memorial</p> <p>陵县 [líng xiàn] Ling county in Shandong</p> <p>江陵县 [jiāng líng xiàn] Jianling county in Hubei</p> <p>江陵 [jiāng líng] (N) Jiangling (place in Hubei)</p>	<p>陵墓 [líng mù] 1. tomb 2. mausoleum</p> <p>陵园 [líng yuán] a mausoleum park</p> <p>高陵 [gāo líng] (N) Gaoling (place in Shaanxi)</p> <p>宁陵 [níng líng] (N) Ningling (place in Henan)</p> <p>丘陵 [qiū líng] hills</p> <p>中山陵 [zhōng shān líng] Dr Sun Yat-sen's mausoleum in Nanjing</p> <p>§1965 俊 [jùn] 1. smart 2. eminent 3. handsome 4. talented</p> <p>海部俊树 [hǎi bù jùn shù] Toshiki Kaifu</p> <p>忍俊 [rěn jùn] smiling</p> <p>忍俊不禁 [rěn jùn bù jīn] 1. cannot help laughing 2. unable to restrain a smile</p> <p>俊秀 [jùn xiù] 1. well-favored 2. elegant 3. pretty</p> <p>杨俊 [yáng jùn] Yang Jun (Sui Dynasty)</p> <p>俊雅 [jùn yǎ] 1. elegant 2. smart 3. delicate</p> <p>李俊 [lǐ jùn] Li Jun</p> <p>徐俊 [xú jùn] Xu Jun</p> <p>帝俊 [dì jùn] 1. Dijun, Shang dynasty protector God 2. possibly same as legendary Emperor</p> <p>马俊仁 [mǎ jùn rén] Ma Junren</p> <p>俊杰 [jùn jié] 1. elite 2. outstanding talent 3. genius</p> <p>英俊 [yīng jùn] handsome</p> <p>§1966 蜂 [fēng] 1. bee 2. wasp</p> <p>蜂聚 [fēng jù] 1. to swarm 2. to congregate in masses</p> <p>熊蜂 [xióng fēng] bumblebee</p> <p>蜂拥 [fēng yōng] 1. to flock (to see) 2. to mill 3. to throng</p> <p>养蜂 [yǎng fēng] 1. bee-keeping 2. apiculture</p> <p>养蜂人 [yǎng fēng rén] 1. beekeeper 2. apiculturist</p> <p>雄蜂 [xióng fēng] drone (bee)</p> <p>蜂房 [fēng fáng] 1. hive 2. honeycomb</p> <p>黄蜂 [huáng fēng] wasp</p> <p>大黄蜂 [dà huáng fēng] bumblebee</p> <p>蜂窝煤 [fēng wō méi] hexagonal household coal briquet</p> <p>蜂窝 [fēng wō] 1. bee's nest 2. honeycomb 3. fig. honeycomb figure</p> <p>一窝蜂 [yī wō fēng] 1. like a swarm of bees 2. everyone swarms around pushing and shouting 3. a hornet's nest</p> <p>蜂鸟 [fēng niǎo] hummingbird</p> <p>蜂起 [fēng qǐ] 1. to swarm 2. to rise in masses</p> <p>蜂后 [fēng hòu] queen bee</p> <p>蜂毒 [fēng dú] wasp poison</p> <p>母蜂 [mǔ fēng] a queen bee</p> <p>蜂箱 [fēng xiāng] beehive</p> <p>蜂王 [fēng wáng] queen bee</p> <p>工蜂 [gōng fēng] worker bee</p> <p>§1967 锋 [fēng] 1. point of a spear 2. edge of a tool 3. vanguard 4. forward (in sports team)</p> <p>急先锋 [jí xiān fēng] 1. daring vanguard 2. pioneer 3. leading figure</p> <p>及锋而试 [jí fēng ér shì] lit. to reach the tip and try (saw); to have a go when at one's peak</p> <p>交锋 [jiāo fēng] 1. to cross swords 2. to have a confrontation (with sb)</p> <p>针锋相对 [zhēn fēng xiāng duì] to oppose each other with equal harshness (saw); tit for tat</p> <p>静止锋 [jìng zhǐ fēng] Stationary Front</p> <p>前锋 [qián fēng] 1. vanguard 2. front line 3. tackle (football move)</p> <p>中国少年先锋队 [zhōng guó shǎo nián xiān fēng duì] Young Pioneers of China</p> <p>华国锋 [huá guó fēng] Hua Guofeng (1921-), leader of Chinese communist party after the cultural revolution</p>
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侧锋	[cè fēng] oblique attack (brush movement in painting)
冲锋枪	[chōng fēng qiāng] submachine gun
先锋队	[xiān fēng duì] vanguard
话锋	[huà fēng] 1. topic under discussion 2. thread of discussion
语锋	[yǔ fēng] 1. thread of discussion 2. topic
冲锋	[chōng fēng] 1. charge 2. assault
打冲锋	[dǎ chōng fēng] to lead the charge
争锋	[zhēng fēng] to strive
锋利	[fēng lì] 1. sharp (e.g. knife blade) 2. incisive 3. to the point
先锋	[xiān fēng] 1. herald 2. pioneer
锋芒	[fēng máng] 1. tip (of pencil, spear etc) 2. sharp point 3. cutting edge 4. spearhead 5. vanguard
笔锋	[bǐ fēng] 1. the tip of a writing brush 2. vigor of style in writing 3. stroke 4. touch
正锋	[zhèng fēng] frontal attack (brush movement in painting)
雷锋	[léi fēng] Lei Feng (1940-1962), young communist killed in an accident in 1962, used as a model in one of Mao's campaigns from 1963
中锋	[zhōng fēng] center (basketball)
口锋	[kǒu fēng] 1. manner of speech 2. tone of voice
复变	[fù biàn] (math.) complex variable
复眼	[fù yǎn] compound eye
复	I [fù] 1. to go and return 2. to return 3. to resume 4. to return to a normal or original state 5. to repeat 6. again 7. to recover 8. to restore 9. to turn over 10. to reply 11. to answer 12. to reply to a letter 13. to retaliate 14. to carry out II [fù] 1. to repeat 2. to double 3. to overlap 4. complex (not simple) 5. compound 6. composite 7. double 8. diplo- 9. duplicate 10. overlapping 11. to duplicate
反复	[fǎn fù] 1. repeatedly 2. over and over
犹太复国主义者	[yóu tài fù guó zhǔ yì zhě] a Zionist
犹太复国主义	[yóu tài fù guó zhǔ yì] Zionism
周而复始	[zhōu ér fù shǐ] 1. lit. the cycle comes back to the start (saw); to move in circles 2. the wheel comes full circle
复归	[fù guī] 1. to return 2. to come back
复音形	[fù yīn xíng] 1. diphthong 2. liaison
李开复	[lǐ kāi fù] Lee Kai-Fu (1961-), Taiwanese computer scientist and IT executive, from 2005 Vice president of Google and president of Google China
恢复	[huī fù] 1. to reinstate 2. to resume 3. to restore 4. to recover 5. to regain 6. to rehabilitate
自动恢复	[zì dòng huī fù] spontaneous recovery
恢复名誉	[huī fù míng yù] 1. to rehabilitate 2. to regain one's good name
恢复常态	[huī fù cháng tài] to return to normal
同义反复	[tóng yì fǎn fù] tautology
死灰复燃	[sǐ huī fù rán] 1. lit. ashes burn once more (saw); fig. sb lost returns to have influence 2. sth malevolent returns to haunt one
愈复	[yù fù] recovery (after illness)
完全愈复	[wán quán yù fù] complete recovery (after illness)
复苏	[fù sū] recovery (health, economic)
半保留复制	[bàn bǎo liú fù zhì] semiconservative replication
复方	[fù fāng] compound prescription (involving several medicines)
复合材料	[fù hé cái liào] composite material
复活的军团	[fù huó de jū tuán] the Resurrected Army (CCTV documentary series about the Terracotta army)
非词重复测验	[fēi cí chóng fù cè yǎn] nonword repetition test
复赛	[fù sài] 1. semi-final 2. intermediary heat of a competition
复分解反应	[fù fēn jiě fān yīng] metathesis (chem.)
半复赛	[bàn fù sài] eighth finals
复活赛	[fù huó sài] repechage (supplementary qualifying round in sports)

复诊	[fù zhěn] 1. another visit to doctor 2. further diagnosis
复辟	[fù bì] 1. to recover one's power or authority 2. restoration (of a past regime)
高尔基复合体	[gāo ěr jī fù hé tǐ] Golgi complex (in cell biology)
复兴	[fù xīng] 1. to revive 2. to rejuvenate
复兴党	[fù xīng dǎng] Baath Party
复兴时代	[fù xīng shí dài] the Renaissance
复兴乡	[fù xīng xiāng] (N) Fuhsing (village in Taiwan)
复兴门	[fù xīng mén] Fuxingmen neighborhood of Beijing
报复	[bào fù] 1. make reprisals 2. retaliate 3. revenge 4. retaliation
重复语境	[chóng fù yǔ jìng] duplicate context
复位	[fù wèi] 1. to reset (a broken or dislocated bone) 2. to regain power 3. to regain the throne
复平面	[fù píng miàn] complex plane
来复枪	[lái fù qiāng] 1. rifle (loan word) 2. also written
来复线	[lái fù xiàn] rifling (spiral lines on inside of gun barrel imparting spin to the bullet)
严复	[yán fù] Yan Fu (1853-1921), influential Chinese writer and translator of Western books, esp. on social sciences
光复	[guāng fù] 1. to recover (territory or power) 2. the liberation of Taiwan from Japanese rule in 1945
光复乡	[guāng fù xiāng] (N) Kuangfu (village in Taiwan)
光复会	[guāng fù huì] 1. anti-Qing revolutionary party set up in 1904 under Cai Yuanpei 2. same as
复职	[fù zhí] to resume a post
复吸	[fù xī] 1. to resume smoking (after giving up) 2. to relapse into smoking or drug abuse
往复	[wǎng fù] 1. to go and come back 2. to make a return trip 3. backwards and forwards (e.g. of piston or pump action) 4. to reciprocate (of machine part)
得而复失	[dé ér fù shī] to have another try and fail once again (saw)
失而复得	[shī ér fù dé] 1. to regain 2. to lose and win back 3. to find again 4. regained
复信	[fù xìn] to reply to a letter
复活节岛	[fù huó jié dǎo] Easter Island
复线	[fù xiàn] 1. multiple track (e.g. rail) 2. multi-lane (e.g. highway) 3. the complex line (math.)
复合词素词	[fù hé cí sù cí] polymorphemic
多层复	[duō céng fù] 1. multiple cover 2. many-sheeted cover (math.)
重复法	[chóng fù fǎ] 1. repetition 2. duplication 3. reduplication 4. anadiplosis
复会	[fù huì] resume a meeting
复殖吸虫	[fù zhí xī chóng] digenetic trematode worm (i.e. from Order Digenea)
复古会	[fù gǔ huì] 1. anti-Qing revolutionary party set up in 1904 under Cai Yuanpei 2. same as
康复	[kāng fù] 1. to recuperate 2. to recover (health) 3. to convalesce
复原	[fù yuán] 1. heal 2. recovery 3. restitution 4. reconstruction
复殖目	[fù zhí mù] Order Digenea (including trematode worms that parasite humans)
复写	[fù xiě] 1. to duplicate 2. to carbon copy
复句	[fù jù] compound phrase
复课	[fù kè] to resume classes
复读	[fù dú] to study again
复读生	[fù dú shēng] adult student returning to education
复试	[fù shì] secondary examination
复交	[fù jiāo] to reopen diplomatic relations
复姓	[fù xìng] two-character surname such as or
复活	[fù huó] resurrection
复活节	[fù huó jié] Easter
复命	[fù mìng] 1. to report on completion of a mission 2. debriefing
答复	[dá fù] 1. to answer 2. to reply 3. Reply to: (in email header)

复员	[fù yuán] mobilization
复利	[fù lì] compound interest
复查	[fù chá] 1. rechecking 2. re-inspection 3. reexamination
复本	[fù běn] copy
规复	[guī fù] 1. to restore (deposed monarch, rule, system of laws, ecological system etc) 2. restoration
复议	[fù yì] to reconsider
全复	[quán fù] 1. completely 2. totally recovered 3. healed
复合	[fù hé] 1. complex 2. compound 3. hybrid
复现	[fù xiàn] 1. to reappear 2. to persist (in memory)
复元	[fù yuán] recovery
复审	[fù shěn] 1. to review a judicial case 2. to reexamine
重复	[chóng fù] 1. to repeat 2. to duplicate
重复节	[chóng fù jié] repeated segment (networking)
复生	[fù shēng] to be reborn
复制	[fù zhì] 1. to duplicate 2. to reproduce 3. to make a copy of 4. to copy
复制品	[fù zhì pǐn] 1. replica 2. reproduction
复发	[fù fā] 1. to recur (of a disease) 2. to reappear 3. to relapse (into a former bad state)
复印	[fù yìn] 1. to photocopy 2. to duplicate a document
批复	[pī fù] to reply officially to a subordinate
复比	[fù bǐ] compound ratio (i.e. product of two ratios)
复习	[fù xī] 1. to revise 2. to review
复听	[fù tīng] 1. double hearing 2. diplacusis
复旧	[fù jiù] 1. to restore old way 2. to return to the past
复古	[fù gǔ] 1. to return to old ways (a Confucian aspiration) 2. to turn back the clock 3. neoclassical school during Tang and Song associated with classical writing 4. retro (fashion style based on nostalgia, esp. for 1960s)
回复	[huí fù] 1. "Re."; in reply to (email) 2. return (to some condition)
复出	[fù chū] 1. to come back out of retirement 2. to get involved again after having withdrawn
复工	[fù gōng] to return to work (after stoppage)
旧病复发	[jiù bìng fù fā] 1. old illness recurs (saw); a relapse 2. fig. to repeat an old error 3. the same old problem
腹	[fù] 1. abdomen 2. stomach 3. belly
亚欧大陆腹地	[yà ōu dà lù fù dì] Eurasian hinterland (i.e. Central Asia including Xinjiang)
腹吸盘	[fù xī pán] acetabulum (part of the pelvis bone)
腹足纲	[fù zú gāng] gastropod (class of mollusks including snails)
肚腹	[dǔ fù] belly
三角腹带	[sān jiǎo fù dài] athletic supporter
腹痛	[fù tòng] 1. belly-ache 2. stomach pain
腹语师	[fù yǔ shī] ventriloquist
切腹	[qiē fù] harakiri (formal Japanese: seppuku), a samurai's suicide by disemboweling
借腹生子	[jiè fù shēng zǐ] surrogate pregnancy
腹壁	[fù bì] abdominal wall
腹腔	[fù qiāng] abdominal cavity
空腹	[kōng fù] an empty stomach
空腹高心	[kōng fù gāo xīn] ambitious despite lack of ambition
腹部	[fù bù] 1. abdomen 2. belly 3. flank
下腹部	[xià fù bù] lower abdomen
推心置腹	[tuī xīn zhì fù] 1. to give one's bare heart into sb else's keeping (saw); sb has one's absolute confidence 2. to trust completely 3. to confide in sb with entire sincerity
心腹	[xīn fù] 1. trusted aide 2. confidant 3. reliable agent 4. to confide
腹语	[fù yǔ] ventriloquism

腹语术	[fù yǔ shù] ventriloquism
满腹	[mǎn fù] 1. filled with 2. preoccupied with
腹足	[fù zú] gastropod (class of mollusks including snails)
果腹	[guǒ fù] to eat one's fill
腹地	[fù dì] 1. hinterland 2. interior 3. outback
量腹	[liàng fù] to estimate how much food is required for a meal
覆	[fù] 1. to cover 2. to overflow 3. to reply to a letter 4. to overturn 5. to capsize
反覆	[fǎn fù] to turn sth over
覆膜	[fù mó] 1. membrane covering sth 2. coating
蒙覆	[měng fù] to cover
载舟覆舟	[zài zhōu fù zhōu] to carry a boat or to overturn a boat (saw); fig. The people can support a regime or overturn it.
腐殖覆盖物	[fǔ zhí fù gài wù] mulch
翻覆	[fān fù] 1. to overturn (a vehicle) 2. to capsize 3. to turn upside down 4. to change completely
翻来覆去	[fān lái fù qù] 1. to toss and turn (sleeplessly) 2. again and again
翻云覆雨	[fān yún fù yǔ] 1. to produce clouds and rain with a turn of the hand (saw); fig. to shift one's ground
翻天覆地	[fān tiān fù dì] 1. sky and the earth turning upside down (saw); fig complete confusion 2. everything turned on its head
天翻地覆	[tiān fān dì fù] 1. sky and the earth turning upside down (saw); fig complete confusion 2. everything turned on its head
覆盖	[fù gài] to cover
覆盖面	[fù gài miàn] coverage
覆灭	[fù miè] destruction
倾覆	[qīng fù] 1. to capsize 2. to collapse 3. to overturn 4. to overthrow 5. to undermine
重覆性	[chóng fù xìng] repetitive
答复	[dá fù] reply
覆亡	[fù wáng] fall (of an empire)
重覆	[chóng fù] repeat
批覆	[pī fù] to give an official response
履	[lǚ] 1. shoe 2. to tread on
步履维艰	[bù lǚ wéi jiān] 1. have difficulty walking 2. walk with difficulty
履历	[lǚ lì] 1. curriculum vitae 2. career information 3. career
履历片	[lǚ lì piàn] curriculum vitae (CV)
履历表	[lǚ lì biǎo] 1. curriculum vitae (CV) 2. resume
瓜田不纳履	[guā tián bù nà lǚ] 1. lit. don't tie your shoe-laces in a melon-patch; fig. don't do anything that might arouse suspicion 2. innocent acts may be misconstrued
履带车	[lǚ dài chē] a caterpillar track vehicle
半履带	[bān lǚ dài] half-track (vehicle with both wheels and caterpillar treads)
履行	[lǚ xíng] 1. to fulfill (one's obligations) 2. to carry out (a task) 3. to implement (an agreement) 4. to perform
践履	[lǚ jiàn] to carry out (a task)
履约	[lǚ yuē] 1. to keep an promise 2. to keep an appointment 3. to honor an agreement 4. to practice economy
履带	[lǚ dài] 1. caterpillar track 2. shoes and belt
革履	[gé lǚ] 1. leather (shoes) 2. fig. western dress
交汇处	[jiāo huì chù] confluence (of two rivers)
情报处	[qíng bào chù] source (of information)
难处	[nán chu] 1. trouble 2. difficulty 3. problem
大处着眼	[dà chù zhuó yǎn] View the big picture while handling the details (saw).
隐藏处	[yín cáng chù] 1. shelter 2. hiding place
处处	[chù chù] 1. everywhere 2. in all respects

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[bi4 mu4 yang3 shen2] 5. to meditate with closed eyes</p> <p>处分 [chǔ fèn] 1. to discipline sb 2. to punish 3. disciplinary action 4. to deal with (a matter)</p> <p>阴凉处 [yīn liáng chù] shady place</p> <p>分析处理 [fēn xī chǔ lǐ] 1. to parse 2. analysis processing 3. to analyze and treat</p> <p>存车处 [cún chē chù] parking lot (for bicycles)</p> <p>寄存处 [jì cún chù] 1. a warehouse 2. a temporary store 3. a left-luggage office 4. a cloak-room</p> <p>在深处 [zài shēn chù] deeply</p> <p>在高处 [zài gāo chù] aloft</p> <p>在此处 [zài cǐ chù] herein</p> <p>坏处 [huài chù] 1. harm 2. troubles</p> <p>处女作 [chǔ zuò] 1. first publication 2. maiden work</p> <p>联合国秘书处 [lián hé guó mì shū chù] United Nations Secretariat</p> <p>长处 [cháng chù] 1. good aspects 2. strong points</p> <p>正确处理人民内部矛盾 [zhèng què chǔ lǐ rén mín nèi bù máo dùn] correct handling of internal contradictions among the people, Mao Zedong's tract of 1957</p> <p>好处 [hǎo chù] 1. benefit 2. advantage</p> <p>恰到好处 [qià dào hǎo chù] 1. it's just perfect 2. it's just right</p> <p>错处 [cuò chù] fault</p> <p>共处 [gòng chǔ] 1. coexist 2. get along (with others)</p> <p>和平共处 [hé píng gòng chǔ] peaceful coexistence of nations, societies etc</p> <p>燃料处理厂 [rán liào chǔ lǐ chǎng] fuel processing plant</p> <p>新闻处 [xīn wén chù] 1. news service 2. information agency</p> <p>处境 [chù jìng] plight</p> <p>暗处 [àn chù] secret place</p> <p>短处 [duǎn chù] 1. shortcoming 2. defect 3. fault 4. one's weak points</p>	<p>正确处理 [zhèng què chǔ lǐ] to handle correctly</p> <p>处堂燕雀 [chù táng yàn què] 1. lit. a caged bird in a pavilion (saw); fig. to lose vigilance by comfortable living 2. unaware of the disasters ahead 3. a fool's paradise</p> <p>燕雀处堂 [yàn què chù táng] 1. lit. a caged bird in a pavilion (saw); fig. to lose vigilance by comfortable living 2. unaware of the disasters ahead 3. a fool's paradise</p> <p>深处 [shēn chù] 1. abyss 2. depths 3. deepest or most distant part</p> <p>公证处 [gōng zhèng chù] notary office</p> <p>售票处 [shòu piào chù] ticket office</p> <p>补票处 [bǔ piào chù] 1. additional ticket desk 2. stand-by counter</p> <p>住处 [zhù chù] 1. residence 2. dwelling 3. dwelling place</p> <p>宿处 [sù chù] lodging house</p> <p>何处 [hé chù] 1. whence 2. where</p> <p>向何处 [xiàng hé chù] whither</p> <p>痛处 [tòng chù] 1. sore spot 2. place that hurts</p> <p>患处 [huàn chù] afflicted part</p> <p>独处 [dú chǔ] to live alone</p> <p>私处 [sī chù] 1. private parts 2. genitalia</p> <p>到处 [dào chù] 1. in all places 2. everywhere</p> <p>到处可见 [dào chù kě jiàn] 1. ubiquitous 2. commonplace 3. found everywhere</p> <p>到此处 [dào cǐ chù] hither</p> <p>会合处 [huì hé chù] joint</p> <p>处所 [chǔ suǒ] place</p> <p>处女座 [chǔ zuò] 1. Virgo (constellation and sign of the zodiac) 2. popular variant of</p> <p>原处 [yuán chù] 1. original spot 2. previous place 3. where it was before</p> <p>处理能力 [chǔ lǐ néng lì] 1. processing capability 2. throughput</p> <p>处事原则 [chǔ shì yuán zé] 1. a maxim 2. one's principles</p> <p>处世原则 [chǔ shì yuán zé] 1. a maxim 2. one's principles</p> <p>污水处理厂 [wū shuǐ chǔ lǐ chǎng] water treatment plant</p> <p>处死 [chǔ sǐ] 1. an execution 2. to put sb to death</p> <p>外事处 [wài shì chù] 1. Foreign Affairs Office (at a university) 2. Foreign Affairs Department</p> <p>海事处 [hǎi shì chù] Marine Department</p> <p>每处 [měi chù] 1. everywhere 2. anywhere</p> <p>处女 [chǔ] 1. virgin 2. maiden 3. inaugural</p> <p>处决 [chǔ jué] to execute (a condemned criminal)</p> <p>益处 [yì chù] benefit</p> <p>用处 [yòng chù] usefulness</p> <p>水处理 [shuǐ chǔ lǐ] water treatment</p> <p>某处 [mǒu chù] somewhere</p> <p>相处 [xiāng chǔ] get along with each other</p> <p>查处 [chá chǔ] to investigate and take care of</p> <p>未处理 [wèi chǔ lǐ] as yet unprocessed</p> <p>处理器 [chǔ lǐ qì] processor</p> <p>四处 [sì chù] 1. all over the place 2. everywhere and all directions</p> <p>处罚 [chǔ fá] 1. to penalize 2. to punish</p> <p>高处 [gāo chù] 1. high place 2. elevation</p> <p>审处 [shěn chǔ] 1. to deliberate and decide 2. to try and punish 3. trial and execution</p> <p>毫无用处 [háo wú yòng chù] useless</p> <p>害处 [hài chù] 1. damage 2. harm</p> <p>处事 [chǔ shì] 1. to handle affairs 2. to deal with</p> <p>批处理 [pī chǔ lǐ] batch file</p>
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处置	[chǔ zhì] 1. to handle 2. to take care of 3. to punish
处世	[chǔ shì] to conduct oneself in society
苦处	[kǔ chu] 1. suffering 2. distress
处理	[chǔ lǐ] 1. to handle 2. to treat 3. to deal with 4. to process
串处理	[chuàn chǔ lǐ] string processing (computing)
处于	[chǔ yú] be (in some state, position, or condition)
出处	[chū chù] 1. source (esp. of quotation or literary allusion) 2. origin 3. where sth comes from
有好处	[yǒu hǎo chù] 1. advantageous 2. a plus 3. good for 4. advisable 5. helpful
冬	[dōng] winter
冬青树	[dōng qīng shù] holly
波塞冬	[bō sāi dōng] Poseidon, God of the sea in Greek mythology
冬青	[dōng qīng] holly
冬不拉	[dōng bù lā] Dombra or Tambura, Kazakh plucked lute
季冬	[jì dōng] final month of winter (i.e. twelfth month of lunar calendar)
冬季	[dōng jì] winter
寒冬	[hán dōng] wintry
款冬	[kuǎn dōng] coltsfoot (Tussilago farfara), plant in sunflower family Asteraceae used a cough suppressant
立冬	[lì dōng] Lidong or Start of Winter, 19th of the 24 solar terms 7th-21st November
冬奥会	[dōng ào huì] winter Olympics
严冬	[yán dōng] severe winter
小冬	[xiǎo dōng] Xiaodong (person name)
佳冬乡	[jiā dōng xiāng] (N) Chiatung (village in Taiwan)
冬山乡	[dōng shān xiāng] (N) Tungshan (village in Taiwan)
冬至点	[dōng zhì diǎn] the winter solstice
冬瓜	[dōng guā] 1. wax gourd (Cucurbitaceae, Benincasa hispida) 2. white gourd 3. white hairy melon 4. Chinese squash
冬至	[dōng zhì] Winter Solstice, 22nd of the 24 solar terms 22nd December-5th January
冬眠	[dōng mián] (biology) hibernation
越冬	[yuè dōng] 1. to pass the winter 2. to overwinter 3. to hibernate
冬天	[dōng tiān] winter
丁冬	[dīng dōng] 1. onomat. ding dong 2. jingling of bells 3. clanking sound
感恩图报	[gǎn ēn tú bào] grateful and seeking to repay the kindness (saw)
图片报	[tú piàn bào] Bild-Zeitung
图版	[tú bǎn] 1. an engraved printing plate 2. a photographic plate
版图	[bǎn tú] 1. domain 2. territory
眼电图	[yǎn diàn tú] electrooculograph (EOG)
良图	[liáng tú] 1. good plan 2. right strategy 3. to take one's time forming the right decision
图林根	[tú lín gēn] Thuringia (state in Germany)
科什图尼察	[kē shí tú ní chá] 1. Kostunica 2. Vojislav Kostunica (1944-), Serbian politician, prime minister from 2004
图波列夫	[tú bō liè fū] Tupolev, Russian plane make
脑电图	[nǎo diàn tú] electroencephalogram (EEG)
图腾	[tú téng] totem (religious symbol)
脑电图版	[nǎo diàn tú bǎn] electroencephalogram (EEG)
震波图	[zhèn bō tú] seismogram
图像处理	[tú xiàng chǔ lǐ] image processing
图	[tú] 1. diagram 2. to plan 3. picture 4. drawing 5. chart
新柏拉图主义	[xīn bó lā tú zhǔ yì] neo-Platonism (philosophical system combining Platonism with mysticism)
奋发图强	[fèn fā tú qiáng] to work energetically for prosperity (of the country)

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发奋图强	[fā fèn tú qiáng] 1. to make an effort to become strong (saw); determined to do better 2. to pull one's socks up
发愤图强	[fā fèn tú qiáng] angry determination
提取图像	[zhǔ qǔ tú xiàng] capture image
萨尔图区	[sǎ ěr tú qū] Sa'ertu district of Daqing city [Da4 qing4], Heilongjiang
太极图	[tài jí tú] 1. diagram of cosmological scheme 2. Yin-Yang symbol 3.
太极图说	[tài jí tú shuō] philosophical book by Song dynasty scholar Zhou Dun'yì, starting from an interpretation of the Book of Changes
图解说	[tú jiě shuō míng] illustrate
平面图形	[píng miàn tú xíng] a plane figure
全等图形	[quán děng tú xíng] congruent figure (geometry)
向量图形	[xiàng liàng tú xíng] vector graphics (computer)
图形卡	[tú xíng kǎ] graphics card
拼图	[pīn tú] abbr. of , jigsaw puzzle
拼图玩具	[pīn tú wán jù] jigsaw puzzle
展开图	[zhǎn kāi tú] 1. expansion plan 2. development graph
宏图	[hóng tú] 1. major undertaking 2. vast plan 3. grand prospect
分布图	I [fēn bù tú] 1. scatter diagram 2. distribution chart 3. histogram II [fēn bù tú fēn bù tú] 1. scatter diagram 2. distribution chart 3. histogram
斯图加特	[sī tú jiā tè] Stuttgart city in southwest Germany and capital of Baden-Württemberg [Ba1 deng1 Fuz teng2 bao3 zhou1]
维恩图解	[wēi ēn tú jiě] Venn diagram (math.)
图尔库	[tú ěr kù] Turku (city in Finland)
图像	[tú xiàng] 1. image 2. picture 3. graphic
卫星图像	[wèi xīng tú xiàng] satellite photo
图象	[tú xiàng] 1. image 2. picture
闭图象定理	[bì tú xiàng dìng lǐ] closed graph theorem (math)
星象图	[xīng xiàng tú] 1. star chart 2. also written
赫图阿拉	[hè tú ā lā] Hetu Ala (Manchu: Yellow Rock), Nurhaci's capital at the 1619 Battle of Sarhu
力图	[lì tú] 1. try hard to 2. strive to
图片	[tú piàn] 1. image 2. picture 3. photograph
西雅图	[xī yǎ tú] Seattle, Washington State
图形用户界面	[tú xíng yòng hù jiè miàn] graphical user interface (GUI)
尺规作图	[chǐ guī zuò tú] ruler and compass construction (geom.)
图辑	[tú jí] 1. slide show 2. photo gallery (on website)
字图	[zì tú] glyph
浮图	[fú tú] 1. Buddha 2. Buddhist stupa (transliteration of Pali thupo) 3. also written
贪图	[tān tú] to seek
图签	[tú qiān] (computer) icon
萨尔图	[sǎ ěr tú] Sa'ertu district of Daqing city [Da4 qing4], Heilongjiang
呼图壁	[hū tú bì] (N) Hutubi (place in Xinjiang)
图尔	[tú ěr] Tours (city in France)
图章	[tú zhāng] 1. stamp 2. seal
图像用户介面	[tú xiàng yòng hù jiè miàn] 1. graphical user interface 2. GUI
意图	[yì tú] 1. intent 2. intention 3. intend 4. schematic diagram
示意图	[shì yì tú] 1. drawing used to convey basic meaning 2. sketch 3. schema
位图	[wèi tú] raster graphics
阿亚图拉	[ā yà tú lā] ayatollah (religious leader in Shia Islam)
阿拉木图	[ā lā mù tú] Almaty, previous capital of Kazakhstan
柏拉图	[bó lā tú] Plato (c. 427-c. 347 BC), Greek philosopher

立体图 [lì tǐ tú] 1. three-dimensional figure 2. hologram 3. stereogram	蓝图 [lán tú] blueprint
平面图 [píng miàn tú] 1. a plan 2. a planar graph 3. a plane figure	图书 [tú shū] books (in a library or bookstore)
图样 [tú yàng] 1. diagram 2. blueprint	图坦卡门 [tú tǎn kǎ mén] Tutankhamen
阿斯图里亚斯 [ā sī tú lì yà sī] 1. Asturias, northwest Spanish autonomous principality on the bay of Biscay 2. ancient Spanish kingdom from which the reconquista was based	拼布图形 [pīn bù tú xíng] jigsaw puzzle
有利可图 [yǒu lì kě tú] profitable	星图 [xīng tú] star atlas
图卢斯 [tú lú sī] Toulouse (France)	卫星图 [wèi xīng tú] satellite photo
标图 [biāo tú] mark on map or chart	制图 [zhì tú] 1. cartographic 2. graphics
图标 [tú biāo] (computer) icon	画图 [huà tú] 1. to draw designs, maps etc 2. picture (e.g. of life in the city)
地图集 [dì tú jí] 1. collection of maps 2. atlas	图画 [tú huà] 1. drawing 2. picture
唯利是图 [wéi lì shì tú] 1. to seek nothing but profit (saw); personal profit before everything 2. self-seeking	地图 [dì tú] map
图们 [tú mén] Tumen county level city in Yanbian Korean autonomous prefecture, Jilin	地图册 [dì tú cè] atlas
图们江 [tú mén jiāng] Tumen river in Jilin province in northeast China	描图 [miáo tú] to trace
图们市 [tú mén shì] Tumen county level city in Yanbian Korean autonomous prefecture, Jilin	草图 [cǎo tú] 1. a sketch 2. rough drawing
阿图什县 [ā tú shí xiàn] Atush or Artux county in Qizilsu Kyrgyz autonomous prefecture in Xinjiang	昌图 [chāng tú] Changtu county in Tieling, Liaoning
阿图什 [ā tú shí] 1. Atush or Artux city and county in Qizilsu Kyrgyz autonomous prefecture in Xinjiang 2. Atushi city near Kashgar in Xinjiang	动态图形 [dòng tài tú xíng] 1. animated graphics 2. animation (e.g. cartoons)
世界地图 [shì jiè dì tú] world map	疼 [téng] 1. (it) hurts 2. love fondly 3. ache 4. pain 5. sore
阿图什市 [ā tú shí shì] 1. Atush or Artux city in Qizilsu Kyrgyz autonomous prefecture in Xinjiang 2. Atushi city near Kashgar in Xinjiang	慢性疼痛 [màn xìng téng tòng] chronic pain
构想图 [gòu xiǎng tú] notional diagram (i.e. made-up picture or artist's impression for news story)	疼痛 [téng tòng] 1. pain 2. ache 3. sore
心电图 [xīn diàn tú] electrocardiogram	止痛片 [zhǐ téng piàn] 1. a pain killer 2. an analgesic
鸿图 [hóng tú] 1. major undertaking 2. vast plan 3. grand prospect 4. same as	心疼 [xīn téng] 1. to love dearly 2. the pain of love
鸿图大计 [hóng tú dà jì] important large scale project	疼死 [téng sǐ] to really hurt
图表 [tú biǎo] 1. chart 2. diagram	胃疼 [wèi téng] stomach-ache
线图 [xiàn tú] 1. line drawing 2. diagram 3. line graph	头疼 [tóu téng] headache
绘图 [huì tú] 1. to draw 2. to draft	终 [zhōng] 1. end 2. finish
构图 [gòu tú] (art) composition	终而复始 [zhōng ér fù shǐ] lit. the end comes back to the start (saw); the wheel comes full circle
图卢兹 [tú lú zī] Toulouse (city in France)	终极 [zhōng jí] last rites (Christian ceremony)
班图斯坦 [bān tú sī tǎn] Bantustan	最终 [zuì zhōng] 1. final 2. ultimate
安图县 [ān tú xiàn] Antu county in Yanbian Korean autonomous prefecture, Jilin	最终幻想 [zuì zhōng huàn xiǎng] Final Fantasy (video game)
昌图县 [chāng tú xiàn] Changtu county in Tieling, Liaoning	终期 [zhōng qī] 1. terminal 2. final
图木舒克 [tú mù shū kè] Tumxuk shehiri (Tumshuq city) or Tmshk subprefecture level city in west Xinjiang	期终 [qī zhōng] end of a fixed term
图木舒克市 [tú mù shū kè shì] Tumxuk shehiri (Tumshuq city) or Tmshk subprefecture level city in west Xinjiang	终期癌 [zhōng qī ái] terminal cancer
图谋 [tú móu] conspire	终傅 [zhōng fù] last rites (Christian ceremony)
试图 [shì tú] 1. to attempt 2. to try	终端用户 [zhōng duān yòng hù] end user
雷电计图 [léi diàn jì tú] 1. brontograph 2. record of thunder and lightning	有始有终 [yǒu shǐ yǒu zhōng] 1. where there's a start, there's a finish (saw); to finish once one starts sth 2. to carry things through 3. I started, so I'll finish.
图案 [tú àn] 1. design 2. pattern	有始无终 [yǒu shǐ wú zhōng] 1. to start but not finish (saw); to fail to carry things through 2. lack of sticking power 3. short attention span
安图 [ān tú] Antu county in Yanbian Korean autonomous prefecture, Jilin	终身 [zhōng shēn] lifelong
要图 [yào tú] 1. main plan 2. important program	终身监禁 [zhōng shēn jiān jìn] life sentence
图形 [tú xíng] 1. picture 2. figure 3. diagram 4. graph 5. depiction 6. graphical	终身大事 [zhōng shēn dà shì] major turning point of lifelong import (esp. marriage)
圆图 [yuán tú] a pie chart	为德不终 [wéi dé bù zhōng] 1. to start on virtue but give up (saw); to fail to carry things through 2. lack of sticking power 3. short attention span
工程图 [gōng chéng tú] 1. engineering graphics 2. technical drawing	曲终奏雅 [qǔ zhōng zòu yǎ] (saw)
相图 [xiàng tú] 1. phase diagram (math.) 2. phase portrait	终结者 [zhōng jié zhě] The Terminator
星相图 [xīng xiàng tú] star chart	不可终日 [bù kě zhōng rì] 1. be unable to carry on even for a single day 2. be in a desperate situation
大地图 [dà dì tú] atlas	终产物 [zhōng chǎn wù] end product
企图 [qǐ tú] attempt	终成泡影 [zhōng chéng pào yǐng] 1. finally a soap bubble (saw); grandiose plans that end up with nothing 2. pie in the sky
图克 [tú kè] (Gary L.) Tooker (Motorola Chairman of the Board)	终南捷径 [zhōng nán jié jìng] lit. Mt Zhongnan is a shortcut to a ministerial job (saw); fig. to take a shortcut to promotion
	终点站 [zhōng diǎn zhàn] 1. terminus 2. final stop on rail or bus line

终端	[zhōng duān] 1. end 2. terminal
善始善终	[shàn shǐ shàn zhōng] 1. where there's a start, there's a finish (saw); to finish once one starts sth 2. to carry things through 3. I started, so I'll finish.
终年积雪	[zhōng nián jī xuě] permanent snow-cover
终点线	[zhōng diǎn xiàn] finishing line
终结	[zhōng jié] end
终点	[zhōng diǎn] 1. the end 2. end point 3. finishing line (in a race) 4. destination 5. terminus
终点地址	[zhōng diǎn dì zhǐ] destination address
始终	[shǐ zhōng] 1. from beginning to end 2. all along
至始至终	[zhì shǐ zhì zhōng] from start to finish
自始至终	[zì shǐ zhì zhōng] from start to finish
始终如一	[shǐ zhōng rú yī] unswerving from start to finish (saw)
终审法院	[zhōng shěn fǎ yuàn] Court of Final Appeal
终局	[zhōng jú] end
终战	[zhōng zhàn] 1. end of war 2. armistice 3. cf Japanese surrender in WWII on 15th August 1945
终战日	[zhōng zhàn rì] 1. armistice day 2. cf Japan's surrender in WWII on 15th August 1945
从一而终	[cóng yī ér zhōng] faithful unto death (i.e. Confucian ban on widow remarrying)
临终	[lín zhōng] 1. approaching one's end 2. with one foot in the grave
终年	[zhōng nián] 1. entire year 2. throughout the year 3. age at death
年终	[nián zhōng] end of the year
告终	[gào zhōng] 1. end 2. reach an end
终止	[zhōng zhǐ] 1. to stop 2. to terminate (legal)
终日	[zhōng rì] all day long
终于	[zhōng yú] 1. at last 2. in the end 3. finally 4. eventually
窗	[chuāng] 1. shutter 2. window
钢窗	[gāng chuāng] metal window
开天窗	[kāi tiān chuāng] to leave a blank to mark censored area
两耳不闻窗外事	[liǎng ěr bù wén chuāng wài shì] to pay no attention to outside matters
车窗	[chē chuāng] 1. car window 2. window of vehicle (bus, train etc)
窗子	[chuāng zi] 1. casement 2. window
靠窗座位	[kào chuāng zuò wèi] window seat
窗台	[chuāng tái] window sill
太阳窗	[tài yáng chuāng] 1. sun window 2. sun roof (of car)
窗扇	[chuāng shàn] 1. window 2. the opening panel of a window
窗户	[chuāng hu] window
靠窗户	[kào chuāng hu] by the window (referring to seats on a plane etc)
天窗	[tiān chuāng] 1. hatchway 2. skylight 3. sun roof
百叶窗	[bǎi yè chuāng] 1. shutter 2. blind
靠窗	[kào chuāng] by the window (referring to seats on a plane etc)
吊窗	[diào chuāng] a sash window
同窗	[tóng chuāng] 1. schoolmate 2. fellow student
听窗	[tīng chuāng] to eavesdrop outside bridal bedchamber (folk custom)
窗口	[chuāng kǒu] window
夏	I [xià] 1. the Xia or Hsia dynasty c. 2000 BC 2. Xia of the Sixteen Kingdoms (407-432) 3. surname Xia II [xià] summer
冬夏	[dōng xià] winter and summer
无冬无夏	[wú dōng wú xià] 1. regardless of the season 2. all the year round
春夏秋冬	[chūn xià qiū dōng] 1. the four seasons 2. spring, summer, autumn and winter
冬虫夏草	[dōng chóng xià cǎo] vegetable caterpillar

夏朝	[xià cháo] Xia dynasty, c. 2070-c. 1600 BC, the first dynasty reported by Chinese historiography, probably centred around west Henan and south Shanxi
夏王朝	[xià wáng cháo] Xia dynasty, unconfirmed but placed at c. 2070-c. 1600 BC
夏商周	[xià shāng zhōu] Xia, Shang and Zhou, the earliest named Chinese dynasties
初夏	[chū xià] early summer
夏历	[xià lì] the traditional Chinese lunar calendar
夏州	[xià zhōu] old place name (up to Tang), in Hengshan county, Yulin, Shaanxi
临夏州	[lín xià zhōu] 1. Linxia Hui autonomous prefecture 2. abbr. for
季夏	[jì xià] final month of summer (i.e. sixth month of lunar calendar)
夏季	[xià jì] summer
夏令	[xià lìng] summer; summer season
夏令营	[xià lìng yíng] summer camp
夏令时	[xià lìng shí] 1. daylight saving time 2. summer time
消夏	[xiāo xià] 1. to spend the summer 2. to take a summer vacation
立夏	[lì xià] Lixia or Start of Summer, 7th of the 24 solar terms 5th-20th May
半夏	[bàn xià] Pinellia ternata
炎夏	[yán xià] 1. hot summer 2. scorching summer
德沃夏克	[dé wò xià kè] Antonin Dvok (1841-1904), Bohemian composer, author of nine symphonies including the New World symphony
华夏	[huà xià] 1. old name for China 2. Cathay
夏代	[xià dài] Xia or Hsia dynasty c. 2000 BC
仲夏	[zhōng xià] 1. midsummer 2. second month of summer
夏至点	[xià zhì diǎn] the summer solstice
夏县	[xià xiàn] (N) Xia county (county in Shanxi)
夏至	[xià zhì] Xiazhi or Summer Solstice, 10th of the 24 solar terms 21st June-6th July
夏正民	[xià zhèng mín] Justice Michael Hartmann (1944-), Hong Kong High Court judge
夏娃	[xià wá] Eve
夏津	[xià jīn] (N) Xiajin (place in Shandong)
夏河	[xià hé] (N) Xiahe (place in Gansu)
夏利	[xià lì] Xiali, car brand by Tianjin FAW Xiali Motor Company
夏天	[xià tiān] summer
大夏	[dà xià] ancient kingdom at Khotan in modern Xinjiang
西夏	[xī xià] Western Xia dynasty 1038-1227 of Tangut people occupying modern Ningxia and parts of Gansu and Shaanxi, overthrown by Mongols
宁夏	[níng xià] Ningxia Hui autonomous region (Ningsia) in Gansu, abbr. , capital Yinchuan
临夏	[lín xià] (N) Linxia (city in Gansu)
夏时制	[xià shí zhì] daylight saving time
夏日	[xià rì] summer time
麦	[mài] 1. wheat 2. barley 3. oats 4. surname Mai 5. transliteration of Mac-
麦纳麦	[mài nà mài] Manama, capital city of Bahrain
麦霸	[mài bà] person who monopolizes the mike at karaoke party (hegemon of the microphone)
麦地那	[mài dì nà] Medina (Muslim holy city in Saudi Arabia)
丹麦	[dān mài] Denmark
麦德龙	[mài dé lóng] Metro supermarket chain (originally German)
麦当劳	[mài dāng láo] 1. MacDonald or McDonald (name) 2. McDonalds (fast food company)
麦阿密	[mài ā mǐ] Miami
麦加	[mài jiā] Mecca (the holiest city of Islam)
麦片	[mài piàn] 1. oatmeal 2. rolled oats

麦	[mài] kǎi	General Douglas MacArthur (1880-1964), US commander in chief during WW2 and in Korea; sacked in 1951 by President Truman for exceeding orders in the Korean war
麦子	[mài zi] wheat	
春大麦	[chūn dà mài] spring barley	
麦尔维尔	[mài ěr wéi ěr]	1. Melville (name) 2. Herman Melville (1819-1891), US novelist, author of Moby Dick [baiz jing1]
麦盖提	[mài gě tí] (N)	Maigaiti (place in Xinjiang)
麦克斯韦	[mài kè sī wéi]	1. Maxwell (name) 2. James Clerk Maxwell (1831-1879), Scottish physicist and mathematician, the originator of Maxwell's laws of electromagnetism and electromagnetic waves
小麦	[xiǎo mài] wheat	
麦德林	[mài dé lín]	Medellin, Colombia (Second most important city of Colombia, South America)
麦克维	[mài kè wéi]	(Timothy) McVeigh
麦哲伦	[mài zhé lún]	Magellan (1480-1521), Portuguese explorer
麦香堡	[mài xiāng bǎo]	Big Mac hamburger (Taiwan)
燕麦	[yàn mài] oat	
麦酒	[mài jiǔ] ale	
麦科里	[mài kē lǐ] (Mike)	McCurry (White House spokesperson)
麦司卡林	[mài sī kǎ lín]	mescaline
麦克白夫人	[mài kè bái fū ren]	Lady Macbeth
大麦	[dà mài] barley	
大麦地	[dà mài dì]	place name in Ningxia with rock carving conjectured to be a stage in the development of Chinese characters
麦克	[mài kè]	Mike (a person's name)
麦克白	[mài kè bái]	1. Macbeth (name) 2. Macbeth, 1606 tragedy by William Shakespeare
耳麦	[ěr mài]	1. headphones 2. earphones
酸	[suān]	1. sour 2. sore 3. ache 4. acid
泛酸	[fàn suān]	pantothenic acid, vitamin B5
酸根	[suān gēn]	1. negative ion 2. acid radical
解酸药	[jiě suān yào]	1. to relieve acidity 2. anti-acid
酸痛	[suān tòng]	ache
酸奶	[suān nǎi]	yogurt
酸奶节	[suān nǎi jié]	Lhasa Shoton festival or yogurt banquet, from first of July of Tibetan calendar
酸软	[suān ruǎn]	limp and painful
水杨酸	[shuǐ yáng suān]	salicylic acid
酒酸不售	[jiǔ suān bù shòu]	"The wines gone bad and it cannot be sold"
酒石酸	[jiǔ shí suān]	tartaric acid
酸菜	[suān cài]	pickled vegetables, especially Chinese cabbage
德国酸菜	[dé guó suān cài]	sauerkraut
黄原酸盐	[huáng yuán suān yán]	xanthate
辛酸	[xīn suān]	1. pungent (taste) 2. bitter 3. fig. sad 4. miserable
酸豆	[suān dòu]	tamarind (Tamarindus indica) tropical tree with bean-like fruit
单宁酸	[dān níng suān]	tannin
烟酸	[yān suān]	1. niacin (vitamin B3) 2. 3-Pyridinecarboxylic acid C6H5NO2 3. nicotinic acid
腐殖酸	[fǔ zhí suān]	humic acid
酸性	[suān xìng]	acidity
盐酸克仑特罗	[yán suān kè lún tè luō]	1. clenbuterol hydrochloride (diet pill that burns fat) 2. e.g. Spiropent
酸梅	[suān méi]	1. pickled plum 2. Japanese umeboshi
盐酸	[yán suān]	hydrochloric acid HCl

酸盐	[suān yán]	sulfonate
盐酸盐	[yán suān yán]	1. (chem.) 2. chloride 3. hydrochloride
酸式盐	[suān shì yán]	acid salt
胃酸	[wèi suān]	gastric acid
甜酸肉	[tián suān ròu]	sweet and sour pork
酸甜	[suān tián]	sour and sweet
甜酸	[tián suān]	sweet and sour
耐酸	[nài suān]	acid-resistant
弱酸	[ruò suān]	weak acid
酸曲	[suān qǔ]	love song
草酸	[cǎo suān]	oxalic acid C2H2O4
酸雨	[suān yǔ]	acid rain
叶酸	[yè suān]	folic acid
甲酸	[jiǎ suān]	1. formic acid (HCOOH) 2. formic acid 3. methanoic acid
峰	[fēng]	1. peak 2. summit 3. apex 4. hump of a camel
峰峰矿区	[fēng fēng kuàng qū] (N)	Fengfengkuang (area in Hebei)
珠穆朗玛峰	[zhū mù lǎng mǎ fēng]	1. Mt Chomolungma or Qomolangma (Tibetan) 2. Mt Everest 3. Nepalese: Sagarmatha
圣母峰	[shèng mǔ fēng]	1. Goddess peak (Nepalese: Sagarmatha, Sky Goddess) 2. refers to Mt Chomolungma or Qomolangma (Tibetan), Chinese 3. Mt Everest
波峰	[bō fēng]	wave crest
双峰	[shuāng fēng] (N)	Shuangfeng (place in Hunan)
民变峰起	[mín biàn fēng qǐ]	seething discontent (saw); widespread popular grievances
铁峰区	[tiě fēng qū]	Tiefeng district of Qiqihar city [Qiqi ha1 er3], Heilongjiang
文峰镇	[wén fēng zhèn] (N)	Wenfengzhen (place in Gansu)
高峰会议	[gāo fēng huì yì]	summit conference
高峰期	[gāo fēng qī]	1. a high point 2. the peak period 3. the rush hour
群峰	[qún fēng]	the peaks of a mountain range
乔戈里峰	[qiáo gē lǐ fēng]	K2, Mt Qogir or Chogori in Karakorum section of Himalayas
赤峰	[chì fēng]	Chifeng prefecture level city in Inner Mongolia
赤峰市	[chì fēng shì]	Chifeng prefecture level city in Inner Mongolia
少女峰	[shǎo nǚ fēng]	Jungfrau, peak in south Switzerland
太子十三峰	[tài zǐ shí sān fēng]	1. thirteen peaks of Meri snow mountains in Diqing Tibetan autonomous prefecture [Diz qing4 Zang4 zu2 z4 zhi4 zhou1], Yunnan 2. also written [Meiz li3 xue3 shan1]
险峰	[xiǎn fēng]	1. perilous peak 2. the lofty heights
铁峰	[tiě fēng]	Tiefeng district of Qiqihar city [Qiqi ha1 er3], Heilongjiang
横峰	[héng fēng]	Hengfeng county in Shangrao , Jiangxi
横峰县	[héng fēng xiàn]	Hengfeng county in Shangrao , Jiangxi
登峰	[dēng fēng]	1. to climb a mountain 2. to scale a peak 3. mountain climbing 4. mountaineering
托木尔峰	[tuō mù ěr fēng]	Mt Tomur (Russian: Mt Pobeda), the highest peak of Tianshan mountains on the border between Xinjiang and Russia
唐古拉峰	[táng gǔ lā fēng]	Tanggula Mountain on the Qinhai-Tibet plateau
金峰乡	[jīn fēng xiāng] (N)	Chinfeng (village in Taiwan)
烽火台	[fēng huǒ tái]	fire beacon towers (historical sites on the Great Wall and in Xinjiang)
尖峰	[jiān fēng]	1. peak 2. top
息峰县	[xī fēng xiàn]	Xifeng county in Guizhou
峰线	[fēng xiàn]	mountain ridge line
五峰乡	[wǔ fēng xiāng] (N)	Wufeng (village in Taiwan)
峰会	[fēng huì]	summit meeting

	高峰会	[gāo fēng huì] summit meeting
	许海峰	[xǔ hǎi fēng] Xu Haifeng (1957-), PRC sharpshooter, 50m pistol gold medalist at Los Angeles 1984 Olympics
	雷峰塔	[léi fēng tǎ] Leifeng Pagoda, by West Lake until it was destroyed (also from Madam White Snake)
	顶峰	[dǐng fēng] 1. peak 2. summit 3. fig. high point 4. masterpiece
	珠峰	[zhū fēng] 1. abbr. for , Mt Chomolungma or Qomolangma (Tibetan) 2. Mt Everest 3. Nepalese: Sagarmatha
	西峰	[xī fēng] (N) Xifeng (city in Gansu)
	高峰	[gāo fēng] 1. peak 2. summit 3. height
	主峰	[zhǔ fēng] main peak (of a mountain range)
	雪峰	[xuě fēng] snowy peak
	山峰	[shān fēng] (mountain) peak
	五峰	[wǔ fēng] (N) Wufeng (place in Hubei)
§1982	凌	[líng] 1. encroach 2. soar 3. thick ice 4. surname Ling
	凌辱	[líng rǔ] to insult
	凌晨	[líng chén] early in the morning
	凌河区	[líng hé qū] Linghe district of Jinzhou city , Liaoning
	凌蒙初	[líng méng chū] 1. Ling Mengchu (1580-1644), Ming dynasty novelist and dramatist 2. also written
	欺凌	[qī líng] to bully and humiliate
	凌空	[líng kōng] be high up in the sky
	凌志	[líng zhì] 1. Lexus 2. see also [Leiz ke4 sa4 si1]
	凌云	[líng yún] (N) Lingyun (place in Guangxi)
	凌源	[líng yuán] Lingyuan county level city in Chaoyang , Liaoning
	凌源市	[líng yuán shì] Lingyuan county level city in Chaoyang , Liaoning
	凌海市	[líng hǎi] Linghai county level city in Jinzhou , Liaoning
	凌海市	[líng hǎi shì] Linghai county level city in Jinzhou , Liaoning
	凌河	[líng hé] Linghe district of Jinzhou city , Liaoning
	凌乱	[líng luàn] chaos
§1984	敲	[qiāo] 1. extort 2. knock 3. to strike 4. to knock (at a door) 5. to hit
	敲敲打打	[qiāo qiāo dǎ dǎ] to provoke with words
	旁敲侧击	[páng qiāo cè jī] 1. glancing knock, sideways stroke (saw); fig. circuitous attack in words or writing 2. to attack by innuendo 3. to satirize 4. to cast oblique aspersions
	零敲碎打	[líng qiāo suì dǎ] to do things in bits and pieces (saw); piecemeal work
	零打碎敲	[líng dǎ suì qiāo] to do things in bits and pieces (saw); piecemeal work
	敲钟	[qiāo zhōng] to beat a drum
	敲丧钟	[qiāo sāng zhōng] a knell
	敲入	[qiāo rù] 1. to key in 2. to input
	敲响	[qiāo xiǎng] 1. to sound a bell 2. to raise the alarm
	敲定	[qiāo dìng] 1. to conclude 2. a resolution
	敲门	[qiāo mén] knock on a door
	敲打	[qiāo dǎ] 1. to beat sb 2. to beat (a drum)
	敲击	[qiāo jī] 1. pound 2. rap
§1985	叟	[sǒu] old gentleman
	杰弗里乔叟	[jié fú lǐ qiáo sǒu] Geoffrey Chaucer (English author)
	童叟无欺	[tóng sǒu wú qī] 1. cheating neither old nor young (saw); treating youngsters and old folk equally scrupulously 2. Our house offers sincere treatment to all and fair trade to old and young alike.
	老叟	[lǎo sǒu] old man
§1986	搜	[sōu] to search
	搜捕	[sōu bǔ] 1. to hunt and arrest (fugitives) 2. to track down and arrest 3. a manhunt
	搜获	[sōu huò] 1. to find 2. to capture (after search) 3. to uncover (evidence)

	搜寻软体	[sōu xún ruǎn tǐ] search software
	搜检	[sōu jiǎn] 1. to search out 2. to check
	搜集	[sōu jí] 1. collect 2. gather
	搜藏	[sōu zàng] search cache (computer)
	搜狗	[sōu gǒu] Sougou (searching dog) search engine, www.sogou.com
	搜索	[sōu suǒ] 1. to search 2. to look for sth 3. to scour (search meticulously) 4. to look sth up 5. internet search 6. database search
	搜索结果	[sōu suǒ jié guǒ] search result
	人肉搜索	[rén ròu sōu suǒ] 1. to search for missing persons 2. human search 3. cf PRC missing persons website www.ren-rou.cn 4. human powered search (involving many internet users, for social pressure etc)
	垂直搜索	[chuí zhí sōu suǒ] 1. vertical search 2. semantic search 3. top-down search
	搜罗	[sōu luó] 1. to gather 2. to collect 3. to bring together
	搜求	[sōu qiú] 1. to seek 2. to look for
	搜查	[sōu chá] to search
	搜寻	[sōu xún] 1. to search 2. to look for
§1987	瘦	[shòu] 1. tight 2. thin 3. lean
	清瘦	[qīng shòu] meager
	瘦身	[shòu shēn] 1. to slim 2. to lose weight
	瘦长	[shòu cháng] slim
	瘦子	[shòu zǐ] thin person
	消瘦	[xiāo shòu] 1. to waste away 2. to become thin
	瘦削	[shòu xuē] slim
	高矮胖瘦	[gāo ài pàng shòu] 1. one's physique (tall or short, thin or fat) 2. stature
	骨瘦如柴	[gǔ shòu rú chái] 1. as thin as a lath (saw); nothing but skin and bones 2. emaciated 3. wasted away
	瘦肉	[shòu ròu] lean meat
	瘦弱	[shòu ruò] thin and weak
	干瘦	[gān shòu] 1. wizened 2. skinny and shrivelled
§1988	艘	[sōu] 1. classifier for ships 2. Taiwan pr. sao1
§1990	攻	[gōng] 1. to attack 2. to accuse 3. to study
	攻破	[gōng pò] to make a breakthrough
	不攻自破	[bù gōng zì pò] collapse of itself
	易守难攻	[yì shǒu nán gōng] easily guarded, hard to attack
	易受攻击	[yì shòu gōng jī] vulnerable
	反攻	[fǎn gōng] 1. to counter-attack 2. a counter-offensive
	反围攻	[fǎn wéi gōng] attack against siege
	对攻	[duì gōng] to attack (one another)
	有攻击性	[yǒu gōng jí xìng] offensive
	人身攻击	[rén shēn gōng jī] personal attack
	攻防	[gōng fáng] 1. attack and defense 2. the midfield (in soccer)
	力攻	[lì gōng] 1. to assault 2. to attack in force
	久攻不下	[jiǔ gōng bù xià] to attack for a long time without success
	猛攻	[měng gōng] 1. to attack violently 2. to storm
	夹攻	[jiā gōng] 1. attack from two sides 2. pincer movement 3. converging attack 4. attack on a flank 5. fork in chess, with one piece making two attacks
	攻关	[gōng guān] 1. to storm a strategic pass 2. fig. to tackle a key problem
	攻灭	[gōng miè] 1. to conquer 2. to defeat (militarily)
	攻击目标	[gōng jī mù biāo] attack target
	攻伐	[gōng fá] 1. to attack 2. to go to war on sb
	强攻	[qiáng gōng] 1. dominant 2. controlling 3. strong 4. opposite: weak, yielding 5. to take by storm (military)

<p> 攻击线 [gōng jī xiàn] 1. the front line 2. the attack (e.g. football forwards) 攻读 [gōng dú] 1. to major (in a field) 2. to study a specialty to obtain a higher degree 以毒攻毒 [yǐ dú gōng dú] 1. to cure ills with poison (saw, refers to technique of traditional Chinese medicine); to fight evil with evil 2. set a thief to catch a thief 3. to fight fire with fire 攻城木 [gōng chéng mù] battering ram 攻城 [gōng chéng] to besiege (a town) 攻克 [gōng kè] 1. to capture 2. to take 攻占 [gōng zhàn] attack and occupy 围攻 [wéi gōng] 1. to besiege 2. to beleague 3. to attack from all sides 4. to jointly speak or write against sb 攻打 [gōng dǎ] 1. attack 2. assault 攻击 [gōng jī] 1. to attack 2. to accuse 3. to charge 4. an attack (terrorist or military) 政 [méi] rose 托勒玫 [tuō lè méi] 1. Ptolemy or Claudius Ptolemaeus (c. 90-c. 168), Alexandrian Greek astronomer, mathematician and geographer, author of the Almagest 2. also written 清政府 [qīng zhèng fǔ] Qing government (1644-1911) 胡温新政 [hú wēn xīn zhèng] Hu JinTao and Wen JiaBao new politics 万国邮政联盟 [wàn guó yóu zhèng lián méng] Universal Postal Union 无政府主义 [wú zhèng fǔ zhǔ yì] anarchism 对外政策 [duì wài zhèng cè] foreign policy 行政会议 [xíng zhèng huì yì] Executive Council (Hong Kong) 政治异议人士 [zhèng zhì yì yì rén shì] political dissident 外交政策 [wài jiāo zhèng cè] foreign policy 政纲 [zhèng gāng] 1. political program 2. platform 行政区划 [xíng zhèng qū huà] administrative subdivision (e.g. of provinces into counties) 政治立场 [zhèng zhì lì chǎng] political position 行政区域 [xíng zhèng qū yù] administrative area 行政区划 [xíng zhèng qū huà] administrative subdivision (e.g. of province into prefectures and prefecture into counties) 行政区 [xíng zhèng qū] administrative district 特别行政区 [tè bié xíng zhèng qū] 1. Special Administrative Region, namely: Hong Kong and Macau 2. refers to many different areas during late Qing, foreign occupation, war-lord period and Nationalist government 3. refers to special zones in North Korea and Indonesia 政治史 [zhèng zhì shǐ] political history 财政年度 [cái zhèng nián dù] 1. financial year 2. fiscal year (e.g. from April to March, for tax purposes) 反政府 [fǎn zhèng fǔ] anti-government (protest) 军事政变 [jī shì zhèng biàn] military coup 四一二反革命政变 [sì yī èr fǎn gé míng zhèng biàn] counterrevolutionary coup of 12th April 1927, Chiang Kai-shek's coup against the communists in Shanghai 政变 [zhèng biàn] coup d'état 庆历新政 [qīng lì xīn zhèng] failed reform of Northern Song government in 1043 行政权 [xíng zhèng quán] 1. administrative authority 2. executive power 政权真空 [zhèng quán zhēn kōng] 1. power vacuum 2. political vacuum 女子参政权 [nǚ zǐ cān zhèng quán] women's suffrage 政权 [zhèng quán] 1. regime 2. (wield) political power 摄政王 [shè zhèng wáng] regent 摄政 [shè zhèng] regent 政府新闻处 [zhèng fǔ xīn wén chù] information services department 政训处 [zhèng xùn chù] political training office (during Chinese revolution, since renamed political division) 政 [zhèng] 1. political 2. politics 3. government </p>	<p> 政协 [zhèng xié] CPPCC (Chinese People's Political Consultative Committee) 政府债券 [zhèng fǔ zhài quàn] government bonds (investments) 政治舞台 [zhèng zhì wǔ tái] political arena 政界 [zhèng jiè] political and government circles 君主政治 [jūn zhǔ zhèng zhì] monarchy 政情 [zhèng qíng] political situation 满清政府 [mǎn qīng zhèng fǔ] Manchurian Qing government 地方政府 [dì fāng zhèng fǔ] local government 持不同政见 [chí bù tóng zhèng jiàn] 1. (politically) dissenting 2. dissident 军政 [jūn zhèng] army and government 军政府 [jūn zhèng fǔ] military government 政府军 [zhèng fǔ jūn] government army 家政 [jiā zhèng] housekeeping 政治家 [zhèng zhì jiā] 1. statesman 2. politician 国家政策 [guó jiā zhèng cè] state policy 家政员 [jiā zhèng yuán] housekeeping staff 内政部长 [nèi zhèng bù zhǎng] Minister of the Interior 独生子女政策 [dú shēng zǐ zhèng cè] the one child policy 财政 [cái zhèng] 1. finances (public) 2. financial 邮政编码 [yóu zhèng biān mǎ] 1. postal code 2. zipcode 政令 [zhèng lìng] government decree 行政命令 [xíng zhèng mìng lìng] executive order 政圈 [zhèng quān] 1. government circle 2. political circle 当政 [dāng zhèng] 1. to come to power 2. to hold power 3. in office 暴政 [bào zhèng] 1. tyranny 2. despotic rule 共产党政府 [gòng chǎn dǎng zhèng fǔ] 1. the communist party government 2. the government of China 公共行政 [gōng gòng xíng zhèng] public administration 共和政体 [gòng hé zhèng tǐ] republican system of government 参政 [cān zhèng] 1. to be involved in politics 2. participation in politics 财政部长 [cái zhèng bù zhǎng] minister of finance (e.g. of PRC) 行政单位 [xíng zhèng dān wèi] administrative unit (e.g. province, prefecture or county) 总政治部 [zǒng zhèng zhì bù] (military) General Political Department 行政部门 [xíng zhèng bù mén] executive (government branch) 政府部门 [zhèng fǔ bù mén] government branch 政治部 [zhèng zhì bù] 1. political division 2. cadre department 民政部 [mín zhèng bù] Ministry of Civil Affairs (MCA) of the PRC 内政部 [nèi zhèng bù] Ministry of the Interior 北洋政府 [běi yáng zhèng fǔ] the Warlord government of Northern China that developed from the Qing Beiyang army after the Xinhai revolution of 1911 美国政府 [měi guó zhèng fǔ] 1. US government 2. American government 党政 [dǎng zhèng] 1. party policy 2. (Communist) Party and government administration 财政部 [cái zhèng bù] Ministry of Finance 政党 [zhèng dǎng] political party 联邦政府 [lián bāng zhèng fǔ] federal government 联合政府 [lián hé zhèng fǔ] coalition government 政治关系 [zhèng zhì guān xì] political relations 非政府组织 [fēi zhèng fǔ zǔ zhī] non-governmental organization (NGO) 七政四余 [qī zhèng sì yú] seven heavenly bodies and four imaginary stars (in astrology and fengshui) 律政司 [lǜ zhèng sī] Department of Justice (Hong Kong) </p>
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德政 [dé zhèng] benevolent government	内政 [nèi zhèng] internal affairs (of a country)
行政 [xíng zhèng] 1. administration 2. administrative	宪政 [xiàn zhèng] constitutional government
行政法 [xíng zhèng fǎ] administrative law	政见 [zhèng jiàn] political views
财政大臣 [cái zhèng dà chén] 1. finance minister 2. UK chancellor of exchequer	市政 [shì zhèng] municipal
行政院 [xíng zhèng yuàn] Executive Yuan (government body in Taiwan)	政审 [zhèng shěn] 1. examine sb's political record 2. political investigation
政治化 [zhèng zhì huà] to politicize	乱政 [luàn zhèng] to corrupt politics
政体 [zhèng tǐ] 1. form of government 2. system of government	政事 [zhèng shì] 1. politics 2. government affairs
政治体制 [zhèng zhì tǐ zhì] form of government	政理 [zhèng lǐ] 1. politics 2. government affairs
邮政信箱 [yóu zhèng xìn xiāng] post office box	政工 [zhèng gōng] 1. political work 2. ideological work
政府 [zhèng fǔ] government	当政者 [dāng zhèng zhě] 1. power holder 2. current political ruler
县政府 [xiàn zhèng fǔ] 1. county administration 2. county regional government	§1993 故 [gù] 1. happening 2. instance 3. reason 4. cause 5. deceased 6. old
人民政府 [rén mín zhèng fǔ] people's government	圣经典故 [shèng jīng diǎn gù] biblical classic
国民政府 [guó mín zhèng fǔ] Nationalist government 1920s-1949 under Chiang Kai-shek	技术故障 [jì shù gù zhàng] 1. technical breakdown 2. malfunction
中央政府 [zhōng yāng zhèng fǔ] central government	变故 [biàn gù] 1. an unforeseen event 2. accident 3. misfortune
闭关政策 [bì guān zhèng cè] closed-door policy	故杀 [gù shā] 1. intentional homicide 2. abbr. for
市政府 [shì zhèng fǔ] 1. city hall 2. city government	故意杀人 [gù yì shā rén] intentional homicide
临时政府 [lín shí zhèng fǔ] provisional government	故交 [gù jiāo] 1. former acquaintance 2. old friend
中国政府 [zhōng guó zhèng fǔ] Chinese government	故友 [gù yǒu] 1. late friend 2. deceased friend
非政府 [fēi zhèng fǔ] non-governmental	故宫博物院 [gù gōng bó wù yuàn] 1. Palace museum in Forbidden City, Beijing 2. National Palace museum in Taipei
政治性 [zhèng zhì xìng] political	明知故犯 [míng zhī gù fàn] deliberate violation (saw); intentional crime
政治思想 [zhèng zhì sī xiǎng] 1. political thought 2. ideology	人情世故 [rén qíng shì gù] 1. worldly wisdom 2. the ways of the world 3. to know how to get on in the world
政治犯 [zhèng zhì fàn] political prisoner	荣归故里 [róng guī gù lǐ] to return home with honor
政纪 [zhèng jì] 1. rules for political staff 2. political discipline	无故 [wú gù] without cause or reason
政绩 [zhèng jì] 1. (political) achievements 2. track record	无缘无故 [wú yuán wú gù] no cause, no reason (saw); completely uncalled for
政治素质 [zhèng zhì sù zhì] political quality (in ideological education)	事故照射 [shì gù zhào shè] accidental exposure
行政公署 [xíng zhèng gōng shǔ] administrative office	人身事故 [rén shēn shì gù] accident causing injury or death
政治 [zhèng zhì] 1. politics 2. political	缘故 [yuán gù] 1. reason 2. cause
民主政治 [mín zhǔ zhèng zhì] 1. democracy 2. democratic	教训 [gù xùn] old teaching (e.g. religious instruction)
政治局 [zhèng zhì jú] politburo	公伤事故 [gōng shāng shì gù] 1. industrial accident 2. work-related injury
政治局面 [zhèng zhì jú miàn] political climate	老于世故 [lǎo yú shì gù] 1. experienced in the ways of the world (saw); worldly-wise 2. sophisticated
政治委员 [zhèng zhì wěi yuán] political commissar (during Russian and Chinese communist revolutions)	故步自封 [gù bù zì fēng] 1. stuck in the old ways (saw); refusing to acknowledge new ideas 2. stagnating and conservative
政治生活 [zhèng zhì shēng huó] political life	故事片 [gù shì piān] 1. fictional film 2. feature film
政法 [zhèng fǎ] 1. political law 2. politics and law	故都 [gù dū] 1. former capital 2. ancient capital
政坛 [zhèng tán] political circles	好故事百听不厌 [hǎo gù shì bǎi tīng bù yàn] 1. The story is so good it's worth hearing a hundred times. 2. One never tires of hearing good new.
邮政 [yóu zhèng] postal	不主故常 [bù zhǔ gù cháng] not to stick to the old conventions
邮政局 [yóu zhèng jú] (China) postal bureau	不知何故 [bù zhī hé gù] somehow
廉政公署 [lián zhèng gōng shǔ] Independent Commission Against Corruption, Hong Kong (ICAC)	故第 [gù dì] former residence
民政厅 [mín zhèng tīng] 1. Civil affairs bureau 2. provincial office of PRC Ministry of Civil Affairs (MCA)	故家子弟 [gù jiā zǐ dì] descended from an old family
政局 [zhèng jú] political situation	故作 [gù zuò] pretend
廉政 [lián zhèng] honest or clean politics	故作端庄 [gù zuò duān zhuāng] 1. artificial show of seriousness 2. to pretend to be solemn
市政厅 [shì zhèng tīng] city hall	故作姿态 [gù zuò zī tài] 1. a pose 2. a pretense
政论 [zhèng lùn] political commentary	故家 [gù jiā] old family
政委 [zhèng wěi] political commissar (within the army)	典故 [gù diǎn] 1. old pattern 2. old recipe
政要 [zhèng yào] 1. political program 2. platform	典故 [diǎn gù] 1. allusion (to classic story or saying) 2. classical quotation 3. parable
政策 [zhèng cè] policy	成语典故 [chéng yǔ diǎn gù] saw quoting classic story
一个中国政策 [yí gè zhōng guó zhèng cè] one China policy	借故 [jiè gù] to find an excuse
政和 [zhèng hé] (N) Zhenghe (place in Fujian)	
持不同政见者 [chí bù tóng zhèng jiàn zhě] (political) dissident	
和政 [hé zhèng] (N) Hezheng (place in Gansu)	

<p>故障 [gù zhàng] 1. malfunction 2. breakdown 3. defect 4. shortcoming/fault 5. failure 6. impediment 7. error 8. bug (in software)</p> <p>故障排除 [gù zhàng pái chú] 1. fault resolution 2. trouble clearing</p> <p>故称 [gù chēng] 1. old term 2. obsolete word</p> <p>吐故纳新 [tù gù nà xīn] lit. to breathe out stale air and breathe in fresh (saw, from Zhuangzi); fig. to get rid of the old and bring in the new</p> <p>温故知新 [wēn gù zhī xīn] 1. to review the old and know the new (saw, from the Analects) 2. to recall the past to understand the future</p> <p>温故而知新 [wēn gù ér zhī xīn] 1. to review the old and know the new (saw, from the Analects) 2. to recall the past to understand the future</p> <p>同乡亲故 [tóng xiāng qīn gù] 1. fellow countryman (from the same village) 2. the folks back home</p> <p>故意 [gù yì] 1. deliberately 2. on purpose</p> <p>意外事故 [yì wài shì gù] accident</p> <p>童话故事 [tóng huà gù shì] fairy tale</p> <p>掌故 [zhǎng gù] 1. anecdote 2. tales (esp. about historical figure)</p> <p>故业 [gù yè] 1. old estate 2. former empire</p> <p>依然如故 [yī rán rú gù] 1. back to where we were (saw); absolutely no improvement 2. Things haven't changed at all.</p> <p>依然故我 [yī rán gù wǒ] 1. to continue in one's own way (saw); to ignore advice 2. to persist whatever others say</p> <p>何故 [hé gù] wherefore</p> <p>已故 [yǐ gù] 1. the late 2. deceased</p> <p>故乡 [gù xiāng] 1. home 2. homeland 3. native place</p> <p>故城县 [gù chéng xiàn] Gucheng county in Shandong</p> <p>民间故事 [mín jiān gù shì] 1. folk story 2. folktale</p> <p>故居 [gù jū] former residence</p> <p>病故 [bìng gù] die of an illness</p> <p>一见如故 [yī jiàn rú gù] familiarity at first sight</p> <p>故墓 [gù mù] old tomb</p> <p>故知 [gù zhī] a close friend over many years</p> <p>故城 [gù chéng] old city</p> <p>故我 [gù wǒ] 1. one's former self 2. back on form</p> <p>因故 [yīn gù] for some reason</p> <p>故人 [gù rén] old friend</p> <p>故园 [gù yuán] one's home town</p> <p>故宅 [gù zhái] former home</p> <p>故宫 [gù gōng] The Imperial Palace</p> <p>故址 [gù zhǐ] one's former address</p> <p>故此 [gù cǐ] therefore</p> <p>故国 [gù guó] country with an ancient history</p> <p>故事 I [gù shì] old practice II [gù shìgù shì] 1. narrative 2. story 3. tale</p> <p>事故 [shì gù] accident</p> <p>故地 [gù dì] 1. once familiar places 2. former haunts</p> <p>故世 [gù shì] 1. to die 2. to pass away</p> <p>故而 [gù ér] therefore</p> <p>故里 [gù lǐ] 1. hometown 2. native place</p> <p>旧故 [jiù gù] 1. old friend 2. former acquaintance</p> <p>故旧 [gù jiù] old friends</p> <p>故土 [gù tǔ] 1. native country 2. one's homeland</p>	<p>§1994 做 [zuò] 1. to do 2. to make 3. to produce 4. to write 5. to compose 6. to act as 7. to engage in 8. to hold (a party) 9. to be 10. to become 11. to function (in some capacity) 12. to serve as 13. to be used for 14. to form (a bond or relationship) 15. to pretend 16. to feign 17. to act a part 18. to put on appearance</p> <p>做眉做眼 [zuò méi zuò yǎn] to frown</p> <p>做张做智 [zuò zhāng zuò zhì] 1. to put on an act (saw); to pose 2. to show theatrical affectation 3. to indulge in histrionics</p> <p>做好做歹 [zuò hǎo zuò dǎi] to persuade using all possible arguments (saw); to act good cop and bad cop in turn</p> <p>做戏 [zuò xì] 1. to act in a play 2. to put on a play</p> <p>做眼 [zuò yǎn] 1. to work as spy 2. to act as eyes (of the enemy)</p> <p>做文章 [zuò wén zhāng] 1. to make an issue of sth 2. to fuss 3. to make a song and dance</p> <p>做手脚 [zuò shǒu jiǎo] 1. to defraud 2. to rig up (a scam)</p> <p>做脸 [zuò liǎn] 1. to win honor 2. to put on a stern face 3. make-up</p> <p>做鬼脸 [zuò guǐ liǎn] 1. to pull a face 2. to grimace 3. to scowl</p> <p>明人不做暗事 [míng rén bù zuò àn shì] 1. The honest person does nothing underhand (saw). 2. fig. Do what you want to do openly and without dissimulation.</p> <p>事情要做 [shì qíng yào zuò] 1. work that needs to be done 2. business that needs to be attended to</p> <p>做人情 [zuò rén qíng] to do a favor to sb</p> <p>做满月 [zuò mǎn yuè] celebration for baby's first birthday</p> <p>无做作 [wú zuò zuo] unaffected (i.e. behaving naturally)</p> <p>做鬼 [zuò guǐ] 1. to play tricks 2. to cheat 3. to get up to mischief</p> <p>做功 [zuò gōng] 1. to act (in opera) 2. stage business</p> <p>功夫 [zuò gōng fu] to practice (work skills)</p> <p>做为 [zuò wéi] 1. to act as 2. used erroneously for</p> <p>力足以做 [lì zú yǐ zuò] 1. afford 2. able to</p> <p>看做 [kàn zuò] 1. regard as 2. look upon as</p> <p>做不到 [zuò bù dào] impossible</p> <p>不做声 [bù zuò shēng] 1. keep silent 2. not say a word</p> <p>做作 [zuò zuo] 1. affected 2. artificial</p> <p>做东 [zuò dōng] to act as host</p> <p>做人家 [zuò rén jiā] 1. thrifty 2. economical</p> <p>做寿 [zuò shòu] to celebrate a birthday</p> <p>当做 [dàng zuò] 1. to treat as 2. to regard as 3. to look upon as</p> <p>做针线 [zuò zhēn xiàn] to do needlework</p> <p>做错 [zuò cuò] to make an error</p> <p>做亲 [zuò qīn] 1. to become related by marriage 2. to marry</p> <p>做生意 [zuò shēng yì] to do business</p> <p>做市商 [zuò shì shāng] market maker</p> <p>做伴 [zuò bàn] 1. to keep sb company 2. to accompany</p> <p>做伴儿 [zuò bàn r] 1. erhua variant of , to keep sb company 2. to accompany</p> <p>做小 [zuò xiǎo] to become a concubine</p> <p>小题大做 [xiǎo tí dà zuò] to make a big fuss over a minor issue (saw)</p> <p>承做 [chéng zuò] 1. to undertake 2. to take on (i.e. to accept a task)</p> <p>做法 [zuò fǎ] 1. way of handling sth 2. method for making 3. work method 4. practice</p> <p>做声 [zuò shēng] 1. to speak 2. to emit sound</p> <p>做梦 [zuò mèng] 1. to dream 2. to have a dream 3. fig. illusion 4. fantasy 5. pipe dream</p> <p>白日做梦 [bái rì zuò mèng] 1. day dream 2. indulge in wishful thinking</p> <p>做媒 [zuò méi] to act as go-between (between prospective marriage partners etc)</p> <p>做活 [zuò huó] 1. to work for a living (esp. of woman needleworker) 2. life of a group of stones in Go [weiz qiz]</p>
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做活儿	[zuò huó er] 1. erhua variant of , to work for a living (esp. of woman needleworker) 2. life of a group of stones
在生活	[zuò shēng huó] 1. to work 2. to do manual labor
做买卖	[zuò mǎi mài] 1. to buy and sell 2. to do business 3. to trade 4. to deal
做工夫	[zuò gōng fu] to practice (work skills)
做大	[zuò dà] 1. arrogant 2. putting on airs
做人	[zuò rén] 1. to conduct oneself 2. to behave with integrity
做完	[zuò wán] 1. to finish 2. to complete the task
定做	[dìng zuò] to have something made to order
做主	[zuò zhǔ] 1. make the decision 2. take charge of 3. back up 4. support 5. be host
过生日	[zuò shēng rì] 1. to celebrate a birthday 2. to give a birthday party
做事	[zuò shì] 1. to work 2. to handle matters 3. to have a job
叫做	[jiào zuò] 1. be called 2. be known as
做手	[zuò shǒu] 1. to put one's hand to sth 2. to set about 3. skillful hands 4. worker 5. writer
做出	[zuò chū] 1. to put out 2. to issue
做工	[zuò gōng] 1. to work with one's hands 2. manual work 3. workmanship
敌	[dí] 1. enemy 2. match
政敌	[zhèng dí] 1. political enemy 2. opponent
敌占区	[dí zhàn qū] enemy occupied territory
杀敌	[shā dí] to kill the enemy
上阵杀敌	[shàng zhèn shā dí] 1. to go into battle and kill the enemy 2. to fight
化敌为友	[huà dí wéi yǒu] to convert an enemy into a friend (saw)
敌对	[dí duì] 1. hostile 2. enemy (factions) 3. combative
对敌	[duì dí] 1. to confront 2. to face the enemy
对敌者	[duì dí zhě] rival
敌对性	[dí duì xìng] 1. hostile 2. hostility
大敌当前	[dà dí dāng qián] 1. facing a powerful enemy (saw); fig. confronting grave difficulties 2. Enemy at the Gates, 1991 movie by Jean-Jacques Annaud
敌情	[dí qíng] 1. the situation in the enemy camp 2. intelligence about the enemy
情敌	[qíng dí] rival in love
无敌	[wú dí] 1. unequalled 2. without rival 3. a paragon
敌我矛盾	[dí wǒ máo dùn] 1. contradictions between ourselves and the enemy 2. Either you are for us or against us.
劲敌	[jìng dí] formidable opponent
敌阵	[dí zhèn] the enemy ranks
敌方	[dí fāng] enemy
敌特分子	[dí tè fēn zǐ] 1. enemy agents in our midst 2. reds under the beds
敌将	[dí jiàng] the enemy general
怀敌意	[huái dí yì] hostile
不敌	[bù dí] 1. no match for 2. cannot beat
轻敌	[qīng dí] to underestimate the enemy
敌军	[dí jūn] 1. enemy troops 2. hostile forces
敌档	[dí dàng] rival productions (of the same opera in neighboring theaters)
敌意	[dí yì] 1. enmity 2. hostility
公敌	[gōng dí] public enemy
人民公敌	[rén mín gōng dí] 1. the enemy of the people 2. the class enemy (Marxism)
御敌	[yù dí] 1. armed enemy of the nation 2. enemy of the Emperor 3. fig. championship challenger 4. contender opposing champion
在体育竞赛中	[sù dí] old enemy
宿敌	[qíáng dí] powerful enemy

敌百虫	[dí bǎi chóng] 1. trichlorphon C ₄ H ₈ Cl ₃ PO ₄ , organic phosphate used as insecticide 2. also called dipterex
死敌	[sǐ dí] 1. mortal enemy 2. arch-enemy
残敌	[cán dí] defeated enemy
溃敌	[kuì dí] routed enemy
天敌	[tiān dí] 1. predator 2. natural enemy
敌人	[dí rén] enemy
敌营	[dí yíng] enemy camp
守敌	[shǒu dí] 1. enemy defense 2. enemy garrison
敌害	[dí hài] 1. pest 2. vermin 3. animal that is harmful to crops or to another species 4. enemy 5. predator
敌国	[dí guó] enemy country
敌特	[dí tè] 1. enemy (agents) 2. (class) enemy
敌地	[dí dì] enemy territory
敌手	[dí shǒu] antagonist
牧	[mù] 1. shepherd 2. surname Mu
牧区	[mù qū] 1. grazing land 2. pasture
牧养	[mù yǎng] to raise (animals)
牧师	[mù shī] 1. chaplain 2. churchman 3. clergyman 4. parson 5. pastor 6. priest 7. rector
牧场	[mù chǎng] 1. pasture 2. grazing land 3. ranch
牧羊者	[mù yáng zhě] shepherd
秦牧	[qín mù] Qin Mu (1919-1992), educator and prolific writer
牧羊	[mù yáng] shepherd
牧羊人	[mù yáng rén] shepherd
牧业	[mù yè] animal husbandry; animal product industry
畜牧业	[xù mù yè] 1. animal husbandry 2. stock raising 3. livestock raising
畜牧	[xù mù] to raise animals
院牧	[yuàn mù] abbot (Christian)
牧民	[mù mín] herdsman
牧夫座	[mù fū zuò] Botes (constellation)
杜牧	[dù mù] Du Mu (803-852) Tang dynasty poet
吴自牧	[wú zì mù] Wu Zimu (lived c. 1270), writer at the end of the Song dynasty
牧人	[mù rén] 1. shepherd 2. pastor 3. pastoral
监牧	[jiān mù] 1. shepherd 2. Tang dynasty official with responsibility for animal husbandry 3. pastor (cleric in charge of a Christian parish)
牧草	[mù cǎo] 1. pasture 2. forage grass 3. pasturage
收入政策	[shōu rù zhèng cè] income policy
收	[shōu] 1. to receive 2. to accept 3. to collect 4. in care of (used on address line after name)
收服	[shōu fú] 1. to subdue 2. to force to capitulate 3. to reduce to submission 4. to soothe
收银	[shōu yín] cash out
收支	[shōu zhī] 1. cash flow 2. financial balance 3. income and expenditure
名利双收	[míng lì shuāng shōu] both fame and profit (saw)
收生婆	[shōu shēng pó] midwife
吸收剂量	[xī shōu jì liàng] absorbed dose
收复失地	[shōu fù shī dì] to recover lost territory
收复	[shōu fù] 1. to recover (lost territory etc) 2. to recapture
收冬	[shōu dōng] 1. harvest season 2. autumn
收报	[shōu bào] 1. to receive mail 2. to receive a telegraph
秋收起义	[qiū shōu qǐ yì] Autumn Harvest Uprising
美不胜收	[měi bù shèng shōu] nothing more beautiful can be imagined (saw)
预期收入票据	[yù qī shōu rù piào jù] revenue anticipation note (RAN, financing)

心脏收缩压	[xīn zàng shōu suō yā] systolic blood pressure
收费	[shōu fèi] 1. fee 2. charge
预收费	[yù shōu fèi] prepayment
计时收费	[jì shí shōu fèi] time charge
收养	[shōu yǎng] 1. adopt 2. adoption
回收价值	[huí shōu jià zhí] recyclable value
收盘价	[shōu pán jià] 1. closing price (of share, commodity etc) 2. .
收集情报	[shōu jí qíng bào] to gather intelligence
兼收并蓄	[jiān shōu bìng xù] 1. incorporating diverse things 2. eclectic 3. all-embracing
收获	I [shōu huò] benefit, reward II [shōu huòshōu huò] 1. crop (in agriculture) 2. harvest 3. acquisition 4. profit 5. gain 6. bonus 7. success 8. reward
不求收获	[bù qiú shōu huò] 1. not expecting any reward 2. not asking for favors
收获节	[shōu huò jié] harvest festival
魏收	[wèi shōu] Wei Shou (506-572), writer and historian of Northern dynasty Qi, compiler of History of Wei of the Northern dynasties
应收帐款	[yīng shōu zhàng kuǎn] accounts receivable
照单全收	[zhào dān quán shōu] 1. to accept without question 2. to take sth at face value
招收	[zhāo shōu] 1. to hire 2. to recruit
收场	[shōu chǎng] 1. the end 2. an ending 3. to wind down 4. to conclude
收留	[shōu liú] 1. to offer shelter 2. to have sb in one's care
收报室	[shōu bào shì] 1. mail room 2. radio reception room
留存收益	[liú cún shōu yì] retained earnings
收留所	[shōu liú suǒ] barrack
收方	[shōu fāng] 1. receiving party 2. recipient 3. debit side (of balance sheet), as opposed to credit side [fù4 fāng1]
收兵	[shōu bīng] 1. to retreat 2. to withdraw troops 3. to recall troops 4. fig. to finish work 5. to wind up 6. to call it a day 7. used with negatives: the task is far from over
鸣金收兵	[míng jīn shōu bīng] to beat the gong to recall troops (saw); to order a retreat
草率收兵	[cǎo shuài shōu bīng] 1. to work vaguely then retreat (saw); sloppy and half-hearted 2. half-baked
草草收兵	[cǎo cǎo shōu bīng] 1. to work vaguely then retreat (saw); sloppy and half-hearted 2. half-baked
收看	[shōu kàn] 1. to view 2. to watch TV 3. to receive TV channels
收割者	[shōu gē zhě] reaper
收存	[shōu cún] 1. to receive for storage 2. delivery of goods 3. to gather and store 4. to store safely 5. safe keeping
收报员	[shōu bào yuán] telegraph operator
收存箱	[shōu cún xiāng] 1. delivery box 2. drop box
不可收拾	[bù kě shōu shí] 1. irremediable 2. unmanageable 3. out of hand 4. hopeless
鸣金收军	[míng jīn shōu jūn] to beat the gong to recall troops (saw); to order a retreat
收藏家	[shōu cáng jiā] a collector (e.g. of artworks)
领收	[lǐng shōu] 1. to accept (a favor) 2. to receive
验收	[yàn shōu] 1. to check on receipt 2. an inventory of received goods 3. to verify and accept (a delivery)
采收率	[cǎi shōu lǜ] recovery ratio
税收	[shuì shōu] taxation
收容	[shōu róng] 1. to take in (to a hostel) 2. to shelter
接收	[jiē shōu] 1. to receive 2. to accept
收报人	[shōu bào rén] recipient (of mail or a message)
光接收器	[guāng jiē shōu qì] optical receiver
接收器	[jiē shōu qì] receiver
收藏夹	[shōu cáng jiā] favorites folder (web browser)
平均收入	[píng jūn shōu rù] average income
营业收入	[yíng yè shōu rù] revenue

秋收	[qiū shōu] 1. fall harvest 2. to reap
收票员	[shōu piào yuán] ticket collector
总收益	[zǒng shōu yì] 1. total profit 2. aggregate return
征收	[zhēng shōu] 1. to levy (a fine) 2. to impose (a tariff)
收货人	[shōu huò rén] 1. addressee 2. person receiving mail
吸收	[xī shōu] 1. to absorb 2. to assimilate 3. to ingest
收伏	[shōu fú] used erroneously for [shou1 fu5]
收集	[shōu jí] 1. to gather 2. to collect
收件箱	[shōu jiàn xiāng] inbox
收件人	[shōu jiàn rén] 1. recipient (of mail) 2. To: (email header)
收缩	[shōu suō] 1. pull back 2. shrink 3. contract
收缩压	[shōu suō yā] systolic blood pressure
收藏	[shōu cáng] 1. to keep 2. to collect
创收	[chuàng shōu] to make money
收编	[shōu biān] 1. to incorporate into one's troops 2. to weave in
收纳	[shōu nà] to accept
收紧	[shōu jǐn] tighter restrictions
点收	[diǎn shōu] to check sth and accept it
收购	[shōu gòu] 1. to purchase (from various places) 2. to acquire (a company)
收到	[shōu dào] receive
收尾	[shōu wěi] 1. to wind up 2. to bring to an end 3. to finish
国民收入	[guó mín shōu rù] measures of national income and output
收据	[shōu jù] 1. receipt 2. CL:[zhāng1]
收罗	[shōu luó] 1. to gather (people) 2. to collect (talent) 3. to come to an end
收词	[shōu cí] 1. to collect words 2. to harvest entries for a dictionary
收盘	[shōu pán] market close
收录	[shōu lù] 1. to include 2. included in 3. to record
收发	[shōu fā] 1. to receive and send 2. to receive and transmit
收益	[shōu yì] 1. earnings 2. profit
收拾	[shōu shì] 1. to put in order 2. to tidy up
收入	[shōu rù] 1. to take in 2. income 3. revenue
地租收入	[dì zū shōu rù] rent income (esp. from arable land)
固定收入	[gù dìng shōu rù] fixed income
收成	[shōu chéng] harvest
实收	[shí shōu] 1. net receipts 2. real income
收买	[shōu mǎi] 1. to purchase 2. to bribe
营收	[yíng shōu] 1. sales 2. income 3. revenue
收割	[shōu gē] 1. to harvest 2. to reap 3. to gather in crops
收发短信	[shōu fā duǎn xìn] 1. to text 2. to receive and send SMS messages
收监	[shōu jiān] 1. to imprison 2. to take into custody
收听	[shōu tīng] 1. to listen (to) 2. to listen (in)
收押	[shōu yā] 1. in custody 2. to keep sb in detention
可回收	[kě huí shōu] recyclable
收回	[shōu huí] 1. to regain 2. to retake 3. to take back 4. to withdraw 5. to revoke
回收	[huí shōu] to recycle
收口	[shōu kǒu] 1. to cast off (in knitting) 2. to sew a finishing hem 3. to close up (of wound) 4. to heal
拒收	[jù shōu] 1. to reject 2. to refuse to accept
丰收	[fēng shōu] bumper harvest
收工	[shōu gōng] 1. to stop work for the day (generally of laborers) 2. to knock off

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收发室	[shōu fā shì] 1. mail room 2. radio room (i.e. reception and transmission)
败	[bài] 1. be defeated 2. to defeat 3. loss
破败	[pò bài] 1. to defeat 2. to crush (in battle) 3. beaten 4. ruined 5. destroyed 6. in decline
破败不堪	[pò bài bù kān] 1. crushed 2. utterly defeated
坐观成败	[zuò guān chéng bài] 1. to sit and await success or failure (saw); to wait to see the outcome of a fight before taking sides 2. to sit on the fence
反败为胜	[fǎn bài wéi shèng] to turn defeat into victory (saw); to turn the tide
反腐败	[fǎn fǔ bài] 1. to oppose corruption 2. anti-graft (measures, policy etc)
败仗	[bài zhàng] 1. lost battle 2. defeat
身败名裂	[shēn bài míng liè] 1. to lose one's standing 2. to have one's reputation swept away 3. a complete defeat and fall from grace
败阵	[bài zhèn] 1. be defeated on the battlefield 2. be beaten in a contest
两败俱伤	[liǎng bài jù shāng] 1. both sides suffer (saw) 2. neither side wins
功败垂成	[gōng bài chuí chéng] 1. to fail within sight of success (saw); last-minute failure 2. to fall at the last hurdle 3. snatching defeat from the jaws of victory
兵败如山倒	[bīng bài rú shān dǎo] troops in defeat like a landslide (saw); a beaten army in total collapse
失败者	[shī bài zhě] loser
败坏	[bài huài] 1. to ruin 2. to corrupt 3. to undermine
败不成军	[bài bù chéng jūn] The army is completely routed. (saw)
败家子	[bài jiā zǐ] 1. spendthrift 2. wastrel 3. prodigal
独孤求败	[dú gū qiú bài] Dugu Qiubai
败子回头	[bài zǐ huí tóu] return of the prodigal son
惨败	[cǎn bài] defeat
败兴	[bài xìng] disappointed
败类	[bài lèi] 1. scum of a community 2. degenerate
败火	[bài huǒ] relieve inflammation or internal heat
一败涂地	[yī bài tú dì] 1. failed and wiped over the floor (saw); to fail utterly 2. a crushing defeat 3. beaten and in a hopeless position
败德	[bài dé] evil conduct
腐败	[fǔ bài] 1. corruption 2. corrupt 3. rotten
腐败罪	[fǔ bài zuì] the crime of corruption
倒败	[dǎo bài] to collapse (of building)
衰败	[shuāi bài] decay
败绩	[bài jì] 1. be utterly defeated 2. be routed
败局	[bài jú] 1. lost game 2. losing battle
败血症	[bài xuè zhèng] septicaemia
败诉	[bài sù] lose a lawsuit
溃败	[kuì bài] 1. utterly defeated 2. routed 3. crushed 4. to collapse (of army)
败胃	[bài wèi] spoil one's appetite
失败	[shī bài] 1. to be defeated 2. to fail 3. to lose
成败	[chéng bài] success or failure
战败	[zhàn bài] to lose a war
大败	[dà bài] 1. to defeat 2. to inflict a defeat on sb
败笔	[bài bǐ] 1. a faulty stroke in calligraphy or painting 2. a faulty expression in writing
败北	[bài běi] 1. to suffer defeat 2. to lose (a battle, an election) 3. the loser
打败	[dǎ bài] 1. to defeat 2. to overpower 3. to beat 4. to suffer a defeat 5. to be defeated
击败	[jī bài] 1. defeat 2. beat
敢	[gǎn] dare

§1999

敢做敢当	[gǎn zuò gǎn dāng] 1. daring to act and courageous enough to take responsibility for it 2. a true man has the courage to accept the consequences of his actions 3. the buck stops here
敢怒而不敢言	[gǎn nù ér bù gǎn yán] 1. angry, but not daring to speak out (saw); obliged to remain silent about one's resentment 2. unable to voice objections
勇敢	[yǒng gǎn] brave
不敢越雷池一步	[bù gǎn yuè léi chí yī bù] dare not go one step beyond the prescribed limit
不敢当	[bù gǎn dāng] 1. lit. I dare not (accept the honor); fig. I don't deserve your praise 2. you flatter me
不敢	[bù gǎn] not dare to
不敢相信	[bù gǎn xiāng xìn] unbelievable
果敢	[guǒ gǎn] 1. courageous 2. resolute and daring
敢于	[gǎn yú] 1. to have the courage to do sth 2. to dare to 3. bold in
效	I [xiào] imitate II [xiào] 1. effect 2. efficacy 3. imitate
收效	[shōu xiào] to yield results
重复启动效应	[chóng fù qǐ dòng xiào yīng] repetition priming effect
剂量效应	[jì liàng xiào yīng] dose effect
报效	[bào xiào] render service to repay kindness
经济有效	[jīng jì yǒu xiào] cost-effective
经济效益	[jīng jì xiào yì] economic benefit
确定效应	[què dìng xiào yīng] deterministic effect
有效期	[yǒu xiào qī] 1. period of validity 2. sell-by date
有效期内	[yǒu xiào qī nèi] 1. within the period of validity 2. before the sell-by date
早期效应	[zǎo qī xiào yīng] early effect
失效日期	[shī xiào rì qī] expiry date (of document)
效能	[xiào néng] efficient
效价能	[xiào jià néng] 1. potency 2. titer (measure of effective concentration in virology or chemical pathology, defined in terms of potency after dilution by titration)
高效能	[gāo xiào néng] 1. highly efficient 2. effectivity
效用	[xiào yòng] 1. usefulness 2. effectiveness
有效	[yǒu xiào] 1. effective 2. in effect 3. valid
否有效	[fǒu yǒu xiào] inefficient
有效性	[yǒu xiào xìng] validity
卓有成效	[zhuó yǒu chéng xiào] 1. highly effective 2. fruitful
毫无效果	[háo wú xiào guǒ] 1. to no avail 2. achieving nothing 3. totally ineffective 4. to have no effect 5. to fall flat (esp. of joke or speech that is completely ignored)
效价	[xiào jià] 1. potency 2. titer (measure of effective concentration in virology or chemical pathology, defined in terms of potency after dilution by titration) 3. valence (perceived value in psychology) 4. valency
词优效应	[cí yōu xiào yīng] word superiority effect
无效	[wú xiào] 1. not valid 2. ineffective 3. in vain
爆炸的无效弹	[bào zhà de wú xiào dàn] flare dud
词频效应	[cí pín xiào yīng] word frequency effect (psych.)
仿效	[fǎng xiào] 1. to copy 2. to imitate
多普勒效应	[duō pǔ lè xiào yīng] the Doppler effect
效劳	[xiào láo] 1. to serve (in some capacity) 2. to work for
功效	[gōng xiào] efficacy
加工效率	[jiā gōng xiào lǜ] processing efficiency
效力	[xiào lì] 1. effectiveness 2. positive effect 3. to serve (in some capacity)
骨牌效应	[gǔ pái xiào yīng] 1. domino effect 2. ripple effect
词长效应	[cí cháng xiào yīng] word length effect
疗效	[liáo xiào] 1. healing efficacy 2. healing effect

§2000

奏效 [zòu xiào] 1. to show results 2. effective	圣索非亚大教堂 [shèng suǒ fēi yà dà jiào táng] Hagia Sophia (the main cathedral of Constantinople, subsequently the major mosque of Istanbul)
效应 [xiào ying] effect (e.g. greenhouse effect)	教义和圣约 [jiào yì hé shèng yuē] Doctrine and Covenants
壁效应 [bì xiào ying] wall effect	劝教 [quàn jiào] 1. to advise and teach 2. to persuade and instruct
卡西米尔效应 [kǎ xī mǐ ěr xiào ying] Casimir effect (attraction between two parallel metal plates due to quantum mechanical vacuum effects)	叛教 [pàn jiào] apostasy
语境效应 [yǔ jìng xiào ying] context effect	政教合一 [zhèng jiào hé yī] Caesaropapism
位置效应 [wèi zhì xiào ying] position effect	宗教仪式 [zōng jiào yí shì] religious ceremony
光电效应 [guāng diàn xiào ying] photoelectric effect	政教 [zhèng jiào] punishment and rewards as part of political re-education
公园小径效应 [gōng yuán xiǎo jìng xiào ying] garden path effect	言教不如身教 [yán jiào bù rú shēn jiào] Explaining in words is not as good as teaching by example (saw). Action speaks louder than words.
词相似效应 [cí xiāng sì xiào ying] word similarity effect	身教胜于言教 [shēn jiào shèng yú yán jiào] Teaching by example beats explaining in words (saw). Action speaks louder than words.
规则性效应 [guī zé xìng xiào ying] regularity effect	教授毕竟是教授 [jiào shòu bì jìng shì jiào shòu] professors are (after all) professors
温室效应 [wēn shì xiào ying] greenhouse effect	§2001 教 I [jiào] teach II [jiào] 1. religion 2. teaching
等效百万吨当量 [děng xiào bǎi wàn dūn dāng liàng] equivalent megatonnage (EMT)	教仪 [jiào yí] ordinance
综效 [zōng xiào] synergy	教友大会 [jiào yǒu dà huì] church conference
容积效率 [róng jī xià lǜ] volumetric efficiency (engine technology)	教友 [jiào yǒu] church member
音效 [yīn xiào] sound effect	联合国教科文组织 [lián hé guó jiào kē wén zǔ zhī] UNESCO
音响效果 [yīn xiǎng xiào guǒ] sound effects	教父 [jiào fù] godfather
显效 [xiǎn xiào] 1. to show an effect 2. to produce an effect 3. a conspicuous effect	教区 [jiào qū] parish
效忠 [xiào zhōng] vow loyalty and devotion to	印度教 [yìn dù jiào] 1. Hinduism 2. Indian religion
效忠誓词 [xiào zhōng shì cí] pledge of allegiance	调教 [tiáo jiào] 1. to instruct 2. to teach 3. to train 4. to raise (live-stock)
绩效 [jì xiào] 1. performance 2. results 3. achievement	四大佛教名山 [sì dà fó jiào míng shān] Four Sacred Mountains of Buddhism, namely: Mt Wutai in Shanxi, Mt Emei in Sichuan, Mt Jiuhua in Anhui, Mt Potala in Zhejiang
效率 [xiào lǜ] efficiency	教养 [jiào yǎng] 1. to train 2. to educate 3. to bring up 4. to nurture 5. education 6. culture 7. upbringing 8. early conditioning
高效率 [gāo xiào lǜ] high efficiency	劳动教养 [láo dòng jiào yǎng] reeducation through labor
效法 [xiào fǎ] 1. to imitate 2. to follow the example of	教师 [jiào shī] teacher
效益 [xiào yì] benefit	教师节 [jiào shī jié] Teachers' Day
失效 [shī xiào] 1. to fail 2. to lose effectiveness	异教 [yì jiào] 1. heresy 2. heathenism
效果 [xiào guǒ] 1. result 2. effect 3. quality	异教徒 [yì jiào tú] 1. member of another religion 2. heathen 3. pagan 4. heretic 5. apostate
成效 [chéng xiào] 1. effect 2. result	教研室 [jiào yán shì] teaching and research section
见效 [jiàn xiào] to have the desired effect	犹太教堂 [yóu tài jiào táng] synagogue
高效 [gāo xiào] 1. efficient 2. highly effective	犹太教 [yóu tài jiào] Judaism
特效 [tè xiào] 1. special effect 2. specially good effect 3. especially efficacious	请教 [qǐng jiào] consult
生效 [shēng xiào] 1. to take effect 2. to go into effect	教训 [jiào xùn] 1. a lesson 2. a moral 3. (to teach sb or to learn a) lesson (i.e. obtain wisdom from an experience)
印度教徒 [yìn dù jiào tú] 1. Hindu 2. adherent of Hinduism	教练 [jiào liàn] 1. instructor 2. sports coach 3. trainer
吸取教训 [xī qǔ jiào xùn] to draw a lesson (from a setback)	教练员 [jiào liàn yuán] 1. sports coach 2. training personnel
受教 [shòu jiào] 1. to receive instruction 2. to benefit from advice	邪教 [xié jiào] cult (especially harmful or malicious cult)
副教授 [fù jiào shòu] associate professor (university post)	劳教 [láo jiào] reeducation through labor
指导教授 [zhǐ dǎo jiào shòu] 1. adviser 2. advising professor	劳教所 [láo jiào suǒ] 1. correctional institution 2. labor camp
荣誉教授 [róng yú jiào shòu] emeritus professor	助教 [zhù jiào] teaching assistant
教授 [jiào shòu] 1. university professor 2. to instruct 3. to lecture on	密教 [mì jiào] esoteric Buddhism
波斯教 [bō sī jiào] 1. Persian religion 2. Zoroastrianism or Manicheanism	科教片 [kē jiào piān] 1. science education film 2. popular science movie
婆罗门教 [pó luó mén jiào] 1. Brahmanism 2. Hinduism	教材 [jiào cái] teaching material
释教 [shì jiào] Buddhism	清教徒 [qīng jiào tú] Puritan
教义 [jiào yì] 1. creed 2. doctrine	宗教团 [zōng jiào tuán] 1. religious order 2. religious grouping
基督教徒 [jī dū jiào tú] Christian	宗教团体 [zōng jiào tuán tǐ] religious organization
基督教 [jī dū jiào] 1. Christianity 2. Christian	东正教 [dōng zhèng jiào] Eastern Orthodox Church
基督新教 [jī dū xīn jiào] Protestant church	拜物教 [bài wù jiào] fetishism
基督教民主联盟 [jī dū jiào mín zhǔ lián méng] Christian Democratic Union (German political party)	
圣母教堂 [shèng mǔ jiào táng] 1. Church of Our Lady 2. Frauenkirche	

<p>家教 [jiā jiào] 1. family education 2. upbringing 3. to bring sb up 4. private tutor</p> <p>教子 [jiào zǐ] 1. to teach one's children 2. godchild (in Christianity)</p> <p>相夫教子 [xiāng fū jiào zǐ] 1. to support one's husband and raise children 2. mothering skills 3. a woman's place is in the home (old view)</p> <p>萨满教 [sà mǎn jiào] Shamanism</p> <p>教宗 [jiào zōng] 1. the pope 2. also called</p> <p>宗教 [zōng jiào] religion</p> <p>有教无类 [yǒu jiào wú lèi] education for everyone, irrespective of background</p> <p>宗教徒 [zōng jiào tú] 1. adherent of religion 2. disciple</p> <p>非宗教 [fēi zōng jiào] 1. secular (society) 2. non-religious (party)</p> <p>科教兴国 [kē jiào xīng guó] to invigorate the country through science and education</p> <p>新教 [xīn jiào] 1. Protestant church 2. Protestantism</p> <p>新教徒 [xīn jiào tú] 1. protestant 2. adherent of Protestantism</p> <p>洋教 [yáng jiào] foreign religion (esp. Western Christianity in Qing China)</p> <p>教堂 [jiào táng] 1. church 2. chapel</p> <p>教堂墓地 [jiào táng mù dì] churchyard</p> <p>大教堂 [dà jiào táng] cathedral</p> <p>奥姆真理教 [ào mǔ zhēn lǐ jiào] Aum Shinrikyo, the Japanese death cult responsible for the 1995 sarin gas attack on the Tokyo subway</p> <p>有教无类法 [yǒu jiào wú lèi fǎ] No Child Left Behind Act, USA 2001</p> <p>拜火教 [bài huǒ jiào] 1. sun worship 2. Zoroastrianism 3. same as</p> <p>罗马公教 [luó mǎ gōng jiào] the Roman Catholic Church</p> <p>教职员 [jiào zhí yuán] teaching and administrative staff</p> <p>教职员工 [jiào zhí yuán gōng] teaching and administrative staff</p> <p>教职工 [jiào zhí gōng] teaching and administrative staff</p> <p>景教 [jǐng jiào] Nestorian Christianity</p> <p>说教 [shuō jiào] preach</p> <p>教徒 [jiào tú] 1. disciple 2. follower of a religion</p> <p>天主教徒 [tiān zhǔ jiào tú] 1. Catholic 2. follower of Catholicism</p> <p>任教 [rèn jiào] 1. to teach 2. to coach 3. to work as teacher</p> <p>明教 [míng jiào] 1. Manicheism 2. same as</p> <p>宋教仁 [sòng jiào rén] Song Jiaoren (1882-1913), politician of the revolutionary party involved in the 1911 Xinhai revolution, murdered in Shanghai in 1913</p> <p>教导 [jiào dǎo] 1. instruct 2. teach</p> <p>红衣主教 [hóng yī zhǔ jiào] Catholic Cardinal</p> <p>罢教 [bà jiào] teacher's strike</p> <p>教室 [jiào shì] classroom</p> <p>教会 [jiào huì] Christian church</p> <p>天主教会 [tiān zhǔ jiào huì] the Catholic church</p> <p>三自教会 [sān zì jiào huì] 1. "Triple autonomy" patriotic movement 2. PRC government sanctioned Protestant church from 1949; the three autonomies, namely: autonomy, self sustaining, self propagating, boil down to independence of foreign influence</p> <p>摩尼教 [mó ní jiào] Manicheism</p> <p>教民 [jiào mín] 1. adherent to a religion 2. convert</p> <p>中国伊斯兰教协会 [zhōng guó yī sī lán jiào xié huì] Chinese Patriotic Islamic Association</p> <p>外教 [wài jiào] 1. foreign teacher (abbr. for) 2. greenhorn 3. novice 4. amateurish 5. religion other than Buddhism (term used by Buddhists)</p> <p>罗盛教 [luó chéng jiào] Luo Chengjiao (1931-1952), PRC hero of the volunteer army in Korea</p> <p>讨教 [tǎo jiào] 1. to consult 2. to ask for advice</p> <p>教案 [jiào àn] 1. lesson plan 2. teaching plan 3. a "missionary case" (a dispute over Christian missionaries during the late Qing)</p>	<p>教母 [jiào mǔ] godmother</p> <p>求教 [qiú jiào] 1. to ask for advice 2. seeking instruction</p> <p>教员 [jiào yuán] 1. teacher 2. instructor</p> <p>教程 [jiào chéng] 1. lecture course 2. teaching module at university 3. tutorial 4. textbook 5. course of study</p> <p>科教 [kē jiào] 1. science education 2. popular science</p> <p>教科书 [jiào kē shū] textbook</p> <p>伊斯兰教 [yī sī lán jiào] Islam</p> <p>教头 [jiào tóu] 1. sporting coach 2. military drill master (in Song times)</p> <p>教规 [jiào guī] 1. canon 2. religious rules</p> <p>天主教 [tiān zhǔ jiào] Catholic church</p> <p>天理教 [tiān lǐ jiào] Tenrikyo (Japanese religion)</p> <p>大主教 [dà zhǔ jiào] 1. Archbishop 2. Primate 3. Metropolitan</p> <p>高教 [gāo jiào] 1. higher education 2. same as [gao1 deng3 jiao4 yu4]</p> <p>宣教 [xuān jiào] preach a religion</p> <p>教书 [jiāo shū] to teach (in a school)</p> <p>国教 [guó jiào] state religion</p> <p>教主 [jiào zhǔ] 1. founder or head of a religion (possibly legendary) 2. figure (man or God) worshipped by a religious sect 3. modern pop or film star worshipped by fans</p> <p>佛教 [fó jiào] Buddhism</p> <p>主教 [zhǔ jiào] bishop</p> <p>教皇 [jiào huáng] 1. Roman Catholic pope 2. Supreme Pontiff</p> <p>革出教门 [gé chū jiào mén] to excommunicate (from a church)</p> <p>正教 [zhèng jiào] 1. lit. true religion 2. orthodox religion 3. orthodox Christianity 4. Islam (in the writing of Chinese or Hui theologians)</p> <p>指教 [zhǐ jiào] to give advice or comments</p> <p>电教 [diàn jiào] multimedia education (abbr. for)</p> <p>旧教 [jiù jiào] 1. old teachings 2. wisdom from the past 3. old church 4. the Catholic church as opposed to Protestantism</p> <p>回教 [huí jiào] Islamic faith, Muslim</p> <p>教士 [jiào shì] 1. churchman 2. clergy</p> <p>三教 [sān jiào] the Three Religions (Daoism, Confucianism, Buddhism)</p> <p>佛教徒 [fó jiào tú] Buddhist</p> <p>§2002 敦 1 [dūn] kind-hearted II [dūn] 1. kind-hearted 2. place name</p> <p>列支敦士登 [liè zhī dūn shì dēng] Liechtenstein</p> <p>大伦敦地区 [dà lún dūn dì qū] 1. Greater London 2. London region, England</p> <p>弗里敦 [fú lǐ dūn] Freetown, capital of Sierra Leone</p> <p>乔治敦 [qiáo zhì dūn] Georgetown</p> <p>开普敦 [kāi pǔ dūn] Cape Town (city in South Africa)</p> <p>南安普敦 [nán ān pǔ dūn] Southampton, town in south England</p> <p>金斯敦 [jīn sī dūn] Kingstown, capital of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines</p> <p>哀的美敦 [āi dí měi dūn] ultimatum (loan)</p> <p>哀的美敦书 [āi dí měi dūn shū] ultimatum (loan)</p> <p>休斯敦 [xiū sī dūn] Houston, Texas</p> <p>伦敦 [lún dūn] London, capital of United Kingdom</p> <p>敦化 [dūn huà] Dunhua county level city in Yanbian Korean autonomous prefecture, Jilin</p> <p>敦化市 [dūn huà shì] Dunhua county level city in Yanbian Korean autonomous prefecture, Jilin</p> <p>敦促 [dūn cù] 1. to press 2. to urge 3. to hasten</p> <p>王敦 [wáng dūn] Wang Dun (266-324), powerful general of Jin dynasty and brother of civil official Wang Dao, subsequently rebellious warlord 322-324</p> <p>§2004 敕 [chì] imperial orders</p>
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§2005	<p>整 [zhěng] 1. exactly 2. in good order 3. whole 4. complete 5. entire 6. in order 7. orderly 8. to repair 9. to mend 10. to renovate 11. to make sb suffer 12. to punish 13. to fix 14. to give sb a hard time</p> <p>整整 [zhěng zhěng] 1. whole 2. full</p> <p>整整齐齐 [zhěng zhěng qí qí] neat and tidy</p> <p>电脑与电话系统整合 [diàn nǎo yǔ diàn huà xì tǒng zhěng hé] 1. computer telephony integration 2. CTI</p> <p>整夜 [zhěng yè] 1. the whole night 2. all through the night</p> <p>整齐 [zhěng qí] 1. orderly 2. neat 3. even 4. tidy</p> <p>调整 [tiáo zhěng] 1. adjustment 2. revision</p> <p>浮力调整背心 [fú lì tiáo zhěng bèi xīn] 1. BCD 2. Buoyancy Compensation Device (diving)</p> <p>整年累月 [zhěng nián lěi yuè] 1. all year round 2. over a long period</p> <p>整形外科 [zhěng xíng wài kē] plastic surgery</p> <p>整形外科医生 [zhěng xíng wài kē yī shēng] plastic surgeon</p> <p>整训 [zhěng xùn] 1. to drill troops 2. to build up and train</p> <p>整套 [zhěng tào] entire set</p> <p>化整为零 [huà zhěng wéi líng] 1. (set phrase) to break up the whole into pieces 2. to take care of things one by one</p> <p>领土完整 [lǐng tǔ wán zhěng] territorial integrity</p> <p>整除 [zhěng chú] 1. to divide exactly without remainder (in integer arithmetic) 2. exact division</p> <p>整容 [zhěng róng] plastic surgery</p> <p>平整 [píng zhěng] 1. smooth 2. level 3. to level off 4. to flatten (remove bumps)</p> <p>整体 [zhěng tǐ] 1. whole entity 2. entire body 3. synthesis 4. as a whole (situation, construction, team etc) 5. global 6. macrocosm 7. integral 8. holistic 9. whole</p> <p>休整 [xiū zhěng] to rest and reorganize (military)</p> <p>完整性 [wán zhěng xìng] 1. integrity 2. completeness</p> <p>整治 [zhěng zhì] 1. to renovate 2. to restore 3. to repair 4. to restore a waterway by dredging 5. corrective punishment 6. to get sth ready</p> <p>整队 [zhěng duì] 1. to dress (troops) 2. to line up (to arrange in a straight line)</p> <p>整声 [zhěng shēng] 1. to tune (a musical instrument) 2. to regulate the sound</p> <p>匀整 [yún zhěng] neat and well-spaced</p> <p>整个地球 [zhěng gè dì qiú] the whole world</p> <p>汇整 [huì zhěng] 1. to collect and organize (papers etc) 2. to archive (data) 3. summary</p> <p>整洁 [zhěng jié] 1. neatly 2. tidy</p> <p>整顿 [zhěng dùn] 1. to tidy up 2. to reorganize 3. to consolidate 4. to rectify</p> <p>规整 [guī zhěng] 1. according to a pattern 2. regular 3. orderly 4. structured 5. neat and tidy</p> <p>非规整 [fēi guī zhěng] 1. irregular 2. disordered</p> <p>整天 [zhěng tiān] 1. all day long 2. all</p> <p>整合 [zhěng hé] 1. to conform 2. to integrate</p> <p>整个 [zhěng gè] 1. whole 2. entire 3. total</p> <p>完整 [wán zhěng] 1. complete 2. intact</p> <p>整理 [zhěng lǐ] 1. to arrange 2. to tidy up 3. to sort out 4. to straighten out 5. to list systematically 6. to collate (data, files) 7. to pack (luggage)</p> <p>工整 [gōng zhěng] 1. fine work 2. carefully and neatly done</p> <p>介电常数 [jiè diàn cháng shù] dielectric constant</p> <p>物价指数 [wù jià zhǐ shù] price index</p> <p>同步数位阶层 [tóng bù shù wèi jiē céng] 1. synchronous digital hierarchy 2. SDH</p> <p>代数群 [dài shù qún] algebraic group (math.)</p> <p>数月 [shù yuè] several months</p> <p>在大多数情况下 [zài dà duō shù qíng kuàng xià] in most instances</p>	<p>情绪商数 [qíng xù shāng shù] 1. emotional intelligence quotient EQ 2. emotional IQ</p> <p>有理数 [yǒu lǐ shù] rational number (i.e. fraction of two integers, math.)</p> <p>有理数域 [yǒu lǐ shù yù] field of rational numbers (math.), usually denoted by \mathbb{Q}</p> <p>心中有数 [xīn zhōng yǒu shù] to know what's going on</p> <p>断裂模数 [duàn liè mó shù] modulus rupture</p> <p>数周 [shù zhōu] several weeks</p> <p>用户数据 [yòng hù shù jù] user data</p> <p>数值解 [shù zhí jiě] numerical solution</p> <p>周期数 [zhōu qī shù] periodic number</p> <p>数不清 [shù bù qīng] countless</p> <p>不可胜数 [bù kě shèng shù] 1. countless 2. innumerable</p> <p>计数率仪 [jì shù lǜ yí] ratemeter</p> <p>非对称式数据用户线 [fēi duì chèn shì shù jù yòng hù xiàn] 1. Asymmetrical Digital Subscriber Line 2. ADSL</p> <p>对数 [duì shù] logarithm</p> <p>火山爆发指数 [huǒ shān bào fā zhǐ shù] volcanic explosivity index (VEI)</p> <p>常数 [cháng shù] a constant (math.)</p> <p>最大公约数 [zuì dà gōng yuē shù] 1. highest common factor HCF 2. greatest common divisor GCD</p> <p>最小公倍数 [zuì xiǎo gōng bèi shù] least common multiple</p> <p>相交数 [xiāng jiāo shù] intersection number (math.)</p> <p>交换代数 [jiāo huàn dài shù] (math.) commutative algebra</p> <p>电子数据交换 [diàn zǐ shù jù jiāo huàn] electronic exchange of data</p> <p>数字网 [shù zì wǎng] digital network</p> <p>使用数量 [shǐ yòng shù liàng] usage (i.e. extent of use)</p> <p>奇函数 [jī hán shù] odd function (math.)</p> <p>圆函数 [yuán hán shù] the trigonometric functions</p> <p>一次函数 [yī cì hán shù] linear function (math.)</p> <p>多数党 [duō shù dǎng] majority party</p> <p>二次函数 [èr cì hán shù] quadratic function</p> <p>母函数 [mǔ hán shù] generating function (math.)</p> <p>特殊函数 [tè shū hán shù] special functions (math)</p> <p>原函数 [yuán hán shù] antiderivative</p> <p>导函数 [dǎo hán shù] 1. derived function 2. derivative f' of a function f</p> <p>多值函数 [duō zhí hán shù] multivalued function (math.)</p> <p>三角函数 [sān jiǎo hán shù] trigonometric function</p> <p>解析函数 [jiě xī hán shù] (math.) an analytic function (of a complex variable)</p> <p>解析函数论 [jiě xī hán shù lùn] (math.) complex analytic function theory</p> <p>周期函数 [zhōu qī hán shù] periodic function</p> <p>指数基金 [zhǐ shù jī jīn] index fund</p> <p>函数 [hán shù] function</p> <p>劲度系数 [jìn dù xì shù] coefficient of restitution (in Hooke's law)</p> <p>度数 [dù shù] degree</p> <p>数量级 [shù liàng jí] order of magnitude</p> <p>等比级数 [děng bǐ jí shù] geometric series (such as $1+2+4+8+\dots$)</p> <p>算术级数 [suàn shù jí shù] arithmetic series (such as $2+4+6+8+\dots$)</p> <p>等差级数 [děng chā jí shù] arithmetic series (such as $2+4+6+8+\dots$)</p> <p>极少数 [jī shǎo shù] 1. extremely few 2. a small minority</p> <p>金融时报指数 [jīn róng shí bào zhǐ shù] Financial Times stock exchange index (FTSE 100 or footsie)</p>
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报数	[bào shù] 1. number off 2. count off
平均指数	[píng j zhǐ shù] average index (e.g. Dow Jones or Nikkei index)
反函数	[fǎn hán shù] inverse function (math.)
实变函数	[shí biàn hán shù] (math.) function of a real variable
实变函数论	[shí biàn hán shù lùn] (math.) theory of functions of a real variable
变数	[biàn shù] variable
指数期权	[zhǐ shù qī quán] index options
更仆难数	[gēng pú nán shù] 1. too many to count 2. very many 3. innumerable
双数	[shuāng shù] even number
波函数	[bō hán shù] wave function (in quantum mechanics)
波数	[bō shù] wave number (reciprocal of frequency)
假分数	[jiǎ fēn shù] 1. improper fraction (e.g. seven-fifths, with numerator denominator) 2. see also: proper fraction [zhènfēn shu] and mixed number [dàixi fēn shu]
平均数	[píng j shù] mean (statistics)
概率和数理统计	[gài lǜ hé shù lǐ tǒng jì] probability and mathematical statistics
概数	[gài shù] approximate number (, , etc)
隐函数	[yǐn hán shù] implicit function
普朗克常数	[pǔ lǎng kè cháng shù] Planck's constant h, approximately equal to 6.626×10^{-34} Joule.seconds or 4.135×10^{-15} Electron volt.seconds
泛代数	[fàn dài shù] universal algebra
复数域	[fù shù yù] field of complex numbers (math.), usually denoted by C
复数平面	[fù shù píng miàn] 1. complex plane (math.) 2. Argand plane
复变函数论	[fù biàn hán shù lùn] (math.) theory of functions of a complex variable
复变函数	[fù biàn hán shù] function of a complex variable (math.)
复数	[fù shù] 1. plural 2. complex number (math.)
日经平均指数	I [rì jīng píng j zhǐ shù] Nikkei 225 stock market index II [rì jīng píng j zhǐ shù] rì jīng píng j zhǐ shù Nikkei index
数据处理	[shù jù chǔ lǐ] data processing
正整数	[zhèng zhěng shù] positive integer
负整数	[fù zhěng shù] negative integer
整数集合	[zhěng shù jí hé] set of integers (math.)
整倍数	[zhěng bèi shù] integer multiple
整数	[zhěng shù] 1. whole number 2. integer (math.)
数一数二	[shù yī shù èr] reckoned to be first or second best (saw); one of the very best
代数数域	[dài shù shù yù] algebraic number field (math.)
数不胜数	[shù bù shèng shù] (set phrase) innumerable
指数函数	[zhǐ shù hán shù] exponential function
半数以上	[bàn shù yǐ shàng] more than half
代数函数论	[dài shù hán shù lùn] algebraic function theory (math.)
代数函数	[dài shù hán shù] (math.) an algebraic function
对数函数	[duì shù hán shù] logarithmic function
整数倍数	[zhěng shù bèi shù] integral multiple
数	I [shù] to count II [shù] 1. number 2. figure 3. to count 4. to calculate 5. several III [shuò] 1. frequently 2. repeatedly
半数	[bàn shù] 1. half the number 2. half
单数	[dān shù] 1. positive odd number (also written) 2. singular (grammar)
余数	[yú shù] remainder (in division)
中位数	[zhōng wèi shù] median
数位	[shù wèi] digital
直接数据	[zhí jiē shù jù] data-direct (in LAN emulation)

数据接口	[shù jù jiē kǒu] data interface
商数	[shāng shù] quotient (math)
公倍数	[gōng bèi shù] common multiple
倍数	[bèi shù] multiple
说话要算数	[shuō huà yào suàn shù] promises must be kept
说话算数	[shuō huà suàn shù] 1. to keep one's promise 2. to mean what one says
算术平均数	[suàn shù píng j shù] arithmetic mean
数量积	[shù liàng jī] scalar product (of vectors)
算数	[suàn shù] (do) arithmetic
上证综合指数	[shàng zhèng zōng hé zhǐ shù] Shanghai composite index
充填因数	[chōng tián yīn shù] complementary factor
正则参数	[zhèng zé cān shù] regular parametrization
增量参数	[zēng liàng cān shù] incremental parameter
参数	[cān shù] a parameter
悉数	I [xī shù] 1. to enumerate in detail 2. to explain clearly II [xī shù] 1. all 2. every single one 3. the entire sum
寿数已尽	[shòu shù yǐ jìn] to die (when one's predestined life span is up)
寿数	[shòu shù] predestined length of life
圈数	[quān shù] number of laps
公约数	[gōng yuē shù] 1. common factor 2. common divisor
数码扫描	[shù mǎ sǎo miáo] a digital scan
数码化	[shù mǎ huà] 1. to digitalize (e.g. data) 2. digitalization
数码港	[shù mǎ gǎng] cyberport
数码	[shù mǎ] 1. number 2. numerals 3. figures 4. digital 5. amount 6. numerical code
中子数	[zhōng zǐ shù] neutron number
质子数	[zhì zǐ shù] 1. proton number in nucleus 2. atomic number
电子层数	[diàn zǐ céng shù] electron shell number (chem.)
原子序数	[yuán zǐ xù shù] atomic number
李代数	[lǐ dài shù] Lie algebra (math.)
浮点数	[fú diǎn shù] floating point
基数词	[jī shù cí] cardinal numeral
非数字	[fēi shù zì] non-numeric
字节数	[zì jié shù] byte count
罗马数字	[luó mǎ shù zì] Roman numerals
数字化	[shù zì huà] 1. to digitalize 2. digital
阿拉伯数字	[ā lā bō shù zì] Arabic numerals 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9
字数	[zì shù] 1. number of written characters 2. number of words 3. word-count
数字	[shù zì] 1. numeral 2. digit 3. number 4. figure 5. amount 6. digital (electronics etc)
作数	[zuò shù] 1. valid 2. counting (as valid)
数不多	[shù bù duō] 1. a small number 2. one of a very few
不可数名词	[bù kě shù míng cí] uncountable noun (in grammar of European languages)
代数基本定理	[dài shù jī běn dìng lǐ] fundamental theorem of algebra
不名数	[bù míng shù] abstract number
数不尽	[shù bù jìn] countless
不计其数	[bù jì qí shù] 1. lit. their number cannot be counted (saw); untold numbers 2. innumerable 3. thousands upon thousands
循环小数	[xún huán xiǎo shù] recurring decimal
计数	[jì shù] counter
少数	[shǎo shù] 1. small number 2. few 3. minority
百分数	[bǎi fēn shù] percentage

带分数	[dài fēn shù] 1. mixed fraction 2. mixed number (i.e. with an integer part and a fraction part; e.g. 4) 3. see also: improper fraction [jiā1 fēn1 shuā4] and proper fraction [zhēn1 fēn1 shuā4]
数理分析	[shù lǐ fēn xī] 1. mathematical analysis 2. calculus
减数分裂	[jiǎn shù fēn liè] meiosis
基数	[jī shù] cardinal number
数值分析	[shù zhí fēn xī] numerical analysis (math.)
真分数	[zhēn fēn shù] 1. proper fraction (e.g. five-sevenths, with numerator
积分常数	[jī fēn cháng shù] constant of integration (math.)
分数	[fēn shù] 1. fraction 2. score
代数方程	[dài shù fāng chéng] 1. algebraic equation 2. polynomial equation
顺序数	[shùn xù shù] ordinal number
马赫数	[mǎ hè shù] Mach number, multiples of speed of sound used as unit in aeronautics, with 1 Mach = 1224 km per hr
指数套利	[zhǐ shù tài lì] index arbitrage
套数	[tào shù] 1. a song cycle in Chinese opera 2. fig. a series of tricks 3. polite remarks
抽象代数	[chōu xiàng dài shù] abstract algebra
相关系数	[xiāng guān xì shù] correlation
数据库	[shù jù kù] database
累加总数	[lěi jiā zǒng shù] cumulative total
劫数	[jié shù] 1. predestined fate (Buddh.) 2. inexorable doom
涨跌停盘指数	[zhāng diē tíng pán zhǐ shù] 1. circuit breaker index 2. predetermined percentage of rise or fall triggering a compulsory halt to stock trading
招数	[zhāo shù] 1. move (in chess, on stage, in martial arts) 2. gambit 3. trick 4. scheme 5. movement 6. same as
超越数	[chāo yuè shù] transcendental number (math.)
初等代数	[chū děng dài shù] elementary algebra
数据库软件	[shù jù kù ruǎn jiàn] database software
类频数	[lèi pín shù] frequency
数字分频	[shù zì fēn pín] digital frequency sharing
恒生中资企业指数	[héng shēng zhōng zī qǐ yè zhǐ shù] Hang Seng China affiliated index
频数	[pín shù] frequency
布尔代数	[bù ěr dài shù] Boolean algebra
频数分布	[pín shù fēn bù] frequency distribution
无数	[wú shù] 1. countless 2. numberless 3. innumerable
雷诺数	[léi nuò shù] Reynolds number (ratio of inertial forces to viscous forces in fluid mechanics)
等差数列	[děng chā shù liè] arithmetic progression
差数	[chā shù] difference (the result of subtraction)
着数	[zhāo shù] 1. move (in chess, on stage, in martial arts) 2. gambit 3. trick 4. scheme 5. movement 6. same as
分数挂帅	[fēn shù guà shuài] 1. preoccupied with school grades 2. over-emphasis on test scores
数据介面	[shù jù jiè miàn] data interface
盖革计数器	[gè gé jì shù qì] geiger counter
余数定理	[yú shù dìng lǐ] the Remainder Theorem
数值	[shù zhí] numerical
实数值	[shí shù zhí] 1. real-valued (math.) 2. taking real numbers as values (of a function)
可数集	[kě shù jí] countable set (math.)
倒数	I [dào shù] 1. to count backwards (from 10 down to 0) 2. to count down 3. from the bottom (lines on a page) 4. from the back (rows of seats) II [dào shù dào shù] (math.) reciprocal
代数	[dài shù] algebra
线性代数	[xiàn xìng dài shù] linear algebra
代数曲线	[dài shù qū xiàn] algebraic curve

代数结构	[dài shù jié gòu] algebraic structure
代数和	[dài shù hé] algebraic sum
代数式	[dài shù shì] algebraic formula
票数	[piào shù] 1. number of votes 2. poll count
高等代数	[gāo děng dài shù] higher algebra
向量代数	[xiàng liàng dài shù] vector algebra
代数曲面	[dài shù qū miàn] algebraic surface
代数量	[dài shù liàng] algebraic quantity
数据压缩	[shù jù yā suō] data compression
恒生指数	[héng shēng zhǐ shù] Hang Seng index (of Hong Kong stock market)
数独	[shù dú] sudoku (Japanese: s doku)
导数	[dǎo shù] derivative
民数记	[mín shù jì] 1. Numbers 2. the fourth book of Moses
补数	[bǔ shù] complementary number
小数	[xiǎo shù] decimal digit
系数	[xì shù] coefficient
二项式系数	[èr xiàng shì xì shù] 1. a binomial coefficient (math.) 2. the number of combinations
素数	[sù shù] prime number
日经指数	[rì jīng zhǐ shù] Nikkei 225 stock market index
统计数据	[tóng jì shù jù] statistical data
约数	[yuē shù] 1. divisor (of a number) 2. approximate number
数组	[shù zǔ] array
自然数	[zì rán shù] natural number
点数	[diǎn shù] 1. to count heads 2. to check numbers
点击数	[diǎn jī shù] 1. number of clicks 2. number of hits (on a website)
小数点	[xiǎo shù diǎn] decimal point
序数	[xù shù] ordinal number
充数	[chōng shù] 1. to make up the number (i.e. to fill places up to a given number) 2. to serve as stopgap
数法	[shù fǎ] method of counting (e.g. decimal or Roman numbers)
计数法	[jì shù fǎ] 1. calculation 2. reckoning
尾数	[wěi shù] 1. remainder (after rounding a number) 2. decimal part (of number after the decimal point) 3. mantissa (i.e. fractional part of common logarithm in math.) 4. small change
屈指可数	[qū zhǐ kě shù] 1. You count them on your fingers (saw). tiny number 2. just a very few 3. just a handful 4. not many at all
数据	I [shù jù] 1. data 2. numbers 3. digital 4. also written II [shù jù shù jù] 1. data 2. numbers 3. digital
死亡人数	[sǐ wáng rén shù] 1. number of people killed 2. death roll
岁数	[suì shù] age (number of years old)
名数	[míng shù] 1. (grammar) number plus classifier 2. household (in census)
数小时	[shù xiǎo shí] several hours
可数名词	[kě shù míng cí] countable noun (in grammar of European languages)
数列	[shù liè] 1. sequence of numbers 2. numerical series
等比数列	[děng bǐ shù liè] geometric progression
多数	[duō shù] 1. majority 2. most
多数决	[duō shù jué] majority decision
大多数	[dà duō shù] (great) majority
大多数人	[dà duō shù rén] 1. most people 2. the majority of people
句数	[jù shù] 1. number of sentences 2. number of lines (in verse etc)
读数	[dú shù] 1. reading 2. data from meter
数论	[shù lùn] number theory (math.)

真数	[zhēn shù] logarithm
数词	[shù cí] numeral
计数	[jì shù] 1. to count 2. reckoning
数以万计	[shù yǐ wàn jì] 1. tens of thousands 2. numerous
计数器	[jì shù qì] 1. counter 2. register
数以百计	[shù yǐ bǎi jì] hundreds of
次数	[cì shù] 1. frequency 2. number of times 3. ordinal number
答数	[dá shù] numerical answer (to a question in math.)
负数	[fù shù] negative number
非负数	[fēi fù shù] a nonnegative number (i.e. positive or zero)
数万	[shù wàn] 1. several tens of thousands 2. many thousand
总数	[zǒng shù] 1. a total 2. a sum
数百万	[shù bǎi wàn] several million
质数	[zhì shù] prime number
质因数	[zhì yīn shù] prime factor (in arithmetic)
质量数	[zhì liàng shù] 1. atomic weight of an element 2. atomic mass
未知数	[wèi zhī shù] unknown quantity
数种	[shù zhǒng] 1. numerous types 2. many kinds
合成数	[hé chéng shù] composite number (i.e. not prime, has a factorization)
数域	[shù yù] 1. number field (math.) 2. subfield of the field of complex numbers
莫可指数	[mò kě zhǐ shù] 1. countless 2. innumerable
因数	[yīn shù] 1. factor (of an integer) 2. divisor
数据总线	[shù jù zǒng xiàn] data bus (computer)
奇数	[jī shù] odd number
实数	[shí shù] 1. real number (math.) 2. actual value
大数	I [dà shù] Tarsus, Mediterranean city in Turkey, the birthplace of St Paul II [dà shùdà shù] a large number
全数	[quán shù] 1. the entire sum 2. the whole amount
合数	[hé shù] composite number (i.e. not prime, has a factorization)
众数	[zhòng shù] plural
人数	[rén shù] number of people
人口数	[rén kǒu shù] population
定数	[dìng shù] 1. constant (math.) 2. quota 3. fixed number (e.g. of places on a bus) 4. fixed quantity (e.g. load of truck) 5. destiny
笔画数	[bǐ huà shù] stroke count (number of brushstrokes of a Chinese character)
总次数	[zǒng cì shù] total number of times
数百	[shù bǎi] several hundred
数年	[shù nián] 1. several years 2. many years
正数	[zhèng shù] positive number
非正数	[fēi zhèng shù] a nonpositive number (i.e. negative or zero)
吨数	[dūn shù] tonnage
指数	[zhǐ shù] (numerical, statistical) index
数目	[shù mù] 1. amount 2. number
数量	[shù liàng] 1. amount 2. quantity
数理	[shù lǐ] mathematical sciences
数出	[shù chū] count in
维数	[wéi shù] 1. (math.) dimension 2. dimensionality
放牧	[fàng mù] graze
放	[fàng] 1. to release 2. to free 3. to let go 4. to put 5. to place 6. to let out 7. to set off (fireworks)
放射性衰变	[fāng shè xìng shuāi biàn] radioactive decay
放眼望去	[fàng yǎn wàng qù] as far as the eye can see

放眼	[fàng yǎn] 1. to survey 2. to view broadly
放假	[fàng jià] to have a holiday or vacation
释放出狱	[shì fàng chū yù] to release from jail
释放	[shì fàng] 1. to release 2. to set free 3. to liberate (a prisoner) 4. to discharge
放缓	[fàng huǎn] 1. to slow down 2. a slow down (of economic indicator)
放浪	[fàng làng] 1. unrestrained 2. dissolute 3. dissipated 4. unconventional 5. immoral 6. to debauch 7. to dissipate
放射性废物	[fāng shè xìng fèi wù] radioactive waste
解放日报	[jiě fàng rì bào] Liberation Daily, www.jfdaily.com
解放	[jiě fàng] 1. to liberate 2. to emancipate 3. liberation 4. refers to the Communists' victory over the Nationalists in 1949
解放军	[jiě fàng jǐ] People's Liberation Army (i.e. the Chinese army)
中国人民解放军空军	[zhōng guó rén mín jiě fàng jī kōng jǐ] People's Liberation Army Air Force (PLAAF)
中国人民解放军海军	[zhōng guó rén mín jiě fàng jī hǎi jǐ] Chinese People's Liberation Army Navy (PLAN)
人民解放军	[rén mín jiě fàng jǐ] People's Liberation Army
中国人民解放军	[zhōng guó rén mín jiě fàng jǐ] Chinese People's Liberation Army (PLA)
解放组织	[jiě fàng zǔ zhī] liberation organization
解放后	[jiě fàng hòu] 1. after liberation (i.e. after the Communist's victory) 2. after the establishment of PRC in 1949
解放战争	[jiě fàng zhàn zhēng] War of Liberation (1945-49), when the Communists under Mao Zedong took over from the Nationalists under Chiang Kai-shek
解放日	[jiě fàng rì] 1. Liberation Day 2. cf Japan's surrender on 15th August 1945, celebrated as Liberation Day in Korea
放射性活度	[fāng shè xìng huó dù] radioactivity
大放光明	[dà fàng guāng míng] great release of light (saw)
放养	[fáng yǎng] 1. to breed (livestock, fish, crops etc) 2. to grow 3. to raise
野外放养	[yě wài fáng yǎng] free-range (breeding livestock or poultry)
开放	[kāi fàng] 1. to lift (restrictions) 2. to open 3. to make open to the public 4. to lift a ban 5. to unfurl 6. to bloom
放开	[fàng kāi] 1. unleash 2. release
开放源代码软件	[kāi fàng yuán mǎ ruǎn jiàn] open source software (OSS)
开放系统	[kāi fàng xì tǒng] open system
开放式系统	[kāi fàng shì xì tǒng] open system(s)
门户开放	[mén hù kāi fàng] 1. open door policy 2. Egyptian President Sadat's infitah policy towards investment and relations with Israel
奔放	[bēn fàng] 1. bold and unrestrained 2. untrammelled
燃放鞭炮	[rán fàng biān pào] to set off fire crackers
沈国放	[shěn guó fàng] Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesperson
无的放矢	[wú dì fàng shǐ] 1. to shoot without aim (saw); fig. to speak without thinking 2. firing blindly 3. to shoot in the air 4. a shot in the dark
放射	[fàng shè] 1. to radiate 2. radioactive
放射防护	[fàng shè fáng hù] radiological defense
放射性碎片	[fàng shè xìng suì piàn] radioactive debris
放射性材料	[fàng shè xìng cái liào] radioactive material
放射作战	[fàng shè zuò zhàn] radiological operations
放射物	[fàng shè wù] radioactive material
放射生成物	[fàng shè shēng chéng wù] radiogenic material
放射疗法	[fàng shè liáo fǎ] radiotherapy
放鞭炮	[fàng biān pào] to set off firecrackers
放射性同位素	[fàng shè xìng tóng wèi sù] 1. radioactive isotope 2. radioisotope
放射性烟羽	[fàng shè xìng yān yǔ] radiation plume
放射性	[fàng shè xìng] radioactive

放射性元素 [fàng shè xìng yuán sù] radioactive element	模拟放大器 [mó nǐ fàng dà qì] analog amplifier
放射性计时 [fàng shè xìng jì shí] radiometric dating	放走 [fàng zǒu] 1. to release 2. to set free 3. to allow (a person or an animal) to go 4. to liberate
放射性武器 [fàng shè xìng wǔ qì] radiological weapon	放映 [fàng yǐng] 1. to show (a movie) 2. to screen
放射虫 [fàng shè chóng] radiolarian (single-celled animal)	放大器 [fàng dà qì] amplifier
放射线 [fàng shè xiàn] 1. radiation 2. rays of radiation	放射性发光材料 [fàng shè xìng fā guāng cái liào] radio-phosphor
放射病 [fàng shè bìng] radiation sickness	放大 [fàng dà] 1. to enlarge 2. to magnify
放射源 [fàng shè yuán] radiation source	放宽 [fàng kuān] to relax restrictions
杀人放火 [shā rén fàng huǒ] to kill and burn (saw); murder and arson	放血 [fàng xuè] to let blood (traditional medical practice)
豪放 [háo fàng] 1. bold and unconstrained 2. powerful and free	放下 [fàng xià] 1. lay down 2. put down 3. let go 4. release
放荡 [fàng dàng] unconventional	下放 [xià fàng] 1. to delegate 2. to decentralize 3. to demote a party cadre to work on the shop floor or countryside
陈放 [chén fàng] to display	放电 [fàng diàn] electrical discharge
放映幻灯片 [fàng yǐng huàn dēng piàn] slide show	放置 [fàng zhì] put
少放 [shǎo fàng] add less (of a spice etc)	排放 [pái fàng] 1. emission 2. discharge 3. exhaust (gas etc)
存放 [cún fàng] 1. to deposit 2. to leave in sb's care	放手 [fàng shǒu] 1. let go 2. have a free hand 3. let go one's hold
放在 [fàng zài] place in, on, at	放出 [fàng chū] 1. to let off 2. to give out
放不下心 [fàng bu xià xīn] cannot stop worrying	放胆 [fàng dǎn] to act boldly
放不下 [fàng bu xià] not enough room to put sth	§2008 教 [áo] ramble
放大镜 [fàng dà jìng] magnifying glass	教汉 [áo hàn] Aohan banner or Aokhan Khoshuu, a county level subdivision of Chifeng , Inner Mongolia
百花齐放 [bái huā qí fàng] a hundred flowers bloom (saw); let the arts have free expression	教德萨 [áo dé sà] Odessa (city in Ukraine)
播放 [bō fàng] 1. broadcast 2. transmit	教贝得 [áo bèi dé] Obed (name)
放爆竹 [fàng bào zhú] to set off firecrackers	§2009 傲 [ào] 1. proud 2. overbearing 3. insolent 4. arrogant
燃放 [rán fàng] 1. to light 2. to set off (firecrackers etc)	傲慢 [ào màn] 1. arrogant 2. haughty
放马后炮 I [fàng mǎ hòu pào] to fire after the horse has bolted (saw); to act too late to be effective II [fàng mǎ hòu pào] to fire after the horse has bolted (saw); to act too late to be effective	傲慢与偏见 [ào màn yǔ piān jiàn] Pride and prejudice, novel by Jane Austen
放松 [fàng sōng] 1. to loosen 2. to relax	居功自傲 [jū gōng zì ào] satisfied with one's accomplishment and arrogant as a result (saw); resting on one's laurels and despising others
放烟幕弹 [fàng yān mù dàn] to spread a smokescreen	傲立 [ào lì] standing proud
放羊 [fàng yáng] 1. to tend a flock of sheep 2. to let sheep out to pasture 3. fig. to throw off the reins 4. to leave sb alone 5. acting freely and irresponsibly	狂傲 [kuáng ào] 1. domineering 2. haughty
放羊娃 [fàng yáng wá] 1. shepherd 2. shepherd boy	傲然 [ào rán] 1. loftily 2. proudly 3. unyieldingly
放火 [fàng huǒ] 1. to set on fire 2. arson	傲岸 [ào àn] 1. proud 2. haughty
放行 [fàng xíng] to let pass	傲骨 [ào gǔ] lofty and unyielding character
放射性最强点 [fàng shè xìng zuì qiáng diǎn] radioactive hot spot	高傲 [gāo ào] arrogant
放债 [fàng zhài] 1. to lend money (for interest) 2. to give credit	自傲 [zì ào] 1. arrogance 2. proud of sth
停放 [tíng fàng] 1. park 2. place	傲自 [ào zì] 1. pride 2. overbearing
堆放 [duī fàng] 1. to pile up 2. to stack	§2010 枚 [méi] classifier for coins, rings, badges, pearls, sporting medals, rockets, satellites etc
倒放 [dào fàng] 1. to turn upside down 2. to upend	不胜枚举 [bù shèng méi jǔ] too numerous to mention individually or one by one
放任 [fàng rèn] indulge	袁枚 [yuán méi] Yuan Mei (1716-1798), famous Qing poet and critic, one of Three great poets of the Qianlong era
自由放任 [zì yóu fàng rèn] laissez-faire	§2011 敏 [mǐn] 1. quick 2. nimble 3. agile 4. clever 5. smart
大放悲声 [dà fàng bēi shēng] 1. great release of sorrow 2. to burst into tears	接收器灵敏度 [jiē shōu qì líng mǐn dù] receiver sensitivity
放心 [fàng xīn] 1. to set one's mind at rest 2. to be at ease 3. to rest	超敏反应 [chāo mǐn fǎn yìng] hypersensitivity
放枪 [fàng qiāng] 1. to open fire 2. to shoot a gun	灵敏度 [líng mǐn dù] (level of) sensitivity
系列放大器 [xì liè fàng dà qì] series amplifier	李敏勇 [lǐ mǐn yǒng] Li Minyong (1947-), Taiwanese poet
发放 [fā fàng] 1. provide 2. give 3. grant	傅佳敏 [fù jiā mǐn] Germaine Foo
放纵 [fàng zòng] 1. to let sb have their own way 2. to connive at 3. to indulge 4. unrestrained 5. undisciplined 6. uncultured	敏感物质 [mǐn gǎn wù zhì] sensitive materials
7. boorish	锐敏 [ruì mǐn] 1. acute 2. astute 3. perceptive
放映室 [fàng yǐng shì] 1. cinema room 2. viewing room	敏锐 [mǐn ruì] 1. keen 2. sharp 3. acute
放声 [fàng shēng] to shout	脱敏 [tuō mǐn] 1. to desensitize 2. to remove an allergic susceptibility
多放 [duō fàng] add extra (of a spice etc)	灵敏 [líng mǐn] sensitive
安放 [ān fàng] 1. lay 2. place 3. put in a certain place	聪敏 [cōng mǐn] 1. quick 2. bright 3. intelligent 4. clever 5. brilliant
寄放 [jì fàng] 1. left in care 2. to leave sth with sb	思维敏捷 [sī wéi mǐn jié] 1. quick-witted 2. agile of mind

§2012

敏感	[mǐn gǎn xìng] 1. sensitive 2. sensitivity
敏感	[mǐn gǎn] 1. sensitive 2. susceptible 3. politically sensitive (pre-text for censorship)
敏捷	[mǐn jié] 1. nimble 2. quick 3. shrewd
西敏	[xī mǐn] Westminster, a London borough
繁	[fán] 1. complicated 2. many 3. in great numbers 4. abbr. for [fán2 ti3], traditional form of Chinese characters
繁复	[fán fù] complicated
经济繁荣	[jīng jì fán róng] economic prosperity
繁文	[fán wén] 1. convoluted 2. elaborate formalities
繁体中文	[fán tǐ zhōng wén] traditional character Chinese
繁博	[fán bó] numerous and wide-ranging
繁征博引	[fán zhēng bó yǐn] 1. an elaborate string of references 2. many quotations
无性繁殖	[wú xìng fán zhí] asexual reproduction
频繁	[pín fán] 1. frequently 2. often
纷繁	[fēn fán] numerous and complicated
繁体字	[fán tǐ zì] traditional Chinese character
繁华	[fán huá] 1. flourishing 2. bustling
繁花	[fán huā] 1. flourishing blossom 2. a mass of flowers 3. luxuriant flowers
繁体	[fán tǐ] 1. elaborate form 2. traditional form of Chinese, as opposed to simplified form
繁忙	[fán máng] 1. busy 2. bustling
名目繁多	[míng mù fán duō] names of many kinds (saw); items of every description
繁殖	[fán zhí] 1. to breed 2. to reproduce 3. to propagate
繁多	[fán duō] 1. many and varied 2. of many different kinds
满天繁星	[mǎn tiān fán xīng] lit. whole sky, a multitude of stars
浩繁	[hào fán] 1. vast 2. voluminous 3. many and varied 4. numerous 5. extensive amount of 6. exhaustive 7. heavy (expenditure)
8. arduous 9. strenuous 10. exhausting 11. draining 12. burdensome	
繁荣	[fán róng] 1. prosperous 2. booming (economy)
繁荣昌盛	[fán róng chāng shèng] glorious and flourishing (saw); thriving
繁本	[fán běn] 1. detailed edition 2. unexpurgated version
繁盛	[fán shèng] prosperous
繁简	[fán jiǎn] 1. complicated and simple 2. traditional and simplified form of Chinese characters
简繁	[jiǎn fán] simple versus traditional (Chinese characters)
繁重	[fán zhòng] 1. heavy 2. burdensome 3. heavy-duty 4. arduous 5. onerous
繁星	[fán xīng] 1. many stars 2. a vast sky full of stars
繁星	[fán chāng] (N) Fanchang (place in Anhui)
§2013 激	[jī] 1. to arouse 2. to incite 3. to excite 4. to stimulate 5. sharp 6. fierce 7. violent
激活	[jī huó] 1. to arouse 2. to incite 3. to excite 4. to stimulate 5. sharp 6. fierce 7. violent
整合模型	[jī huó zhěng hé mó xíng] activation-synthesis model
冰激凌	[bīng jī líng] ice cream
刺激剂	[cì jī jì] irritant agent
激怒	[jī nù] to infuriate
脑力激荡法	[nǎo lì jī dàng fǎ] brain storming
激波	[jī bō] shock wave
糖皮质激素	[táng pí zhì jī sù] glucocorticosteroid (corticosteroid hormone secreted by the adrenal cortex)
激发	[jī fā] 1. to arouse 2. to excite
激情	[jī qíng] 1. passion 2. fervor 3. enthusiasm 4. strong emotion
动情激素	[dòng qíng jī sù] estrogen (oestrogen)
刺激群	[cì jī qún] stimulus constellation
并激	[bìng jī] 1. parallel excitation 2. shunt excitation 3. shunt-wound (e.g. electric generator)
雄性激素	[xióng xìng jī sù] 1. male hormone 2. testosterone

雄激素	[xióng jī sù] 1. male hormone 2. testosterone
激励	[jī lì] 1. to encourage 2. to urge 3. motivation
激荡	[jī dàng] 1. to rage 2. to dash 3. to surge
切激	[qiè jī] 1. impassioned 2. fiercely
刺激启动不同步	[cì jī qǐ dòng bù tóng bù] stimulus onset asymmetry
激动	[jī dòng] 1. to excite 2. to agitate 3. exciting
激光唱片	[jī guāng chàng piàn] 1. compact disk 2. CD
感激不尽	[gǎn jī bù jìn] can't thank sb enough (saw)
刺激物	[cì jī wù] stimulus
生长激素	[shēng zhǎng jī sù] growth hormone
应激性	[yīng jī xìng] 1. irritable 2. sensitive 3. excitable
激增	[jī zēng] rapidly increasing
激光	[jī guāng] laser
激光器	[jī guāng qì] laser
性激素	[xìng jī sù] sex hormone
刺激性	[cì jī xìng] 1. thrilling 2. exciting 3. stimulating 4. irritating 5. provocative 6. pungent 7. spicy
感激	[gǎn jī] 1. to express thanks 2. grateful 3. moved to gratitude
激起	[jī qǐ] 1. arouse 2. excite 3. inflame
激素	[jī sù] hormone
外激素	[wài jī sù] pheromone
刺激素	[cì jī sù] growth hormone
激烈	[jī liè] 1. intense 2. acute 3. fierce
激活	[jī huó] to activate
激越	[jī yuè] 1. intense 2. loud
刺激	[cì jī] 1. to provoke 2. to irritate 3. to upset 4. to stimulate 5. to excite 6. irritant
激战	[jī zhàn] fierce battle
激昂	[jī áng] aroused to indignation
激打	[jī dǎ] 1. laser printer 2. abbr. for [ji1 guang1 da3 yin4 ji1]
§2014 缴	[jiǎo] 1. hand in 2. hand over
收缴	[shōu jiǎo] 1. to recover (illegally obtained property) 2. to seize 3. to capture 4. to force sb to hand over sth 5. to levy
缴费	[jiǎo fèi] to pay a fee
缴获	[jiǎo huò] 1. capture 2. seize
缴纳	[jiǎo nà] to contribute
§2015 各	[gè] 1. each 2. every
各种各样	[gè zhǒng gè yàng] various sorts and varieties
各式各样	[gè shì gè yàng] 1. (of) all kinds and sorts 2. various
各行各业	[gè háng gè yè] 1. every trade 2. all professions 3. all walks of life
各处	[gè chù] every place
圣多明各	[shèng duō míng gè] San Domingo, capital of the Dominican Republic
波多黎各	[bō duō lí gè] Puerto Rico, US Caribbean colony, capital San Juan
各位观众	[gè wèi guān zhòng] 1. Ladies and Gentlemen (on TV) 2. Dear Viewers...
各级	[gè jí] all levels
各大军区	[gè dà jūn qū] "the greater military areas"
各取所需	[gè qǔ suǒ xū] each takes what he needs
各尽所能	[gè jìn suǒ néng] each does his utmost (saw); from each according to his means
各奔前程	[gè bèn qián chéng] each goes his own way (saw); each person has his own life to lead
有关各方	[yǒu guān gè fāng] all parties involved
各有好	[gè yǒu suǒ hào] 1. Each has his likes and dislikes (saw). There is no accounting for tastes. 2. chacun son gout

人各有所好	[rén gè yǒu suǒ hào] 1. Each person has his likes and dislikes. 2. There is no accounting for tastes.
3. chacun son gout	
各界	[gè jiè] 1. all walks of life 2. all social circles
各界人士	[gè jiè rén shì] all walks of life
世界各地	[shì jiè gè dì] 1. all over the world 2. everywhere 3. in all parts of the world
各异	[gè yì] 1. all different 2. each unto his own
各别	[gè bié] 1. distinct 2. characteristic 3. in different ways 4. different
加尔各答	[jiā ěr gè dá] Calcutta (India)
各方	[gè fāng] parties (legal)
合同各方	[hé tong gè fāng] parties to a contract (legal)
雅各	[yǎ gè] Jacob (name)
雅各伯	[yǎ gè bó] 1. Jacob (name) 2. Saint James
雅各书	[yǎ gè shū] Epistle of St James (in New Testament)
各位	[gè wèi] everybody (a term of address)
各位听众	[gè wèi tīng zhòng] 1. Ladies and Gentlemen (on radio) 2. Dear Listeners...
拉各斯	[lā gè sī] Lagos (Nigerian city)
各样	[gè yàng] many different types
各类	[gè lèi] all categories
各得其所	[gè dé qí suǒ] each has a role to play
各持己见	[gè chí jǐ jiàn] each sticks to his own opinion (saw); chacun son gout
各种	[gè zhǒng] 1. every kind of 2. all kinds of 3. various kinds
全国各地	[quán guó gè dì] every part of the country
各个	[gè gè] 1. every 2. various 3. separately one-by-one
各人	[gè rén] 1. each one 2. everyone
各国	[gè guó] 1. each country 2. every country 3. various countries
司各特	[sī gè tè] 1. Scott (name) 2. Sir Walter Scott (1771-1832), Scottish romantic novelist
各自	[gè zì] 1. each 2. respective 3. apiece
各地	[gè dì] 1. in all parts of (a country) 2. various regions
客	[kè] 1. customer 2. visitor 3. guest 4. guest web user (e.g. blogger) 5. phonetic -ke, -ge, -co, -key etc in loan words
客座教授	[kè zuò jiào shòu] visisting professor
做客	[zuò kè] to be a guest or visitor
政客	[zhèng kè] politician
猛龙怪客	[měng lóng guài kè] Death wish, movie series with Charles Bronson
观众	[guān kè] audience
客观	[kè guān] objective
客观唯心主义	[kè guān wéi xīn zhǔ yì] objective idealism (in Hegel's philosophy)
客观主义	[kè guān zhǔ yì] objectivist philosophy
客观世界	[kè guān shì jiè] the objective world (as opposed to empirical observation)
观光客	[guān guāng kè] tourist
反客为主	[fǎn kè wéi zhǔ] lit. the guest acts as host (saw); fig. to turn from passive to active behavior
必胜客	[bì shèng kè] Pizza Hut
请客	[qǐng kè] 1. give a dinner party 2. entertain guests 3. invite to dinner
博客	[bó kè] 1. web log 2. blog 3. blogger
博客写手	[bó kè xiě shǒu] 1. blogger 2. blog writer
客户应用	[kè hù yìng yòng] client application
独在异乡为异客	[dú zài yì xiāng wéi yì kè] a stranger in a strange land (Tang poet Wang Wei's)
谢客	[xiè kè] (euph.) to thank politely while declining to meet a visitor
绿林豪客	[lǜ lín háo kè] bold hero of Greenwood (refers to popular hero in Robin Hood style)

访客	[fǎng kè] visit
载客	[zài kè] to take passengers on board
载客车	[zài kè chē] passenger train (or bus)
载客量	[zài kè liàng] capacity (of bus)
房客	[fáng kè] tenant
客房	[kè fáng] guest room
特别客串	[tè bié kè chuàn] 1. special guest performer (in a show) 2. special guest appearance (in film credits)
宾客	[bīn kè] 1. guests 2. visitors
客套	[kèào] 1. polite greeting 2. courtesy (in words)
客套话	[kèào huà] 1. conventional greeting 2. polite formula
客轮	[kè lún] passenger ship
老客	[lǎo kè] 1. pedlar 2. traveling salesman
老客儿	[lǎo kè r] 1. erhua variant of , pedlar 2. traveling salesman
作客	[zuò kè] 1. to live somewhere as a visitor 2. to stay with sb as a guest 3. to sojourn
客车	[kè chē] coach
空中客车	[kōng zhōng kè chē] Airbus (Aircraft company)
大客车	[dà kè chē] coach
客家	[kè jiā] Hakka (a Chinese dialect)
客家语	[kè jiā yǔ] Hakka (a Chinese dialect)
客家人	[kè jiā rén] Hakka people
好客	[hào kè] 1. hospitality 2. to treat guests well 3. to enjoy having guests 4. hospitable 5. friendly
剑客	[jiàn kè] fencer (i.e. sportsman involved in fencing)
播客	[bō kè] 1. radio broadcast 2. podcast 3. internet audio subscription service
黑客帝国	[hēi kè dì guó] The Matrix (movie)
客户端	[kè hù duān] client (computing)
侠客	[xiá kè] 1. chivalrous person 2. knight-errant
常客	[cháng kè] 1. frequent visitor 2. fig. sth that crops up frequently
客堂	[kè táng] 1. room to meet guests 2. parlor
来客	[lái kè] guest
仙客来	[xiān kè lái] cyclamen
天外客	[tiān wài lái kè] visitors from outer space
说客	[shuì kè] 1. persuasive speaker (often derogatory) 2. the gift of the gab
客西马尼花园	[kè xī mǎ ní huā yuán] Garden of Gethsemane (in the Christian passion story)
客体	[kè tǐ] object (philosophy)
佳世客	[jiā shì kè] JUSCO, Japanese chain of hypermarkets
客西马尼园	[kè xī mǎ ní yuán] Garden of Gethsemane
顾客	[gù kè] 1. client 2. customer
客舱	[kè cāng] passenger cabin
纽约客	[niù yuē kè] 1. The New Yorker, US magazine 2. resident of New York
墨客	[mò kè] literary person
黑客	[hēi kè] 1. hacker (computer) 2. The Matrix (movie)
会客	[huì kè] receive a visitor
客队	[kè duì] 1. visiting team (at sports event) 2. visiting side
客户	[kè hù] 1. client 2. customer
客居	[kè jū] 1. expatriate 2. visitor
庄客	[zhuāng kè] farm hand
客厅	[kè tīng] 1. drawing room (room for arriving guests) 2. living room
试客	[shì kè] user of shareware or demo software
威客	[wēi kè] Witkey, question-and-answer website www.witkey.com

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刺客	[cì kè] 1. assassin 2. murderer
客人	[kè rén] guest
门客	[mén kè] 1. hanger-on 2. visitor (in a nobleman's house)
吊客	[diào kè] a visitor offering condolences
羽客	[yǔ kè] Daoist priest
客串	[kè chuàn] 1. amateur player in theater 2. guest performer (in a show) 3. guest appearance (in film credits)
洛	[luò] 1. surname Luo 2. old name of several rivers (in Henan, Shaanxi, Sichuan and Anhui)
夏洛特敦	[xià luò tè dūn] Charlottetown, capital of Prince Edward Island, Canada
夏洛克	[xià luò kè] Shylock (in the Merchant of Venice)
夏洛特	[xià luò tè] Charlotte (name)
洛桑	[luò sāng] Lausanne (city in Switzerland)
圣马洛	[shèng mǎ luò] St Malo, town in Normandy
洛希尔银行	[luò xī ěr yín háng] Rothschild's bank
洛皮塔	[luò pí tà] Lawpita Falls on the Balu Chaung river, location of Myanmar's biggest hydroelectric plant
洛龙区	[luò lóng qū] Luolong district of Luoyang City in Henan province
洛阳地区	[luò yáng dì qū] Luoyang prefecture in Henan
洛希尔	[luò xī ěr] Rothschild (name)
伏罗希洛夫	[fú luó xī luò fū] Kliment Voroshilov (1881-1969), Soviet politician and military commander
斯洛文尼亚共和国	[sī luò wén ní yà gòng hé guó] Republic of Slovenia
斯洛文尼亚	[sī luò wén ní yà] Slovenia
卡洛娜	[kǎ luò nà] calzone (Italian pocket), folded pizza
博洛尼亚	[bó luò ní yà] Bologna
洛浦	[luò pǔ] (N) Luopu (place in Xinjiang)
佛洛伊德	[fó luò yī dé] Freud (psychoanalyst)
弗洛伊德	[fú luò yī dé] 1. Floyd (name) 2. Freud (name) 3. Dr Sigmund Freud (1856-1939), the inventor of psychoanalysis
特洛伊木马	[tè luò yī mù mǎ] Trojan horse
特洛伊	[tè luò yī] ancient city of Troy
费洛蒙	[fèi luò méng] pheromone
弗洛里斯岛	[fú luò lì sī dǎo] Flores island, Indonesia
弗洛姆	[fú luò mǔ] Fromm (psychoanalyst)
洛龙	[luò lóng] Luolong district of Luoyang City in Henan province
布洛芬	[bù luò fēn] 1. Ibuprofen or Nurofen 2. also called
蒙特卡洛法	[méng tè kǎ luò fǎ] Monte Carlo method (math.)
蒙特卡洛	[méng tè kǎ luò] Monte-Carlo (Monaco)
洛克菲勒	[luò kè fēi lè] Rockefeller
西洛赛宾	[xī luò sài bīn] psilocybin
果洛州	[guǒ luò zhōu] Golog Tibetan autonomous prefecture in south Qinghai
洛川	[luò chuān] (N) Luochuan (place in Shaanxi)
萨哈洛夫	[sǎ hā luò fū] Sakharov (Russian name)
萨克洛夫	[sǎ kè luò fū] 1. Sakharov (name) 2. Andrei Sakharov (1921-1989), Soviet nuclear physicist and dissident human rights activist
斯维尔德洛夫	[sī wéi ěr dé luò fū] Yakov Mikhailovich Sverdlov (1885-1919), Bolshevik organizer, ordered the murder of the Tsar's family in 1918, died of Spanish influenza
洛南	[luò nán] (N) Luonan (place in Shaanxi)
商洛	[shāng luò] Shnglu prefecture level city in Shnx
商洛市	[shāng luò shì] Shnglu prefecture level city in Shnx
洛美	[luò měi] 1. Lom 2. Lome, capital of Togo
斯洛维尼亚	[sī luò wéi ní yà] Slovenia

洛基	[luò jī] Loki, god of fire and mischievous destroyer in Norse mythology
托洛茨基	[tuō luò cí jī] Leon Davidovich Trotsky (1879-1940), early Bolshevik leader, exiled by Stalin in 1929 and murdered in 1940
洛基山	[luò jī shān] 1. Rocky Mountains 2. also written
斯洛伐克语	[sī luò fá kè yǔ] Slovak (language)
捷克斯洛伐克	[jié kè sī luò fá kè] Republic of Czechoslovakia (1918-1992)
斯洛伐克	[sī luò fá kè] 1. Slovak 2. Slovak republic (from 1992) 3. Slovakia
厄洛斯	[è luò sī] 1. Eros, cherub in Greek mythology, son of Aphrodite and Hermes 2. Cupid
卡洛斯	[kǎ luò sī] Carlos (name)
洛德	[luò dé] (Winston) Lord (former assistant Secretary of state for East Asia and Pacific Affairs)
洛克西德	[luò kè xī dé] Lockheed (US aerospace company)
霍洛维茨	[huò luò wéi cí] Horowitz (name)
莫霍洛维奇	[mò huò luò wéi qí] Andrija Mohorovichich or Mohorovii (1857-1936), Croatian geologist and seismologist who discovered the Mohorovichich discontinuity or Moho
洛伦茨	[luò lún cí] 1. Lorentz (name) 2. Hendrik Lorentz (1853-1928), Dutch physicist, 1902 Nobel laureate
洛宁县	[luò níng xiàn] Luoning county in Luoyang, Henan
甘洛县	[gān luò xiàn] Ganluo county in Liangshan Yi autonomous prefecture [Liangz shan1 Yiz zu2 z4 zhi4 Zhou1], south Sichuan
洛阳	[luò yáng] Luoyang prefecture level city in Henan, an old capital from pre-Han times
洛阳市	[luò yáng shì] Luoyang prefecture level city in Henan, an old capital from pre-Han times
科摩洛	[kē mó luò] Comoros
摩洛哥	[mó luò gē] Morocco
梅洛	[méi luò] Melo (city in Uruguay)
海洛英	[hǎi luò yīng] heroin, a white narcotic powder derived from morphine
海洛因	[hǎi luò yīn] heroin
河洛人	[hé luò rén] Hoklo people, southern Chinese people of Taiwan
果洛	[guǒ luò] Golog Tibetan autonomous prefecture in south Qinghai
洛林	[luò lín] Lorraine (region)
洛宁	[luò níng] Luoning county in Luoyang, Henan
洛扎	[luò zhā] (N) Luozha (place in Tibet)
甘洛	[gān luò] (N) Ganluo (place in Sichuan)
落	I [là] leave behind II [luò] 1. alight 2. to fall 3. to drop (behind)
放射性落下灰	[fāng shè xìng luò xià huī] radioactive fallout
败落	[bài luò] decline (in wealth and position)
落叶剂	[luò yè jì] defoliant
落汤鸡	[luò tāng jī] 1. a person who looks drenched and bedraggled 2. deep distress
聚落	[jù luò] 1. settlement 2. dwelling place 3. town 4. village
叶落归根	[yè luò guī gēn] 1. a falling leaf returns to the roots (saw); everything has its ancestral home 2. In old age, an expatriate longs to return home.
落叶归根	I [luò yè guī gēn] Getting Home, 2007 PRC comedy-drama film directed by [Zhang1 Yang2], starring [Zhao4 Ben3 shan1] II [luò yè guī gēn luò yè guī gēn] 1. a falling leaf returns to the roots (saw); everything has its ancestral home 2. In old age, an expatriate longs to return home.
落网	[luò wǎng] 1. to trap (a bird in net, or a criminal) 2. to enmesh
落入法网	[luò rù fǎ wǎng] to fall into the net of justice (saw); finally arrested
希望落空	[xī wàng luò kōng] hopes are dashed
经济落后	[jīng jì luò hòu] economically backward
错落不齐	[cuò luò bù qí] disorderly and uneven (saw); irregular and disorderly
落脚	[luò jiǎo] 1. to stay for a time 2. to stop over 3. to lodge 4. to sink down (into soft ground) 5. left-overs

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<p>角落 [jiǎo luò] 1. nook 2. corner</p> <p>下落不明 [xià luò bù míng] 1. unaccounted 2. unknown whereabouts</p> <p>群落 [qún luò] 1. biocenosis 2. ecological community</p> <p>弗洛伊德 [fú luò yī dé] Freud (name)</p> <p>落叶乔木 [luò yè qiáo mù] deciduous tree</p> <p>落井下石 [luò jǐng xià shí] to throw stones at sb who fell down a well (saw); to hit a person who is down</p> <p>着落 [zhuó luò] 1. whereabouts (i.e. where sth has got to) 2. reliable source 3. (the matter) falls to sb's responsibility 4. settled</p> <p>参差不齐 [cēn cī cuò luò] 1. uneven and jumbled (saw); irregular and disorderly 2. in a tangled mess</p> <p>沈鱼落雁 [chén yú luò yàn] lit. fish sink, goose alights (saw, from Zhuangzi); fig. female beauty captivating even the birds and beasts</p> <p>直落布兰雅 [zhí luò bù lán yǎ] Telok Blangah, a place in Singapore (GM)</p> <p>起落场 [qǐ luò chǎng] 1. airfield 2. take-off and landing strip</p> <p>涨落 [zhǎng luò] rise and fall</p> <p>起落架 [qǐ luò jià] undercarriage</p> <p>落马洲 [luò mǎ zhōu] Lok Ma Chau (place in Hong Kong)</p> <p>太阳永不落 [tài yáng yǒng bù luò] (on which) the sun never sets</p> <p>落叶植物 [luò yè zhí wù] 1. deciduous plant 2. deciduous vegetation</p> <p>安家落户 [ān jiā luò hù] 1. make one's home in a place 2. settle</p> <p>名落孙山 [míng luò sūn shān] (saw) to fail in imperial exam</p> <p>落石 [luò shí] falling stone</p> <p>水落石出 [shuǐ luò shí chū] 1. As the water recedes, the rocks appear (saw); the truth comes to light 2. When facts are known, doubts dissipate. 3. Murder will out. 4. Name of a CCTV soap opera set in police station</p> <p>冷落 [lěng luò] 1. desolate 2. unfrequented 3. to treat sb coldly 4. to snub 5. to cold shoulder</p> <p>零落 [líng luò] 1. withered and fallen 2. scattered 3. sporadic</p> <p>七零八落 [qī líng bā luò] (saw) everything broken and in disorder</p> <p>错落 [cuò luò] 1. strewn at random 2. disorderly 3. untidy 4. irregular 5. uneven</p> <p>滚落 [gǔn luò] tumble</p> <p>脱落 [tuō luò] 1. to omit 2. missing 3. to drop 4. to cut out 5. to shed</p> <p>落叶松 [luò yè sōng] 1. larch tree (Pinus larix) 2. deciduous pine tree</p> <p>落空 [luò kōng] 1. to fail 2. to fall through 3. to omit 4. to neglect</p> <p>部落 [bù luò] tribe</p> <p>落地灯 [luò dì dēng] floor lamp</p> <p>落基山 [luò jī shān] Rocky mountains in west US and Canada</p> <p>尘埃落定 [chén āi luò dìng] the dust settles (saw); complicated things become clear in the end</p> <p>黑落德 [hēi luò dé] Herod (biblical King)</p> <p>落得 [luò de] 1. ending up as 2. leading to 3. resulting in 4. in total</p> <p>自由落体 [zì yóu luò tǐ] free-fall</p> <p>跌落 [diē luò] fall</p> <p>落马 [luò mǎ] 1. lit. to fall from a horse 2. fig. to suffer a setback 3. to come a cropper</p> <p>起落 [qǐ luò] 1. to rise and fall 2. take-off and landing 3. ups and downs</p> <p>衰落 [shuāi luò] 1. to fall 2. to drop 3. to decline 4. to deteriorate 5. to go downhill</p> <p>落叶层 [luò yè céng] leaf litter</p> <p>院落 [yuàn luò] 1. a court 2. a courtyard</p> <p>落后 [luò hòu] 1. to fall behind 2. to lag (in technology etc) 3. backward 4. to retrogress</p> <p>落座 [luò zuò] 1. to sit down 2. to take a seat</p> <p>座落 [zuò luò] 1. to be situated 2. to be located (of a building) 3. also written</p> <p>剥落 [bō luò] peel off</p>	<p>滑落 [huá luò] slide</p> <p>落水 [luò shuǐ] 1. to fall into water 2. to sink 3. overboard 4. fig. to degenerate 5. to sink (into depravity) 6. to go to the dogs</p> <p>菌落 [jūn luò] 1. a bacterial colony 2. a culture</p> <p>落入 [luò rù] to fall into</p> <p>落幕 [luò mù] 1. the curtain drops 2. the end of the show</p> <p>失落 [shī luò] to lose</p> <p>利落 [lì luò] 1. agile 2. nimble 3. all settled 4. in order</p> <p>村落 [cūn luò] village</p> <p>落成 [luò chéng] to complete a construction project</p> <p>落实 [luò shí] 1. to implement 2. to carry out 3. fulfill 4. realize 5. ensure 6. make sure 7. practical 8. workable</p> <p>坐落 [zuò luò] 1. to be situated 2. to be located (of a building) 3. also written</p> <p>落笔 [luò bǐ] to put pen to paper</p> <p>掉落 [diào luò] to fall down</p> <p>落下 [luò xià] fall</p> <p>下落 [xià luò] whereabouts</p> <p>落地 [luò dì] 1. sth that sits on the floor 2. to fall to the ground 3. to drop 4. the ground 5. to have one's head cut off 6. to be born</p> <p>日落 [rì luò] 1. sundown 2. sunset</p> <p>落叶 [luò yè] 1. dead leaves 2. to lose leaves (of plants) 3. deciduous</p> <p>回落 [huí luò] 1. to fall back 2. to return to low level after a rise (in water level, price etc)</p> <p>击落 [jī luò] to shoot down (a plane)</p> <p>出落 [chū luò] to grow prettier (physical changes at puberty, usually referring to girls)</p> <p>络 I [lào] small net II [luò] net-like</p> <p>网络客 [wǎng luò kè] 1. web user 2. guest user</p> <p>开放式网络 [kāi fàng shì wǎng luò] open network</p> <p>数据网络 [shù jù wǎng luò] data network</p> <p>电脑网络 [diàn nǎo wǎng luò] Internet</p> <p>网络科技 [wǎng luò kē jì] network technology</p> <p>网络技术 [wǎng luò jì shù] network technology</p> <p>吸引子网络 [xī yǐn zǐ wǎng luò] attractor network</p> <p>区域网络 [qū yù wǎng luò] 1. local area network 2. LAN</p> <p>网络 [wǎng luò] network (computer, telecom etc)</p> <p>网际网络 [wǎng jì wǎng luò] Internet</p> <p>校园网络 [xiào yuán wǎng luò] campus network</p> <p>交换以太网 [jiāo huàn yǐ tài wǎng luò] switched Ethernet</p> <p>网络协议 [wǎng luò xié yì] network protocol</p> <p>网络层协议 [wǎng luò céng xié yì] network layer protocol</p> <p>网络应用 [wǎng luò yìng yòng] network application</p> <p>用户到网络的接口 [yòng hù dào wǎng luò de jiē kǒu] 1. User-Network Interface 2. UNI</p> <p>用户到网络接口 [yòng hù dào wǎng luò jiē kǒu] 1. user-network interface 2. UNI</p> <p>分布式网络 [fēn bù shì wǎng luò] distributed network</p> <p>分销网络 [fēn xiāo wǎng luò] distribution network</p> <p>网络环境 [wǎng luò huán jìng] network environment</p> <p>网络操作系统 [wǎng luò cāo zuò xì tǒng] network operating system</p> <p>共享以太网 [gòng xiǎng yǐ tài wǎng luò] shared Ethernet</p> <p>电子网络 [diàn zǐ wǎng luò] electronic network</p> <p>以太网端口 [yǐ tài wǎng luò duān kǒu] Ethernet port</p> <p>国际互联网络 [guó jì hù lián wǎng luò] Internet</p> <p>互联网络 [hù lián wǎng luò] network</p>
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国际网络公司	[guó jì wǎng luò gōng sī] internet company
国际网络门户	[guó jì wǎng luò mén hù] internet portal
国际网络	[guó jì wǎng luò] Internet
网络直径	[wǎng luò zhí jìng] network diameter
网络日记	[wǎng luò rì jì] 1. blog 2. web log 3. same as
网络层	[wǎng luò céng] network layer
网络广告	[wǎng luò guǎng gào] online advertising
网络规划人员	[wǎng luò guī huà rén yuán] network planner
以太网网络	[yǐ tài wǎng luò] Ethernet
主干网络	[zhǔ gàn wǎng luò] core network
网络特工	[wǎng luò tè gōng] Internet troll (agent provocateur on forums etc)
脉络膜	[mài luò mó] choroid (anat. vascular layer between sclera and retina)
脉络	[mài luò] 1. arteries and veins in general 2. network of blood vessels 3. fig. the general scheme of things
笼络	[lǒng luò] to win sb over
联络	[lián luò] 1. communication 2. to get in touch with 3. to contact 4. connection (math.)
经络	[jīng luò] energy channels (in Chinese medicine)
口络	[kǒu luò] muzzle (over a dog's mouth)
格林尼治本初子午线	[gé lín ní zhì běn chū zǐ wǔ xiàn] the Greenwich meridian
列宁格勒	[liè níng gé lè] Leningrad, name of Russian city Saint Petersburg 1923-1991
斯大林格勒	[sī dà lín gé lè] Stalingrad, former name of Volgograd (1925-1961)
斯大林格勒会战	[sī dà lín gé lè huì zhàn] 1. Battle of Stalingrad (1942-1943) 2. also called
加里宁格勒	[jiā lǐ níng gé lè] 1. Kaliningrad, town on Baltic now in Russian republic 2. formerly Königsberg, capital of East Prussia
伏尔加格勒	[fú ěr jiā gé lè] Volgograd, Russian city on the Volga River
加里宁格勒州	[jiā lǐ níng gé lè zhōu] Kaliningrad Oblast
格勒	[gé lè] 1. onomat. laughing sound 2. glug-glug haha!
西格蒙德	[xī gé měng dé] Sigmund (name)
克格勃	[kè gé bó] KGB (Soviet secret police)
库姆塔格沙漠	[kù mù tā gé shā mò] Kumutage Desert
魏格纳	[wèi gé nà] Alfred Wegener (1880-1930), German meteorologist and geophysicist, the originator of continental drift
佐格比国际	[zuǒ gé bǐ guó jì] Zogby International (polling company)
布拉格	[bù lā gé] Prague, capital of Czech Republic
格子棉布	[gé zǐ mián bù] gingham
萨格勒布	[sà gé lè bù] Zagreb, capital of Croatia [Kə4 luə2 di4 ya4]
优格	[yōu gē] yogurt
格勒诺布尔	[gé lè nuò bù ěr] Grenoble (French town)
诺格	[nuò gé] Northrop Grumman (aerospace arm of Boeing)
升格	[shēng gé] 1. promotion 2. upgrade
严格来讲	[yán gé lái jiǎng] strictly speaking
格兰芬多	[gé lán fēn duō] Godric Gryffindor, name of wizard and house in Harry Potter's school Hogwarts
规定价格	[guī dìng jià gé] to fix the price
价格表	[jià gé biǎo] price list
原料价格	[yuán liào jià gé] price of raw materials
每端口价格	[měi duān kǒu jià gé] price per port
价格标签	[jià gé biāo qiān] price tag
价格	[jià gé] price
伊里格瑞	[yī lǐ gé ruì] Irigaray (psychoanalyst, feminist)

拉青格	[lā qīng gé] Ratjinger (German surname of pope Benedictus XVI)
有资格	[yǒu zī gé] entitle
博格多汗宫	[bó gé duō hàn gōng] the Bogdo Palace in Ulan Bator, Mongolia
别具一格	[bié jù yī gé] having a unique or distinctive style
博格多	[bó gé duō] Bogdo, last Khan of Mongolia
博格	[bó gé] 1. Borg (name) 2. Bjorn Borg (1956-), Swedish tennis star
格调	[gé diào] 1. style (of art or literature) 2. form 3. one's work style 4. moral character
扎格罗斯山脉	[zā gé luó sī shān mài] Zagros mountains of southwest Iran
腾格里沙漠	[téng gé lǐ shā mò] Tengger Desert
文件格式	[wén jiàn gé shì] file format
希格斯	[xī gé sī] 1. Higgs (name) 2. Peter Higgs (1929-), British theoretical physicist, one proposer of the Higgs mechanism or Higgs boson to explain the mass of elementary particles
希格斯粒子	[xī gé sī lì zǐ] Higgs particle or Higgs boson, predicted elementary particle required to explain the mass of elementary particles in the Standard Model
无网格法	[wú wǎng gé fǎ] 1. meshless method (numerical simulation) 2. meshfree method
格网	[gé wǎng] (math.) a lattice
严格按照	[yán gé àn zhào] strictly according to
网格	[wǎng gé] 1. grid 2. mesh 3. lattice
斯皮尔伯格	[sī pí ěr bó gé] Steven Spielberg (1946-), US film director
不及格	[bù jí gé] fail
及格	[jí gé] to pass a test
不变价格	[bù biàn jià gé] 1. fixed price 2. constant price
变格	[biàn gé] case change (in grammar)
受格	[shòu gé] objective
眼格	[yǎn gé] field of vision
格罗宁根	[gé luó níng gēn] Groningen, province and city in the Netherlands
英格兰银行	[yīng gé lán yín háng] Bank of England
格列高利历	[gé liè gāo lì lì] Gregorian calendar
波什格伦	[bō shén gé lún] Porsgrunn (city in Telemark, Norway)
格尔夫波特	[gé ěr fū bó tè] Gulf Port (Florida or Mississippi)
彼得格勒	[bǐ dé gé lè] Petrograd, variant spelling of , Saint Petersburg
格拉汉姆	[gé lā hàn mǔ] Graham or Graeme (name)
圣文森和格林纳丁	[shèng wén sēn hé gé lín nà dīng] St Vincent and Grenadines, Caribbean island in Lesser Antilles
圣文森特和格林纳丁斯	[shèng wén sēn tè hé gé lín nà dīng sī] Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
拉格朗日	[lā gé láng rì] 1. Lagrange (name) 2. Joseph-Louis Lagrange (1735-1813), French mathematician and physicist
格陵兰岛	[gé líng lán dǎo] Greenland
格陵兰	[gé líng lán] Greenland
图阿雷格	[tú ā léi gé] Tuareg (nomadic people of the Sahara)
苏格兰帽	[sū gé lán mào] bonnet
图像互换格式	[tú xiàng huàn gé shì] 1. GIF 2. graphic interchange format
乔格里峰	[qiáo gé lǐ fēng] 1. K2, Mt Qogir or Chogori in Karakorum section of Himalayas 2. also written
汗腾格里峰	[hàn téng gé lǐ fēng] Khan Tengri or Mt Hantengri on the border between Xinjiang and Kazakhstan
消费价格指数	[xiāo fèi jià gé zhǐ shù] consumer price index CPI
居民消费价格指数	[jū mín xiāo fèi jià gé zhǐ shù] consumer price index CPI
格洛斯特	[gé luò sī tè] Gloucester city in southwest England

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格洛纳斯 [gé luò nà sī] GLONASS (Globalnaya Navigatsionaya Satelitnaya Sistema or Global Navigation Satellite System), the Russian equivalent of GPS

部落格 [bù luò gé] blog (phonetic)

格格笑 [gé gé xiào] giggle

格格不入 [gé gé bù rù] 1. (saw) inharmonious 2. incompatible

苏格兰女王玛丽 [sū gé lán wáng mǎ lì] Mary Queen of Scots (1542-87)

格 [gé] 1. square 2. frame 3. rule 4. (legal) case 5. style 6. character 7. standard 8. pattern 9. (classical) to obstruct; to hinder 10. (classical) to arrive; to come 11. (classical) to investigate; to study exhaustively

苏格兰 [sū gé lán] Scotland

苏格兰场 [sū gé lán chǎng] Scotland Yard

扬抑格 [yáng yì gé] trochaic

铁格子 [tiě gé zǐ] 1. iron lattice 2. metal grid

格子花呢 [gé zǐ huā ní] 1. tartan 2. plaid

格子呢 [gé zǐ ní] 1. tartan 2. plaid

打格子 [dǎ gé zǐ] 1. to draw a rectangular grid (e.g. of farmland) 2. to checker

体格检查 [tǐ gé jiǎn chá] 1. physical examination 2. health check-up

资格赛 [zī gé sài] qualifying round (in sports)

埃格尔松 [āi gé ěr sōng] Egersund (city in Norway)

海于格松 [hǎi yú gé sōng] Haugesund (city in Rogaland, Norway)

贝尔格莱德 [bèi ěr gé lái dé] Belgrade, capital of Serbia

海德格尔 [hǎi dé gé ěr] Heidegger (philosopher)

抑扬格 [yì yáng gé] iambic

恩格尔 [ēn gé ěr] Ernst Engel

乌尔格 [wū ěr gé] ancient name of Ulan Bator (Mongolian: palace)

黑格尔 [hēi gé ěr] Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel (1770-1831), German philosopher

葛瑞格尔 [gé ruì gé ěr] Gregoire (name)

安格尔 [ān gé ěr] Ingres (painter)

和林格尔 [hé lín gé ěr] (N) Helinge'er (place in Inner Mongolia)

格尔木 [gé ěr mù] Golmud or Ge'ermu (city in Qinghai)

空格 [kōng gé] 1. blank character (in Chinese text) 2. empty square (indicating illegible character)

新英格兰 [xīn yīng gé lán] New England

辛格 [xīn gé] Sikh name Singh

老资格 [lǎo zī ge] veteran

基辛格 [jī xīn gé] Henry Kissinger (1923-), US academic and politician, Secretary of State 1973-1977

格拉 [gé lǎ] Gera (city in Germany)

格拉斯哥 [gé lǎ sī gē] Glasgow, Scotland

香格里拉县 [xiāng gé lì lǎ xiàn] 1. Shangri-La county in Dq̄n or Dīqīng Tibetan autonomous prefecture [Diz qīng4 Zang4 zu2 zì4 zhì4 zhou1], northwest Yunnan 2. formerly Gyeltang or Gyalthang in Tibetan province of Kham

拉法格 [lǎ fǎ gé] 1. Lafargue (name) 2. Paul Lafargue (1842-1911), French socialist and revolutionary activist, son-in-law of Karl Marx

格拉茨 [gé lǎ cí] Graz (city in Austria)

香格里拉 [xiāng gé lì lǎ] 1. Shangri-La (mythical location) 2. Shangri-La, adopted name of Zhong Dian in Dq̄n or Dīqīng Tibetan autonomous prefecture [Diz qīng4 Zang4 zu2 zì4 zhì4 zhou1], northwest Yunnan 3. Tibetan Gyeltang or Gyalthang, in former Tibetan province of Kham

拉格比 [lǎ gé bǐ] 1. Rugby (game) 2. Rugby school in England

里奥格兰德 [lǐ ào gé lán dé] Rio Grande (Brasil)

英格兰 [yīng gé lán] England

方格 [fāng gé] square box character (in Chinese text) indicating illegible character

格兰特 [gé lán tè] Grant (name)

严格来说 [yán gé lái shuō] strictly speaking

严格 [yán gé] 1. strict 2. stringent 3. tight 4. rigorous

普格 [pǔ gé] (N) Puge (place in Sichuan)

普格县 [pǔ gé xiàn] Puge county in Liangshan Yi autonomous prefecture [Liang2 shan1 Yiz zu2 zì4 zhì4 zhou1], south Sichuan

亚格门农 [yà gé mén nóng] Agamemnon

格鲁吉亚人 [gé lǔ jí yà rén] Gruzian or Georgian (person)

格鲁吉亚 [gé lǔ jí yà] Republic of Gruzia or Georgia, former Soviet republic in Caucasus, bordering Turkey and the Black Sea

关格 [guān gé] Chinese medical term for blocked or painful urination, constipation and vomiting

格但斯克 [gé dàn sī kè] Gdansk, city on Baltic in north Poland

性格不合 [xìng gé bù hé] incompatibility of temperament

恩格斯 [ēn gé sī] Friedrich Engels (1820-1895), socialist philosopher and one of the founder of marxism

扎格罗斯 [zā gé luó sī] Zagros mountains of southwest Iran

格里姆斯塔 [gé lǐ mǔ sī tǎ] Grimstad (city in Agder, Norway)

格斯塔 [gé sī tǎ] 1. Gestalt (loan) 2. coherent whole 3. technical word used in psychology meaning the whole is more than the sum of its parts 4. holistic 5. integrated 6. total 7. also written

标格 [biāo gé] 1. style 2. character

格林尼治标准时间 [gé lín ní zhì biāo zhǔn shí jiān] Greenwich mean time GMT

格林威治标准时间 [gé lín wēi zhì biāo zhǔn shí jiān] 1. Greenwich mean time 2. GMT

标准规格 [biāo zhǔn guī gé] 1. standard 2. norm

真格 [zhēn gé] 1. true 2. real

格律 [gé lǜ] 1. forms of versification 2. conventions regarding set number of words and lines, choice of tonal patterns and rhyme schemes for various types of classical Chinese poetic composition 3. metrical verse

格物 [gé wù] 1. to study the underlying principles, esp. in neo-Confucian rational learning [lǐ3 xue2] 2. word for Western natural sciences during late Qing

德格 [dé gé] (N) Derge (town in Kham prov. of Tibet, pres. Sichuan)

鲁德维格 [lǔ dé wéi gé] 1. Ludwig (name) 2. Ludovic (name)

马格德堡 [mǎ gé dé bǎo] Magdeburg (German city)

康思维恩格 [kāng sī wéi ēn gé] Kongsvinger (city in Hedemark, Norway)

格式化 [gé shì huà] to format

人格化 [rén gé huà] 1. to personalize 2. anthropomorphism

霍格沃茨 [huò gé wò cí] Hogwarts (wizards' college in Harry Potter)

体格 [tǐ gé] 1. bodily health 2. one's physical state 3. physique

性格 [xìng gé] 1. nature 2. disposition 3. temperament 4. character

西格玛 [xī gé mǎ] 1. sigma (Greek letter) 2. (symbol for standard deviation in statistics)

格式塔疗法 [gé shì tǎ liáo fǎ] 1. Gestalt therapy 2. holistic therapy

玛格丽特 [mǎ gé lì tè] Margaret (name)

马托格罗索 [mǎ tuō gé luó suǒ] Mato Grosso, western province of Brazil

西格马 [xī gé mǎ] sigma (Greek letter)

表格 [biǎo gé] 1. form 2. table

给与资格 [gěi yǔ zī gé] qualify

韦格纳 [wéi gé nà] 1. Alfred Wegener (1880-1930), German meteorologist and geophysicist, the originator of continental drift 2. also written

格林尼治 [gé lín ní zhì] 1. Greenwich (former location of Greenwich observatory, at zero longitude) 2. refers to Greenwich mean time

格林威治村 [gé lín wēi zhì cūn] Greenwich

格林威治 [gé lín ní zhì] Greenwich

格局 [gé jú] 1. structure 2. pattern 3. layout	行万里路胜读万卷书 [xíng wàn lǐ lù shèng dú wàn juǎn shū] to travel a thousand miles beats reading a thousand books
孔斯贝格 [kǒng sī bèi gé] Kongsberg (city in Norway)	让胡路 [ràng hú lù] Ranghulu district of Daqing city [Da4 qing4], Heilongjiang
格外 [gé wài] 1. especially 2. particularly	旁路 [páng lù] to bypass
罗格 [luó gé] 1. Logue or Rogge (name) 2. Jacques Rogge, president of International Olympic Committee (IOC)	铺路 [pū lù] 1. to pave (with paving stones) 2. to lay a road 3. to give a present to sb to ensure success
格林多 [gè lín duō] Corinthians	对路 [duì lù] 1. suitable 2. to one's liking
与格 [yǔ gé] dative case	路由协议 [lù yóu xié yì] routing protocols
资格 [zī gé] qualifications	纹路 [wén lù] 1. veined pattern 2. wrinkles 3. vein lines (in marble or fingerprint) 4. grain (in wood etc)
润格 [rùn gé] scale of fee payment for a painter, calligrapher or writer	路德维希 [lù dé wéi xī] Ludwig (name)
格式塔 [gé shì tǎ] 1. Gestalt (loan) 2. coherent whole 3. technical word used in psychology meaning the whole is more than the sum of its parts 4. holistic 5. integrated 6. total	路德维希港 [lù dé wéi xī gǎng] Ludwigshafen am Rhein, German city on the Rhine opposite Mannheim
赋格曲 [fù gé qǔ] fugue	主干网路 [zhǔ gàn wǎng lù] 1. core network 2. backbone network
失格 [shī gé] 1. to overstep the rules 2. to go out of bounds 3. disqualification 4. to lose face 5. disqualified	骨干网路 [gǔ gàn wǎng lù] backbone network
桂格 [guì gé] Quaker	电话网路 [diàn huà wǎng lù] telephone network
李格非 [lǐ gé fēi] Li Gefei (active c. 1090), Northern Song writer and father of southern Song female poet Li Qingzhao	广域网路 [guǎng yù wǎng lù] 1. wide area network 2. WAN
格林 [gé lín] Green or Greene (name)	留后路 [liú hòu lù] to leave oneself a way out
格式 [gé shì] 1. form 2. specification 3. format	网路节点 [wǎng lù jié diǎn] network node
规格 [guī gé] 1. standard 2. norm 3. specification	电信网路 [diàn xìn wǎng lù] telecommunications network
合格 [hé gé] 1. qualified 2. eligible (voter)	公众电信网路 [gōng zhòng diàn xìn wǎng lù] public telephone network
人格 [rén gé] 1. personality 2. integrity 3. dignity	公路网 [gōng lù wǎng] road network
格言 [gé yán] maxim	企业间网路 [qǐ yè jiān wǎng lù] 1. extranet 2. company-external network
主格 [zhǔ gé] nominative	企业内网路 [qǐ yè nèi wǎng lù] 1. intranet 2. company-internal network
格斗 [gé dòu] to wrestle	网路平台 [wǎng lù píng tái] network platform
晶格 [jīng gé] crystal lattice (the regular 3-dimensional pattern formed by atoms in a crystal)	广播网路 [guǎng bō wǎng lù] broadcast network
品格 [pǐn gé] 1. one's character 2. fret (on fingerboard of lute or guitar)	网路作业系统 [wǎng lù zuò yè xì tǒng] network operating system
格子 [gé zǐ] 1. lattice 2. check (pattern of squares)	网路环境 [wǎng lù huán jìng] network environment
走弯路 [zǒu wān lù] to take an indirect route	加拿大太平洋铁路 [jiā ná dà tài píng yáng tiě lù] Canadian Pacific railway
无路可走 [wú lù kě zǒu] 1. nowhere to go 2. at the end of one's tether	网路架构 [wǎng lù jià gòu] network infrastructure
开路 [kāi lù] to open a way	无线网路 [wú xiàn wǎng lù] wireless network
环形公路 [huán xíng gōng lù] 1. circular road 2. circuit	加值型网路 [jiā zhí xíng wǎng lù] 1. value added network 2. VAN
环形路 [huán xíng lù] 1. circular road 2. circuit	异质网路 [yì zhì wǎng lù] heterogeneous network
路桥 [lù qiáo] road bridge	网路节点介面 [wǎng lù jié diǎn jiè miàn] network node interface
路西弗 [lù xī fú] Lucifer (Satan's name before his Fall in Jewish and Christian mythology)	网路应用 [wǎng lù yīng yòng] network application
路费 [lù fèi] fare	交换网路 [jiāo huàn wǎng lù] switched network
青藏公路 [qīng zàng gōng lù] Qinghai-Tibet road (from 1984)	公共交换电话网路 [gōng gòng jiāo huàn diàn huà wǎng lù] 1. public switched telephone network 2. PSTN
青藏铁路线 [qīng zàng tiě lù xiàn] Qinghai-Tibet railway	网际网路 [wǎng jì wǎng lù] Internet
套路 [tào lù] a sequence of movements in martial arts	网际网路协会 [wǎng jì wǎng lù xié huì] Internet Society
青藏铁路 [qīng zàng tiě lù] Qinghai-Tibet railway	路加 [lù jiā] 1. Luke 2. St Luke the evangelist
来路不明 [lái lù bù míng] 1. unidentified origin 2. no-one knows where it comes from 3. of dubious background	网路 [wǎng lù] network
车到山前自有路 [chē dào shān qián zì yǒu lù] 1. When we get to the mountain, there'll be a way through (common saying). fig. Everything will turn out for the best. 2. Let's worry about it when it happens. 3. It will be all right on the night. 4. cf couplet „	让胡路区 [ràng hú lù qū] Ranghulu district of Daqing city [Da4 qing4], Heilongjiang
车到山前必有路 [chē dào shān qián bì yǒu lù] 1. When we get to the mountain, there'll be a way through (common saying). fig. Everything will turn out for the best. 2. Let's worry about it when it happens. 3. It will be all right on the night. 4. cf couplet „	区域网路 [qū yù wǎng lù] 1. local area network 2. LAN
路易斯安那 [lù yì sī ān nà] Louisiana, US state	区域网路技术 [qū yù wǎng lù jì shù] LAN technology
路易斯安那州 [lù yì sī ān nà zhōu] Louisiana, US state	上坡路 [shàng pō lù] 1. uphill road 2. slope up 3. fig. upward trend 4. progress
塞浦路斯 [sài pǔ lù sī] Cyprus	下坡路 [xià pō lù] 1. downhill road 2. slope down 3. fig. to go downhill 4. on the decline
正确路线 [zhèng què lù xiàn] correct line (i.e. the party line)	走下坡路 [zǒu xià pō lù] 1. to go downhill 2. to decline 3. to slump
	坡路 [pō lù] 1. sloping road 2. hill road
	电脑网路 [diàn nǎo wǎng lù] computer network
	印制电路板 [yìn zhì diàn lù bǎn] printed circuit board

天路历程	[tiān lù lì chéng] 1. lit. the course of the road to heaven 2. Pilgrim's Progress, 1678 novel by John Bunyan (first Chinese translation 1851)
印刷电路板	[yìn shuā diàn lù bǎn] printed circuit board
圣路易斯	[shèng lù yì sī] St Louis, large city in eastern Missouri
路上比终点更有意义	[lù shang bǐ zhōng diǎn gèng yǒu yì yì] 1. The road means more than the destination. 2. It is better to travel hopefully than to arrive.
数字电路	[shù zì diàn lù] digital circuit
数字订购线路	[shù zì dìng gòu xiàn lù] 1. digital subscriber line 2. DSL
数位网路	[shù wèi wǎng lù] digital network
网络铁路	[wǎng luò tiě lù] Network Rail (UK railway organization)
路	[lù] 1. road 2. path 3. way 4. surname Lu
路由协定	[lù yóu xié dìng] routing protocol
乱穿马路	[luàn chuān mǎ lù] to jaywalk
穿马路	[chuān mǎ lù] to cross (a street)
老路	[lǎo lù] 1. old road 2. familiar way 3. beaten track 4. conventional behavior
行军路线	[xíng jūn lù xiàn] 1. army itinerary 2. route of march
公路自行车	[gōng lù zì xíng chē] road cycling
路易	[lù yì] Louis or Lewis (name)
路易港	[lù yì gǎng] Port Louis, capital of Mauritius
路易斯	[lù yì sī] Louis or Lewis (name)
半路出家	[bàn lù chū jiā] switch to a job one was not trained for
十字路口	[shí zì lù kǒu] 1. crossroads 2. intersection
季路	[jì lù] 1. Ji Lu (542-480 BC), a disciple of Confucius 2. also called
路子	[lù zi] 1. method 2. way 3. approach
子路	[zǐ lù] same as Ji Lu (542-480 BC), a disciple of Confucius
顺路	[shùn lù] 1. by the way 2. while out doing sth else 3. conveniently
领路	[lǐng lù] to lead the way
铁路	[tiě lù] 1. railroad 2. railway
兰新铁路	[lán xīn tiě lù] Lanzhou-Xinjiang railway
太平洋联合铁路	[tài píng yáng lián hé tiě lù] Union Pacific railroad
京广铁路	[jīng guǎng tiě lù] JingGuang (Beijing-Guangzhou) railway line
京哈铁路	[jīng hā tiě lù] Beijing-Harbin railway
铁路线	[tiě lù xiàn] railway line
宝成铁路	[bǎo chéng tiě lù] Baoji-Chengdu Railway
地下铁路	[dì xià tiě lù] subway
销路	[xiāo lù] 1. sale 2. market 3. state of the market 4. sales event
探路者	[tàn lù zhě] Pathfinder, NASA spacecraft sent to Mars in 1977
番路乡	[fān lù xiāng] (N) Fanlu (village in Taiwan)
公路赛	[gōng lù sài] road race
路障	[lù zhàng] 1. a road-block 2. a barricade
路德宗	[lù dé zōng] Lutheran church
路税	[lù shuì] road tax
南路	[nán lù] south road
南京路	[nán jīng lù] Nanjing St., large commercial street in Shanghai
短路	[duǎn lù] short circuit
半路	[bàn lù] 1. halfway 2. midway 3. on the way
一路平安	[yī lù píng ān] 1. to have a pleasant journey 2. bon voyage
环路	[huán lù] ring road
路灯	[lù dēng] 1. street lamp 2. street light

探路	[tàn lù] to find a path
公路	[gōng lù] public road
路标	[lù biāo] a roadsign
小路	[xiǎo lù] lane
路径	[lù jīng] 1. path 2. route (also in computer networking)
径路	[jīng lù] 1. route 2. path
路德	[lù dé] 1. Luther (name) 2. Martin Luther (1483-1546), reformation protestant minister
路德会	[lù dé huì] Lutheran church
路得	[lù dé] 1. Ruth (name) 2. mother of Obed in the Bible
六环路	[liù huán lù] Sixth ring road (Beijing), opened in 2008
路得记	[lù dé jì] Book of Ruth
行路	[xíng lù] 1. to travel 2. transport
集成电路	[jí chéng diàn lù] 1. integrated circuit 2. IC
思路	[sī lù] 1. train of thought 2. thinking 3. reason 4. reasoning
马路	[mǎ lù] 1. street 2. road
柏油马路	[bǎi yóu mǎ lù] 1. tarred road 2. asphalt road
马路口	[mǎ lù kǒu] intersection (of roads)
引路	[yǐn lù] 1. to guide 2. to show the way
路线	[lù xiàn] 1. itinerary 2. route 3. political line (e.g. right revisionist road)
线路	[xiàn lù] 1. line 2. circuit 3. wire 4. railway track
四环路	[sì huán lù] Fourth ring road (Beijing), opened in 2001
电话线路	[diàn huà xiàn lù] telephone line
中间路线	[zhōng jiān lù xiàn] middle road (in politics)
经陆路	[jīng lù lù] overland
绕路	[rào lù] 1. to make a detour 2. to take the long route
丝路	[sī lù] the Silk road (abbr. for)
路竹乡	[lù zhú xiāng] (N) Luchu (village in Taiwan)
路西法	[lù xī fǎ] Lucifer (Satan's name before his Fall in Jewish and Christian mythology)
陆路	[lù lù] 1. land route 2. to go by surface transport
死路	[sǐ lù] 1. at death's door 2. one foot in the grave
让路	[ràng lù] to make way (for sth)
五环路	[wǔ huán lù] Fifth ring road (Beijing), opened in 2003
要路	[yào lù] 1. important road 2. main thoroughfare 3. fig. key position
水路	[shuǐ lù] waterway
柏油路	[bǎi yóu lù] 1. tarred road 2. asphalt road
万宝路	[wàn bǎo lù] Marlboro (cigarette)
路人皆知	[lù rén jiē zhī] 1. understood by everyone (saw); well known 2. a household name
走路	[zǒu lù] 1. to walk 2. to go on foot
路程	[lù chéng] 1. route 2. path traveled 3. distance traveled 4. distance from A to B 5. fig. course (of development)
末路	[mò lù] 1. end of the road 2. final road 3. fig. dead end 4. impasse
路由器	[lù yóu qì] router
头路	[tóu lù] first class
三环路	[sān huán lù] Third ring road (Beijing), opened in 1994
大路	[dà lù] avenue
路人	[lù rén] passer-by
带路人	[dài lù rén] 1. a guide 2. fig. instructor
带路	[dài lù] 1. to lead the way 2. to guide 3. to show the way 4. fig. to instruct
血路	[xuè lù] 1. desperate getaway (from a battlefield) 2. to cut a bloody path out of a battlefield
问路	[wèn lù] ask for directions

门路	[mén lù] 1. way of doing sth 2. the right social connection
生路	[shēng lù] 1. lit. the path to life 2. way out of a predicament
印制电路	[yìn zhì diàn lù] printed circuit
卡路里	[kǎ lù lǐ] calorie
二环路	[èr huán lù] Second ring road (Beijing), opened in 1960s
路上	[lù shàng] 1. on the road 2. on a journey 3. road surface
指路	[zhǐ lù] to give directions
电路	[diàn lù] (electric) circuit
同路	[tóng lù] to go the same way
路面	[lù miàn] pavement
理路	[lǐ lù] logical thinking
路由	[lù yóu] routing (in computer networks)
路口	[lù kǒu] 1. crossing 2. intersection (of roads)
出路	[chū lù] a way out (of a difficulty etc)
山路	[shān lù] mountain road
八路军	[bā lù jǐ] the Eighth Route Army
收条	[shōu tiáo] receipt
教条主义	[jiào tiáo zhǔ yì] dogmatism
教条	[jiào tiáo] 1. creed 2. doctrine 3. religious dogma
整条	[zhěng tiáo] a whole (fish)
样条函数	[yàng tiáo hán shù] spline function (math)
皮条客	[pí tiáo kè] pimp
条	[tiáo] 1. strip 2. item 3. article 4. clause (of law or treaty) 5. classifier for long thin things (ribbon, river, road, trousers etc)
钢条	[gāng tiáo] steel bar
条痕	[tiáo hén] 1. weal (e.g. from whipping) 2. streak
皮条	[pí tiáo] 1. thong 2. leather strap 3. pimp 4. procurer
拉皮条	[lā pí tiáo] 1. to procure 2. to act as pimp
便条	[biàn tiáo] (informal) note
条纹	[tiáo wén] stripe
有条纹	[yǒu tiáo wén] striped
条文	[tiáo wén] 1. clause 2. explanatory section in a document
发条	[fā tiáo] 1. spring 2. coil spring (spiral spring used to power clockwork)
前提条件	[qián tí tiáo jiàn] pre-conditions
有条有理	[yǒu tiáo yǒu lǐ de] 1. methodically 2. systematically
板条	[bǎn tiáo] lath
有条有理	[yǒu tiáo yǒu lǐ] everything clear and orderly (saw); neat and tidy
井井有条	[jǐng jǐng yǒu tiáo] everything clear and orderly (saw); neat and tidy
萧条	[xiāo tiáo] (economic) depression
柳条	[liǔ tiáo] 1. willow 2. willow branches 3. wicker (material for basketwork)
条形	[tiáo xíng] 1. a bar 2. a strip
条形码	[tiáo xíng mǎ] barcode
条形燃料	[tiáo xíng rán liào] fuel rods
屏条	[píng tiáo] set of (usually four) hanging scrolls
并条	[bìng tiáo] drawing
一条龙	[yī tiáo lóng] 1. lit. one dragon 2. integrated chain 3. coordinated process
条板箱	[tiáo bǎn xiāng] crate
碎布条	[suì bù tiáo] shred
中俄尼布楚条约	[zhōng é ní bù chǔ tiáo yuē] Treaty of Nerchinsk (1698) between Qing China and Russia
尼布楚条约	[ní bù chǔ tiáo yuē] Treaty of Nerchinsk (1698) between Qing China and Russia

条陈	[tiáo chén] 1. to lay out (an argument) item by item 2. memorandum to a superior
齿条齿轮	[chǐ tiáo chǐ lún] rack and pinion
薯条	[shǔ tiáo] french fries
不平等条约	[bù píng děng tiáo yuē] unequal treaty
鱼和炸土豆条儿	[yú hé zhá tǔ dòu tiáo r] fish and chips (traditional English food)
炸土豆条儿	[zhá tǔ dòu tiáo r] erhua variant of , French fries
炸土豆条	[zhá tǔ dòu tiáo] 1. French fries 2. (hot) potato chips
板条箱	[bǎn tiáo xiāng] crate
必要條件	[bì yào tiáo jiàn] 1. requirement 2. necessary condition (math)
编辑词条	[biān jí cí tiáo] to edit an entry (in online dictionary)
车条	[chē tiáo] spoke (of wheel)
东条	[dōng tiáo] Tojo Hideki (1884-1948), Japanese military leader hanged as war criminal in 1948
长条	[cháng tiáo] strip
字条	[zì tiáo] brief note
条子	[tiáo zi] 1. a short note 2. a slip of paper
磁条	[cí tiáo] magnetic stripe card
条码	[tiáo mǎ] barcode
签条	[qiān tiáo] 1. label 2. tag
慢条斯理	[màn tiáo sī lǐ] 1. with calculated unhurried steps (saw); slow and deliberate 2. methodical
菜单条	[cài dān tiáo] menu bar (of a computer application)
条播	[tiáo bō] to drill (i.e. plant seeds in spaced rows)
借条	[jiè tiáo] 1. receipt for a loan 2. IOU
拉萨条约	[lā sà tiáo yuē] Treaty of Lhasa (1904) between British empire and Tibet
相容条件	[xiāng róng tiáo jiàn] conditions for consistency
条款	[tiáo kuǎn] clause (of contract or law)
免责声明	[miǎn zé tiáo kuǎn] disclaimer
南京条约	[nán jīng tiáo yuē] Treaty of Nanjing (1842) that concluded the First Opium War between Qing China and Britain
头条新闻	[tóu tiáo xīn wén] headline
辛丑条约	[xīn chǒu tiáo yuē] protocol of Beijing of 1901 ending the Eight-power allied force intervention after the Boxer uprising
条件概率	[tiáo jiàn gài lǜ] conditional probability
半条命	[bàn tiáo mìng] Half-Life (video game)
和平条约	[hé píng tiáo yuē] peace treaty
马关条约	[mǎ guān tiáo yuē] Treaty of Shimonoseki (1895) the ended the first Sino-Japanese war
中俄北京条约	[zhōng é běi jīng tiáo yuē] the Treaty of Beijing of 1860 between Qing China and Tsarist Russia
条例	[tiáo lì] 1. regulations 2. rules 3. code
信条	[xìn tiáo] 1. creed 2. article of faith
条件	[tiáo jiàn] 1. condition 2. prerequisite 3. factor
约束条件	[yuē shù tiáo jiàn] 1. restrictive condition 2. constraint
自然条件	[zì rán tiáo jiàn] natural conditions
充要条件	[chōng yào tiáo jiàn] necessary and sufficient condition
假条	[jià tiáo] 1. leave permit 2. application for leave
条件句	[tiáo jiàn jù] conditional clause
先决条件	[xiān jué tiáo jiàn] 1. precondition 2. prerequisite
条件式	[tiáo jiàn shì] conditional
线条	[xiàn tiáo] streak
条约	[tiáo yuē] 1. treaty 2. pact

天津条约	[tiān jīn tiáo yuē] Treaty of Tianjin of 1858, a sequence of unequal treaties between Russia, USA, England, France and Qing China
条幅广告	[tiáo fú guǎng gào] banner advertisement
广告条幅	[guǎng gào tiáo fú] banner advertisement
词条	[cí tiáo] 1. dictionary entry 2. headword 3. lexical item 4. term
条款	[tiáo àn] long narrow table
枝条	[zhī tiáo] stem
油条	[yóu tiáo] youtiao (deep-fried breadstick)
欠条	[qiàn tiáo] 1. IOU 2. certificate of indebtedness
齿条千斤顶	[chǐ tiáo qiān jīn dǐng] rack and pinion jack
条贯	[tiáo guàn] 1. system 2. sequence 3. order 4. procedures
头条	[tóu tiáo] lead story (on the news)
规条	[guī tiáo] regulations
条规	[tiáo guī] rule
齿条	[chǐ tiáo] rack (and pinion)
肉条	[ròu tiáo] cutlet
西三条	[xī sān tiáo] Xisantiao (Beijing placename)
银条	[yín tiáo] silver bar
面条儿	[miàn tiáo r] erhua variant of , noodles
封条	[fēng tiáo] seal
条幅	[tiáo fú] 1. wall scroll (for painting or calligraphy) 2. banner
苗条	[miáo tiáo] slim, slender, graceful
雪条	[xuě tiáo] 1. ice lolly 2. popsicle
面条	[miàn tiáo] noodles
条目	[tiáo mù] 1. clauses and sub-clauses (in formal document) 2. (dictionary) entry
条理	[tiáo lǐ] 1. arrangement 2. order 3. tidiness
回条	[huí tiáo] 1. receipt 2. note acknowledging receipt
二十一条	[èr shí yī tiáo] the Japanese Twenty-one demands of 1925
柳条沟事变	[liǔ tiáo gōu shì biàn] 1. the Mukden or Manchurian railway incident of 18th September 1931 used by the Japanese as a pretext to annex Manchuria 2. also known as 9-18 incident
教务室	[jiào wù shì] school administration office
教务	[jiào wù] educational administration
事务繁忙	[shì wù fán máng] 1. busy 2. bustling
客户服务器结构	[kè hù fú wù qì jié gòu] client server architecture
客户服务中心	[kè hù fú wù zhōng xīn] customer service center
综合服务数位网络	[zōng hé fú wù shù wèi wǎng lù] 1. Integrated Services Digital Network 2. ISDN
网路特务	[wǎng lù tè wù] Internet troll (agent provocateur on forums etc)
网路服务	[wǎng lù fú wù] network service
整体数位服务网路	[zhěng tǐ shù wèi fú wù wǎng lù] 1. Integrated Service Digital Network 2. ISDN
整体服务数位网路	[zhěng tǐ fú wù shù wèi wǎng lù] 1. Integrated Services Digital Network 2. ISDN
仿真服务器	[fǎng zhēn fú wù qì] emulation server
国务院台湾事务办公室	[guó wù yuàn tái wān shì wù bàn gōng shì] Taiwan Affairs Office
务	[wù] 1. affair 2. business 3. matter
服务费	[fú wù fèi] 1. service charge 2. cover charge
服务广告协议	[fú wù guǎng gào xié yì] 1. Service Advertisement Protocol 2. SAP
文件服务器	[wén jiàn fú wù qì] file server

服务	[fú wù] 1. to serve 2. service
银行业务	[yín háng yè wù] banking
急务	[jí wù] 1. urgent task 2. pressing matter
识时务者为俊杰	[shí shí wù zhě wèi jùn jié] Only an outstanding talent can recognize current trends (saw). A wise man submits to circumstances.
政务	[zhèng wù] government affairs
男服务员	[nán fú wù yuán] 1. steward 2. male clerk 3. male flight attendant
电信服务	[diàn xìn fú wù] telecommunications service
性服务	[xìng fú wù] 1. sexual service 2. prostitution
服务中心	[fú wù zhōng xīn] service center
服务台	I [fú wù tái] 1. service desk 2. information desk 3. reception desk II [fú wù táifú wù tái] 1. service desk 2. information desk 3. reception desk
名录服务	[míng lù fú wù] name service
域名服务器	[yù míng fú wù qì] domain name server
电话服务	[diàn huà fú wù] telephone service
女服务员	[fú wù yuán] stewardess
服务员	[fú wù yuán] 1. waiter 2. waitress 3. attendant 4. customer service personnel
服务质量	[fú wù zhì liàng] 1. Quality of Service 2. QOS
服务提供者	[fú wù tí gòng zhě] service provider
服务器	[fú wù qì] server (computer)
打印服务器	[dǎ yìn fú wù qì] print server
叫醒服务	[jiào xing fú wù] 1. morning call 2. wake-up call (hotel service)
报务员	[bào wù yuán] 1. telegraph operator 2. radio operator
高级职务	[gāo jí zhí wù] 1. high position 2. senior post
北京商务中心区	[běi jīng shāng wù zhōng xīn qū] Beijing central business district CBD
商务中心区	[shāng wù zhōng xīn qū] central business district (e.g. CBD of Beijing)
外交事务	[wài jiāo shì wù] foreign affairs
义务	[yì wù] 1. duty 2. obligation 3. commitment 4. CL:[xiang4] 5. voluntary (unpaid)
义务工作者	[yì wù gōng zuò zhě] 1. volunteer 2. voluntary worker
电信服务供应商	[diàn xìn fú wù gōng ying shāng] telecommunications service provider
班务会	[bān wù huì] 1. a routine meeting of a squad 2. team or class
律师事务所	[lǚ shī shì wù suǒ] law firm
事务所律师	[shì wù suǒ lǚ shī] office lawyer
字汇判断任务	[zì huì pàn duàn rèn wù] character decision task
词汇判断任务	[cí huì pàn duàn rèn wù] lexical decision task
勤务	[qín wù] 1. service 2. an orderly (in army)
勤务兵	[qín wù bīng] army orderly
勤务员	[qín wù yuán] 1. odd job man 2. army orderly
债务担保证券	[zhài wù dān bǎo zhèng quàn] collateralized debt obligation (CDO), type of bond
债务证券	[zhài wù zhèng quàn] 1. debt security 2. collateralized debt obligation (CDO), type of bond
档案服务	[dàng àn fú wù] file service
财务软件	[cái wù ruǎn jiàn] 1. financial software 2. accounting software
训导职务	[xùn dǎo zhí wù] 1. ministry 2. the teaching of a religious leader
防务	[fáng wù] (pertaining to) defense
余留事务	[yú liú shì wù] unfinished business
务川自治县	[wù chuān zì zhì xiàn] Wuchuan Klau and Hmong autonomous county in Zun'yi [Zun1 yi4], northeast Guizhou
务川县	[wù chuān xiàn] Wuchuan Klau and Hmong autonomous county in Zun'yi [Zun1 yi4], northeast Guizhou

外务省	[wài wù shěng] foreign ministry (e.g. of Japan or Korea)
财务	[cái wù] financial affairs
财务秘书	[cái wù mì shū] treasurer
不务正业	[bù wù zhèng yè] 1. not engage in honest work 2. ignore one's proper occupation 3. not attend to one's proper duties
广播和未知服务器	[guǎng bō hé wèi zhī fú wù qì] 1. Broadcast and Unknown Server
2. BUS	
不识时务	[bù shí shí wù] 1. to show no understanding of the times (saw); cannot adapt to current circumstances
2. not amenable to reason	
务必	[wù bì] 1. must 2. to need to 3. to be sure to
军务	[j wù] military affairs
家务	[jiā wù] 1. household duties 2. housework
电子商务	[diàn zǐ shāng wù] e-commerce
矿务局	[kuàng wù jú] mining affairs bureau
领导职务	[lǐng dǎo zhí wù] position of leadership
港务局	[gǎng wù jú] port authority
税务	[shuì wù] 1. taxation services 2. state revenue service
税务局	[shuì wù jú] Inland Revenue Department (Hong Kong)
服务提供商	[fú wù tí gōng shāng] (Internet) service provider
除恶务尽	[chú è wù jìn] to eradicate evil completely (saw); thorough in rooting out wickedness
商务	[shāng wù] 1. commercial affairs 2. commercial 3. commerce 4. business
商务部	[shāng wù bù] 1. Department of Trade 2. Department of Commerce
外务部	[wài wù bù] ministry of foreign affairs
内务部	[nèi wù bù] Ministry of Internal Affairs
内部事务	[nèi bù shì wù] internal affairs
首要任务	[shǒu yào rèn wu] most important task
洋务	[yáng wù] 1. foreign affairs (in Qing times) 2. foreign learning
美国国务院	[měi guó guó wù yuàn] US Department of State
党务	[dǎng wù] 1. party affairs 2. work within the Communist party
性服务产业	[xìng fú wù chǎn yè] sex service industry
常务	[cháng wù] 1. routine business 2. everyday duties
常务委员会	[cháng wù wěi yuán huì] standing committee (e.g. of National People's Congress)
常务理事	[cháng wù lǐ shì] permanent member of council
业务	[yè wù] 1. business 2. profession
业务素质	[yè wù sù zhì] professional quality (in ideological education)
公务	[gōng wù] official business
公务员	[gōng wù yuán] 1. functionary 2. office-bearer
职务	[zhí wù] 1. post 2. position 3. job 4. duties
免去职务	[miǎn qù zhí wù] 1. to relieve from office 2. to sack
总务	[zǒng wù] 1. general matters 2. division of general affairs 3. person in overall charge
服务规章	[fú wù guī zhāng] service regulation
债务	[zhài wù] 1. debt 2. liability 3. amount due 4. indebtedness
债务人	[zhài wù rén] debtor
宿务	[sù wù] Cebu (province in the Philippines)
任务	[rèn wu] 1. mission 2. assignment 3. task 4. duty 5. role
多任务	[duō rèn wu] multi-task
主要任务	[zhǔ yào rèn wu] 1. main task 2. principal duty
医务室	[yī wù shì] clinic
国务院	[guó wù yuàn] 1. State Council (PRC) 2. State Department (USA)
医务所	[yī wù suǒ] clinic

事务所	[shì wù suǒ] business office
服务业	[fú wù yè] service industry
外务	[wài wù] foreign affairs
国务委员	[guó wù wěi yuán] member of State Council (in China)
要务	[yào wù] 1. key task 2. important affair
医务人员	[yī wù rén yuán] medical personnel
实务	[shí wù] 1. practice 2. practical affairs
实务	[wù shí] 1. pragmatic 2. dealing with concrete issues
医务	[yī wù] medical affairs
内务	[nèi wù] 1. internal affairs 2. domestic affairs 3. family affairs 4. (trad.) affairs within the palace
特务	[tè wu] 1. special assignment (military) 2. special agent 3. operative 4. spy
事务	[shì wù] 1. (political, economic etc) affairs 2. work
售后服务	[shòu hòu fú wù] after sales service
额	[é] 1. volume 2. amount 3. quantity 4. forehead 5. quota
额敏	[é mǐn] (N) Emin (place in Xinjiang)
数额	[shù é] 1. amount 2. sum of money 3. fixed number
额菲尔士峰	[é fēi ěr shì fēng] 1. Mt Everest (transliteration), Mt Chomolungma or Qomolangma (Tibetan), Chinese 2. Nepalese: Sagarmatha
交易额	[jiāo yì é] 1. sum or volume of business transactions 2. turnover
额尔齐斯河	[é ěr qí sī hé] Irtysh river, flowing from south-west Altai in Xinjiang through Kazakhstan and Siberia to the Arctic Ocean
发行额	[fā xíng é] (periodical) circulation
额角	[é jiǎo] 1. forehead 2. temples
信用额	[xìn yòng é] credit limit
前额	[qián é] forehead
差额	[chā é] 1. balance (financial) 2. discrepancy (in a sum or quota) 3. difference
份额	[fèn é] 1. share 2. portion
超额	[chāo é] above quota
超额配	[chāo é pèi] oversubscribed
超额认购	[chāo é rèn gòu] (a share issue is) oversubscribed
超额订购	[chāo é dìng gòu] to overbook
超额认	[chāo é rèn] (a share issue is) oversubscribed
贸易额	[mào yì é] volume of trade (between countries)
销售额	[xiāo shòu é] 1. sales figure 2. total income from sales 3. turnover
额尔金	[é ěr jīn] 1. James Bruce, 8th Earl of Elgin (1811-1863), British High Commissioner to China who ordered the looting and destruction of the Old Winter Palace Yuanmingyuan in 1860 2. Thomas Bruce, 7th Earl of Elgin (1766-1841), who stole the Parthenon Marbles in 1801-1810
额尔古纳河	[é ěr gǔ nà hé] Argun river of Mongolia and Heilongjiang province, tributary of Heilongjiang river
额菲尔士	[é fēi ěr shì] 1. Everest (name) 2. Colonel Sir George Everest (1790-1866), British Surveyor-General of India 1830-1843 3. transliteration refers to Mt Everest , Mt Chomolungma or Qomolangma (Tibetan) 4. Nepalese: Sagarmatha
空额	[kòng é] 1. vacancy 2. unfilled work place
金额	[jīn é] money amount; monetary value
焦头烂额	[jiāo tóu làn é] 1. lit. beaten head and scorched brow (saw); beaten black and blue 2. fig. in trouble 3. in terrible shape 4. hard pressed 5. overwrought
营业额	[yíng yè é] 1. sum or volume of business 2. turnover
总额	[zǒng é] total (amount or value)
集资额	[jī zī é] sum of money raised (in a share subscription)
额外性	[é wài xìng] additionality (CDM, Kyoto Protocol)
配额	[pèi é] 1. quota 2. ration

补足额	[bǔ zú é] 1. complement 2. complementary sum
定额组	[dìng é zǔ] quorum
额外	[é wài] 1. extra 2. added 3. additional
名额	[míng é] 1. fixed number of people 2. quota
满额	[mǎn é] 1. the full amount 2. to fulfill the quota
额比河	[é bǐ hé] Ebinur river in Xinjiang
缺额	[quē é] vacancy
额骨	[é gǔ] frontal bone (forehead)
挽额	[wǎn é] elegiac tablet
额头	[é tóu] forehead
高额	[gāo é] 1. high quota 2. large amount
定额	[dìng é] 1. fixed amount 2. quota
面额	[miàn é] denomination (of currency or bond)
额叶	[é yè] frontal lobe
出口额	[chū kǒu é] export amount
巨额	I [jù é] 1. large sum (of money) 2. a huge amount II [jù è] 1. large sum (of money) 2. a huge amount
雾	[wù] 1. fog 2. mist
雾峰乡	[wù fēng xiāng] (N) Wufeng (village in Taiwan)
烟雾剂	[yān wù jì] an aerosol spray
薄雾	[bó wù] 1. mist 2. haze
柳烟花雾	[liǔ yān huā wù] lit. willow scent and mist of blossom (saw); scene full of the delights of spring
雾里看花	[wù lǐ kàn huā] lit. to look at flowers in the fog (saw); fig. blurred vision
雾锁申城	[wù suǒ shēn chéng] fog-bound city
烟雾	[yān wù] 1. smoke 2. mist 3. vapor 4. smog 5. fumes
烟雾症	[yān wù zhèng] moyamoya disease (rare brain disease first diagnosed in Japan)
尘雾	[chén wù] 1. cloud of dust 2. smog
雾化器	[wù huà qì] 1. nebulizer 2. spray 3. atomizer
浓雾	[nóng wù] thick fog
雾台乡	[wù tái xiāng] (N) Wutai (village in Taiwan)
云雾	[yún wù] clouds and mist
雾茫茫	[wù máng máng] foggy
喷雾器	[pēn wù qì] 1. nebulizer 2. spray 3. atomizer
大雾	[dà wù] thick fog
救	[jiù] 1. to save 2. to assist 3. to rescue
救灾救济司	[jiù zāi jiù jì sī] emergency aid committee (of PRC Ministry of Civil Affairs)
行政救济	[xíng zhèng jiù jì] administrative remedy
搜救	[sōu jiù] search and rescue
救济粮	[jiù jì liáng] 1. relief grain 2. emergency provisions
救援	[jiù yuán] 1. to save 2. to support 3. to help 4. to assist
援救	[yuán jiù] 1. to come to the aid of 2. to save 3. to rescue from danger 4. to relieve
防化救援	[fáng huà jiù yuán] antichemical rescue
救援队	[jiù yuán duì] rescue team
急救	[jí jiù] 1. first aid 2. emergency treatment
急救站	[jí jiù zhàn] 1. emergency desk 2. first aid office
救难	[jiù nán] 1. to rescue 2. rescue (operation, workers)
救济	[jiù jì] 1. emergency relief 2. to help the needy with cash or goods
解救	[jiě jiù] 1. to rescue 2. to help out of difficulties 3. to save the situation
从井救人	[cóng jǐng jiù rén] to jump into a well to rescue sb else (saw); fig. to help others at the risk to oneself
获救	[huò jiù] 1. to rescue 2. to be rescued

无可救药	[wú kě jiù yào] 1. (set phrase) incorrigible 2. incurable
无法挽救	[wú fǎ wǎn jiù] 1. incurable 2. no way of curing 3. hopeless
救助	[jiù zhù] 1. aid 2. to help sb in trouble
不可救药	[bù kě jiù yào] 1. incurable 2. incorrigible 3. beyond cure 4. hopeless
救世军	[jiù shì jūn] Salvation Army (protestant philanthropic organization founded in London in 1865)
救护车	[jiù hù chē] ambulance
救灾物资	[jiù zāi wù zī] 1. relief provisions 2. material assistance
救灾	[jiù zāi] 1. to relieve disaster 2. to help disaster victims
挽救儿童	[wǎn jiù ér tóng] 1. to rescue a child 2. Save the Children, a British charity
呼救	[hū jiù] to call for help
得救	[dé jiù] obtain salvation
救恩	[jiù ēn] salvation
救恩计划	[jiù ēn jì huà] plan of salvation
抢救	[qiǎng jiù] rescue
舍己救人	[shě jǐ jiù rén] 1. to abandon self for others (saw); to sacrifice oneself to help the people 2. altruism
补救	[bǔ jiù] remedy
救生衣	[jiù shēng yī] 1. life jacket 2. life vest
救治	[jiù zhì] to rescue and give medical treatment
治病救人	[zhì bing jiù rén] 1. cure the sickness to save the patient 2. criticize a person in order to help him
救护	[jiù hù] 1. rescue 2. administer first-aid
救护人员	[jiù hù rén yuán] rescue worker
求救	[qiú jiù] to cry for help
救活	[jiù huó] to bring back to life
救命	[jiù mìng] 1. to save someone's life 2. (interjection) Help! 3. (interjection) Save me!
搭救	[dā jiù] rescue
挽救	[wǎn jiù] 1. to save 2. to remedy 3. to rescue
营救	[yíng jiù] rescue
救市	[jiù shì] market rescue (by central bank)
救亡	[jiù wáng] 1. to save from extinction 2. to save the nation
救国	[jiù guó] to save the nation
救主	[jiù zhǔ] Savior
救世主	[jiù shì zhǔ] the Savior (in Christianity)
救星	[jiù xīng] 1. lit. saving star (cf star of Bethlehem in biblical nativity story) 2. fig. savior (individual or organization) 3. liberator 4. emancipator 5. knight in shining armor 6. cf Mao Zedong in north Shaanxi folk song The East is red
救生	[jiù shēng] life-saving (equipment)
扑救	[pū jiù] 1. firefighting 2. to extinguish a fire and save life and property 3. to dive (of goalkeeper in soccer)
救世	[jiù shì] salvation
救出	[jiù chū] deliverance
备	[bèi] 1. to prepare 2. get ready 3. to provide or equip
做准备工作	[zuò zhǔn bèi gōng zuò] make preparations
出其不意攻其不备	[chū qí bù yì gōng qí bù bèi] catch an enemy off guard with a surprise attack (saw, from Sunzi's Art of War)
废除军备	[fèi chú jūn bèi] disarm
储备粮	[chǔ bèi liáng] grain reserves
备受	[bèi shòu] to fully experience (good or bad)
备用二级头呼吸器	[bèi yòng èr jí tóu hū xī qì] 1. backup regulator 2. octopus (diving)
刘备	[liú bèi] Liu Bei (161-223), warlord at the end of the Han dynasty and founder of the Han kingdom of Shu (c. 200-263), later the Shu Han dynasty

<p>备取 [bèi qǔ] be on the waiting list (for admission to a school)</p> <p>备用 [bèi yòng] 1. reserve 2. spare 3. alternate 4. backup</p> <p>备用环 [bèi yòng huán] backup ring</p> <p>备而不用 [bèi ér bù yòng] 1. have sth ready just in case 2. keep sth for possible future use</p> <p>戒备 [jiè bèi] 1. to take precautions 2. to guard against (emergency)</p> <p>戒备森严 [jiè bèi sēn yán] heavily-guarded</p> <p>备耕 [bèi gēng] make preparations for plowing and sowing</p> <p>全无准备 [quán wú zhǔn bèi] completely unprepared</p> <p>储备 [chǔ bèi] 1. reserves 2. to store up</p> <p>储备金 [chǔ bèi jīn] reserves (bank)</p> <p>美国联邦储备 [měi guó lián bāng chǔ bèi] US Federal Reserve (Fed), the US central bank</p> <p>储备货币 [chǔ bèi huò bì] reserve currency</p> <p>外汇储备 [wài huì chǔ bèi] foreign-exchange reserves</p> <p>资本储备 [zī běn chǔ bèi] capital reserve</p> <p>备份 [bèi fēn] backup</p> <p>防备 [fáng bèi] to guard against</p> <p>备荒 [bèi huāng] prepare against natural disasters</p> <p>德才兼备 [dé cái jiān bèi] having both integrity and talent (saw)</p> <p>存款准备金率 [cún kuǎn zhǔn bèi jīn lǜ] deposit-reserve ratio</p> <p>关怀备至 [guān huái bèi zhì] the utmost care (saw); to look after sb in every possible way</p> <p>不备 [bù bèi] 1. unprepared 2. off guard</p> <p>作好准备 [zuò hǎo zhǔn bèi] to make adequate preparation</p> <p>必备 [bì bèi] essential</p> <p>军备 [jūn bèi] 1. (military) arms 2. armaments</p> <p>军备竞赛 [jūn bèi jìng sài] 1. arms race 2. armament(s) race</p> <p>裁减军备 [cái jiǎn jūn bèi] arms reduction</p> <p>后备军 [hòu bèi jūn] rearguard</p> <p>准备好了 [zhǔn bèi hǎo le] to be ready</p> <p>筹备 [chóu bèi] 1. preparations 2. to get ready for sth</p> <p>备料 [bèi liào] 1. get the materials ready 2. prepare feed (for live-stock)</p> <p>预备知识 [yù bèi zhī shì] 1. background knowledge 2. prerequisite</p> <p>具备 [jù bèi] 1. to possess 2. to have 3. equipped with 4. able to fulfill (conditions or requirements)</p> <p>俄备得 [é bèi dé] Obed (son of Boaz and Ruth)</p> <p>准备 [zhǔn bèi] 1. preparation 2. prepare</p> <p>备件 [bèi jiàn] spare parts</p> <p>完备性 [wán bèi xìng] completeness</p> <p>备忘录 [bèi wàng lù] 1. memorandum 2. aide-memoire 3. memorandum book</p> <p>配备 [pèi bèi] 1. to allocate 2. to provide 3. to outfit with</p> <p>预备 [yù bèi] 1. to prepare 2. to make ready 3. preparation 4. preparatory</p> <p>备胎 [bèi tāi] spare tire</p> <p>备至 [bèi zhì] 1. to the utmost 2. in every possible way</p> <p>备课 [bèi kè] (of a teacher) to prepare lessons</p> <p>备案 [bèi àn] 1. put on record 2. enter (a case) in the records</p> <p>备注 [bèi zhù] remarks</p> <p>责备 [zé bèi] 1. to blame 2. to criticize sb</p> <p>备查 [bèi chá] for future reference</p> <p>战备 [zhàn bèi] war preparation</p> <p>备战 [bèi zhàn] 1. prepared against war 2. to prepare for war 3. war-mongering</p> <p>完备 [wán bèi] 1. faultless 2. complete 3. perfect 4. to leave nothing to be desired</p>	<p>守备 [shǒu bèi] 1. to garrison 2. to stand guard 3. on garrison duty</p> <p>备注 [bèi zhōng] remarks</p> <p>备品 [bèi pǐn] 1. machine parts or tools kept in reserve 2. spare parts</p> <p>改 [gǎi] 1. to change 2. to alter 3. to transform 4. to correct</p> <p>中俄改订条约 [zhōng é gǎi dìng tiáo yuē] Treaty of Saint Petersburg of 1881, whereby Russia handed back Yili province to Qing China in exchange for compensation payment and unequal treaty rights</p> <p>改革开放 [gǎi gé kāi fàng] 1. to reform and open to the outside world 2. refers to Deng Xiaoping's policies from around 1980</p> <p>整改 [zhěng gǎi] 1. to reform 2. to rectify and improve</p> <p>宗教改革 [zōng jiào gǎi gé] (Protestant) Reformation</p> <p>政治改革 [zhèng zhì gǎi gé] political reform</p> <p>改译 [gǎi yì] to correct (improve) a translation</p> <p>改观 [gǎi guān] 1. change of appearance 2. to revise one's point of view</p> <p>改良 [gǎi liáng] improve</p> <p>改良主义 [gǎi liáng zhǔ yì] reformism (i.e. favoring gradual change as opposed to revolution)</p> <p>江山易改本性难移 [jiāng shān yì gǎi běn xìng nán yí] rivers and mountains are easy to change, man's character much harder</p> <p>改变 [gǎi biàn] 1. to change 2. to alter 3. to transform</p> <p>改变形像 [gǎi biàn xíng xiàng] transfiguration</p> <p>改变信仰者 [gǎi biàn xìn yǎng zhě] a convert</p> <p>更改 [gēng gǎi] alter</p> <p>经济改革 [jīng jì gǎi gé] economic reform</p> <p>文字改革 [wén zì gǎi gé] reform of the writing system</p> <p>国家发展和改革委员会 [guó jiā fā zhǎn hé gǎi gé wēi yuán huì] PRC National development and reform commission, set up in 2003 to replace previous State Planning Committee</p> <p>发改委 [fā gǎi wēi] abbr. for , PRC National development and reform commission (from 2003)</p> <p>改朝 [gǎi cháo] change of dynasties</p> <p>改朝换代 [gǎi cháo huàn dài] 1. transition period between dynasties 2. an interregnum</p> <p>痛改前非 [tòng gǎi qián fēi] 1. completely correcting one's former misdeeds (saw); to repent past mistakes and turn over a new leaf 2. a reformed character</p> <p>改邪归正 [gǎi xié guī zhèng] (saying) to give up evil and return to good</p> <p>改判 [gǎi pàn] to commute (a death sentence)</p> <p>劳改 [láo gǎi] 1. reform through labor 2. correctional labor (i.e. spell in prison camp)</p> <p>劳改营 [láo gǎi yíng] correctional labor camp</p> <p>改动 [gǎi dòng] 1. to alter 2. to modify 3. to revise</p> <p>改革者 [gǎi gé zhě] reformer</p> <p>改革家 [gǎi gé jiā] reformer</p> <p>金融改革 [jīn róng gǎi gé] financial reform</p> <p>改样 [gǎi yàng] to change completely</p> <p>改善 [gǎi shàn] 1. to make better 2. to improve</p> <p>改恶向善 [gǎi è xiàng shàn] turn away from evil and follow virtue</p> <p>改善关系 [gǎi shàn guān xi] to improve relations</p> <p>改业 [gǎi yè] to change profession or business</p> <p>改行 [gǎi háng] to change profession</p> <p>改信 [gǎi xìn] to convert (to another religion)</p> <p>悔改 [huǐ gǎi] 1. repent 2. repentance</p> <p>改编 [gǎi biān] 1. to adapt 2. to rearrange 3. to revise</p> <p>改组 [gǎi zǔ] 1. to reorganize 2. to reshuffle (posts etc)</p> <p>改名 [gǎi míng] to change one's name</p>
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改写	[gǎi xiě] 1. to revise 2. to edit
改订	[gǎi dìng] to revise (text, plan etc)
改头换面	[gǎi tóu huàn miàn] 1. to adjust one's head and turn one's face (saw); cosmetic changes 2. Despite superficially new policies, the substance remains unchanged.
改则	[gǎi zé] (N) Gaize (place in Tibet)
改稿	[gǎi gǎo] to revise a manuscript
改成	[gǎi chéng] 1. to convert 2. to turn into (sth else) 3. to adapt (a story to another medium)
改天	[gǎi tiān] 1. another day 2. some other time 3. to find another day (for appointment etc) 4. to take a rain check
审改	[shěn gǎi] to check and revise
斗批改	[dòu pī gǎi] (Cul. Rev.) struggle-criticism-transformation
改正	[gǎi zhèng] 1. to correct 2. to amend 3. to put right 4. correction
批改	[pī gǎi] 1. to mark (homework, exam scripts etc) 2. to correct and criticize (an article) 3. to check 4. to correct 5. a correction (to a piece of writing)
土地改革	[tǔ dì gǎi gé] land reform
改革	[gǎi gé] to reform
改日	[gǎi rì] 1. another day 2. some other day
改口	[gǎi kǒu] 1. to correct oneself 2. to withdraw or modify one's previous remark
致	I [zhì] fine and close II [zhì] 1. to send 2. to devote 3. to deliver 4. to cause 5. to convey
格致	[gé zhì] 1. to study the underlying principle to acquire knowledge 2. abbr. for [gèz wu4 zhì4 zhì1] 3. word for Western natural sciences during late Qing
格物致知	[gé wù zhì zhī] to study the underlying principle to acquire knowledge (saw); pursuing knowledge to the end
错落有致	[cuò luò yǒu zhì] in picturesque disorder (saw); irregular arrangement with charming effect
一致性效应	[yī zhì xìng xiào yīng] consistency effect
致死性毒剂	[zhì sǐ xìng dú jì] lethal agent
致死剂量	[zhì sǐ jì liàng] lethal dose
坚致	[jiān zhì] robust and fine textured
致函	[zhì hán] send a letter
致使	[zhì shǐ] 1. cause 2. result in
取得一致	[qǔ dé yī zhì] to reach a consensus
步调一致	[bù diào yī zhì] to be united in action
精致	[jīng zhì] 1. delicate 2. fine 3. exquisite
毫无二致	[háo wú èr zhì] there cannot be another one like it
致谢	[zhì xiè] 1. expression of gratitude 2. to give thanks 3. a thank-you note
兴致勃勃	[xìng zhì bó bó] 1. (set phrase) to become inspired 2. to be full of zest
伤心致死	[shāng xīn zhì sǐ] 1. to grieve to death 2. to die of a broken-heart
密致	[mì zhì] 1. dense 2. close spaced
招致	[zhāo zhì] 1. incur 2. lead to
别致	[bié zhì] unusual, unique
全场一致	[quán chǎng yī zhì] unanimous
致贺	[zhì hè] to congratulate
致力	[zhì lì] 1. work for 2. devote one's efforts to
雅致	[yǎ zhì] 1. elegant 2. refined 3. in good taste
不一致字	[bù yī zhì zì] inconsistent phonogram(s)
致癌物	[zhì ái wù] carcinogen
致癌物质	[zhì ái wù zhì] 1. carcinogen 2. cancer causing substance
一致字	[yī zhì zì] consistent phonogram(s)
兴致	[xìng zhì] interest
致辞	[zhì cí] 1. to express in words or writing 2. to make a speech (esp. short introduction, vote of thanks, afterword, funeral homily etc) 3. to address (an audience) 4. same as

中国致公党	[zhōng guó zhì gōng dǎng] China Party for Public Interest
景致	[jǐng zhì] 1. view 2. scenery 3. scene
标致	[biāo zhì] Peugeot
言行一致	[yán xíng yī zhì] 1. word and actions coincide (saw); to live up to one's word 2. to match words with deeds 3. Practice what you preach.
高致病性	[gāo zhì bìng xìng] highly pathogenic
致死性	[zhì sǐ xìng] 1. deadly 2. terminal
一致性	[yī zhì xìng] consistency
导致	[dǎo zhì] 1. to lead to 2. to create 3. to cause 4. to bring about
导致死亡	[dǎo zhì sǐ wáng] 1. to lead to death 2. to result in death
细致	[xì zhì] 1. delicate 2. fine 3. careful 4. meticulous 5. painstaking
尽致	[jìn zhì] in the finest detail
致病	[zhì bìng] 1. pathogenic 2. causes disease
致病菌	[zhì bìng jū] pathogenic bacteria
致癌	[zhì ái] 1. carcinogenous 2. to cause cancer
一致资源定址器	[yī zhì zī yuán dìng zhǐ qì] uniform resource locator (URL), i.e. webaddress
殊致	[shū zhì] 1. different 2. unusual scene
致死	[zhì sǐ] deadly
罗致	[luó zhì] 1. to employ 2. to recruit (talented personnel) 3. to gather together (a team)
致词	[zhì cí] 1. to make a speech 2. to make some remarks
致命	[zhì mìng] 1. fatal 2. mortal 3. deadly 4. to sacrifice one's life
非致命	[fēi zhì mìng] 1. not fatal 2. not life-threatening (medical condition)
大致	[dà zhì] 1. more or less 2. roughly 3. approximately
以致	[yǐ zhì] 1. to such an extent as to 2. down to 3. up to
致富	[zhì fù] to become rich
致电	[zhì diàn] 1. to phone 2. to telegram
一致	[yī zhì] 1. unanimous 2. identical (views or opinions)
微	[wēi] 1. micro 2. tiny 3. miniature 4. Taiwan pr. weiz
微微	[wēi wēi] 1. slight 2. faint 3. humble
微处理器	[wēi chù lǐ qì] microprocessor
微聚焦	[wēi jù jiāo] microfocus x-ray computed tomography (microCT)
微电脑	[wēi diàn nǎo] microcomputer
微波	[wēi bō] 1. ripple 2. microwave
微波炉	[wēi bō lú] microwave oven
微波天线	[wēi bō tiān xiàn] microwave antenna
察微知著	[chá wēi zhī zhù] examine tiny clues to know general trend (saw); deduce the whole story from small traces
微观	[wēi guān] 1. micro- 2. sub-atomic
微观经济	[wēi guān jīng jì] micro-economic
微观世界	[wēi guān shì jiè] 1. microcosm 2. the microscopic world
微服	[wēi fú] in plain clothes (of royalty)
微静脉	[wēi jīng mài] capillary vein
微动脉	[wēi dòng mài] capillary artery
微薄	[wēi bó] 1. scanty 2. meager
微薄的	[wēi bó de] meager
微雕	[wēi diāo] a miniature (carving)
微明	[wēi míng] twilight
毫微米	[háo wēi mǐ] millimicron or one-millionth of a millimeter
微型	[wēi xíng] 1. miniature 2. micro- 3. tiny
微扰展开	[wēi rǎo zhǎn kāi] perturbative expansion (math. phys.)

微升	[wēi shēng] microliter
微扰	[wēi rǎo] 1. infinitesimal disturbance 2. perturbation (math. phys.)
微扰论	[wēi rǎo lùn] perturbation theory
非微扰	[fēi wēi rǎo] non-perturbative (math. phys.)
无微不至	[wú wēi bù zhì] in every possible way (saw); meticulous
微软	[wēi ruǎn] Microsoft corporation
微软公司	[wēi ruǎn gōng sī] Microsoft corporation
显微镜载片	[xiǎn wēi jìng zài piàn] microscopic slide
忽微	[hū wēi] 1. minuscule quantity 2. minor matter
积于忽微	[jī yú hū wēi] to accumulate tiny quantities (saw)
微细加工	[wēi xì jiā gōng] microminiature technology
常微分方程	[cháng wēi fēn fāng chéng] ordinary differential equation (ODE)
偏微分方程	[piān wēi fēn fāng chéng] partial differential equation (PDE)
微分方程	[wēi fēn fāng chéng] differential equation (math.)
微分	[wēi fēn] 1. an infinitesimal 2. differentiation 3. differential calculus
微积分基本定理	[wēi jī fēn jī běn dìng lǐ] fundamental theorem of calculus
微积分	[wēi jī fēn] 1. calculus 2. differentiation and integration 3. calculus of infinitesimals and integrals
偏微分	[piān wēi fēn] 1. (math.) partial differential 2. (math.) partial derivative
卑微	[bēi wēi] petty and low
微晶片	[wēi jīng piàn] microchip
微妙	[wēi miào] subtle
见微知著	[jiàn wēi zhī zhù] one tiny clue reveals the general trend (saw); small beginnings show how things will develop
轻微	[qīng wēi] 1. slight 2. light 3. trivial 4. to a small extent
微生物	[wēi shēng wù] microorganism
电子显微镜	[diàn zǐ xiǎn wēi jìng] electron microscope
微电子	[wēi diàn zǐ] microelectronics
中微子	[zhōng wēi zǐ] neutrino
显微镜	[xiǎn wēi jìng] microscope
显微镜座	[xiǎn wēi jìng zuò] Microscopium (constellation)
微粒	[wēi lì] 1. speck 2. particle
稍微	[shāo wēi] a little bit
微安培	[wēi ān péi] microampere (one millionth of amp)
微商	[wēi shāng] quotient of infinitesimals (in calculus)
阅微草堂笔记	[yuè wēi cǎo táng bǐ jì] 1. Notes on minutely observed thatched hut by Ji Yun , novel of supernatural 2. The thatched study of close scrutiny
微米	[wēi mǐ] micron (one thousandth of a millimeter or 10 ⁻⁶ meter)
微光	[wēi guāng] glimmer
一线微光	[yī xiàn wēi guāng] gleam
微火	[wēi huǒ] a low fire (for roasting)
陆探微	[lù tàn wēi] Lu Tanwei (active c.450-490), one of the Four Great Painters of the Six dynasties
太阳微系统公司	[tài yáng wēi xì tǒng gōng sī] Sun Microsystems
微小	[wēi xiǎo] 1. small 2. little
微小病毒科	[wēi xiǎo bìng dú kē] 1. Picornaviridae (virus family including many human pathogens) 2. small RNA virus
具体而微	[jù tǐ ér wēi] 1. all the parts are in place, but small scale (Mencius) 2. perfect in structure, but not much of it
微径	[wēi jìng] small path
体贴入微	[tǐ tiē rù wēi] to show every possible consideration (saw); meticulous care

微缩	[wēi suō] 1. compact 2. micro- 3. miniature 4. to miniaturize
微量白蛋白	[wēi liàng bái dàn bái] microalbumin
衰微	[shuāi wēi] 1. to decline 2. to wane 3. weakened 4. enfeebled 5. in decline
紫微宫	[zǐ wēi gōng] palace of Jade emperor (in Taoism)
微量元素	[wēi liàng yuán sù] trace element (chem.)
细微	[xì wēi] 1. tiny 2. minute 3. fine 4. subtle 5. sensitive (instruments)
微细	[wēi xì] microminiature (technology)
细微末节	[xì wēi mò jié] 1. tiny insignificant details 2. niceties
微丝	[wēi sī] microfilament
微山县	[wēi shān xiàn] Weishan county in Ji'ning , Shandong
微安	[wēi ān] 1. microampere (one millionth of amp) 2. also written
微漠	[wēi mò] faint (almost inaudible or invisible)
微茫	[wēi máng] 1. hazy 2. blurred
微菌	[wēi jūn] 1. bacterium 2. germ
入微	[rù wēi] 1. down to the smallest detail 2. thorough-going 3. fine and detailed
微笑	[wēi xiào] smile
微末	[wēi mò] 1. tiny 2. negligible
微克	[wēi kè] milligram (mg)
微星	[wēi xīng] Micro-Star International
微弱	[wēi ruò] 1. weak 2. faint 3. feeble
微晶	[wēi jīng] 1. microcrystal 2. structure only visible at microscopic scale
可微	[kě wēi] differentiable (math.)
微山	[wēi shān] Weishan county in Ji'ning , Shandong
攸	[yōu] 1. distant, far 2. adverbial prefix
攸关	[cún wáng yōu guān] 1. a make-or-break matter 2. a matter of life and death
攸关	[yōu guān] of great concern
性命攸关	[xìng mìng yōu guān] 1. vitally important 2. a matter of life and death
攸县	[yōu xiàn] You county in Hunan
修	[xiū] 1. to decorate 2. to embellish 3. to repair 4. to build 5. to study 6. to write 7. to cultivate
修改	[xiū gǎi] 1. amend 2. alter
基因修改	[jī yīn xiū gǎi] genetic modification
修路	[xiū lù] to repair a road
整修	[zhěng xiū] 1. to repair 2. to refurbish 3. to renovate 4. to refit 5. to mend 6. to rebuild
修整	[xiū zhěng] 1. repair 2. maintenance
复修	[fù xiū] to restore (an ancient temple)
修复	[xiū fù] restoration
隐修	[yīn xiū] monasticism
隐修院	[yīn xiū yuàn] 1. monastery (Christian) 2. abbey
隐修士	[yīn xiū shì] monk (Christian)
欧阳修	[ōu yáng xiū] Ouyang Xiu (1007-1072), Northern Song dynasty prose writer and historian
变修	[biàn xiū] become revisionist
修订版	[xiū dìng bǎn] 1. revised edition 2. revised version
维修区	[wéi xiū qū] maintenance area
修齐	[xiū qí] 1. to touch up 2. to make even
修文	[xiū wén] Xiuwen county in Guiyang [Gui4 yang2], Guizhou
修文县	[xiū wén xiàn] Xiuwen county in Guiyang [Gui4 yang2], Guizhou
修正主义	[xiū zhèng zhǔ yì] revisionism
保修期	[bǎo xiū qī] 1. warranty period 2. still under guarantee
修养	[xiū yǎng] 1. accomplishment 2. training 3. self-cultivation

修心养性	[xiū xīn yǎng xìng] to cultivate the heart and nurture the character (saw); to improve oneself by meditation
研究员	[yán xiū yuán] 1. research worker 2. researcher
修炼	[xiū liàn] 1. (of Taoists) to practice austerities 2. to practice asceticism
修炼成仙	[xiū liàn chéng xiān] 1. lit. to practice austerities to become a Daoist immortal 2. practice makes perfect
修炼	[xiū liàn] 1. to practice (an activity) 2. to perform
克劳修斯	[kè láo xiū sī] Rudolf Clausius (1822-1888)
必修	[bì xiū] a required course
必修课	[bì xiū kè] 1. required course 2. compulsory course
修车	[xiū chē] to repair a bike (car etc)
修长	[xiū cháng] 1. slender 2. lanky 3. tall and thin
修好	[xiū hǎo] to repair
重修旧好	[chóng xiū jiù hǎo] 1. to make friends again 2. to renew old cordial relations
检修	[jiǎn xiū] 1. to overhaul 2. to examine and fix (a motor) 3. to service (a vehicle)
翻修	[fān xiū] 1. to rebuild (house or road) 2. to overhaul
新修	[xīn xiū] 1. revise 2. revised
新修本草	[xīn xiū běn cǎo] Tang dynasty compendium of herbal medicine
修辞	[xiū cí] rhetoric
培修	[péi xiū] to repair earthworks
修音	[xiū yīn] voicing (adjustment of timbre, loudness etc of organ or other musical instrument)
奥德修斯	[ào dé xiū sī] Odysseus
修行	[xiū xíng] religious practice (Buddh.)
修行人	[xiū xíng rén] person pursuing religious practice (Buddh.)
维修	[wéi xiū] 1. maintenance (of equipment) 2. to protect and maintain
保修	[bǎo xiū] guarantee to keep in good repair
抢修	[qiǎng xiū] 1. to repair in a rush 2. urgent repairs
修补	[xiū bǔ] mend
修补匠	[xiū bǔ jiàng] tinker
编修	[biān xiū] to compile and edit
永修县	[yǒng xiū xiàn] Yongxiu county in Jiujiang , Jiangxi
修水县	[xiū shuǐ xiàn] Xiushui county in Jiujiang , Jiangxi
修会	[xiū huì] religious order
修院	[xiū yuàn] seminary (Christian college)
啊修罗	[ā xiū luó] Asura, malevolent spirits in Indian mythology
修理厂	[xiū lǐ chǎng] repair shop
修罗	[xiū luó] Asura, malevolent spirits in Indian mythology
岁修	[suì xiū] start of the year
修订	[xiū dìng] to revise
修正案	[xiū zhèng àn] 1. amendment 2. revised draft
修女	[xiū] nun
永修	[yǒng xiū] Yongxiu county in Jiujiang , Jiangxi
修水	[xiū shuǐ] Xiushui county in Jiujiang , Jiangxi
失修	[shī xiū] disrepair
修武	[xiū wǔ] (N) Xiuwu (place in Henan)
重修	[chóng xiū] 1. to reconstruct 2. to repair 3. to revamp
主修	[zhǔ xiū] (school) major
自修	[zì xiū] 1. to study on one's own 2. self study
修正	[xiū zhèng] 1. to revise 2. to amend
修鞋匠	[xiū xié jiàng] a cobbler
修理	[xiū lǐ] 1. repair 2. perform maintenance 3. to overhaul 4. to fix

修士	[xiū shì] 1. member of religious order 2. frater
敬	[jìng] 1. to respect 2. to venerate 3. to salute 4. to offer
致敬	[zhì jìng] greet
敬备	[jìng bèi] 1. (humble expr.) prepare to offer humble hospitality 2. please accept my inadequate (food or drink)
敬谢不敏	[jìng xiè bù mǐn] I beg to be excused
敬服	[jìng fú] 1. deference 2. esteem 3. to admire
敬老尊贤	[jìng lǎo zūn xián] to respect the wise and venerate the worthy (saw); to honor the great and the good
敬业乐群	[jìng yè yào qún] diligent and sociable (saw); meticulous in work and dealing cheerfully with one's colleagues
奉申贺敬	[fèng shēn hè jìng] polite congratulations (i.e. on a greeting card)
敬贺新春	[jìng hè xīn chūn] the Chinese New Year
敬老院	[jìng lǎo yuàn] 1. home of respect for aged 2. nursing home
孝敬	[xiào jìng] 1. to show filial respect 2. to give presents (to one's elders or superiors) 3. to support one's aged parents
恭敬不如从命	[gōng jìng bù rú cóng mìng] deference is no substitute for obedience (saw); to follow sb's precepts is the sincerest form of respect
不敬	[bù jìng] 1. disrespect 2. irreverent 3. rude 4. insufficiently respectful (to a superior)
鲁子敬	[lǔ zǐ jìng] Lu Zijing or Lu Su (172-217), statesman, diplomat and strategist of Eastern Wu
敬奉	[jìng fèng] 1. to worship piously 2. to present 3. to dedicate
敬悉	[jìng xī] 1. (honorific) revered news 2. the most valuable information (in your recent letter, book etc) 3. Thank you for your letter.
恭敬	[gōng jìng] 1. deferential 2. with respect
毕恭毕敬	[bì gōng bì jìng] 1. reverent and respectful 2. extremely deferential
崇敬	[chóng jìng] 1. to revere 2. high esteem
尊敬	[zūn jìng] 1. respect 2. to revere
可尊敬	[kě zūn jìng] respectable
敬辞	[jìng cí] 1. term of respect 2. honorific title 3. honorific (in grammar)
敬意	[jìng yì] 1. respect 2. tribute
表示敬意	[biǎo shì jìng yì] 1. respectful 2. to show respect
以利亚敬	[yǐ lì yà jìng] 1. Eliakim (name, Hebrew: God will raise up) 2. Eliakim, servant of the Lord in Isaiah 22:20 3. Eliakim, son of Abiud and father of Azor in Matthew 1:13
敬烟	[jìng yān] to offer a cigarette (to a guest)
敬仰	[jìng yǎng] 1. to revere 2. highly esteemed
众人敬仰	[zhòng rén jìng yǎng] 1. universally admired 2. highly esteemed by everyone
敬启	[jìng qǐ] respectful closing to a letter
敬语	[jìng yǔ] honorific (e.g. in grammar of oriental languages)
敬酒	[jìng jiǔ] 1. to toast 2. to propose a toast
敬重	[jìng zhòng] 1. to respect deeply 2. to revere 3. to esteem
敬告	[jìng gào] 1. to tell respectfully 2. to announce reverentially
可敬	[kě jìng] venerable
回敬	[huí jìng] 1. to return a compliment 2. to give sth in return
敬拜	[jìng bài] to worship
警	[jǐng] 1. to alert 2. to warn 3. police
警备	[jǐng bèi] 1. guard 2. garrison
警备区	[jǐng bèi qū] 1. garrison area 2. command
政府警告	[zhèng fǔ jǐng gào] government warning
欧洲刑警组织	[ōu zhōu xíng jīng zǔ zhī] Europol (European Police Office)
警察	[jīng chá] 1. police 2. policeman 3. policewoman
便衣警察	[biàn yī jīng chá] plain-clothed policeman
国际刑事警察组织	[guó jì xíng shì jīng chá zǔ zhī] International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol)

秘密警察	[mì mì jīng chá] secret police
防暴警察	[fáng bào jīng chá] 1. riot police 2. riot squad
皇家香港警察	[huáng jiā xiāng gǎng jīng chá] Royal Hong Kong Police Force (1969-1997)
电子警察	[diàn zǐ jīng chá] 1. traffic camera 2. speed camera 3. close-circuit TV police surveillance
香港警察	[xiāng gǎng jīng chá] Hong Kong Police Force (since 1997)
人民警察	[rén mín jīng chá] 1. civil police 2. PRC police
警察局	[jīng chá jú] 1. police station 2. police department 3. police headquarters
警察厅	[jīng chá tīng] National Police Agency (Japan)
特种警察	[tè zhòng jīng chá] 1. special police 2. PRC crack armed police dealing with hijacking, terrorism etc
3. US SWAT teams	
警服	[jīng fú] police uniform
警报	[jīng bào] 1. (fire) alarm 2. alert signal 3. alarm 4. alert 5. warning
报警	[bào jīng] 1. to give a warning 2. to sound an alarm 3. to report sth to the police 4. warning 5. omen
跑警报	[pǎo jīng bào] to run for shelter
报警器	[jīng bào qì] siren
报警	[bào jīng qì] 1. alarm (e.g. burglar or fire alarm) 2. warning device 3. detector
警区	[jīng qū] 1. policeman's round 2. patrol 3. beat
交警	[jiāo jīng] 1. traffic police 2. acronym for
义警	[yì jīng] 1. vigilante 2. volunteer (police)
警戒	[jīng jiè] 1. to warn 2. to be alert for
刑警	[xíng jīng] police
国际刑警组织	[guó jì xíng jīng zǔ zhī] Interpol (International Criminal Police Organization)
警力	[jīng lì] police strength (i.e. number of officers at the scene)
警方	[jīng fāng] police
警车	[jīng chē] police car
皇家骑警	[huáng jiā qí jīng] 1. Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP), Canadian federal and national police force
2. Mounties	
警铃	[jīng líng] 1. alarm bell 2. call signal
警钟	[jīng zhōng] alarm bell
警辟	[jīng pì] profound, thorough and moving
警民冲突	[jīng mín chōng tū] a clash between the police and the people
武警部队	[wǔ jīng bù duì] People's Armed Police
美国海岸警卫队	[měi guó hǎi àn jīng wèi duì] United States Coast Guard
火警	[huǒ jīng] fire alarm
警探	[jīng tàn] police detective
警标	[jīng biāo] 1. buoy 2. navigation marker
示警	[shì jīng] 1. to warn 2. a warning sign
警惕	[jīng wù] 1. on the alert 2. keenly aware
骑警	[qí jīng] mounted police (on horse or motorbike)
骑警队	[qí jīng duì] mounted police detachment (on horse or motorbike)
预警系统	[yù jīng xì tǒng] early warning system
预警	[yù jīng] 1. warning 2. early warning
国民警卫队	[guó mín jīng wèi duì] National Guard (United States)
海岸警卫队	[hǎi àn jīng wèi duì] coastguard
警民	[jīng mín] the police and the people (usually in opposition)
民警	[mín jīng] 1. civil police 2. PRC police 3. abbr. for
警局	[jīng jú] 1. police department 2. police station 3. abbr. of
警句	[jīng jù] aphorism
女警	[nǚ jīng] a policewoman

女警员	[nǚ jīng yuán] a policewoman
警棍	[jīng gùn] police truncheon
警种	[jīng zhǒng] 1. police classification 2. subdivision of policing activities (traffic, border guard, criminal etc)
武警战士	[wǔ jīng zhàn shì] 1. armed fighters 2. armed police 3. militia
武警	[wǔ jīng] armed police
警犬	[jīng quǎn] police dog
警醒	[jīng xǐng] to be alert
特警	[tè jīng] 1. abbr. for , special police 2. PRC crack armed police dealing with hijacking, terrorism etc 3. US SWAT teams
警告	[jīng gào] 1. to warn 2. to admonish
警卫	[jīng wèi] (security) guard
干警	[gǎn jīng] 1. police 2. police cadres
下降	I [xiàng] 1. to drop 2. to fall 3. to come down 4. to descend II [xiáng] to surrender
降落	[jiàng luò] 1. to descend 2. to land
降落地点	[jiàng luò dì diǎn] landing site
自由降落	[zì yóu jiàng luò] free fall
招降纳叛	[zhāo xiáng nà pàn] to recruit surrendered enemy and deserters (saw); to gather together a gang of villains
夜幕降临	[yè mù jiàng lín] nightfall
受降	[shòu xiáng] to accept surrender
受降仪式	[shòu xiáng yí shì] a surrender ceremony
反空降	[fǎn kōng jiàng] anti-aircraft defense
降级	[jiàng jí] degrade
降解	[jiàng jiě] breakdown
生物降解	[shēng wù jiàng jiě] biodegradation
降价	[jiàng jià] price reduction
升降	[shēng jiàng] rising and lowering
抑扬升降性	[yì yáng shēng jiàng xìng] property of rising and lowering
降结肠	[jiàng jié cháng] 1. descending colon (anat.) 2. third section of large intestine
降将	[xiáng jiàng] surrendered enemy general
空降兵	[kōng jiàng bīng] paratroopers
誓死不下	[shì sǐ bù xiáng] to vow to fight to the death
降妖伏魔	[xiáng yāo fú mó] to conquer all kinds of demons
空降	[kōng jiàng] airborne
喜从天降	[xǐ cóng tiān jiàng] 1. joy from heaven (saw); overjoyed at unexpected good news 2. unlooked-for happy event
普降	[pǔ jiàng] 1. precipitation over a large area 2. widespread rain
降职	[jiàng zhí] to demote (to a lower rank)
降息	[jiàng xī] to lower interest rates
起降	[qǐ jiàng] taking off and landing
纳降	[nà xiáng] 1. to surrender 2. to accept defeat
降水	[jiàng shuǐ] 1. rain and snow 2. precipitation (meteorology)
降水量	[jiàng shuǐ liàng] measured quantity of precipitation (meteorology)
降温	[jiàng wēn] 1. the temperature drops 2. to cool 3. to cool down 4. cooling 5. fig. loss of interest
降临	I [jiàng lín] to descend to II [jiàng lín jiàng lín] befall
降临节	[jiàng lín jié] Advent (Christian period of 4 weeks before Christmas)
降生	[jiàng shēng] 1. to be born 2. arrival of newborn 3. birth (of a savior or religious leader)
降下	[jiàng xià] lower
下降	[xià jiàng] 1. to decline 2. to drop 3. to fall 4. to go down 5. to decrease
降旨	[jiàng zhǐ] to issue an imperial edict
降世	[jiàng shì] come to earth

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降雨	[jiàng yǔ] 1. precipitation 2. rainfall
降雨量	[jiàng yǔ liàng] 1. precipitation 2. quantity of rainfall
隆隆	I [lóng] sound of drums II [lóng] 1. grand 2. intense 3. prosperous 4. start (a fire)
隆隆	[lóng lóng] rumble
隆隆声	[lóng lóng shēng] rumble (sound of thunder or gunfire)
隆格尔	[lóng gé ěr] (N) Lunggar (place in Tibet)
洛隆	[luò lóng] (N) Luolong (place in Tibet)
隆冬	[lóng dōng] 1. midwinter 2. the depth of winter
轰隆	[hōng lōng] 1. onomat. rumbling 2. rolling
隐居隆中	[yīn jū lóng zhōng] to live in seclusion
圣皮埃尔和密克隆	[shèng pí āi ěr hé mì kè lóng] Saint-Pierre and Miquelon
波隆那	[bō lóng nà] Bologna, port city in north Italy
吉隆坡	[jí lóng pō] Kuala Lumpur, capital of Malaysia
克隆技术	[kè lóng jì shù] cloning technology
兴隆台区	[xīng lóng tái qū] Xinglongtai district of Panjin city, Liaoning
晴隆	[qíng lóng] Qinglong county in Qianxinan Buyei and Miao Autonomous Prefecture [Qian2 xi1 nan2 zhou1], Guizhou
晴隆县	[qíng lóng xiàn] Qinglong county in Qianxinan Buyei and Miao Autonomous Prefecture [Qian2 xi1 nan2 zhou1], Guizhou
蒲隆地	[pú lóng dì] Burundi
隆情	[lóng qíng] profound love
布隆方丹	[bù lóng fāng dān] Bloemfontein
伊普西隆	[yī pǔ xī lóng] epsilon (Greek letter)
嘉柏隆里	[jiā bó lóng lǐ] 1. Gaborone, capital of Botswana 2. also written
则步隆	[zé bù lóng] Zabulon or Zebulun, biblical land between Jordan and Galilee (Matthew 4:15)
东太平洋隆起	[dōng tài píng yáng lóng qǐ] East Pacific rise (a mid-oceanic ridge stretching from California down to Antarctica)
隆子	[lóng zǐ] (N) Longzi (place in Tibet)
兴隆	I [xīng lóng] Xinglong (place in Hebei) II [xīng lóng xīng lóng] 1. prosperous 2. thriving 3. flourishing
生意兴隆	[shēng yì xīng lóng] thriving and prosperous business or trade
兴隆台	[xīng lóng tái] Xinglongtai district of Panjin city, Liaoning
玉普西隆	[yù pǔ xī lóng] upsilon (Greek letter)
基隆	[jī lóng] Chilung or Keelung, city and major port in north Taiwan
隆德	[lóng dé] (N) Longde (place in Ningxia)
隆化	[lóng huà] (N) Longhua (place in Hebei)
隆起	[lóng qǐ] 1. to swell 2. to bulge
治隆唐宋	[zhì lóng táng sòng] 1. "Ruled better that Tang and Song" 2. Qing Emperor Kangxi's memorial tribute to the first Ming emperor Hongwu
法隆寺	[fǎ lóng sì] Hryji, complex of Buddhist temples near Nara, Japan, dating back to the Asuka period (c. 600)
隆安	[lóng ān] (N) Long'an (place in Guangxi)
隆河	[lóng hé] 1. Rhone, river of Switzerland and France 2. also written
万隆	[wàn lóng] Bandung (city in Indonesia)
利隆圭	[lì lóng guī] Lilongwe, capital of Malawi
科隆	[kē lóng] Cologne, Germany or Colon, Panama
隆尧	[lóng yáo] (N) Longyao (place in Hebei)
武隆	[wǔ lóng] (N) Wulong (place in Sichuan)
克隆人	[kè lóng rén] clone human
克隆	[kè lóng] clone
隆重	[lóng zhòng] 1. grand 2. prosperous 3. ceremonious 4. solemn
隆昌	[lóng chāng] (N) Longchang (place in Sichuan)

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吉隆	[jí lóng] (N) Jilong (place in Tibet)
隆回	[lóng huí] (N) Longhui (place in Hunan)
略	[lǚ] 1. plan 2. strategy 3. outline 4. summary 5. slightly 6. rather 7. to rob 8. to plunder 9. to summarize
略略	[lǚ lǚ] slightly; roughly; briefly; very generally
略微	[lǚ wēi] 1. a little bit 2. slightly
略图	[lǚ tú] 1. sketch 2. sketch map 3. thumbnail picture
胸有成略	[xiōng yǒu chéng lǚ] 1. the hero has plans already laid (saw); to have plans ready in advance 2. forewarned is forearmed
略释	[lǚ shì] 1. a brief explanation 2. to summarize
保证破坏战略	[bǎo zhèng pò huài zhàn lǚ] assured destruction strategy
略知皮毛	[lǚ zhī pí máo] 1. slight knowledge of sth 2. superficial acquaintance with a subject 3. a smattering
中国小说史略	[zhōng guó xiǎo shuō shǐ lǚ] Concise history of the Chinese novel by Lu Xun
较略	[jiào lǚ] 1. approximately 2. roughly 3. about
胆略	[dǎn lǚ] courage and resource
安大略湖	[ān dà lǚ hú] Lake Ontario, between Canada and the USA
略胜一筹	[lǚ shèng yī chóu] 1. slightly better 2. a cut above
勇略	[yǒng lǚ] brave and cunning
雄才大略	[xióng cái dà lǚ] great skill and strategy
英雄所见略同	[yīng xióng suǒ jiàn lǚ tóng] lit. heroes usually agree (saw); Great minds think alike.
地缘战略	[dì yuán zhàn lǚ] geostrategic
忽略	[hū lǚ] 1. to forget about 2. to neglect 3. to omit by mistake
略为	[lǚ wéi] slightly
省略	[shěng lǚ] 1. to leave out 2. an omission
安大略省	[ān dà lǚ shěng] Ontario province, Canada
才略	[cái lǚ] ability and sagacity
侵略者	[qīn lǚ zhě] 1. aggressors 2. invaders
侵略军	[qīn lǚ jūn] invading army
战略家	[zhàn lǚ jiā] a strategist
略码	[lǚ mǎ] code
领略	[lǐng lǚ] 1. to have a taste of 2. to realize 3. to appreciate
筹略	[chóu lǚ] 1. astute 2. resourceful
脱略	[tuō lǚ] 1. unrestrained 2. throwing off strictures 3. disrespectful 4. indulgence
略称	[lǚ chēng] abbreviation
略举	[lǚ jǔ] 1. some cases picked out as example 2. to highlight
详略	[xiáng lǚ] 1. concise 2. the details in brief
类比策略	[lèi bǐ cè lǚ] analogy strategies
粗略	[cū lǚ] 1. rough (not precise or accurate) 2. cursory
侵略	[qīn lǚ] 1. invasion 2. encroachment
集中的策略	[jí zhōng de cè lǚ] focus strategy
约略估计	[yuē lǚ gū jì] 1. approximate estimate 2. to reckon roughly
战略性	[zhàn lǚ xìng] strategic
约略	[yuē lǚ] 1. approximate 2. rough
战略要点	[zhàn lǚ yào diǎn] strategic point
略去	[lǚ qù] omit
略阳	[lǚ yáng] (N) Lueyang (place in Shaanxi)
谋略	[móu lǚ] 1. stratagem 2. to plot
略语	[lǚ yǔ] abbreviation

要略	[yào lǚ] 1. roughly 2. outline 3. summary
战略要地	[zhàn lǚ yào dì] strategic location
策略	[cè lǚ] 1. plot 2. tactics
略知一二	[lǚ zhī yī èr] 1. slight knowledge of sth 2. to know very little about a subject 3. a smattering
略夺	[lǚ duó] 1. to take by force 2. to plunder 3. to rob 4. to pillage 5. also:
节略本	[jié lǚ běn] abridged version
战略	[zhàn lǚ] strategy
大略	[dà lǚ] 1. a broad outline 2. the general idea 3. roughly
略带	[lǚ dài] to mention briefly
简略	[jiǎn lǚ] 1. simple 2. brief
事略	[shì lǚ] biographical sketch
节略	[jié lǚ] abbreviation
三略	[sān lǚ] 1. Three strategies, early Han dynasty book of military strategy by legendary Daoist immortal Huang Shihong 2. also called
露	I [lòu] 1. to show 2. to reveal 3. to betray 4. to expose II [lù] 1. dew 2. syrup 3. nectar 4. outdoors (not under cover) 5. to show 6. to reveal 7. to betray 8. to expose
春秋繁露	[chūn qiū fán lù] Rich dew of spring and autumn, ideological tract by Han dynasty political philosopher Dong Zhongshu
败露	[bài lù] (of a plot etc) to fall through and stand exposed
初露锋芒	[chū lù fēng máng] 1. first sign of budding talent 2. to display one's ability for the first time
一夜露水	[yí yè lù shuǐ] 1. one-night stand 2. ephemeral
凶相毕露	[xiōng xiàng bì lù] 1. show one's ferocious appearance (saw); the atrocious features revealed 2. with fangs bared
咬人狗儿不露齿	[yǎo rén gǒu r bù lù chǐ] the dog that bites does not show its fangs (saying); fig. You can't tell the really dangerous enemy from his external appearance.
洗发露	[xí fà lù] shampoo
润肤露	[rùn fū lù] body lotion
露马脚	[lòu mǎ jiǎo] 1. to reveal the cloven foot (saw); to unmask ones true nature 2. to give the game away
露出马脚	[lù chū mǎ jiǎo] 1. to reveal the cloven foot (saw); to unmask ones true nature 2. to give the game away
露脸	[lòu liǎn] 1. to show one's face 2. to make one's good name 3. to become successful and well known 4. to shine
朝露	[zhāo lù] 1. morning dew 2. fig. precarious brevity of human life 3. ephemeral
危若朝露	[wēi ruò zhāo lù] precarious as morning dew (saw); unlikely to last out the day
身先朝露	[shēn xiān zhāo lù] body will go with the morning dew (saw); fig. ephemeral and precarious nature of human existence
浮云朝露	[fú yún zhāo lù] floating clouds, morning dew (saw); fig. ephemeral nature of human existence
电光朝露	[diàn guāng zhāo lù] 1. flash of lightning, morning dew (saw); fig. ephemeral 2. impermanent
危如朝露	[wēi rú zhāo lù] precarious as the morning dew (saw); fig. ephemeral and precarious nature of human existence
人生如朝露	[rén shēng rú zhāo lù] human life as the morning dew (saw); fig. ephemeral and precarious nature of human existence
人生朝露	[rén shēng zhāo lù] human life as the morning dew (saw); fig. ephemeral and precarious nature of human existence
初露头角	[chū lù tóu jiǎo] 1. lit. to first show one's horns (saw); fig. a first show of emerging talent 2. first sign of emerging talent 3. budding genius
原形毕露	[yuán xíng bì lù] original identity fully revealed (saw); fig. to unmask and expose the whole truth
赤身露体	[chì shēn lù tǐ] completely naked
抛头露面	[pāo tóu lòu miàn] to show your face in public (derog.)
初露	[chū lù] first sign (of budding talent)
初露才华	[chū lù cái huá] 1. first sign of budding talent 2. to display one's ability for the first time

陈露	[chén lù] Lu Chen
不外露	[bù wài lù] 1. not exposed 2. concealed from view
果子露	[guǒ zi lù] fruit drink
寒露	[hán lù] Hanlu or Cold Dew, 17th of the 24 solar terms 8th-22nd October
暴露	[bào lù] 1. expose 2. reveal 3. lay bare
显露	[xiǎn lù] become visible
显露出	[xiǎn lù chū] 1. to appear 2. to come out in the open
真相毕露	[zhēn xiàng bì lù] real face fully revealed (saw); fig. to unmask and expose the whole truth
露体	[lù tǐ] naked
露宿	[lù sù] 1. to sleep outdoors 2. to spend the night in the open
露天宿营	[lù tiān sù yíng] 1. camping in the open 2. living outdoors
藏头露尾	[cáng tóu lù wěi] 1. to hide the head and show the head (saw); to give a partial account 2. half-truths
展露	[zhǎn lù] 1. to expose 2. to reveal
表露	[biǎo lù] 1. show 2. reveal
露点	[lù diǎn] dew point
露台	[lù tái] 1. balcony 2. patio 3. flat roof 4. terrace 5. ancient imperial celestial observation terrace
外露	[wài lù] 1. exposed 2. appearing on the outside
揭露	[jiē lù] 1. to expose 2. to unmask 3. to ferret out
浅露	[qiǎn lù] 1. blunt 2. direct (i.e. not tactful)
露水	[lù shuǐ] 1. dew 2. fig. short-lasting 3. ephemeral
泄露	[xiè lòu] 1. leak (information) 2. divulge
洁面露	[jié miàn lù] cleansing lotion
露齿而笑	[lù chǐ ér xiào] 1. to grin 2. also pronounced lou4
露相	[lòu xiàng] to show one's true colors
露珠	[lù zhū] dewdrop
露头	[lòu tóu] 1. to show one's head 2. to give a sign to show one's presence
露天	[lù tiān] 1. outdoors 2. al fresco 3. in the open
露齿	[lù chǐ] to grin
闪露	[shǎn lù] to reveal momentarily
露西	[lù xī] Lucy
带露	[dài lù] dewy
露营	[lù yíng] camp
露富	[lòu fù] to reveal one's wealth inadvertently
露白	[lòu bái] 1. to reveal one's valuables inadvertently 2. to betray one's silver (money) when traveling
白露	[bái lù] Bailu or White Dew, 15th of the 24 solar terms 8th-22nd September
露韩	[lù hán] 1. to expose 2. to reveal
露苗	[lòu miáo] 1. (young sprouts) come out 2. same as [chu1 miao2]
露面	[lòu miàn] 1. to show one's face 2. to appear (in public)
吐露	[tǔ lù] 1. to tell 2. to disclose 3. to reveal
露丑	[lòu chǒu] to make a fool of oneself
露一手	[lòu yī shǒu] 1. to show off one's abilities 2. to exhibit one's skills
露出	[lù chū] 1. to expose 2. to show 3. also pronounced lou4 chu1
出露	[chū lù] to emerge
散	I [sǎn] 1. leisurely 2. loosen 3. powdered medicine 4. to scatter 5. to come loose II [sàn] 1. adjourn 2. scatter
散步	[sàn sǎn bù] to have a stroll
分散的策略	[fēn sǎn de cè lǚ] diffused strategy
激活扩散网络	[jī huó kuò sǎn wǎng luò] spread activation model
散落	[sàn luò] 1. to disperse 2. to fall scattered 3. to sprinkle
散剂	[sǎn jì] powder medicine

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聚散	[jù sàn] to meet and part	散会	[sàn huì] 1. to disperse a meeting 2. to adjourn 3. finished
散戏	[sàn xì] end of a show	散户	[sàn hù] 1. individual (shareholder) 2. the small investor
散板	[sǎn bǎn] 1. to fall apart 2. opera section in free rhythm	散尽	[sàn jìn] to be totally dispersed (crowd)
散漫	[sǎn màn] 1. undisciplined 2. unorganized	散居	[sǎn jū] to live scattered
不欢而散	[bù huān ér sàn] 1. to part on bad terms 2. (of a meeting etc) to break up in discord	散座儿	[sǎn zuò er] 1. extra seats (in theater) 2. irregular customer
尽欢而散	[jìn huān ér sàn] to disperse after a happy time (saw); everyone enjoys themselves to the full then party breaks up	扩散	[kuò sàn] 1. spread 2. proliferation 3. diffusion
反散射	[fǎn sàn shè] backscatter	散话	[sǎn huà] digression
驱散	[qū sàn] 1. disperse 2. break up	散水	[sàn shuǐ] apron (sloping brickwork to disperse water)
散文	[sǎn wén] 1. prose 2. essay	耗散	[hào sàn] 1. to dissipate 2. to squander
散文诗	[sǎn wén shī] prose poem	吹散	[chuī sàn] to disperse
发散	[fā sàn] 1. to disperse 2. to diverge	散失	[sàn shī] 1. to squander 2. lost
散发	[sàn fā] 1. distribute 2. emit 3. issue	失散	[shī sàn] 1. to lose touch with 2. missing 3. scattered 4. separated from
解散	[jiě sàn] 1. dissolve 2. disband	闲散	[xián sàn] idle
和散那	[hé sǎn nà] Hosanna (in Christian praise)	散束	[sàn shù] 1. scattering of bundle (of electrons in vacuum tube) 2. debunching
散开	[sàn kāi] 1. to separate 2. to disperse	一拍两散	[yì pāi liǎng sàn] 1. lit. on the beat, move apart; fig. break-up (of marriage or business partners) 2. separation
无业闲散	[wú yè xián sàn] unemployed and idle	散见	[sǎn jiàn] seen periodically
散布	[sàn bù] to disseminate	四散	[sì sàn] 1. to disperse 2. to scatter in all directions
散射	[sǎn shè] scattering	散亡	[sàn wáng] dispersed and lost
散场	[sàn chǎng] to empty a theater	散乱	[sàn luàn] 1. in disorder 2. messy
散架	[sǎn jià] 1. to fall apart 2. exhaustion	散匪	[sǎn fēi] 1. scattered bandits 2. fig. random jottings 3. marginal notes
散步	[sàn bù] 1. to take a walk 2. to go for a walk	散曲	[sǎn qǔ] verse or song form from Yuan, Ming and Qing
分散	[fēn sàn] 1. scatter 2. disperse 3. distribute	散打	[sàn dǎ] mixed martial arts
分散注意	[fēn sàn zhù yì] to distract	散出	[sàn chū] shed
分散式	[fēn sàn shì] distributed	散工	[sàn gōng] 1. day labor 2. piece-time work
散兵	[sǎn bīng] 1. loose and disorganized soldiers 2. stragglers 3. fig. a loner	撒	I[sā] let go II[sǎ] to scatter
散沙	[sǎn shā] 1. scattered sand 2. fig. lacking in cohesion or organization	耶路撒冷	[yē lù sā lěng] Jerusalem, capital of Israel
松散物料	[sōng sǎn wù liào] diffuse medium (liquid or gas)	拉撒路	[lā sā lù] Lazarus (Protestant transliteration)
散碎	[sǎn suì] in fragments	依撒格	[yī sā gé] Issac (name)
零散	[líng sàn] scattered	撒督	[sǎ dū] Zadok (son of Azor and father of Achim in Matthew 1:13)
散钱	I[sǎn qián] 1. small sum of money 2. loose change 3. Cantonese equivalent of [lingz qian2] II[sǎn qiánsàn qián] 1. to scatter money 2. to give to charity	撒网	[sǎ wǎng] to throw a net
散播	[sàn bō] 1. to spread 2. to disperse 3. to disseminate	撒脚	[sǎ jiǎo] 1. to run off 2. to beat it
果实散播	[guǒ shí zhòng bō] fruit dispersal	撒娇	[sǎ jiāo] 1. act like a spoiled child 2. throw a tantrum 3. act coquettishly
弥散	[mí sàn] to dissipate everywhere (of light, sound, gas etc)	抛撒	[pāo sǎ] to sprinkle
松散	[sōng sǎn] 1. to relax 2. loose 3. not consolidated 4. not rigorous	安魂弥撒	[ān hún mí sa] Requiem Mass (Catholic)
消散	[xiāo sàn] to dissipate	魔王撒旦	[mó wáng sā dàn] Satan, Devil king
烟消云散	[yān xiāo yún sàn] 1. disappear 2. vanish like smoke in thin air	拿撒勒	[ná sā lè] Nazareth (in Biblical Palestine)
鸟兽散	[niǎo shòu sàn] to scatter like birds and beasts	撒切尔	[sǎ qiē ěr] 1. Thatcher (name) 2. Baroness Thatcher or Margaret Thatcher (1925-), British conservative politician, prime minister 1979-1990
散光	[sǎn guāng] astigmatism	撒切尔夫人	[sǎ qiē ěr fū ren] 1. Mrs Thatcher 2. Baroness Thatcher or Margaret Thatcher (1925-), British conservative politician, prime minister 1979-1990
散伙	[sàn huǒ] 1. to break up into components 2. to disband 3. to disperse	撒哈拉以南非洲	[sǎ hā lā yǐ nán fēi zhōu] Sub-Saharan Africa
散职	[sǎn zhí] sinecure	撒哈拉沙漠	[sǎ hā lā shā mò] Sahara desert
集散	[jí sàn] to collect for distribution	撒军	[sǎ jūn] withdraw troops
集散地	[jí sàn dì] distribution center	撒尔孟	[sǎ ěr mèng] Salmon (name)
散体	[sǎn tǐ] free prose style	撒拉铁	[sǎ lā tiě] Shealtiel (son of Jeconiah)
散件	[sǎn jiàn] 1. spare parts 2. odds and ends	撒播	[sǎ bō] 1. to sow (seeds by scattering) 2. scatter sowing
散闷	[sàn mèn] to divert oneself from melancholy	弥撒	[mí sa] (Catholic) Mass
散心	[sàn xīn] 1. to drive away cares 2. to relieve boredom	撒马尔干	[sǎ mǎ ěr gàn] 1. Samarkand, city in Uzbekistan 2. also written
散记	[sǎn jì] 1. random jottings 2. travel notes	撒哈拉以南	[sǎ hā lā yǐ nán] sub-Saharan
散席	[sàn xí] end of a banquet		

依撒意亚	[yī sā yì yà] Isaiah
撒拉	[sā lā] Salar (nationality)
撒拉语	[sā lā yǔ] Salar, language of Salar ethnic minority of Qinghai province
撒哈拉	[sā hā lā] Sahara
西撒哈拉	[xī sā hā lā] Western Sahara
依撒依亚	[yī sā yī yà] Isaiah (Catholic transliteration)
以利亚撒	[yī lì yà sā] Eleazar (son of Eluid)
撒但	[sā dàn] variant of , Satan or Shaitan
撒母耳纪下	[sā mǔ ěr jì xià] Second book of Samuel
撒母耳纪上	[sā mǔ ěr jì shàng] First book of Samuel
撒母耳记下	[sā mǔ ěr jì xià] Second book of Samuel
撒母耳记上	[sā mǔ ěr jì shàng] First book of Samuel
撒然	[sā rán] sudden
撒野	[sā yě] 1. terrible bad manners 2. atrocious way (of treating a guest)
撒尿	[sā niào] 1. to pass water 2. to piss 3. to urinate 4. to weewee
撒罗满	[sā luó mǎn] Solomon (name)
撒赖	[sā lài] 1. to make a scene 2. to raise hell
撒种	[sā zhǒng] sow seeds
以撒	[yǐ sā] Isaac (son of Abraham)
撒门	[sā mén] Salmon (son of Nashon)
撒旦	[sā dàn] Satan or Shaitan
撒手	[sā shǒu] 1. to let go of sth 2. to give up
阁	[gé] 1. council-chamber 2. shelf 3. (government) cabinet
银阁寺	[yín gé sì] 1. Ginkakuji or Silver pavilion in northeast Kyoto , Japan 2. officially called Jishji [C12 zhao4 si4]
佛香阁	[fó xiāng gé] Tower of Buddhist incense in Summer Palace [y12 he2 yuan2], Beijing
雅阁	[yǎ gé] Accord (Honda brand Japanese car model)
影子内阁	[yǐng zi nèi gé] shadow cabinet
剑阁	[jiàn gé] (N) Jiange (place in Sichuan)
空中楼阁	[kōng zhōng lóu gé] 1. pavilion in the air (saw); unrealistic Utopian construction 2. castles in Spain 3. imaginary future plans
金阁寺	[jīn gé sì] 1. Ginkakuji or Golden pavilion in northwest Kyoto , Japan 2. informal name of Buddhist temple Rokuonji [Lu4 yuan4 si4]
阁楼	[gé lóu] 1. garret 2. loft 3. attic
楼阁	[lóu gé] 1. building 2. pavilion
楼阁塔	[lóu gé tǎ] multi-storied pagoda
仙山琼阁	[xiān shān qióng gé] jewelled palace in the fairy mountain
尖阁列岛	[jiān gé liè dǎo] Senkaku Islands (Japanese name for Diaoyu Islands), also known as the Pinnacle Islands
组阁	[zǔ gé] to form a cabinet
太鲁阁	[tài lǔ gé] 1. Taroko gorge national park in Hualien county, Taiwan 2. Taroko, one of the indigenous peoples of Taiwan
内阁	[nèi gé] (government) cabinet
亭阁	[tíng gé] kiosk
高阁	[gāo gé] 1. high building 2. fig. to shelve sth
阁下	[gé xià] 1. Your Majesty 2. Sire
飞	[fēi] to fly
飞来飞去	[fēi lái fēi qù] 1. to fly about 2. to fly hither and thither 3. to flit 4. to swarm 5. to spiral
飞行甲板	[fēi xíng jiǎ bǎn] flight deck
飞行记录仪	[fēi xíng jì lù yī] 1. flight recorder 2. black box
腾飞	[téng fēi] 1. lit. to fly upwards swiftly; fig. rapid advance 2. rapidly developing (situation)
翻身翻腾	[fēi shēn fān téng] flying somersault

飞利浦公司	[fēi lì pǔ gōng sī] Philips
飞利浦	[fēi lì pǔ] Philips (company name)
不明飞行物	[bù míng fēi xíng wù] 1. unidentified flying object (UFO) 2. flying saucer
群飞	[qún fēi] 1. to fly as a flock 2. to flock together
喜群飞	[xǐ qún fēi] gregarious
飞舞	[fēi wǔ] 1. to flutter 2. to dance in the breeze
飞奔	[fēi bēn] 1. to dash (run fast) 2. to rush 3. to dart
飞升	I[fēi shēng] 1. to levitate heavenwards (a Daoist success) 2. to take off 3. to soar (of prices) II[fēi shēngfēi shēng] 1. to levitate heavenwards (a Daoist success) 2. to take off 3. to soar (of prices)
不着陆飞行	[bù zhuó lù fēi xíng] nonstop flight
龙飞	[lóng fēi] to promote (to official position in former times)
飞龙	[fēi lóng] wyvern (type of dragon)
起飞弹射	[qǐ fēi tán shè] take-off catapult (on aircraft carrier)
劳燕分飞	[láo yàn fēn fēi] not wishing to part
飞涨	[fēi zhǎng] 1. soaring inflation 2. rocketing prices
张飞	[zhāng fēi] Zhang Fei (168-221), general of Shu and blood-brother of Liu Bei in Romance of the Three Kingdoms, famous as fearsome fighter and lover of wine
纷飞	[fēn fēi] 1. to swirl in the air (of thickly falling snowflakes, flower petals etc) 2. to flutter about
战火纷飞	[zhàn huǒ fēn fēi] fire of war everywhere (saw); enveloped in the flames of war
飞扬	[fēi yáng] 1. to rise 2. to fly upward
飞吻	[fēi wěn] to blow a kiss
飞轮海	[fēi lún hǎi] Fahrenheit, Taiwan pop group, from 2005
飞刀	[fēi dāo] a meat slicer (with rotating blade)
飞将军	[fēi jiāng jǐ] nickname of Han dynasty general Li Guang
不翼而飞	[bù yì ér fēi] 1. disappear without trace 2. vanish all of a sudden 3. spread fast 4. spread like wildfire
侠盗猎飞车	[xiá dào liè fēi chē] Grand theft auto: Vice city (computer game)
侠盗飞车	[xiá dào fēi chē] Grand theft auto: Vice city (computer game)
飞针走线	[fēi zhēn zǒu xiàn] flying needle and running seam (saw); skillful needlework
血肉横飞	[xuè ròu héng fēi] 1. flesh and blood flying (saw); carnage 2. people blown to pieces
黄飞鸿	[huáng fēi hóng] Wong Fei Hung
飞弹	[fēi dàn] missile
惊飞	[jīng fēi] 1. to go off like a rocket 2. to rocket
飞征	[fēi zhēng] 1. birds and beasts 2. the beasts of the field and the birds of the air 3. same as
飞行	[fēi xíng] 1. aviation 2. flying
飞行记录	[fēi xíng jì lù] 1. flight record 2. flight recorder 3. black box
飞行记录器	[fēi xíng jì lù qì] 1. flight recorder 2. black box
飞行员	[fēi xíng yuán] 1. pilot 2. aviator
飞鹰	[fēi yīng] eagle
飞鹰走马	[fēi yīng zǒu mǎ] to ride out hawking (saw); to hunt
飞鸟时代	[fēi niǎo shí dài] Asuka period (538-710 Japanese: Asuka jidai), the first period of Japanese recorded history, important for the introduction of Buddhism
飞跃	[fēi yuè] to leap
飞快	[fēi kuài] 1. very fast 2. at lightning speed
飞虫	[fēi chóng] bug
飞鸟	[fēi niǎo] bird
飞马座	[fēi mǎ zuò] Pegasus (constellation)
起飞	[qǐ fēi] to take off (in an airplane)
飞红	[fēi hóng] to blush
阿飞	[ā fēi] 1. hoodlum 2. hooligan 3. young rowdy

飞鱼座	[fēi yú zuò] Volans (constellation)
试飞员	[shì fēi yuán] test pilot
飞盘	[fēi pán] frisbee
飞舟	[fēi zhōu] fast boat
满天飞	[mǎn tiān fēi] 1. to rush around everywhere 2. always active
飞鱼	[fēi yú] flying fish
飞越	[fēi yuè] surpass
越飞	[yuè fēi] Adolph Abramovich Joffe (1883-1927), Soviet and Comintern diplomat and spy in 1922-23 in Republican China
奋飞	[fèn fēi] to spread wings and fly
飞天	[fēi tiān] things that fly
高飞	[gāo fēi] soar
飞地	[fēi dì] 1. enclave 2. land of one country enclosed within another 3. a salient
岳飞	[yuè fēi] Yue Fei (1103-1142), Song general famous for fighting the Jin Mongols
飞雪	[fēi xuě] Flying Snow, a character in "Hero"
飞出	[fēi chū] to fly out
直飞	[zhí fēi] 1. to fly directly 2. direct flight
艺	[yì] 1. skill 2. art
文艺复兴	[wén yì fù xīng] the Renaissance
技艺	[jì yì] 1. skill 2. art
才艺技能	[cái yì jì néng] talent
文艺	[wén yì] literature and art
江湖艺人	[jiāng hú yì rén] itinerant entertainer
才艺秀	[cái yì xiù] talent show
张艺谋	[zhāng yì móu] Zhang Yimou (Chinese film director)
多才多艺	[duō cái duō yì] multi-talented
可操作的艺术	[kě cāo zuò de yì shù] the art of the possible (Bismarck on politics)
艺术家	[yì shù jiā] artist
演艺圈	[yǎn yì quān] Show Business
综艺	[zōng yì] Comprehensive or assorted art and literature
综艺节目	[zōng yì jié mù] Variety show, programme of assorted entertainment
演艺	[yǎn yì] performing arts
工艺美术	[gōng yì měi shù] applied art
六艺	[liù yì] the Confucian Six Arts, namely: rites or etiquette (), music (), archery (), charioteering (), calligraphy or literacy T
艺术体操	[yì shù tǐ cāo] rhythmic gymnastics
农艺	[nóng yì] agriculture
艺坛	[yì tán] 1. art circles 2. art world
陶艺	[táo yì] ceramics (art)
民间艺术	[mín jiān yì shù] folk art
艺名	[yì míng] stage name (of an actor or actress)
艺术	[yì shù] art
艺术品	[yì shù pǐn] 1. art piece 2. work of art
末艺	[mò yì] 1. small skill 2. my humble capabilities
武艺	[wǔ yì] 1. martial art 2. military skill
艺人	[yì rén] 1. performing artist 2. actor
园艺	[yuán yì] 1. gardening 2. horticultural
西艺	[xī yì] 1. western skills 2. in Qing times, refers to Western technology, esp. military and naval know-how
曲艺	[qǔ yì] folk musical theater
工艺品	[gōng yì pǐn] 1. handicraft article 2. handiwork
手艺	[shǒu yì] 1. craft 2. workmanship 3. one's cooking

手工艺	[shǒu gōng yì] 1. handicraft 2. arts and crafts
工艺	[gōng yì] 1. arts and crafts 2. industrial arts
忆	[yì] remember
记忆电路	[jì yì diàn lù] memory circuit
记忆广度	[jì yì guǎng dù] memory span
有助于记忆	[yǒu zhù yú jì yì] 1. promoting memory 2. mnemonic
型快闪记忆体	[xíng kuài shǎn jì yì tǐ] flash memory
记忆力	[jì yì lì] memory (power)
工作记忆	[gōng zuò jì yì] working memory
短时语音记忆	[duǎn shí yǔ yīn jì yì] short-term phonological memory
记忆体	[jì yì tǐ] (computer) memory
记忆	[jì yì] 1. memories 2. remember 3. memory
记忆器	[jì yì qì] memristor (memory transistor)
回忆录	[huí yì lù] memoir
回忆	[huí yì] 1. to recall 2. recollection
九	[jiǔ] 1. nine 2. 9
九月九日忆山东兄弟	[jiǔ yuè jiǔ rì yì shān dōng xiōng dì] Remembering my brothers in faraway Shandong on the double ninth festival (poem by Tang Wang Wei's)
一九四九年	[yī jiǔ sì nián] the year 1949 (Communist revolution)
京九铁路	[jīng jiǔ tiě lù] JingJiu (Beijing-Kowloon) railway
广九铁路	[guǎng jiǔ tiě lù] Guangdong and Kowloon railway
九宫格数独	[jiǔ gōng gé shù dú] sudoku (Japanese: s doku)
三旬九食	[sān xún jiǔ shí] 1. in thirty days only nine meals (saw); family on the brink of starvation 2. in dire straights
九一八事变	[jiǔ yī bā shì biàn] 1. the Mukden or Manchurian railway incident of 18th September 1931 used by the Japanese as a pretext to annex Manchuria 2. also known as Liutiaogou incident
九江地区	[jiǔ jiāng dì qū] (N) Jiujiang district (district in Jiangxi)
交九	[jiāo jiǔ] 1. the coldest period of the year 2. three nine day periods after the winter solstice
九声六调	[jiǔ shēng liù diào] nine tones and six modes (tonal system of Cantonese and other southern languages)
九月	[jiǔ yuè] 1. ninth month 2. September
九月份	[jiǔ yuè fèn] 1. September 2. ninth month
九龙	[jiǔ lóng] Kowloon (Hong Kong)
龙生九子	[lóng shēng jiǔ zǐ] 1. lit. the dragon has nine sons (saw); fig. all kinds of characters 2. good and bad intermingled 3. It takes all sorts to make a world.
九州	[jiǔ zhōu] 1. division of China during earliest dynasties 2. fig. ancient China 3. Kysh, southernmost of Japan's four major islands
第九	[dì jiǔ] ninth
第十九	[dì shí jiǔ] nineteenth
第九十	[dì jiǔ shí] ninetieth
九宫山镇	[jiǔ gōng shān zhèn] Jiugongshan town in Tongshan county, Xianning prefecture , Hubei
中共九大	[zhōng gòng jiǔ dà] Chinese Communist Party 9th congress in 1969
九章算术	[jiǔ zhāng suàn shù] The Nine Chapters on the Mathematical Art
九华山	[jiǔ huá shān] Mt Jiuhua in Anhui, one of the Four Sacred Mountains and Bodhimanda of Kitigarbha
九面体	[jiǔ miàn tǐ] enneahedron (solid figure having nine plane faces)
马英九	[mǎ yīng jiǔ] Ma Ying-jeou (1950-), Taiwanese Kuomintang politician, Mayor of Taipei from 1998, President of Republic of China from 2008
九如乡	[jiǔ rú xiāng] (N) Chiuju (village in Taiwan)
九层塔	[jiǔ céng tǎ] basil
九台	[jiǔ tái] Jiutai county level city in Changchun , Jilin

九台市	[jiǔ tái shì] Jiutai county level city in Changchun , Jilin
九江县	[jiǔ jiāng xiàn] Jiujiang county in Jiujiang , Jiangxi
广九	[guǎng jiǔ] Guangdong and Kowloon (e.g. railway)
九死一生	[jiǔ sǐ yī shēng] 1. nine deaths and still alive (saw); a narrow escape 2. new lease of life
十九岁	[shí jiǔ suì] 19 years old
九泉	[jiǔ quán] 1. the nine springs 2. the underworld of Chinese mythology 3. Hades
九江	[jiǔ jiāng] 1. Jiujiang prefecture level city in Jiangxi 2. also Jiujiang county
九江市	[jiǔ jiāng shì] Jiujiang prefecture level city in Jiangxi
三九天	[sān jiǔ tiān] the twenty seven days after the Winter Solstice, reputed to be the coldest days of the year
一千四百二十九	[yī qiān sì bǎi èr shí jiǔ] 1429
九宫山	[jiǔ gōng shān] Jiugongshan nature reserve in Tongshan county, Xianning prefecture , Hubei
九折	[jiǔ zhé] 10% off (price)
十九	[shí jiǔ] 1. nineteen 2. 19
九十	[jiǔ shí] ninety
三十九	[sān shí jiǔ] 1. thirty nine 2. 39
二十九	[èr shí jiǔ] 1. twenty nine 2. 29
瓦	[wǎ] tile
卡瓦格博峰	[kǎ wǎ gé bó fēng] Mt Kawakarpo (6740 m) in Yunnan, the highest peak of Meri snow mountains [Meiz li3 xue3 shan1]
史瓦辛格	[shǐ wǎ xīn gé] 1. Arnold Schwarzenegger 2. also written
瓦努阿图	[wǎ nǔ ā tú] Vanuatu in south pacific (formerly New Hebrides)
图瓦卢	[tú wǎ lú] Tuvalu
努瓦克肖特	[nǔ wǎ kè xiào tè] Nouakchott, capital of Mauritania
圣萨尔瓦多	[shèng sà ěr wǎ duō] San Salvador, capital of El Salvador
石板瓦	[shí bǎn wǎ] slate tile
塞瓦斯托波尔	[sāi wǎ sī tuō bō ěr] Sevastopol
布痕瓦尔德	[bù hén wǎ ěr dé] Buchenwald
史瓦济兰	[shǐ wǎ jì lán] Swaziland
斯瓦希里语	[sī wǎ xī lǐ yǔ] 1. Swahili (language) 2. Kiswahili
斯瓦希里	[sī wǎ xī lǐ] Swahili
艾奥瓦州	[ài ào wǎ zhōu] Iowa, US state
艾奥瓦	[ài ào wǎ] Iowa, US state
瓦解	[wǎ jiě] 1. to collapse 2. to disintegrate 3. to crumble
冰消瓦解	[bīng xiāo wǎ jiě] 1. melt like ice and break like tiles 2. disintegrate 3. dissolve
博茨瓦那	[bó cí wǎ nà] Botswana
博茨瓦纳	[bó cí wǎ nà] Botswana
哈瓦那	[hǎ wǎ nà] Havana, capital of Cuba
青瓦台	[qīng wǎ tái] Blue House (Cheong wa dae), residence of South Korea's President
苏瓦	[sū wǎ] Suva, capital of Fiji
瓦房店	[wǎ fáng diàn] Wangfangdian county level city in Dalian [Da4 lian2], Liaoning
瓦房店市	[wǎ fáng diàn shì] Wangfangdian county level city in Dalian [Da4 lian2], Liaoning
瓦加杜古	[wǎ jiā dù gǔ] Ouagadougou, capital of Burkina Faso
范德瓦耳斯力	[fàn dé wǎ ěr sī lì] van der Waals force (valency)
白沙瓦	[bái shā wǎ] Peshawar, city in north Pakistan
伯拉第斯拉瓦	[bó lā dì sī lǎ wǎ] Bratislava, capital of Slovakia
瓦德瑟	[wǎ dé sè] Vads (city in Finnmark, Norway)
碧瓦	[bì wǎ] 1. green 2. glazed tile
石棉瓦	[shí mián wǎ] asbestos tiles

瓦当	[wǎ dāng] eaves-tile
阿尔瓦塞特	[ā ěr wǎ sè tè] Albacete, Spain
萨尔瓦多	[sà ěr wǎ duō] El Salvador
纳瓦萨	[nà wǎ sà] Navassa (island in Caribbean Sea)
帕尔瓦蒂	[pà ěr wǎ dì] Parvati (the consort of Shiva)
奥斯瓦尔德	[ào sī wǎ ěr dé] Oswald
瓦尔德	[wǎ ěr dé] Vard (city in Finnmark, Norway)
瓦尔纳	[wǎ ěr nà] Varna (city in Bulgaria)
阿尔瓦雷	[ā ěr wǎ léi] Alvarez (name)
卢瓦尔河	[lú wǎ ěr hé] Loire river, France
摩尔多瓦	[mó ěr duō wǎ] 1. Moldova 2. Republic of Moldova, former Soviet republic on the border with Romania
摩尔多瓦人	[mó ěr duō wǎ rén] Moldovan (person)
科尔多瓦	[kē ěr duō wǎ] Crdoba, Spain
里瓦尔多	[lǐ wǎ ěr duō] Rivaldo
安瓦尔	[ān wǎ ěr] 1. Anwar (name) 2. Anwar bin Ibrahim (1947-), Malaysian politician, deputy prime minister 1993-1998, imprisoned 1999-2004 on charges including alleged homosexual acts, subsequently overturned
瓦尔特	[wǎ ěr tè] Walter
韦尔瓦	[wéi ěr wǎ] Huelva, Spain
帕瓦蒂	[pà wǎ dì] Parvati (the consort of Shiva)
德拉克罗瓦	[dé lá kè luó wǎ] Delacroix (painter)
阿拉瓦	[ā lā wǎ] Araba or lava
塔拉瓦	[tà lā wǎ] Tarawa, capital of Kiribati
瓦莱塔	[wǎ lái tā] Valletta, capital of Malta
瓦斯	[wǎ sī] gas
斯瓦特谷地	[sī wǎ tè gǔ dì] Swat valley in Pakistani Northwest Frontier
范德瓦耳斯	[fàn dé wǎ ěr sī] 1. van der Waals 2. Johannes Diderik van der Waals (1837-1923), Dutch physicist
催泪瓦斯	[cuī lèi wǎ sī] tear gas
毒瓦斯	[dú wǎ sī] 1. poisonous gas 2. stinking fart
塔瓦斯科	[tǎ wǎ sī kē] Tabasco (south Mexican state)
斯瓦特	[sī wǎ tè] Swat province in Pakistani Northwest Frontier
瓦里斯	[wǎ lì sī] 1. Wallis (name) 2. John Wallis (1616-1703), English mathematician, precursor of Newton
阿瓦里德	[ā wǎ lì dé] Prince Alwaleed Bin Talal al-Saud of Saudi Arabia
瓦德西	[wǎ dé xī] 1. Waldersee (name) 2. Alfred Graf Von Waldersee (1832-1904), commander-in-chief of Eight-power allied force [ba1 guo2 lian2 jun1], that invaded China and took Beijing in 1900
瓦西里耶维奇	[wǎ xī lì yē wéi qí] Vasilievich (name)
屋面瓦	[wū miàn wǎ] room tiles
瓦杜兹	[wǎ dù zī] Vaduz, capital of Liechtenstein
阿瓦提县	[ā wǎ tí xiàn] Awat county in Aksu prefecture, west Xinjiang
阿瓦提	[ā wǎ tí] (N) Awati (place in Xinjiang)
茨欣瓦利	[cí xīn wǎ lì] Tskhinvali, capital of South Ossetia
吐瓦鲁	[tǔ wǎ lǔ] Tuvalu
瓦利	[wǎ lì] Vli (son of Odin)
木瓦	[mù wǎ] shingle
瓦城	[wǎ chéng] another name for Mandalay , Myanmar's second city
瓦器	[wǎ qì] pottery
日内瓦	[rì nèi wǎ] Geneva, Switzerland
瓦西里	[wǎ xī lì] Vasily
千瓦	[qiān wǎ] kilowatt (unit of electric power)
瓦特	[wǎ tè] 1. Watt (name) 2. watt (unit of electric power)

§2048	瓦工	[wǎ gōng] 1. tiling 2. bricklaying 3. plastering
	仇	I [chóu] 1. hatred 2. animosity 3. enmity 4. a rival 5. an enemy 6. feud II [qiú] 1. match 2. mate 3. surname Qiú
	仇敌	[chóu dī] enemy
	复仇	[fù chóu] 1. avenge 2. vengeance
	仇恨	[chóu hèn] 1. hatred 2. enmity 3. hostility
	反目成仇	[fǎn mù chéng chóu] to become enemies (saw); to fall out with sb
	报仇	[bào chóu] 1. to revenge (oneself) 2. to avenge
	公报私仇	[gōng bào sī chóu] to use public office to avenge private wrongs
	疾恶如仇	[jí wù rú chóu] hating evil as an enemy (saw); to hate the wicked as personal foes
	苦大仇深	[kǔ dà chóu shēn] great bitterness, deep hatred (saw); deeply ingrained long-standing resentment
	宿仇	[sù chóu] 1. feud 2. vendetta 3. old foe
	仇怨	[chóu yuàn] hatred and desire for revenge
	恩仇	[ēn chóu] debt of gratitude coupled with duty to avenge
	记仇	[jì chóu] to hold a grudge
	结仇	[jié chóu] 1. to start a feud 2. to become enemies
	仇人	[chóu rén] enemy
	寻仇	[xún chóu] to carry out a vendetta against sb
	世仇	[shì chóu] feud
§2049	杂	[zá] 1. mixed 2. miscellaneous 3. various 4. to mix
	杂七杂八	[zá qī zá bā] 1. an assortment 2. a bit of everything 3. lots of different (skills)
	杂务	[zá wù] 1. various jobs 2. low-grade work
	繁杂	[fán zá] 1. many 2. diverse
	凌杂	[líng zá] in disorder
	凌杂米盐	[líng zá mǐ yán] disordered and fragmentary
	复杂	[fù zá] 1. complicated 2. complex
	复杂度	[fù zá dù] complexity theory
	复杂度理论	[fù zá dù lǐ lùn] complexity theory (math.)
	错综复杂	[cuò zōng fù zá] tangled and complicated (saw)
	复杂化	[fù zá huà] 1. complicate 2. complicating
	复杂性	[fù zá xìng] complexity
	复杂系统	[fù zá xì tǒng] complex system
	杂粮	[zá liáng] grain crops other than rice and wheat
	杂戏	[zá xì] 1. acrobatics 2. entertainment at folk festival
	杂食	[zá shí] 1. omnivorous (zoolog.) 2. snacks 3. a varied diet
	杂食动物	[zá shí dòng wù] omnivore
	杂谷脑镇	[zá gǔ nǎo zhèn] Zagunao town in Li county , Sichuan
	杂谷脑	[zá gǔ nǎo] Zagunao river in Sichuan, tributary of Min-jiang
	杂技	[zá jì] acrobatics
	杂技演员	[zá jì yǎn yuán] acrobat
	杂居地区	[zá jū dì qū] area of mixed habitation
	杂交	[zá jiāo] a hybrid
	分子杂交	[fēn zǐ zá jiāo] molecular hybridization
	杂交植物	[zá jiāo zhí wù] hybrid plant
	杂文	[zá wén] essay
	杂费	[zá fèi] 1. incidental costs 2. sundries 3. extras
	庞杂	[páng zá] 1. enormously complex 2. a vast jumble
	鱼龙混杂	[yú lóng hùn zá] lit. fish and dragons mixed in together (saw); fig. crooks mixed in with the honest folk
	杂乱无章	[zá luàn wú zhāng] disordered and in a mess (saw); all mixed up and chaotic

勤	杂	[qín zá] 1. odd jobs 2. servant or army orderly doing odd jobs
	纷杂	[fēn zá] 1. numerous and confused 2. in a mess
	杂牌	[zá pái] 1. inferior brand 2. not the genuine article
	杂牌儿	[zá pái r] 1. inferior brand 2. not the genuine article
	杂环	[zá huán] heterocyclic (chem., a molecule that has a ring not solely made up of carbon atoms)
	混杂物	[hùn zá wù] 1. adulteration 2. impurities
	杂家	[zá jiā] 1. miscellaneous scholars 2. the Eclectic school of pre-Han China represented by L. Buwei
	杂剧四大家	[zá jù sì dà jiā] Four great Yuan dramatists, namely: Guan Hanqing , Zheng Guangzu , Ma Zhiyuan and Bai Pu
	蛇绿混杂岩	[shé lǜ hùn zá yán] ophiolite (geol.)
	蛇绿混杂岩带	[shé lǜ hùn zá yán dài] ophiolite belt (geol.)
	零杂	[líng zá] 1. bit and pieces 2. small odds and ends
	零杂儿	[líng zá r] 1. erhua variant of , bit and pieces 2. small odds and ends
	杂凑	[zá còu] 1. to put together various bits 2. to knock sth together
	错杂	[cuò zá] 1. mixed 2. jumbled
	杂税	[zá shuì] 1. miscellaneous duties 2. various taxes
	杂音	[zá yīn] noise
	杂货商	[zá huò shāng] grocer
	夹杂	[jiā zá] 1. to mix together (disparate substances) 2. to mingle 3. a mix 4. to be tangled up with
	烦杂	[fán zá] 1. many and disorderly 2. muddled
	杂说	[zá shuō] 1. scattered essays 2. various opinions 3. different manners of speaking
	杂货	[zá huò] 1. groceries 2. miscellaneous goods
	杂货店	[zá huò diàn] 1. grocery store 2. emporium
	杂集	[zá jí] 1. a miscellany 2. a potpourri
	杂件	[zá jiàn] miscellaneous goods
	杂件儿	[zá jiàn r] miscellaneous goods
	杂感	[zá gǎn] random thoughts (a literary genre)
	杂志	[zá zhì] magazine
	蛇绿混杂	[shé lǜ hùn zá] ophiolite melange (geology)
	杂记	[zá jì] 1. various notes or records 2. a miscellany 3. scattered jottings
	大杂院	[dà zá yuàn] compound with many families living together
	杂剧	[zá jù] a Yuan dynasty form of musical comedy
	杂居	[zá jū] 1. cohabitation (of different populations or races) 2. to coexist
	杂店	[zá diàn] magazine store
	杂多	[zá duō] (N) Zaduo (place in Qinghai)
	杂耍	[zá shuǎ] 1. a sideshow 2. vaudeville
	杂沓	[zá tà] small craftsman (contemptuous)
	混杂	[hùn zá] mix
	杂录	[zá lù] 1. various writing 2. a miscellany 3. a potpourri
	杂盐	[zá yán] carnallite (hydrated potassium magnesium chloride mineral)
	杂项	[zá xiàng] miscellaneous
	杂质	[zá zhì] impurity
	杂种	[zá zhǒng] 1. hybrid 2. mixed breed 3. bastard 4. son-of-a-bitch
	闲杂	[xián zá] (employee) having no fixed duties
	杂乱	[zá luàn] mess
	杂草	[zá cǎo] weeds
	杂工	[zá gōng] 1. a porter 2. an odd-job man
§2050	执	[zhì] 1. to execute (a plan) 2. to grasp
	各执己见	[gè zhí jǐ jiàn] each sticks to his own view (saw); a dialogue of the deaf

各执所见 [gè zhí suǒ jiàn] each sticks to his own view	解析几何 [jiě xī jǐ hé] 1. analytic geometry 2. coordinate geometry
各执一词 [gè zhí yī cí] each sticks to his own version (saw); a dialogue of the deaf	几乎不可能 [jī hū bù kě néng] almost impossible
执教 [zhí jiào] 1. to teach 2. to be a teacher 3. to train 4. to coach	前几天 [qián jǐ tiān] a few days before
执政 [zhí zhèng] 1. to hold power 2. in office	几个月 [jǐ ge yuè] 1. several months 2. the last few months
执政能力 [zhí zhèng néng lì] governing capacity	十几个月 [shí jǐ gè yuè] 1. ten months or so 2. about ten months
执政方式 [zhí zhèng fāng shì] governing method	分形几何 [fēn xíng jǐ hé] fractal geometry
执政者 [zhí zhèng zhě] ruler	射影几何 [shè yǐng jǐ hé] projective geometry
执政党 [zhí zhèng dǎng] 1. ruling party 2. the party in power	几内亚湾 [jǐ nèi yà wǎn] Gulf of Guinea
驾驶执照 [jià shǐ zhí zhào] driver's license	几内亚比绍 [jǐ nèi yà bǐ shào] Guinea-Bissau
解释执行 [jiě shì zhí xíng] interpreted (computer)	内在几何 [nèi zài jǐ hé] intrinsic geometry
坚执 [jiān zhí] 1. to persist 2. to continue upholding 3. to persevere 4. to stick to sth 5. stubborn	几乎不 [jī hū bù] 1. hardly 2. seems not
仗义执言 [zhàng yì zhí yán] to speak out for justice (saw); to take a stand on a matter of principle	好几 [hǎo jǐ] 1. several 2. quite a few
执行死刑 [zhí xíng sǐ xíng] to carry out the death penalty	好几年 [hǎo jǐ nián] several years
执着 [zhí zhuó] 1. attachment 2. stubborn 3. be attached to 4. persistent 5. persevering	几点了 [jǐ diǎn le] What's the time?
执勤 [zhí qín] 1. on duty 2. to serve on duty	几次三番 [jǐ cì sān fān] 1. lit. twice then three times (saw); fig. repeatedly 2. over and over again
执照 [zhí zhào] 1. a license 2. a permit	新几内亚 [xīn jǐ nèi yà] New Guinea
执行长 [zhí xíng zhǎng] chief executive	几倍 [jǐ bèi] 1. several times (bigger) 2. double, treble, quadruple etc
档案执行 [dǎng àn zhí xíng] 1. file execution 2. executable file	几位 [jǐ wèi] 1. several people (honorific) 2. Ladies and Gentlemen!
执意 [zhí yì] 1. be determined to 2. insist on	立体几何 [lì tǐ jǐ hé] solid geometry
执掌 [zhí zhǎng] wield (power etc)	曾几何时 [céng jǐ hé shí] 1. just a while before 2. not so long ago 3. everyone can remember when..
执行 [zhí xíng] 1. implement 2. carry out 3. to execute 4. to run	平面几何 [píng miàn jǐ hé] plane geometry
中央执行委员会 [zhōng yāng zhí xíng wěi yuán huì] Central Executive committee (of Communist party or Guomindang)	几乎 [jī hū] 1. almost 2. nearly 3. practically
执行人 [zhí xíng rén] 1. executioner (hangman) 2. business executor	几乎完全 [jī hū wán quán] 1. almost entirely 2. almost completely
偏执狂 [piān zhí kuáng] paranoia	几样 [jǐ yàng] several kinds
执法 [zhí fǎ] law enforcement	几天来 [jǐ tiān lái] for the past few days
执法如山 [zhí fǎ rú shān] to maintain the law as firm as a mountain (saw); to enforce the law strictly	几年来 [jǐ nián lái] for the past several years
执委会 [zhí wěi huì] executive committee	纽几内亚 [niǔ jǐ nèi yà] 1. New Guinea 2. Papua-New Guinea
争执 [zhēng zhí] 1. dispute 2. disagree	几内亚 [jǐ nèi yà] Guinea
执事 [zhí shì] deacon	茶几 [chá jǐ] 1. small side table 2. coffee table 3. teapoy (ornamental tripod with caddies for tea)
固执 [gù zhí] 1. persistent 2. stubborn	几个小时 [jǐ ge xiǎo shí] several hours
几 I[jǐ] 1. almost 2. small table II[jǐ] 1. how much 2. how many 3. several 4. a few	几何 [jǐ hé] geometry
里瓦几亚条约 [lǐ wǎ jǐ yà tiáo yuē] draft unequal treaty of Livadia (Crimea) of 1879 between Russia and Qing China, subsequently renegotiated	几何线 [jǐ hé xiàn] geometric straight line
几微 [jǐ wēi] 1. tiny 2. infinitesimal	画法几何 [huà fǎ jǐ hé] descriptive Geometry (three-dimensional geometry using projections and elevations)
微分几何 [wēi fēn jǐ hé] differential geometry	几何原本 [jǐ hé yuán běn] Euclid's Elements
识微见几 [shí wēi jiàn jǐ] lit. see a tiny bit and understand everything (saw)	罗氏几何 [luó shì jǐ hé] Lobachevsky's non-Euclidean geometry
条几 [tiáo jǐ] long narrow table	几何量 [jǐ hé liàng] geometric quantity
代数几何 [dài shù jǐ hé] algebraic geometry	几率 [jǐ lǜ] 1. probability 2. odds
窗明几净 [chuāng míng jǐ jìng] lit. clear window and clean table (saw); fig. bright and clean	几点 [jǐ diǎn] 1. what time? 2. when?
明窗净几 [míng chuāng jìng jǐ] lit. clear window and clean table (saw); fig. bright and clean	几至 [jǐ zhì] almost
欧几里德 [ōu jǐ lǐ dé] Euclid of Alexandria (c. 300 BC), Greek geometer and author Elements	几岁 [jǐ suì] 1. some years 2. How many years? 3. How old are you? (familiar, or to child, equivalent to for older person)
欧几里得 [ōu jǐ lǐ dé] Euclid of Alexandria (c. 300 BC), Greek geometer and author Elements	几案 [jǐ àn] 1. table 2. long table
欧式几何 [ōu shì jǐ hé] Euclidean geometry	几次 [jǐ cì] several times
非欧几何 [fēi ōu jǐ hé] non-Euclidean geometry	几丁质 [jǐ dīng zhì] chitin
黎曼几何 [lí màn jǐ hé] (math.) Riemannian geometry	香几 [xiāng jǐ] a small table to accommodate an incense burner
极深研几 [jí shēn yán jǐ] deep and detailed investigation (saw)	未几 [wèi jǐ] 1. soon 2. before long
几希 [jǐ xī] 1. not much 2. very little (e.g. difference)	几天 [jǐ tiān] several days
星期几 [xīng qī jǐ] which day of the week	几个 [jǐ ge] 1. a few 2. several 3. how many
	百几个 [bǎi jǐ gè] more than a hundred
	几千 [jǐ qiān] several thousand

<p>几时 [jǐ shí] 1. what time? 2. when?</p> <p>几百 [jǐ bǎi] several hundred</p> <p>几年 [jǐ nián] 1. a few years 2. several years</p> <p>几十年 [jǐ shí nián] 1. several tens of years 2. several decades</p> <p>几丁 [jǐ dīng] chitin</p> <p>十几 [shí jǐ] 1. more than ten 2. a dozen or more</p> <p>机械钟 [jī xiè zhōng] mechanical clock</p> <p>机械码 [jī xiè mǎ] machine code</p> <p>叶轮机械 [yè lún jī xiè] turbomachine</p> <p>机械 [jī xiè] 1. machine 2. machinery 3. mechanical</p> <p>班机 [bān jī] 1. airliner 2. airplane 3. plane</p> <p>人机界面 [rén jī jiè miàn] user interface</p> <p>登机桥 [dēng jī qiáo] 1. boarding gate (at airport) 2. aircraft boarding bridge</p> <p>费尽心机 [fèi jīn xīn jī] to rack one's brains (saw); to take great pains to think sth through</p> <p>有机体 [yǒu jī tǐ] organism</p> <p>有机化合物 [yǒu jī huà hé wù] organic compound</p> <p>补登机 [bǔ dēng jī] passbook entry machine</p> <p>有机物 [yǒu jī wù] 1. organic substance 2. organic matter</p> <p>有机分子 [yǒu jī fēn zǐ] organic molecule</p> <p>有机 [yǒu jī] organic</p> <p>信用危机 [xìn yòng wēi jī] credit crisis</p> <p>浦东机场 [pǔ dōng jī chǎng] Pudong airport (Shanghai)</p> <p>能源危机 [néng yuán wēi jī] energy crisis</p> <p>国际原子能机构 [guó jì yuán zǐ néng jī gòu] International Atomic Energy Agency</p> <p>中国国家原子能机构 [zhōng guó guó jiā yuán zǐ néng jī gòu] China Atomic Energy Agency (CAEA)</p> <p>机械能 [jī xiè néng] mechanical energy</p> <p>机能 [jī néng] function</p> <p>登机楼 [dēng jī lóu] (airport) terminal</p> <p>机会主义 [jī huì zhǔ yì] 1. opportunism 2. pragmatism</p> <p>左倾机会主义 [zuǒ qīng jī huì zhǔ yì] 1. leftist opportunism (blamed for failures of Chinese communists from 1927) 2. left adventurism 3. cf Mao's purges following 1935 Zunyi conference [Zun1 y14 huì4 y14]</p> <p>对撞机 [duì zhuàng jī] a particle collider</p> <p>大型强子对撞机 [dà xíng qiáng zǐ duì zhuàng jī] Large hadron collider LHC at CERN [Ou1 zhou1 he2 zi3 yan2 jiu1 zhong1 xin1], Geneva</p> <p>对讲机 [duì jiǎng jī] 1. intercom 2. walkie-talkie</p> <p>发电机 [fā diàn jī] 1. electricity generator 2. dynamo</p> <p>柴油发动机 [chái yóu fā dòng jī] diesel engine</p> <p>发动机 [fā dòng jī] 1. engine 2. motor 3. CL:[tai2]</p> <p>发射机应答器 [fā shè jī yīng dá qì] 1. transponder 2. electronic device that responds to a radio code</p> <p>正电子发射计算机断层 [zhèng diàn zǐ fā shè jī suàn jī duàn céng] PET, positron emission tomography (medical imaging method)</p> <p>登机 [dēng jī] to board a plane</p> <p>发射机 [fā shè jī] transmitter</p> <p>取款机 [qǔ kuǎn jī] ATM</p> <p>机密文件 [jī mì wén jiàn] secret document</p> <p>经济危机 [jīng jì wēi jī] economic crisis</p> <p>交换机 [jiāo huàn jī] switch (telecommunications)</p> <p>希斯罗机场 [xī sī luó jī chǎng] Heathrow Airport</p> <p>电报机 [diàn bào jī] telegraph</p>	<p>报话机 [bào huà jī] 1. walkie-talkie 2. portable radio transmitter</p> <p>机关报 [jī guān bào] official (government-operated) newspaper</p> <p>机变 [jī biàn] 1. improvisation 2. flexible 3. adaptable 4. pragmatic</p> <p>脱水机 [tuō shuǐ jī] a device for extracting water (such as a centrifuge)</p> <p>坐失良机 [zuò shī liáng jī] to sit and waste a good opportunity (saw); to lose the chance</p> <p>良机 [liáng jī] 1. a good chance 2. a golden opportunity</p> <p>侦察机 [zhēn chá jī] surveillance aircraft</p> <p>食品加工机 [shí pǐn jiā gōng jī] food processor</p> <p>主机板 [zhǔ jī bǎn] motherboard</p> <p>单板机 [dān bǎn jī] single-board computer</p> <p>机器翻译 [jī qì fān yì] machine translation</p> <p>机械翻译 [jī xiè fān yì] machine translation</p> <p>震源机制 [zhèn yuán jī zhì] focal mechanism of earthquake</p> <p>援助机构 [yuán zhù jī gòu] 1. relief agency 2. emergency service 3. rescue organisation</p> <p>摆脱危机 [bǎi tuō wēi jī] to break out of a crisis</p> <p>轰炸机 [hōng zhà jī] bomber (aircraft)</p> <p>佛朗机炮 [fó láng jī pào] 1. Western (and so styled) cannon of the Ming era 2. also written</p> <p>佛朗机 [fó láng jī] 1. historical term for the Portuguese (transliteration used during Ming dynasty, sometimes inclusive of Spanish and other parts of Europe) 2. a term now often used to denote Western (and so styled) cannon of the Ming era</p> <p>摄影机 [shè yǐng jī] camera</p> <p>立体摄像机 [lǐ tǐ shè xiàng jī] 1. stereoscopic camera 2. 3D camera</p> <p>摄像机 [shè xiàng jī] 1. camera 2. video camera</p> <p>复印机 [fù yìn jī] 1. photocopier 2. Xerox machine</p> <p>中央处理机 [zhōng yāng chǔ lǐ jī] central processing unit (CPU)</p> <p>军机处 [jūn jī chù] Grand Council</p> <p>联机分析处理 [lián jī fēn xī chǔ lǐ] online analysis processing OLAP</p> <p>内燃机 [nèi rán jī] internal combustion engine</p> <p>计算机制图 [jì suàn jī zhì tú] computer graphics</p> <p>终端机 [zhōng duān jī] terminal</p> <p>攻击机 [gōng jī jī] ground attack aircraft</p> <p>政治机构 [zhèng zhì jī gòu] political organization</p> <p>政府机构 [zhèng fǔ jī gòu] government organization</p> <p>政府机关 [zhèng fǔ jī guān] 1. government (viewed as an organization) 2. institutions of government 3. government office</p> <p>敌机 [dí jī] enemy plane</p> <p>接收机 [jiē shōu jī] 1. receiver 2. TV or radio receiver</p> <p>收音机 [shōu yīn jī] radio</p> <p>无线电接收机 [wú xiàn diàn jiē shōu jī] receiver (radio)</p> <p>脱粒机 [tuō lì jī] threshing machine</p> <p>无线电收发机 [wú xiàn diàn shōu fā jī] 1. transceiver 2. radio frequency receiver, broadcaster or relay</p> <p>收报机 [shōu bào jī] telegraph receiver</p> <p>收银机 [shōu yín jī] cash register</p> <p>教练机 [jiào liàn jī] trainer (aircraft)</p> <p>数码照相机 [shù mǎ zhào xiàng jī] digital camera</p> <p>播放机 [bō fàng jī] player (e.g. CD player)</p> <p>机敏 [jī mǐn] agility</p> <p>激光打印机 [lā jī guāng dǎ yìn jī] laser printer</p> <p>激光打引机 [lā jī guāng dǎ yìn jī] laser printer</p> <p>客户机 [kè hù jī] client (computer)</p>
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趁机	[chèn jī] 1. seize an opportunity 2. take advantage of situation
客户机软件	[kè hù jī ruǎn jiàn] client software
客机	[kè jī] passenger plane
网络打印机	[wǎng luò dǎ yìn jī] network printer
计算机网络	[jì suàn jī wǎng luò] computer network
希格斯机制	[xī gé sī jī zhì] the Higgs mechanism, explaining the mass of elementary particles in the Standard Model
东条英机	[dōng tiáo yīng jī] Tojo Hideki (1884-1948), Japanese military leader hanged as war criminal in 1948
客户机服务器环境	[kè hù jī fú wù qì huán jīng] client-server environment
雾化机	[wù huà jī] nebulizer
微机化	[wēi jī huà] 1. minituarization 2. micro-minituarization
微处理机	[wēi chù lǐ jī] microprocessor
录影机	[lù yǐng jī] videocassette recorder (in Taiwan)
微机	[wēi jī] micro (computer)
预警机	[yù jǐng jī] early warning aircraft system, e.g. US AWACS
机警	[jī jǐng] 1. perceptive 2. astute 3. sharp 4. sharp-witted 5. vigilant 6. alert
升降机	[shēng jiàng jī] 1. elevator 2. a hoist
战略轰炸机	[zhàn lüè hōng zhà jī] strategic bomber
打飞机	[dǎ fēi jī] to masturbate (slang)
上飞机	[shàng fēi jī] 1. to get on a plane 2. to board
下飞机	[xià fēi jī] 1. to get off a plane 2. to deplane
坐飞机	[zuò fēi jī] to catch a plane
飞机失事	[fēi jī shī shì] air accident
机翼	[jī yì] wing (of aircraft)
笔记本电脑	[bǐ jì běn jì suàn jī] 1. laptop 2. notebook (computer)
水上飞机	[shuǐ shàng fēi jī] seaplane
飞机舱门	[fēi jī cāng mén] airplane cabin door
单翼飞机	[dān yì fēi jī] monoplane
飞机场	[fēi jī chǎng] airport
直升飞机	[zhí shēng fēi jī] variant of , helicopter
双翼飞机	[shuāng yì fēi jī] biplane
飞机餐	[fēi jī cān] airplane meal (GM)
垂直起落飞机	[chuí zhí qǐ luò fēi jī] vertical take-off and landing aircraft
垂直和短距起落飞机	[chuí zhí hé duǎn jù qǐ luò fēi jī] vertical or short take-off and landing aircraft
短距起落飞机	[duǎn jù qǐ luò fēi jī] short take-off and landing aircraft
钻探机	[zuān tàn jī] drilling machine
飞机	[fēi jī] 1. airplane 2. CL: [jia4]
机	[jī] 1. machine 2. opportunity 3. secret
采棉机	[cǎi mián jī] cotton picker
洗碗机	[xǐ wǎn jī] dishwasher
磨机	[mó jī] milling machine
磁带机	[cí dài jī] tape drive
电子计算机	[diàn zǐ jì suàn jī] electronic computer
手打字机	[shǒu dǎ zì jī] hand typewriter (as opposed to electric typewriter)
打字机	[dǎ zì jī] typewriter
电打字机	[diàn dǎ zì jī] electric typewriter (as opposed to hand typewriter)
点字机	[diǎn zì jī] Braille typewriter
计算机工业	[jì suàn jī gōng yè] computer industry
机长	[jī zhǎng] 1. captain 2. chief pilot

机关车	[jī guān chē] locomotive
内燃机车	[nèi rán jī chē] automobile
机车	[jī chē] 1. locomotive 2. train engine car 3. scooter
军事机构	[jī shì jī gòu] military institution
军机	[jūn jī] 1. military aircraft 2. secret plan 3. Privy Council during the Qing dynasty
轻机枪	[qīng jī qiāng] light machine gun
轻机关枪	[qīng jī guān qiāng] 1. also written 2. light machine gun
机不可失	[jī bù kě shī] 1. no time to lose (proverb); chance not to be missed 2. now or never
不失时机	[bù shī shí jī] 1. seize the opportune moment 2. lose no time
计算机断层	[jì suàn jī duàn céng] CT, computed tomography (medical imaging method)
单片机	[dān piàn jī] 1. microcontroller 2. one-chip computer
登机牌	[dēng jī pái] boarding pass
伟士牌机车	[wěi shì pái jī chē] Vespa (scooter)
分机	[fēn jī] (telephone) extension
电力机车	[diàn lì jī chē] electric locomotive
电动机	[diàn dòng jī] electric motor
永动机	[yǒng dòng jī] a perpetual motion machine
机动性	[jī dòng xìng] flexibility
自动售货机	[zì dòng shòu huò jī] vending machine
灵机一动	[líng jī yī dòng] 1. a bright idea suddenly occurs (saw); to hit upon an inspiration 2. to be struck by a brainwave
扫除机	[sǎo chú jī] mechanical sweeper
自动提款机	[zì dòng tí kuǎn jī] 1. bank autoteller 2. ATM
自动付款机	[zì dòng fù kuǎn jī] 1. cash dispenser 2. auto-teller 3. ATM
计算机动画	[jì suàn jī dòng huà] computer animation
机动车	[jī dòng chē] motor vehicle
机动车辆	[jī dòng chē liàng] a motor vehicle
动机	[dòng jī] 1. motor 2. locomotive 3. motive 4. motivation 5. intention
机动	[jī dòng] 1. locomotive 2. motorized 3. power-driven 4. adaptable 5. flexible (use, treatment, timing etc)
步话机	[bù huà jī] walkie-talkie
录像机	[lù xiàng jī] 1. video recorder 2. VCR
留声机	[liú shēng jī] gramophone
除尘机	[chú chén jī] 1. dusting machine 2. dust filter
卷扬机	[juǎn yáng jī] a capstan
机库	[jī kù] (aircraft) hangar
加特林机枪	[jiā tè lín jī qiāng] Gatling gun, the first machine gun (1861)
劫机	[jié jī] 1. hijacking 2. air piracy
契机	[qì jī] 1. an opportunity 2. a turning point
成田机场	[chéng tián jī chǎng] Narita airport (Tokyo)
白云机场	[bái yún jī chǎng] Baiyun airport (Guangzhou)
启德机场	[qǐ dé jī chǎng] Kai Tak Airport
国际机场	[guó jì jī chǎng] international airport
澳门国际机场	[ào mén guó jì jī chǎng] Macau International Airport
登机门	[dēng jī mén] boarding gate
首都国际机场	[shǒu dū guó jì jī chǎng] Beijing Capital International Airport
首都机场	[shǒu dū jī chǎng] 1. Beijing airport (PEK) 2. also translated as Capital airport
机场	[jī chǎng] 1. airport 2. airfield
机会带来成功	[jī huì dài lái chéng gōng] Opportunity brings success (proverb).
照相机	[zhào xiàng jī] camera

照像机 [zhào xiàng jī] camera
 国家机密 [guó jiā jī mì] state secret
 机密 [jī mì] 1. secret 2. classified (information)
 点阵打印机 [diǎn zhèn dǎ yìn jī] dot matrix printer
 点阵式打印机 [diǎn zhèn shì dǎ yìn jī] dot matrix printer
 登机证 [dēng jī zhèng] boarding pass
 串行点阵打印机 [chuàn xíng diǎn zhèn dǎ yìn jī] serial dot matrix printer
 机缘 [jī yuán] 1. chance 2. opportunity 3. destiny
 机身宽大 [jī shēn kuān dà] 1. wide body 2. wide-bodied (aircraft)
 机身 [jī shēn] 1. body of a vehicle or machine 2. fuselage of a plane
 织布机 [zhī bù jī] loom
 无机盐 [wú jī yán] inorganic salt
 无机物 [wú jī wù] inorganic compound
 无机 [wú jī] inorganic (chem.)
 就业机会 [jiù yè jī huì] 1. employment opportunity 2. job opening
 直升机 [zhí shēng jī] helicopter
 登机手续 [dēng jī shǒu xù] 1. (airport) check-in 2. boarding formalities
 重新开机 [chóng xīn kāi jī] 1. to restart 2. to reboot
 开机 [kāi jī] 1. to start an engine 2. to boot up (a computer) 3. to press Ctrl-Alt-Delete 4. to begin shooting a film or TV show
 科研样机 [kē yán yàng jī] research prototype
 并卷机 [bīng juǎn jī] ribbon lap machine
 蓝屏死机 [lán píng sǐ jī] blue screen of death
 机械工程 [jī xié gōng chéng] mechanical engineering
 机械语言 [jī xié yǔ yán] machine language
 机械性 [jī xié xìng] mechanical
 机械化 [jī xié huà] mechanize
 农业机械 [nóng yè jī xiè] agricultural machinery
 登机手续柜台 [dēng jī shǒu xù guì tái] check-in counter
 计算机 [jì suàn jī] 1. computer 2. calculator
 接机 [jiē jī] 1. jointing machine 2. riveter 3. welder 4. sealer 5. to meet a plane (i.e. to meet sb at airport) 6. to service a plane (of airport workers)
 拖拉机 [tuō lā jī] tractor
 立法机关 [lǐ fǎ jī guān] legislature
 平地机 [píng dì jī] 1. land grader 2. road grader
 金融危机 [jīn róng wēi jī] financial crisis
 金融机构 [jīn róng jī gòu] 1. financial institution 2. banking institution
 样机 [yàng jī] prototype
 慈善机构 [cí shàn jī gòu] charity
 候机楼 [hòu jī lóu] airport departure terminal
 关机 [guān jī] 1. to turn off (light, radio, machine, computer, cell phone etc) 2. to shut down 3. to switch off 4. to finish shooting a film
 计算机模拟 [jì suàn jī mō nǐ] computer simulation
 机关 [jī guān] 1. organ 2. mechanism
 公安机关 [gōng ān jī guān] Public Security Bureau
 机关枪 [jī guān qiāng] 1. also written 2. machine gun
 重机关枪 [zhòng jī guān qiāng] 1. also written 2. heavy machine gun
 司法机关 [sī fǎ jī guān] judicial authorities
 灵机 [líng jī] 1. intelligent 2. quick-witted 3. a good idea
 机灵 [jī líng] 1. clever 2. quick-witted
 打火机 [dǎ huǒ jī] 1. lighter 2. cigarette lighter

织机 [zhī jī] loom
 机票 [jī piào] 1. air ticket 2. passenger ticket
 计算机模式 [jì suàn jī mó shì] computer simulation
 小起重机 [xiǎo qǐ zhòng jī] jack
 打谷机 [dǎ gǔ jī] threshing machine
 总机 [zǒng jī] 1. central exchange 2. telephone exchange 3. switch-board
 见机行事 [jiàn jī xíng shì] 1. see the opportunity and act (saw); to act according to circumstances 2. to play it by ear 3. to use one's discretion
 货机 [huò jī] cargo plane
 货币危机 [huò bì wēi jī] monetary crisis
 候机厅 [hòu jī tīng] airport departure terminal
 手机充值卡 [shǒu jī chōng zhí kǎ] phone recharge card
 停机 [tíng jī] 1. to stop machine 2. to stop printing 3. parking place (for plane at airport) 4. to park (a plane)
 推土机 [tuī tǔ jī] bulldozer
 提款机 [tí kuǎn jī] 1. bank autoteller 2. ATM
 机体 [jī tǐ] 1. organism 2. human body
 浓缩机 [nóng suō jī] 1. a device for concentrating (a liquid) 2. a condenser
 压缩机 [yā suō jī] 1. compactor 2. compressor
 心机 [xīn jī] 1. thinking 2. one's mind
 乌机 [niǎo jī] fowling piece (archaic gun)
 机枪 [jī qiāng] machine gun
 枪机 [qiāng jī] bolt of gun
 重机枪 [zhòng jī qiāng] heavy machine gun
 机舱 [jī cāng] cabin of a plane
 危机 [wēi jī] crisis
 扩音机 [kuò yīn jī] 1. amplifier 2. hearing aid
 起重机 [qǐ zhòng jī] crane
 包机 [bāo jī] 1. chartered plane 2. to charter a plane
 农机 [nóng jī] agricultural machinery
 印表机 [yìn biǎo jī] printer
 洗衣机 [xǐ yī jī] 1. washer 2. washing machine
 机率 [jī lǜ] 1. probability 2. odds 3. (common in Taiwan)
 机组 [jī zǔ] flight crew (on a plane)
 机构 [jī gòu] 1. mechanism 2. structure 3. organization 4. agency 5. institution
 玄机 [xuán jī] 1. profound theory (in Daoism and Buddhism) 2. mysterious principles
 机会 [jī huì] 1. opportunity 2. chance 3. occasion
 录音机 [lù yīn jī] 1. (tape) recording machine 2. tape recorder
 找机会 [zhǎo jī huì] to look for an opportunity
 护贝机 [hù bèi jī] 1. laminating machine 2. laminator
 机尾 [jī wěi] the rear (tail) of a plane etc
 病机 [bīng jī] 1. interpretation of the cause 2. onset and process of an illness 3. pathogenesis
 机床 [jī chuáng] 1. machine tool 2. a lathe
 机头座 [jī tóu zuò] 1. headstock 2. turning head of a screw, drill, lathe etc
 歼击机 [jiān jī jī] 1. fighter plane 2. Jianji, PRC fighter plane based on Soviet MiG 3. usually 8 | 8
 误机 [wù jī] to miss a plane
 电话机 [diàn huà jī] telephone equipment
 订书机 [dìng shū jī] 1. stapler 2. stapling machine 3. bookbinding machine
 国际商业机器 [guó jì shāng yè jī qì] 1. International Business Machines 2. IBM
 母机 [mǔ jī] 1. machine tool 2. mother ship

抽水机	[chōu shuǐ jī] water pump
机油	[jī yóu] engine oil
柴油机	[chái yóu jī] diesel engine
机顶盒	[jī dǐng hé] 1. set-top box 2. decoder for digital or satellite TV signal etc
机箱	[jī xiāng] case (computer) (lit. machine box)
机智	[jī zhì] 1. quick-witted 2. tact 3. witty 4. resourceful
坐失机宜	[zuò shī jī yí] to sit and waste a good opportunity (saw); to lose the chance
相机	[xiàng jī] 1. a camera 2. variant of
战机	[zhàn jī] 1. opportunity in a battle 2. fighter aircraft
商业机构	[shāng yè jī gòu] commercial organization
战斗机	[zhàn dòu jī] fighter (aircraft)
机器	[jī qì] machine
机器人	[jī qì rén] 1. mechanical person 2. robot
机头	[jī tóu] the front (nose) of a plane etc
先机	[xiān jī] 1. key moment 2. decisive opportunity
机宜	[jī yí] 1. guidelines 2. what to do (under given circumstances)
主机	[zhǔ jī] core
寻机	[xún jī] to look for an opportunity
时机	[shí jī] 1. fortunate timing 2. occasion 3. opportunity
生机	[shēng jī] 1. opportunity to live 2. to reprieve from death 3. life force 4. vitality
撞击式印表机	[zhuàng jī shì yìn biǎo jī] impact printer
机制	I [jī zhì] mechanism II [jī zhìjī zhì] 1. machine processed 2. machine made 3. mechanism
打印机	[dǎ yìn jī] printer
电机	[diàn jī] electrical machinery
机电	[jī diàn] machinery and power-generating equipment
电唱机	[diàn chàng jī] 1. gramophone 2. record player
司机	[sī jī] 1. chauffeur 2. driver
耳机	[ěr jī] 1. telephone receiver 2. headphones 3. earphones
唱机	[chàng jī] gramophone
机理	[jī lǐ] mechanism
手机	[shǒu jī] 1. cell phone 2. cellular phone 3. mobile phone
撞击式打印机	[zhuàng jī shì dǎ yìn jī] impact printer
殳	[shū] 1. surname Shu 2. spear
没	I [méi] 1. (negative prefix for verbs) 2. have not 3. not II [mò] 1. drowned 2. to end 3. to die 4. to inundate
没日没夜	[méi rì méi yè] 1. day and night 2. regardless of the time of day or night
没脸没皮	[méi liǎn méi pí] 1. shameless 2. brazen
没上没下	[méi shàng méi xià] 1. no respect for seniors 2. lacking in manners
几乎没有	[jī hū méi yǒu] 1. scarcely 2. hardly any
没大改变	[méi dà gǎi biàn] not significantly changed
没救	[méi jiù] 1. hopeless 2. incurable
没落	[mò luò] downfall
没收	[mò shōu] 1. to confiscate 2. to have sth confiscated 3. to forfeit
被没收	[bèi mò shōu] forfeit
覆没	[fù mò] 1. annihilated 2. capsized
全军覆没	[quán jūn fù mò] total defeat of an army (saw); fig. a complete wipe-out
自讨没趣	[zì tǎo méi qù] 1. to invite a snub 2. to court a rebuff
隐没	[yǐn mò] 1. to vanish gradually 2. to disappear 3. to fade out
没心眼	[méi xīn yǎn] (derogatory) inconsiderate

没齿难忘	[mò chǐ nán wàng] 1. hard to forget even after one's teeth fall out (saw); to remember a benefactor as long as one lives 2. undying gratitude
没有脸皮	[méi yǒu liǎn pí] 1. ashamed 2. embarrassed 3. not having the face (to meet people) 4. not daring (out of shame)
没有意义	[méi yǒu yì yì] 1. not to have any meaning 2. meaningless
没脸	[méi liǎn] 1. ashamed 2. embarrassed 3. not having the face (to meet people) 4. not daring (out of shame)
没有脸	[méi yǒu liǎn] 1. not to have the nerve 2. not dare (e.g. to do sth outrageous)
没精打彩	[méi jīng dǎ cǎi] 1. listless 2. dispirited 3. washed out
没精打采	[méi jīng dǎ cǎi] 1. listless 2. dispirited 3. washed out 4. also written
没有什么不可能	[méi yǒu shén me bù kě néng] 1. nothing is impossible 2. there's nothing impossible about it
没用	[méi yòng] useless
没有	[méi yǒu] 1. haven't 2. hasn't 3. doesn't exist 4. to not have 5. to not be
没有差别	[méi yǒu chā bié] 1. there is no difference 2. it makes no difference
没有劲头	[méi yǒu jìn tóu] 1. to have no strength 2. to feel weak 3. feeling listless
没有劲头儿	[méi yǒu jìn tóu r] 1. erhua variant of , to have no strength 2. to feel weak 3. feeling listless
没有办法	[méi yǒu bàn fǎ] 1. there is nothing to be done 2. one can't do anything about it
没有必要	[méi yǒu bì yào] there is no need to (do sth)
没有什么	[méi yǒu shén me] 1. it is nothing 2. there's nothing ... about it
没有意思	[méi yǒu yì sī] 1. boring 2. of no interest
从来没有	[cóng lái méi yǒu] 1. have never 2. never before
没有联系	[méi yǒu lián xì] to be unrelated
没有人烟	[méi yǒu rén yān] uninhabited
没有品味	[méi yǒu pǐn wèi] tasteless
没有人	[méi yǒu rén] nobody
没有事	[méi yǒu shì] 1. not a bit 2. nothing is up 3. nothing alarming is happening
没有理由	[méi yǒu lǐ yóu] 1. without any reason 2. for no reason
出没无常	[chū mò wú cháng] to appear and disappear unpredictably
没劲	[méi jìn] 1. to have no strength 2. to feel weak 3. exhausted 4. feeling listless 5. boring 6. of no interest
没劲儿	[méi jìn r] 1. erhua variant of , to have no strength 2. to feel weak 3. exhausted 4. feeling listless 5. boring 6. of no interest
没办法	[méi bàn fǎ] 1. there is nothing to be done 2. one can't do anything about it
没分寸	[méi fēn cùn] 1. inappropriate 2. bad-mannered
没齿不忘	[mò chǐ bù wàng] 1. hard to forget even after one's teeth fall out (saw); to remember a benefactor as long as one lives 2. undying gratitude
没什么	[méi shén me] 1. nothing 2. it doesn't matter 3. it's nothing 4. never mind
没了	[méi le] 1. to be dead 2. not to be, or cease to exist
没经验	[méi jīng yàn] inexperienced
没错	[méi cuò] 1. that's right 2. sure! 3. rest assured! 4. that's good 5. can't go wrong
没空儿	[méi kòng r] having no time
没意思	[méi yì sī] 1. boring 2. of no interest
没水平	[méi shuǐ píng] 1. disgraceful 2. poor quality 3. sub-standard
从来没	[cóng lái méi] never
没来由	[méi lái yóu] 1. without any reason 2. for no reason
没关系	[méi guān xi] it doesn't matter
没说的	[méi shuō de] really good
没准儿	[méi zhǔn er] not sure
没人住	[méi rén zhù] unoccupied

没想到	[méi xiǎng dào] didn't expect
没药	[mò yào] myrrh (Commiphora myrrha)
没法	[méi fǎ] 1. at a loss 2. unable to do anything about it 3. to have no choice
没找到	[méi zhǎo dào] didn't find
潜没	[qián mò] 1. to submerge 2. to subduct (of tectonic plates)
没问题	[méi wèn tí] no problem
吞没	[tūn mò] 1. to embezzle 2. to swallow up 3. to engulf
从没	[cóng méi] 1. never (in the past) 2. never did
没事儿	[méi shì r] 1. to have spare time 2. free from work 3. it's not important 4. it's nothing 5. never mind
没事	[méi shì] 1. it's not important 2. it's nothing 3. never mind 4. to have nothing to do 5. to be free
没电	[méi diàn] 1. flat 2. dead (of batteries)
埋没	[mái mò] oblivion
出没	[chū mò] 1. to vanish and reappear 2. rising and setting (of the sun) 3. a haunt (of hidden creatures)
染	[rǎn] 1. to catch (a disease) 2. dye
冰染料	[bīng rǎn liào] azoic dyes
放射性污染	[fàng shè xìng wū rǎn] radioactive contamination
感染人数	[gǎn rǎn rén shù] number of infected persons
染发剂	[rǎn fà jì] 1. hair dye 2. rinse 3. tint
感染剂量	[gǎn rǎn jì liàng] infective dose
拔染	[bá rǎn] discharge
污染区	[wū rǎn qū] contaminated area
染发	[rǎn fà] 1. to dye one's hair 2. rinse 3. tint
续发感染	[xù fā gǎn rǎn] secondary infection
感染力	[gǎn rǎn lì] 1. inspiration 2. infectious (enthusiasm)
感染者	[gǎn rǎn zhě] infected person
环境污染	[huán jìng wū rǎn] environmental pollution
一尘不染	[yī chén bù rǎn] 1. untainted by even a speck of dust (saw); selfless and incorruptible 2. spotless
轻染	[qīng rǎn] tinge
污染物	[wū rǎn wù] pollutant
母子垂直感染	[mǔ zǐ chuí zhí gǎn rǎn] mother-to-infant transmission
实验室感染	[shí yàn shì gǎn rǎn] laboratory infection
染料	[rǎn liào] dye
染织	[rǎn zhī] dyeing and weaving
感染	[gǎn rǎn] 1. infection 2. to infect 3. to influence
病毒感染	[bīng dú gǎn rǎn] viral infection
混合感染	[hùn hé gǎn rǎn] mixed infection
点染	[diǎn rǎn] 1. to touch up (a piece of writing) 2. to add details (to a painting)
染厂	[rǎn chǎng] 1. dye factory 2. dye-works
染毒	[rǎn dú] contamination
污染	[wū rǎn] 1. pollution 2. contamination
水污染	[shuǐ wū rǎn] water pollution
水质污染	[shuǐ zhì wū rǎn] water pollution
印染	[yīn rǎn] printing and dyeing
染指	[rǎn zhǐ] 1. to dip a finger (saw); fig. to get one's finger in the pie 2. to get a share of the action 3. abbr. for
凡	[fán] 1. ordinary 2. commonplace 3. mundane 4. temporal 5. of the material world (as opposed to supernatural or immortal levels) 6. every 7. all 8. whatever 9. altogether 10. gist 11. outline 12. note of Chinese musical scale
不知凡几	[bù zhī fán jǐ] 1. one can't tell how many 2. numerous similar cases
斯特凡诺普洛斯	[sī tè fán nuò pǔ luò sī] Stephanopoulos (e.g. former Clinton aide George Stephanopoulos)

席凡宁根	[xí fán níng gēn] Scheveningen, resort in Den Haag (The Hague), Netherlands
凡事总有一个开头	[fán shì zǒng yǒu yī gè kāi tóu] Everything starts somewhere.
凡事总有开头	[fán shì zǒng yǒu kāi tóu] Everything starts somewhere.
伊凡	[yī fán] Ivan (Russian name)
诸凡百事	[zhū fán bǎi shì] everything
超凡	[chāo fán] 1. out of the ordinary 2. exceedingly (good)
不平凡	[bù píng fán] 1. marvelous 2. marvelously
不凡	[bù fán] 1. out of the ordinary 2. out of the common run
不同凡响	[bù tóng fán xiǎng] 1. lit. not a common chord (saw); outstanding 2. brilliant 3. out of the common run
凡夫俗子	[fán fū sú zǐ] 1. common people 2. ordinary folk
塞拉凡	[sài lā fán] (Sonny) Seraphin (Haitian ambassador to Taiwan)
凡尔赛	[fán ěr sài] Versailles (near Paris)
凡尔丁	[fán ěr dīng] valitin (plain wool fabric)
平凡	[píng fán] commonplace
大凡粗知	[dà fán cū zhī] a rough acquaintance with sth
凡尘	[fán chén] 1. mundane world (in religious context) 2. this mortal coil
凡俗	[fán sú] 1. lay (as opposed to clergy) 2. ordinary 3. commonplace
凡例	[fán lì] 1. notes on the use of a book 2. guide to the reader
凡心	[fán xīn] 1. reluctance to leave this world 2. heart set on the mundane
阿凡提	[ā fán tí] 1. Effendi, wily and fearless hero of Uighur folk tales 2. smart guy
凡士林	[fán shì lín] vaseline
凡夫	[fán fū] 1. common person 2. ordinary guy 3. mortal man
凡人	[fán rén] 1. ordinary person 2. mortal 3. earthly
凡高	[fán gāo] (Vincent) Van Gogh
凡响	[fán xiǎng] 1. ordinary tones 2. everyday harmony 3. common chord
凡百	[fán bǎi] 1. all 2. everything 3. the whole
凡间	[fán jiān] the secular world
凡是	[fán shì] 1. every 2. all
凡事	[fán shì] everything
非凡	[fēi fán] 1. out of the ordinary 2. unusually (good, talented etc)
讯	[xùn] 1. to question 2. to ask 3. to interrogate 4. rapid 5. speedy 6. fast 7. news 8. information
警讯	[jīng xùn] 1. warning sign 2. police call
讯息处理系统	[xùn xī chǔ lǐ xì tǒng] 1. Message Handling System 2. MHS
聚合资讯订阅	[jù hé zī xùn dìng yuè] RSS (news feeds)
资讯科技	[zī xùn kē jì] 1. information technology 2. science of communications
每日电讯报	[měi rì diàn xùn bào] Daily Telegraph (newspaper)
凶讯	[xiōng xùn] 1. evil tidings 2. bad news
博讯新闻网	[bó xùn xīn wén wǎng] Boxun, US based dissident Chinese news network
全球资讯网	[quán qiú zī xùn wǎng] 1. world wide web 2. WWW
美国资讯交换标准码	[měi guó zī xùn jiāo huàn biāo zhǔn mǎ] ASCII, American Standard Code for Information Interchange
博讯	[bó xùn] Boxun, US based dissident Chinese news network
刑讯	[xíng xùn] 1. interrogation under torture 2. inquisition
短讯	[duǎn xùn] SMS, text message
喜讯	[xǐ xùn] 1. good news 2. glad tidings
英国电讯公司	[yīng guó diàn xùn gōng sī] 1. British telecom 2. BT
电讯公司	[diàn xùn gōng sī] telecommunications company

<p>侦讯 [zhēn xùn] to interrogate during investigation</p> <p>多媒体资讯 [duō méi tí zī xùn] multimedia information</p> <p>讯息 [xùn xī] 1. information 2. news 3. message 4. text message or SMS</p> <p>讯息原 [xùn xī yuán] information source</p> <p>死讯 [sǐ xùn] news of sb's death</p> <p>资讯 [zī xùn] information</p> <p>审讯 [shěn xùn] a (judicial) trial (in a courtroom)</p> <p>简讯 [jiǎn xùn] 1. newsletter 2. the news in brief 3. SMS message (used in Taiwan)</p> <p>提讯 [tí xùn] to bring sb to trial</p> <p>时讯 [shí xùn] 1. news 2. current events</p> <p>闻讯 [wén xùn] get the news (of)</p> <p>讯问 [xùn wèn] 1. to interrogate 2. to ask about</p> <p>问讯 [wèn xùn] interrogation</p> <p>电讯 [diàn xùn] 1. telecommunications 2. telecom</p> <p>壳 I[ké] shell II[qiào] 1. shell (such as the hard shell of a crustacean) 2. hard carapace 3. crust (e.g. earth's crust)</p> <p>鸡蛋壳儿 [jī dàn ké r] eggshell</p> <p>脑壳 [nǎo ké] skull</p> <p>鬼摸脑壳 [guǐ mō nǎo ké] 1. muddled 2. momentarily confused</p> <p>双壳类 [shuāng ké lèi] 1. bivalve 2. Lamellibranchia</p> <p>皮壳 [pí qiào] 1. carapace 2. hard outer shell</p> <p>硬壳 [yìng ké] 1. crust 2. hard shell</p> <p>硬壳果 [yìng ké guǒ] 1. nut 2. fruit with hard shell</p> <p>介壳 [jiè qiào] 1. carapace 2. hard outer shell</p> <p>甲壳动物 [jiǎ qiào dòng wù] crustacean</p> <p>壳牌 [ké pái] Shell (petroleum company)</p> <p>脱壳 I[tuō ké] to shed egg-shell (of newly hatched chick) II[tuō kétuō qiào] 1. to molt 2. to exuviate 3. fig. to fly off like an exuviate cicada</p> <p>弹壳 [dàn ké] ammunition case</p> <p>洋壳 [yáng qiào] oceanic crust (geology)</p> <p>甲壳虫类 [jiǎ ké chóng lèi] coleoptera</p> <p>甲壳类 [jiǎ qiào lèi] crustacean</p> <p>谷壳 [gǔ ké] 1. husk of grain 2. grain and chaff</p> <p>蛋壳 [dàn ké] eggshell</p> <p>甲壳虫 [jiǎ qiào chóng] 1. beetle 2. order Coleoptera 3. the Beatles (1960s UK pop group)</p> <p>甲壳素 [jiǎ qiào sù] chitin</p> <p>结壳 [jiē ké] 1. crust 2. crusting 3. incrustation</p> <p>外壳 [wài ké] 1. envelope 2. outer shell 3. hull 4. cover 5. case</p> <p>安全壳 [ān quán ké] containment vessel</p> <p>壳质 [qiào zhì] chitin</p> <p>贝壳 [bèi ké] 1. shell 2. conch 3. cowry 4. mother of pearl 5. hard outer skin 6. alternative reading bei4 qiao4, mostly written</p> <p>贝壳儿 [bèi ké r] 1. erhua variant of , shell 2. hard outer skin</p> <p>壳儿 [ké r] 1. shell 2. crust</p> <p>地壳 [dì qiào] the Earth's crust</p> <p>甲壳 [jiǎ qiào] 1. carapace 2. crust 3. outer shell</p> <p>毅力 [yì] perseverance</p> <p>刚毅 [gāng yì] 1. resolute 2. steadfast 3. stalwart</p> <p>有毅力 [yǒu yì lì] 1. persevering 2. unwavering</p> <p>陈毅 [chén yì] Chen Yi (1901-1972), communist general and politician, Marshal of PLA from 1955, Mayor of Shanghai in 1950s, PRC foreign minister 1958-1972</p> <p>毅力 [yì lì] 1. perseverance 2. willpower</p>	<p>方毅 [fāng yì] Fang Yi (1916-1997), senior party apparatchik</p> <p>荣毅仁 [róng yì rén] Rong Yiren</p> <p>范志毅 [fàn zhì yì] Fan Zhiyi (1969-), soccer player</p> <p>毅然 [yì rán] 1. firmly 2. resolutely 3. without hesitation</p> <p>肌 [jī] 1. flesh 2. muscle</p> <p>面黄肌瘦 [miàn huáng jī shòu] yellow face, emaciated body (saw); malnourished and sickly in appearance</p> <p>腹直肌 [fù zhí jī] rectus abdominis muscle (front of the belly)</p> <p>胸大肌 [xiōng dà jī] pectoralis major muscle (across the top of the chest)</p> <p>三角肌 [sān jiǎo jī] deltoid muscle (over the shoulder)</p> <p>肌动蛋白 [jī dòng dàn bái] actin</p> <p>斜方肌 [xié fāng jī] trapezius muscle (of the upper back and neck)</p> <p>环肌 [huán jī] circular muscle</p> <p>平滑肌 [píng huá jī] 1. smooth muscle (anat.) 2. non-striated muscle</p> <p>心肌炎 [xīn jī yán] myocarditis</p> <p>肌肉组织 [jī ròu zǔ zhī] muscle tissue</p> <p>斜肌 [xié jī] diagonal muscle</p> <p>外斜肌 [wài xié jī] external oblique muscle (sides of the chest)</p> <p>肌体 [jī tǐ] organism</p> <p>心肌 [xīn jī] myocardium (muscles of the heart)</p> <p>纵肌 [zòng jī] longitudinal muscle</p> <p>背阔肌 [bèi kuò jī] latissimus dorsi muscle (back of the chest)</p> <p>肌肉 [jī ròu] 1. muscle 2. flesh</p> <p>虎 [hǔ] tiger</p> <p>马马虎虎 [mǎ ma hū hu] 1. careless 2. casual 3. vague 4. not so bad 5. so-so 6. tolerable</p> <p>飞虎队 [fēi hǔ duì] 1. Flying Tigers, US airmen in China during World War Two 2. Hong Kong nickname for police special duties unit</p> <p>路虎 [lù hǔ] Land Rover</p> <p>泰米尔伊拉姆猛虎解放组织 [tài mǐ ěr yī lǎ mǔ měng hǔ jiě fàng zǔ zhī] Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam</p> <p>敲山震虎 [qiāo shān zhèn hǔ] a deliberate show of strength as a warning</p> <p>前怕狼后怕虎 [qián pà láng hòu pà hǔ] 1. lit. to fear the wolf in front and the tiger behind (saw); fig. needless fears 2. scare mongering 3. reds under the beds</p> <p>狼吞虎咽 [láng tūn hǔ yàn] 1. to wolf down one's food (saw); to devour ravenously 2. to gorge oneself</p> <p>骑虎难下 [qí hǔ nán xià] if you ride a tiger, it's hard to get off (saw); fig. impossible to stop halfway</p> <p>虎父无犬子 [hǔ fù wú quǎn zǐ] 1. lit. father a lion, son cannot be a dog (honorific); With a distinguished father such as you, the son is sure to do well. 2. like father, like son</p> <p>虎背熊腰 [hǔ bèi xióng yāo] 1. back of a tiger and waist of a bear 2. tough and stocky build</p> <p>熊腰虎背 [xióng yāo hǔ bèi] 1. waist of a bear and back of a tiger 2. tough and stocky build</p> <p>养虎伤身 [yǎng hǔ shāng shēn] 1. Rear a tiger and court disaster. (saw); fig. if you're too lenient with sb, he will damage you later 2. to cherish a snake in one's bosom</p> <p>纵虎归山 [zòng hǔ guī shān] lit. to let the tiger return to the mountain; fig. to store up future calamities</p> <p>藏龙卧虎 [cáng lóng wò hǔ] 1. hidden dragon, crouching tiger (saw); fig. talented individuals in hiding 2. concealed talent</p> <p>卧虎藏龙 [wò hǔ cáng lóng] Crouching Tiger, Hidden Dragon, movie by Ang Lee</p> <p>盘龙卧虎 [pán lóng wò hǔ] 1. coiled dragon, crouching tiger (saw); fig. talented individuals in hiding 2. concealed talent</p> <p>龙争虎斗 [lóng zhēng hǔ dòu] lit. the dragon wars, the tiger battles (saw); fierce battle between giants</p> <p>照猫画虎 [zhào māo huà hǔ] lit. drawing a tiger using a cat as a model (saw); fig. to pretend to do sth without understanding it</p> <p>杨虎城 [yáng hǔ chéng] Yang Hucheng</p>	<p>§2058</p>	<p>§2060</p>	<p>§2061</p>

老虎 [lǎo hǔ] tiger	千虑一失 [qiān lǜ yī shī] reflect a thousand times and you can still make a mistake (saw); to err is human
秋老虎 [qiū lǎo hǔ] 1. hot spell during autumn 2. Indian summer	挂虑 [guà lǜ] to worry about
老虎伍兹 [lǎo hǔ wǔ zī] Eldrick "Tiger" Woods (1975-), American golfer	挖 [wā] 1. to dig 2. to excavate 3. to scoop out
美洲虎 [měi zhōu hǔ] jaguar	挖土机 [wā tǔ jī] excavator
五虎将 [wǔ hǔ jiàng] Liu Bei's five great generals in Romance of the Three Kingdoms, namely: Guan Yu , Zhang Fei , Zhao Yun , Ma Chao , Huang Zhong	挖角 [wā jué] 1. to poach (talent, personnel from competitors) 2. to raid (a competitor for its talent) 3. Taiwan pr. wai jiao3
雅虎 [yǎ hǔ] Yahoo, internet portal	挖鼻子 [wā bí zī] to pick one's nose
虎不拉 [hǔ bu lā] shriek	开挖 [kāi wā] 1. to dig out 2. to excavate 3. to scoop out
东北虎 [dōng běi hǔ] Amur tiger	挖开 [wā kāi] 1. to dig into 2. to cut a mine into
猛虎 [měng hǔ] fierce tiger	挖空心思 [wā kōng xīn sī] 1. to dig for thoughts (saw); to search everything for an answer 2. to rack one's brains
泰米尔猛虎组织 [tài mǐ ěr měng hǔ zǔ zhī] Tamil Tigers	挖穴 [wā xué] 1. to excavate 2. to dig out a cave
石虎 [shí hǔ] Shi Hu	挖洞 [wā dòng] to dig a hole
虎尾镇 [hǔ wěi zhèn] (N) Huwei (town in Taiwan)	挖掉 [wā diào] 1. to dig out 2. to eradicate
暴虎冯河 [bào hǔ píng hé] lit. fight tiger bare handed and wade rivers (saw); fig. bull-headed heroism	挖苦 [wā ku] 1. speak sarcastically 2. make ironical remarks
壁虎 [bì hǔ] 1. gecko 2. house lizard	乳 [rǔ] 1. breast 2. milk
寅虎 [yín hǔ] Year 3, year of the Tiger (e.g. 2010)	隆乳 [lóng rǔ] breast enlargement
华南虎 [huá nán hǔ] South China Tiger	隆乳手术 [lóng rǔ shǒu shù] 1. breast enlargement operation 2. boob job
黑虎拳 [hēi hǔ quán] Hei Hu Quan - "Black Tiger Fist"- Martial Art	催乳激素 [cuī rǔ jī sù] prolactin
画虎类犬 [huà hǔ lèi quǎn] drawing a tiger like a dog (saw); to make a fool of oneself by excessive ambition	酸乳 [suān rǔ] yogurt
伏虎 [fú hǔ] 1. to subdue a tiger 2. fig. to prevail over sinister forces	乳酸 [rǔ suān] lactic acid
唐伯虎 [táng bó hǔ] Tang Bohu or Tang Yin (1470-1523), Ming painter and poet, one of Four great southern talents of the Ming	乳酸菌 [rǔ suān jī] lactic acid bacteria
虎头蛇尾 [hǔ tóu shé wěi] lit. tiger's head, snake's tail (saw); fig. a strong start but weak finish	麦乳精 [mài rǔ jīng] malt milk extract
马虎 [mǎ hu] 1. careless 2. sloppy 3. negligent 4. skimpy	乳剂 [rǔ jì] emulsion
虎骨 [hǔ gǔ] tiger bone (used in traditional Chinese medicine)	乳化剂 [rǔ huà jì] emulsifier
两虎相争 [liǎng hǔ xiāng zhēng] two tigers fighting (saw); fierce contest between evenly matched protagonists	双乳 [shuāng rǔ] breasts
两虎相斗 [liǎng hǔ xiāng dòu] 1. two tigers fight (saw); fig. a dispute between two major contestants 2. a battle of the giants	授乳 [shòu rǔ] 1. lactation 2. breast-feeding
虎林 [hǔ lín] Hulin county level city in Jixi [Jī xī], Heilongjiang	润肤乳 [rùn fū rǔ] 1. body lotion 2. body shampoo
虎林市 [hǔ lín shì] Hulin county level city in Jixi [Jī xī], Heilongjiang	炼乳 [liàn rǔ] 1. to condense milk (by evaporation) 2. condensed milk
三人成虎 [sān rén chéng hǔ] three men talking makes a tiger (saw); repeated rumor becomes a fact	乳房 [rǔ fáng] 1. breast 2. udder
白虎 [bái hǔ] 1. White Tiger (Chinese constellation) 2. (slang) hairless female genitalia	乳牙 [rǔ yá] 1. deciduous tooth 2. milk tooth 3. baby tooth
虎年 [hǔ nián] Year of the Tiger (e.g. 2010)	乳糖不耐症 [rǔ táng bù nài zhèng] lactose intolerance
卧虎 [wò hǔ] 1. crouching tiger 2. fig. major figure in hiding 3. concealed talent	钟乳石 [zhōng rǔ shí] stalactite
虑 [lǜ] 1. to think over 2. to consider 3. anxiety	乳糖 [rǔ táng] lactose
朝不虑夕 [zhāo bù lǜ xī] 1. at dawn, not sure of lasting to evening (saw); precarious state 2. imminent crisis	半乳糖 [bàn rǔ táng] 1. galactose (CH ₂ O) ₆ 2. brain sugar
3. living from hand to mouth	半乳糖血症 [bàn rǔ táng xuè zhèng] galactosemia
忧虑 [yōu lǜ] 1. to worry 2. anxiety (about)	乳突 [rǔ tū] mastoid process (posterior part of temporal bone, at back of middle ear)
无忧无虑 [wú yōu wú lǜ] insouciance	乳白天空 [rǔ bái tiān kōng] whiteout
不足为虑 [bù zú wéi lǜ] 1. to give no cause for anxiety 2. nothing to worry about	腐乳 [fǔ rǔ] pickled tofu
焦虑不安 [jiāo lǜ bù ān] worried too much	乳化 [rǔ huà] to emulsify
疑虑 [yí lǜ] 1. hesitation 2. misgivings 3. doubt	催乳 [cuī rǔ] 1. to promote lactation 2. to stimulate lactation (e.g. with drug)
千虑一得 [qiān lǜ yī dé] a thousand tries leads to one success (saw, humble expr.); Even without any notable ability on my part, I may still get it right sometimes by good luck.	母乳代 [mǔ rǔ dài] 1. substitute for mother's milk 2. milk powder
焦虑 [jiāo lǜ] 1. anxious 2. worried 3. apprehensive	乳沟 [rǔ gōu] cleavage (hollow between a woman's breasts)
焦虑症 [jiāo lǜ zhèng] 1. neurosis 2. anxiety	乳源县 [rǔ yuán xiàn] Ruyuan Yao autonomous county in Shaoguan , Guangdong
思虑 [sī lǜ] 1. to think sth through 2. to consider carefully	乳癌 [rǔ ái] breast cancer
顾虑 [gù lǜ] 1. misgivings 2. apprehensions	母乳 [mǔ rǔ] mother's milk
谋虑 [móu lǜ] 1. to plan and consider 2. to reflect on one's best strategy	乳母 [rǔ mǔ] wet nurse
	洁面乳 [jié miàn rǔ] cleansing lotion
	乳香 [rǔ xiāng] frankincense
	乳头 [rǔ tóu] nipple
	乳齿 [rǔ chǐ] 1. deciduous tooth 2. milk tooth 3. baby tooth

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乳山市	[rǔ shān shì] Rushan county level city in Weihai , Shandong
乳白	[rǔ bái] 1. milky white 2. cream color
乳制品	[rǔ zhì pǐn] dairy products
乳牛	[rǔ niú] dairy cattle
乳罩	[rǔ zhào] bra
乳山	[rǔ shān] Rushan county level city in Weihai , Shandong
赢	[yíng] 1. to beat 2. to win 3. to profit
双赢	[shuāng yíng] 1. profitable to both sides 2. a win-win situation
赢家	[yíng jiā] winner
非赢利组织	[fēi yíng lì zǔ zhī] organization not for profit
赢得	[yíng dé] 1. to win 2. to gain
赢利	[yíng lì] 1. to win profit 2. to gain advantage
有志气	[yǒu zhì qì] ambitious
有气无力	[yǒu qì wú lì] weakly and without strength (saw); dispirited
利用人工吹气	[lì yòng rén gōng chuī qì] oral inflation
霸气	[bà qì] 1. aggressiveness 2. hegemony 3. domineering
勇气	[yǒng qì] 1. courage 2. valor
空气调节	[kōng qì tiáo jié] air conditioner
朝气	[zhāo qì] 1. vitality 2. dynamism
脚气病	[jiǎo qì bìng] beriberi
胆气	[dǎn qì] 1. courageous 2. bold
义气	[yì qì] 1. (also yì qì) 2. spirit of loyalty and self-sacrifice 3. code of brotherhood
烟气	[yān qì] smoke
发脾气	[fā qì] get angry
空气取样器	[kōng qì qǔ yàng qì] air sampler
空气取样	[kōng qì qǔ yàng] air sampling
杀气	[shā qì] murderous look
稀有气体	[xī yǒu qì tǐ] 1. rare gas 2. noble gas (helium, neon, argon, krypton, xenon, radon)
血气方刚	[xuè qì fāng gāng] full of sap (saw); young and vigorous
使生气	[shǐ shēng qì] displease
吸气器	[xī qì qì] inhaler
吸气	[xī qì] sniff
天气预报	[tiān qì yù bào] weather forecast
光气	[guāng qì] 1. phosgene COCl ₂ , a poisonous gas 2. carbonyl chloride
反问语气	[fǎn wèn yǔ qì] tone of one's voice when asking a rhetorical question
气冷式反应堆	[qì lěng shì fǎn yīng duī] gas-cooled reactor
气候变化	[qì hòu biàn huà] climate change
受气包	[shòu qì bāo] 1. middle child 2. a person who is bullied
受气	[shòu qì] 1. (to suffer) maltreatment 2. a bullied (person)
服气	[fú qì] to convince
鼓起勇气	[gǔ qǐ yǒng qì] to take courage
双光气	[shuāng guāng qì] diphosgene
怪里怪气	[guài lǐ guài qì] 1. eccentric 2. odd-looking 3. peculiar
怪声怪气	[guài shēng guài qì] 1. strange voice 2. affected manner of speaking
恶气	[è qì] 1. evil smell 2. unpleasant manner 3. to resent
怪气	[guài qì] weird (temperament)
骑士气概	[qí shì qì gài] chivalry
气概	[qì gài] 1. lofty quality 2. mettle 3. spirit
夹板气	[jiā bǎn qì] criticized by both sides

喜则气缓	[xǐ zé qì huǎn] 1. joy depresses one's qì vital breath 2. an excess of joy may lead to sluggishness of vital energy (traditional Chinese medicine)
空气缓冲间	[kōng qì huǎn chōng jiān] air lock
大气暖化	[dà qì nuǎn huà] atmospheric warming
气候暖化	[qì hòu nuǎn huà] climate warming
暖气片	[nuǎn qì piàn] radiator
全球气候变暖	[quán qiú qì hòu biàn nuǎn] global warming
湿气	[shī qì] moisture
暖气	[nuǎn qì] central heating
怒气冲冲	[nù qì chōng chōng] spitting anger (saw); in a rage
怒气	[nù qì] anger
叹气	[tàn qì] 1. to sigh 2. to heave a sigh
经气聚集	[jīng qì jù jí] meeting points of qì (in Chinese medicine)
温室废气储存	[wēn shì fèi qì chǔ cún] greenhouse gas sequestration
废气	[fèi qì] 1. exhaust gas 2. industrial waste gas 3. steam
液化气	[yè huà qì] 1. liquid gas 2. bottled gas (fuel)
液化石油气	[yè huà shí yóu qì] liquified petroleum gas
空气剂量	[kōng qì jì liàng] air dose
气粗	[qì cū] 1. irascible 2. ranting
傻气	[shǎ qì] 1. foolishness 2. nonsense 3. foolish
盛气凌人	[shèng qì líng rén] 1. overbearing 2. arrogant bully
政治气候	[zhèng zhì qì hòu] political climate
气急败坏	[qì jí bài huài] 1. flustered and exasperated 2. utterly discomfited
傲气	[ào qì] 1. air of arrogance 2. haughtiness
不客气	[bù kè qì] 1. you're welcome 2. impolite 3. rude 4. blunt 5. don't mention it
别太客气	[bié tài kè qì] 1. lit. no excessive politeness 2. Don't mention it! 3. You're welcome! 4. Please don't stand on ceremony.
别客气	[bié kè qì] 1. don't mention it 2. no formalities, please
毫不客气	[háo bù kè qì] 1. no trace of politeness 2. unrestrained (criticism)
不用客气	[bù yòng kè qì] 1. You're welcome (that is, please don't thank me) 2. There is no need to stand on ceremonies.
断气	[duàn qì] 1. to stop breathing 2. to breathe one's last 3. to die
客气	[kè qì] polite
气雾室	[qì wù shì] cloud chamber
雾气	[wù qì] 1. fog 2. mist 3. vapor
气体扩散	[qì tǐ kuò sǎn] gaseous diffusion
撒气	[sǎ qì] 1. to leak (of air) 2. to go flat (of a tire) 3. to vent one's anger
冷气机	[lěng qì jī] air-conditioner
燃气轮机	[rán qì lún jī] gas turbine
喷气发动机	[pēn qì fā dòng jī] jet engine
暖气机	[nuǎn qì jī] 1. radiator 2. heater
喷气式飞机	[pēn qì shì fēi jī] jet aircraft
气楼	[qì lóu] small ventilation tower on roof of building
大气污染	[dà qì wū rǎn] 1. air pollution 2. atmospheric pollution
空气污染	[kōng qì wū rǎn] air pollution
上气不接下气	[shàng qì bù jiē xià qì] not enough breath (saw); to gasp for breath
客客气气	[kè kè qì qì] 1. politely 2. extremely deferential
气	I [qì] 1. air 2. anger 3. gas II [qì] 1. gas 2. air 3. smell 4. weather 5. vital breath 6. to anger 7. to get angry 8. to be enraged
海洋性气候	[hǎi yáng xíng qì hòu] maritime climate

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呼吸	[hū qì] to breathe out
平均气温	[píng jūn qì wēn] average temperature
气候	[qì hòu] 1. climate 2. atmosphere 3. situation
心平气和	[xīn píng qì hé] tranquil and even-tempered (saw); calmly and without stress
伴生气	[bàn shēng qì] associated gas
喜气洋洋	[xǐ qì yáng yáng] full of joy (saw); jubilation
侠气	[xiá qì] chivalry
空气	[kōng qì] 1. air 2. atmosphere
小气腔	[xiǎo qì qiāng] small air cavity
消气	[xiāo qì] to cool one's temper
毒气弹	[dú qì dàn] poison gas shell
松一口气	[sōng yī kǒu qì] to heave a sigh of relief
松下电气工业	[sōng xià diàn qì gōng yè] Matsushita Electronics Industry
电气化	[diàn qì huà] electrification
煤层气	[méi céng qì] coalbed methane
气煤	[qì méi] gas coal
煤气	[méi qì] 1. coal gas 2. gas
天然气	[tiān rán qì] natural gas (fuel)
供燃气	[gòng rán qì] gas supply
气塞	[qì sāi] 1. airlock 2. air block 3. fipple (in the mouthpiece of wind instrument)
寒气	[hán qì] cold air
锐气	[ruì qì] 1. acute spirit 2. dash 3. drive
气钻	[qì zuān] pneumatic drill
大气圈	[dà qì quān] atmosphere
气化	[qì huà] 1. to vaporize 2. evaporation 3. carburization 4. qì4 transformation in traditional Chinese medicine (i.e. transformation of yin yang vital breath) 5. unvoicing of voiced consonant
趋冷气候	[qū lěng qì hòu] 1. cooling 2. a cold spell
冷气	[lěng qì] air conditioning (used in Taiwan)
含气	[hán qì] containing air
电气石	[diàn qì shí] tourmaline
石墨气冷堆	[shí mò qì lěng duī] gas-graphite reactor
磁气圈	[cí qì quān] magnetosphere
倒抽了一口气	[dǎo chōu le yī kǒu qì] to gasp (in surprise, dismay, fright etc)
气包子	[qì bāo zi] quick-tempered person
排气孔	[pái qì kǒng] 1. an airvent 2. a ventilation shaft
气孔	[qì kǒng] 1. air-bubble 2. pore 3. stoma
俗气	[sú qì] 1. tacky 2. inelegant 3. in poor taste 4. vulgar 5. banal
小家子气	[xiǎo jiā zǐ qì] 1. petty 2. small-minded
生物气	[shēng wù qì] bio-gas
不吐气	[bù tǔ qì] unaspirated
不争气	[bù zhēng qì] 1. be disappointing 2. fail to live up to expectations
不景气	[bù jǐng qì] 1. depression 2. recession 3. slump
气不公	[qì bù gōng] indignant
气不平	[qì bù píng] angry at unfairness
才气	[cái qì] literary talent
中国石油天然气集团公司	[zhōng guó shí yóu tiān rán qì jí tuán] China National Petroleum Corporation
和气生财	[hé qì shēng cái] (saw) amiability makes you rich
小气候	[xiǎo qì hòu] 1. microclimate 2. fig. local situation
财大气粗	[cái dà qì cū] 1. large wealth, vulgar spirit (saw); rich and ostentatious 2. filthy rich 3. more money than sense

沙尘天气	[shā chén tiān qì] spring sandstorms (common in N China)
和胃力气	[hé wèi lì qì] to harmonize the stomach and rectify qì4 (traditional Chinese medicine)
大气压力	[dà qì yā lì] atmospheric pressure
空气阻力	[kōng qì zǔ lì] atmospheric drag
力气	[lì qì] strength
气力	[qì lì] 1. strength 2. energy 3. vigor 4. talent
气动式	[qì dòng shì] pneumatic
气动控制	[qì dòng kòng zhì] air operated
气动	[qì dòng] pneumatic
小气	[xiǎo qì] 1. stingy 2. petty 3. miserly 4. narrow-minded
顺气	[shùn qì] 1. nice 2. pleasant
气象卫星	[qì xiàng wèi xīng] weather satellite
气象厅	[qì xiàng tīng] meteorological office
气象局	[qì xiàng jú] 1. weather bureau 2. meteorological office
气象台	[qì xiàng tái] 1. meteorological office 2. weather forecasting office
气象站	[qì xiàng zhàn] 1. weather office 2. meteorological desk
气象	[qì xiàng] 1. meteorology 2. atmosphere
气象人员	[qì xiàng rén yuán] meteorologist
足高气扬	[zú gāo qì yáng] high and mighty (saw); arrogant
加湿气	[jiā shī qì] humidifier
景气	[jǐng qì] 1. prosperity 2. (economic) boom
加气	[jiā qì] 1. to aerate 2. to ventilate
气功	[qì gōng] qigong, a system of deep breathing exercises
语气助词	[yǔ qì zhù cí] modal particle
男子气	[nán zǐ qì] 1. manly 2. masculine
丧气鬼	[sàng qì guǐ] 1. downcast wretch 2. bad-tempered and unpleasant person
小气鬼	[xiǎo qì guǐ] 1. a miser 2. a penny-pincher
秀气	[xiù qì] 1. delicate 2. graceful
忍气吞声	[rěn qì tūn shēng] 1. to submit to humiliation (saw); to suffer in silence 2. to swallow one's anger 3. to grin and bear it
贫气	[pín qì] 1. mean 2. stingy 3. garrulous
荡气回肠	[dàng qì huí cháng] 1. heart-rending (drama, music, poem etc) 2. deeply moving
探口气	[tàn kǒu qì] 1. to sound out opinions 2. to get sb's views by polite or indirect questioning 3. also written [tan4 kou3 feng1]
储气	[chǔ qì] gas storage
生气勃勃	[shēng qì bó bó] lively
灰心丧气	[huī xīn sàng qì] 1. downhearted 2. downcast 3. in despair
气笼	[qì lóng] 1. air pipe 2. bamboo air pipe used to aerate granary
全球气候升温	[quán qiú qì hòu shēng wēn] global warming
气动开关	[qì dòng kāi guān] pneumatic switch
屏气	[bǐng qì] hold one's breath
世界气象组织	[shì jiè qì xiàng zǔ zhī] 1. World Meteorological Organization 2. WMO
娇气	[jiāo qì] 1. delicate 2. squeamish 3. finicky
一鼻孔出气	[yī bí kǒng chū qì] 1. lit. to breathe through the same nostril (saw); fig. two people say exactly the same thing (usually derog.) 2. to sing from the same hymn sheet
灵气	[líng qì] 1. spiritual influence (of mountains etc) 2. cleverness 3. ingeniousness
全球气候	[quán qiú qì hòu] global climate
气息	[qì xī] breath
志气	[zhì qì] 1. ambition 2. resolve 3. backbone 4. drive 5. spirit
融雪天气	[róng xuě tiān qì] a thaw

大气压强 [dà qì yā qiáng] atmospheric pressure	贯气 [guàn qì] 1. beneficial influence, esp. from one's ancestral graves in fengshui 2. to confer beneficial influence
足高气强 [zú gāo qì jiàng] high and mighty (saw); arrogant	气质 [qì zhì] temperament
气枪 [qì qiāng] an air gun	温室气体 [wēn shì qì tǐ] greenhouse gas
气泡 [qì pào] 1. bubble 2. blister (in metal)	喷气式 [pèn qì shì] jet (engine)
气压表 [qì yā biǎo] barometer	电气工程 [diàn qì gōng chéng] electrical engineering
紫气 [zǐ qì] purple cloud (auspicious portent in astrology)	香气 [xiāng qì] 1. fragrance 2. aroma 3. incense
细声细气 [xì shēng xì qì] in a fine voice (saw); softly spoken	和气 [hé qì] 1. friendly 2. polite 3. amiable
气候温和 [qì hòu wēn hé] moderate climate	气味 [qì wèi] 1. odor 2. scent
乡下习气 [xiāng xià xí qì] 1. country mannerism 2. provincialism	盛气 [shèng qì] 1. grand and heroic 2. exuberant character
天然气 [tiān rán qì] natural gas	咽气 [yàn qì] 1. to die 2. to breathe one's last
中气层顶 [zhōng qì céng dǐng] 1. mesopause 2. top of mesosphere	气头上 [qì tóu shàng] in a fit of anger (saw); in a temper
大气层 [dà qì céng] atmosphere	天气 [tiān qì] weather
中气层 [zhōng qì céng] 1. mesosphere 2. upper atmosphere	大气 [dà qì] atmosphere
充气 [chōng qì] to inflate	任气 [rèn qì] to act on impulse
声气 [shēng qì] 1. voice 2. tone	气人 [qì rén] 1. to anger 2. to annoy
尾气 [wěi qì] 1. exhaust (i.e. waste gas from engine) 2. emissions	人气 [rén qì] 1. feeling of person's nature 2. personality 3. character
气喘病 [qì chuǎn bìng] asthma	人气 [rén qì] 4. breath 5. person's smell 6. popularity
厌气 [yàn qì] 1. anaerobic (unable to tolerate oxygen) 2. fed up with 3. sick of life	元气 [yuán qì] original qì4 (vital breath) of traditional Chinese medicine
大气候 [dà qì hòu] atmosphere	二十四节气 [èr shí sì jié qì] the 24 solar terms, calculated from the position of the sun on the ecliptic, that divide the year into 24 equal periods
气压 [qì yā] 1. atmospheric pressure 2. barometric pressure	血气 [xuè qì] 1. blood and vital breath 2. bloodline (i.e. parentage) 3. valor
气压计 [qì yā jì] barometer	气血 [qì xuè] qì and blood (two basic bodily fluids of Chinese medicine)
大气压 [dà qì yā] atmospheric pressure	气门 [qì mén] 1. valve (esp. tire valve) 2. accelerator (obsolete term for) 3. stigma (zool.) 4. spiracle
地面气压 [dì miàn qì yā] ground pressure	节气门 [jié qì mén] throttle
气死 [qì sǐ] to be very angry	生气 [shēng qì] 1. angry 2. mad 3. offended 4. animated 5. to get angry 6. to be enraged 7. to take offense 8. animation
名气 [míng qì] reputation	正气 [zhèng qì] 1. healthy environment 2. healthy atmosphere 3. righteousness 4. vital energy (in Chinese medicine)
丧气话 [sàng qì huà] demoralizing talk	气愤 [qì fèn] 1. indignant 2. furious
语气词 [yǔ qì cí] interjection	气昂昂 [qì áng áng] 1. full of vigor 2. spirited 3. valiant
语气 [yǔ qì] 1. tone 2. manner of speaking 3. mood	电气 [diàn qì] electric
毒气 [dú qì] 1. poison gas 2. toxic gas 3. manifestation of passion, anger etc (Buddh.)	习气 [xí qì] 1. habit (often unhealthy) 2. mannerism
倒抽一口气 [dǎo chōu yī kǒu qì] to gasp (in surprise, dismay, fright etc)	节气 [jié qì] solar term
气喘如牛 [qì chuǎn rú niú] 1. (saw) labored breathing like a cow 2. to puff like a walrus	气喘 [qì chuǎn] 1. labored breathing 2. shortage of breath due to poor lung capacity 3. asthma
女人气 [rén qì] 1. womanly temperament 2. femininity 3. effeminate (of male) 4. cowardly 5. sissy	喘气 [chuǎn qì] 1. to breathe deeply 2. to pant
气冲冲 [qì chōng chōng] 1. angry 2. bad-tempered	喘气 [chuǎn qì] breathless
气冲牛斗 [qì chōng niú dòu] 1. extremely angry 2. infuriated	气量 [qì liàng] 1. (lit. quantity of spirit) 2. moral character 3. degree of forbearance 4. broad-mindedness or otherwise 5. tolerance
气球 [qì qiú] balloon	6. magnanimity
地球大气 [dì qiú dà qì] earth's atmosphere	理气 [lǐ qì] to rectify qì4 (traditional Chinese medicine)
水气 [shuǐ qì] 1. water vapor 2. steam	气田 [qì tián] a gasfield
浩气 [hào qì] 1. vast spirit 2. nobility of spirit	怨气 [yuàn qì] 1. grievance 2. resentment 3. complaint
气温 [qì wēn] air temperature	吐气 [tǔ qì] 1. aspirated 2. to blow off steam
阔气 [kuò qì] 1. lavish 2. generous 3. bounteous 4. prodigal	气口 [qì kǒu] location on wrist over the radial artery where pulse is taken in traditional Chinese medicine
气体 [qì tǐ] gas (i.e. gaseous substance)	口气 [kǒu qì] 1. tone of voice 2. the way one speaks 3. manner of expression 4. tone
泄气 [xiè qì] 1. discouraged 2. dejected 3. demoralized 4. despairing 5. to want to give up 6. to deflate (air from a tyre)	出气口 [chū qì kǒu] 1. gas or air outlet 2. emotional outlet
油气 [yóu qì] oil and gas	一口气 [yī kǒu qì] 1. one breath 2. in one breath
油气田 [yóu qì tián] oilfields and gasfields	打气 [dǎ qì] 1. to inflate 2. to pump up 3. fig. to encourage 4. to boost morale
丧气 [sàng qì] to feel disheartened	排气 [pái qì] to ventilate
垂头丧气 [chuí tóu sàng qì] 1. hanging one's head dispiritedly (saw); dejected 2. crestfallen	手气 [shǒu qì] luck at gambling
吹气 [chuī qì] to blow air (into)	出气 [chū qì] to give vent to anger
骨气 [gǔ qì] 1. unyielding character 2. courageous spirit 3. integrity	士气 [shì qì] morale (eg staff morale)
争气 [zhēng qì] 1. to work hard for sth 2. to resolve on improvement 3. determined not to fall short	气态 [qì tài] 1. (phys.) gaseous state 2. (classical) manner 3. air 4. bearing

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汽

[qì] 1. steam 2. vapor

汽轮发电机

[qì lún fā diàn jī] steam turbine electric generator

汽轮机

[qì lún jī] steam turbine

汽暖

[qì nuǎn] gas heating

双层公共汽车

[shuāng céng gōng gòng qì chē] double decker bus

汽车技工

[qì chē jì gōng] auto mechanic

自杀式汽车炸弹袭击事件

[zì shā shì qì chē zhà dàn xí jī shì jiàn] suicide car bombing

小型汽车

[xiǎo xíng qì chē] compact car

载货汽车

[zài huò qì chē] lorry

克莱斯勒汽车公司

[kè lái sī lè qì chē gōng sī] Chrysler Corp. (SAIC)

上海汽车工业集团

[shàng hǎi qì chē gōng yè jí tuán] Shanghai Automotive Industry Corp. (SAIC)

常坐汽车者

[cháng zuò qì chē zhě] motorist

汽车炸弹

[qì chē zhà dàn] car bomb

汽车炸弹事件

[qì chē zhà dàn shì jiàn] car bombing

汽车

[qì chē] 1. car 2. automobile 3. bus

公共汽车站

[gōng gòng qì chē zhàn] 1. bus stop 2. bus station

公共汽车

[gōng gòng qì chē] bus

汽车站

[qì chē zhàn] 1. bus stop 2. bus station

上海汽车工业

[shàng hǎi qì chē gōng yè] Shanghai Automotive Industry Corp. (SAIC)

小汽车

[xiǎo qì chē] compact car

汽车展览会

[qì chē zhǎn lǎn huì] 1. car show 2. automobile expo

汽车厂

[qì chē chǎng] car factory

出租汽车

[chū zū qì chē] 1. taxi 2. cab (PRC) 3. hire car (Taiwan)

汽灯

[qì dēng] gas lamp

汽化

[qì huà] 1. to boil 2. to vaporize

汽化器

[qì huà qì] 1. carburetor 2. vaporizer

汽酒

[qì jiǔ] sparkling wine

汽水

[qì shuǐ] 1. soda 2. pop

水汽

[shuǐ qì] 1. water vapor 2. steam 3. moisture

汽油

[qì yóu] 1. gas 2. gasoline

上汽

[shàng qì] abbr. for , Shanghai Automotive Industry Corp. (SAIC)

设

[shè] 1. to set up 2. to arrange 3. to establish 4. to found 5. to display

假设语气

[jiǎ shè yǔ qì] subjunctive

设备

[shè bèi] 1. equipment 2. facilities 3. installations

网络设备

[wǎng luò shè bèi] network equipment

变换设备

[biàn huàn shè bèi] 1. converter 2. conversion device

用户端设备

[yòng hù duān shè bèi] 1. customer premise equipment 2. CPE

音频设备

[yīn pín shè bèi] sound card; audio card (computer)

输入设备

[shū rù shè bèi] input device (computer)

生产设备

[shēng chǎn shè bèi] 1. production equipment 2. manufacturing equipment

音响设备

[yīn xiǎng shè bèi] 1. sound equipment 2. stereo

卫生设备

[wèi shēng shè bèi] sanitary equipment

网络设计

[wǎng luò shè jì] 1. network design 2. network plan

设身处地

[shè shēn chǔ dì] to put oneself in sb else's shoes

设岗

[shè gǎng] to post a sentry

假设

[jiǎ shè] 1. suppose that... 2. hypothesis 3. conjecture

统假设

[tǒng jiǎ shè] 1. hypothesis 2. conjecture

景观设计

[jǐng guān shè jì] landscape design

外观设计

[wài guān shè jì] 1. look 2. external appearance 3. design 4. overall brand look or logo that can be patented

网页设计

[wǎng yè shè jì] web design

铺设

[pū shè] 1. to lay (paving, wiring etc) 2. to pave

智能设计

[zhì néng shì jì] intelligent design (relig.)

广告设计师

[guǎng gào shè jì shī] advertising copywriter

设计师

[shè jì shī] 1. designer 2. architect

开设

[kāi shè] 1. to offer (goods or services) 2. to open (for business etc)

设若

[shè ruò] if

初设

[chū shè] first founded

设防

[shè fáng] 1. to set up defenses 2. to fortify

陈设

[chén shè] furnishings

设圈套

[shè quān tào] 1. to scam 2. to set a trap 3. to set up a scheme to defraud people

想方设法

[xiǎng fāng shè fǎ] 1. to think up every possible method (saw); to devise ways and means 2. to try this, that and the other

分设

[fēn shè] to establish separate units

设计者

[shè jì zhě] 1. designer 2. architect (of a project)

设在

[shè zài] 1. located at 2. set up in a particular location

设立

[shè lì] 1. to set up 2. to establish

增设

[zēng shè] to add sth new

平行公设

[píng xíng gōng shè] 1. (geom.) the parallel postulate 2. Euclid's fifth postulate

工业设计

[gōng yè shè jì] industrial design

公设

[gōng shè] (logic) a postulate

设伏

[shè fú] 1. to prepare an ambush 2. to waylay

附设

[fù shè] 1. annexed to 2. attached to 3. associated

设想

[shè xiǎng] 1. to imagine 2. to assume 3. to envisage 4. tentative plan 5. to have consideration for

创设

[chuàng shè] 1. to establish 2. to found 3. to create (a good environment)

设计程序

[shè jì chéng xù] design process

程序设计

[chéng xù shè jì] computer programming

设法

[shè fǎ] 1. to try 2. to make and attempt 3. to think of a way (to accomplish sth)

摆设

[bái shè] furnish and decorate (a room)

摆设儿

[bái shè er] 1. ornaments 2. furnishings

设局

[shè jú] to set a trap

设厂

[shè chǎng] to establish a factory

外设

[wài shè] peripherals

设计

[shè jì] 1. plan 2. design 3. to design 4. to plan

设计规范

[shè jì guī fǎn] 1. design norm 2. planning regulations

设计程式

[shè jì chéng shì] programming

安设

[ān shè] 1. install 2. set up

设或

[shè huò] if

设定

[shè dìng] 1. to set 2. to set up 3. to install 4. setting 5. preferences

设置

[shè zhì] 1. to set up 2. to install

麦克风

[mài kè fēng] microphone (loan word)

无限风光在险峰

[wú xiàn fēng guāng zài xiǎn fēng] 1. The boundless vista is at the perilous peak (proverb) 2. fig. exhilaration follows a hard-won victory

风险与收益的关系

[fēng xiǎn yǔ shōu yì de guān xi] 1. relation between venture and profit 2. risk-return relation

伤风败俗

[shāng fēng bài sú] offending public morals (saw)

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设

[shè] 1. to set up 2. to arrange 3. to establish 4. to found 5. to display

整风	[zhěng fēng] 1. Rectification or Rectifying incorrect work styles, Maoist slogan 2. cf Rectification campaign , army purge of 1942-44 and anti-rightist purge of 1957
秋风扫落叶	[qiū fēng sǎo luò yè] lit. as the autumn gale sweeps away the fallen leaves (saw); to drive out the old and make a clean sweep
骑士风格	[qí shì fēng gé] knighthood
风格	[fēng gé] style
一路顺风	[yí lù shùn fēng] have a pleasant journey
微风	[wēi fēng] 1. breeze 2. light wind
吹冷风	[chuī lěng fēng] 1. to blow cold 2. damping expectations by discouraging or realistic words
露风	[lòu fēng] 1. to divulge a secret 2. to leak
吹风机	[chuī fēng jī] hair dryer
鼓风机	[gǔ fēng jī] 1. bellows 2. ventilator 3. air blower
染风习俗	[rǎn fēng xí sú] 1. bad habits 2. to get into bad habits through long custom
春风和气	[chūn fēng hé qì] (saw) amiable as a spring breeze
意气风发	[yì qì fēng fā] high-spirited and vigorous
风气	[fēng qì] 1. general mood 2. atmosphere 3. common practice
风	[fēng] 1. wind 2. news 3. style 4. custom 5. manner
手风琴	[shǒu fēng qín] accordion
手摇风琴	[shǒu yáo fēng qín] 1. hand organ 2. hurdy-gurdy
风琴	[fēng qín] pipe organ (musical instrument)
风信子	[fēng xìn zǐ] hyacinth (flower)
类风湿因子	[lèi fēng shī yīn zǐ] rheumatoid factor
季风	[jì fēng] monsoon
风云人物	[fēng yún rén wù] the man of the moment (saw); a prominent personality
风物	[fēng wù] 1. scenery 2. sights
只欠东风	[zhǐ qiàn dōng fēng] all we need is an east wind (saw); lacking only one tiny crucial item
总风险	[zǒng fēng xiàn] aggregate risk
东风	[dōng fēng] easterly wind
风车	[fēng chē] 1. pinwheel 2. windmill
轻风	[qīng fēng] 1. breeze 2. light wind
作风	[zuò fēng] 1. style 2. style of work 3. way
弱不禁风	[ruò bù jīn fēng] 1. too weak to stand up to the wind (saw); extremely delicate 2. fragile state of health
风沙	[fēng shā] 1. sand blown by wind 2. sandstorm
下风方向	[xià fēng fāng xiàng] leeward
风力水车	[fēng lì shuǐ chē] windmill
风力	[fēng lì] 1. wind-force 2. wind power
闻风而动	[wén fēng ér dòng] 1. to respond respond instantly 2. to act at once on hearing the news
风险	[fēng xiǎn] 1. risk 2. venture 3. hazard
顺风耳	[shùn fēng ěr] 1. sb with preternaturally good hearing (in fiction) 2. fig. a well informed person
顺风车	[shùn fēng chē] 1. to hitchhike 2. along for the ride
顺风	[shùn fēng] 1. lit. tail wind 2. Bon voyage!
耳旁风	[ěr páng fēng] 1. lit. wind past your ear 2. fig. sth you don't pay much attention to 3. in one ear and out the other
涨风	[zhǎng fēng] upward trend (in prices)
招风	[zhāo fēng] 1. to catch the wind 2. fig. conspicuous and inviting trouble
防风固沙	[fáng fēng gù shā] sand break (in desert environment)
伤风	[shāng fēng] catch cold
阵风	[zhèn fēng] gust
风邪	[fēng xié] pathogenic influence (in traditional Chinese medicine)

春风满面	[chūn fēng mǎn miàn] 1. pleasantly smiling 2. radiant with happiness
疾风劲草	[jí fēng jìng cǎo] 1. the storm put strong grass to the test (saw); fig. troubled times test a faithful minister 2. to show one's true colors after a stern test
疾风知劲草	[jí fēng zhī jìng cǎo] 1. the storm put strong grass to the test (saw); fig. troubled times test a faithful minister 2. to show one's true colors after a stern test 3. also written
劲风	[jìng fēng] 1. strong wind 2. gale
招风惹草	[zhāo fēng rě cǎo] 1. lit. call the fire to burn the grass (saw); to cause a quarrel by provocation 2. to stir up trouble
风雨无阻	[fēng yǔ wú zǔ] 1. regardless of weather conditions 2. rain, hail or shine
听见风就是雨	[tīng jiàn fēng jiù shì yǔ] 1. lit. on hearing wind, to say rain 2. to agree uncritically with whatever people say 3. to parrot other people's words 4. to chime in with others
龙卷风	[lóng juǎn fēng] 1. tornado 2. hurricane 3. twister 4. cyclone
屏风	[píng fēng] screen
风花雪月	[fēng huā xuě yuè] 1. wind, flower, snow and moon, trite poetry subject (saw); effete language without substance 2. love affair 3. romance is in the air
烟花风月	[yān huā fēng yuè] refers to love-making (saw)
满面春风	[mǎn miàn chūn fēng] 1. beaming 2. radiant with happiness
吟风弄月	[yín fēng lòng yuè] lit. singing of the wind and the moon; fig. vacuous and sentimental (of poetry or art)
风土人情	[fēng tǔ rén qíng] local conditions (human and environmental)
天有不测风云	[tiān yǒu bù cè fēng yún] fortune as unpredictable as the weather (saw); sth unexpected may happen at any moment
有风	[yǒu fēng] windy
信用风险	[xìn yòng fēng xiǎn] credit risk
风化作用	[fēng huà zuò yòng] 1. weathering (of rocks) 2. erosion (by wind etc)
捕风捉影	[bǔ fēng zhuō yǐng] 1. lit. chasing the wind and clutching at shadows (saw); fig. groundless accusations 2. to act on hearsay evidence
风能	[fēng néng] wind power
痛风	[tòng fēng] gout
风起云涌	[fēng qǐ yún yǒng] 1. lit. rising winds, scudding clouds (saw); turbulent times 2. violent development
春风化雨	[chūn fēng huà yǔ] lit. spring wind and rain (saw); fig. the long-term influence of a solid education
羊角风	[yáng jiǎo fēng] epilepsy
两袖清风	[liǎng xiù qīng fēng] 1. lit. both sleeves flowing in the breeze (saw); having clean hands 2. uncorrupted 3. unsoiled by corrupt practices
清风两袖	[qīng fēng liǎng xiù] honest and upright (saw)
清风劲节	[qīng fēng jìng jié] pure and high-minded (saw)
明月清风	[míng yuè qīng fēng] 1. bright moon and clear wind (saw); fig. clear and lovely atmosphere 2. everything in the garden is roses
清风明月	[qīng fēng míng yuè] lit. cool breeze and bright moon (saw); unattached and at leisure
清风	[qīng fēng] 1. cool breeze 2. fig. pure and honest
风调雨顺	[fēng tiào yǔ shùn] favorable weather (saw); good weather for crops
风调	[fēng tiào] 1. character (of a person, verse, object etc) 2. style
风暴潮	[fēng bào cháo] storm surge
春风深醉的晚上	[chūn fēng shēn zuì de wǎn shàng] Intoxicating spring nights, novel by Yu Dafu
风起潮涌	[fēng qǐ cháo yǒng] 1. lit. wind rises, tide bubble up (saw); turbulent times 2. violent development
风潮	[fēng cháo] 1. campaign 2. storm and stress
阴风	[yīn fēng] to raise an ill wind
闻风丧胆	[wén fēng sàng dǎn] hear the wind and lose gall (saw); terror-stricken at the news

候风地动仪	[hòu fēng dì dòng yí] the world's first seismograph invented by Zhang Heng in 132
文风不动	[wén fēng bù dòng] 1. absolutely still 2. fig. not the slightest change 3. also written
纹风不动	[wén fēng bù dòng] 1. absolutely still 2. fig. not the slightest change 3. also written
高风险区	[gāo fēng xiǎn qū] high risk area
东风区	[dōng fēng qū] Dongfeng district of Kiamusze or Jiamusi city [Jia1 mu4 si1], Heilongjiang
春风一度	[chūn fēng yī dù] to have sexual intercourse (once)
春风得意	[chūn fēng dé yì] 1. flushed with success 2. proud of one's success (in exams, promotion etc) 3. as pleased as punch
风度	[fēng dù] 1. elegant demeanor 2. grace 3. poise
八级风	[bā jí fēng] 1. force 8 wind 2. fresh gale
风云变幻	[fēng yún biàn huàn] sudden change (saw); changeable situation
眼风	[yǎn fēng] 1. to hint with the eyes 2. to agree with a glance
观风	[guān fēng] 1. on lookout duty 2. to serve as lookout
鼓风炉	[gǔ fēng lú] 1. a blast furnace (in modern times) 2. a draft assisted furnace for smelting metals
水力鼓风	[shuǐ lì gǔ fēng] 1. hydraulic bellows 2. water-driven ventilation (for metal smelting furnace)
鼓风	[gǔ fēng] 1. a forced draft (of wind, for smelting metal) 2. blast (in blast furnace) 3. bellows 4. to draw air using bellows
金融风波	[jīn róng fēng bō] 1. financial crisis 2. banking crisis
外交风波	[wài jiāo fēng bō] diplomatic crisis
春风	[chūn fēng] spring wind
风波	[fēng bō] 1. disturbance 2. crisis 3. disputes 4. restlessness
破伤风	[pò shāng fēng] tetanus (lockjaw)
树大招风	[shù dà zhāo fēng] 1. lit. a tall tree attracts the wind (saw); a famous person attract criticism 2. If you're rich or famous, people will envy you.
欧洲防风	[ōu zhōu fáng fēng] parsnip (Pastinaca sativa)
风趣	[fēng qù] 1. humor 2. wit 3. humorous 4. witty
风和日暖	[fēng hé rì nuǎn] gentle wind and warm sunshine (saw)
兴风作浪	[xīng fēng zuò làng] 1. to incite trouble 2. to stir up havoc
无风不起浪	[wú fēng bù qǐ làng] 1. lit. without wind there cannot be waves (saw); there must be a reason
风平浪静	[fēng píng làng jìng] 1. lit. breeze is still, waves are quiet (saw); tranquil environment 2. All is quiet. 3. a dead calm (at sea)
风浪	[fēng làng] 1. wind and waves 2. stormy sea
风圈	[fēng quān] 1. ring around the moon 2. lunar halo
高风险	[gāo fēng xiǎn] high risk
暴风雨	[bào fēng yǔ] 1. rainstorm 2. storm 3. tempest
风灾	[fēng zāi] 1. wind damage 2. disaster caused by storm
谈笑风生	[tán xiào fēng shēng] 1. to talk cheerfully and wittily 2. to joke together
空穴来风	[kòng xué lái fēng] 1. wind from an empty cave (saw); story without foundation 2. coming out of thin air 3. when negated: not baseless 4. not out of thin air 5. There is no smoke without fire.
呼风唤雨	[hū fēng huàn yǔ] 1. to call the wind and summon the rain (saw); to exercise magical powers 2. fig. to stir up troubles
善风	[shàn fēng] fair wind
风尚	[fēng shàng] 1. current custom 2. current way of doing things
风湿	[fēng shī] rheumatism
风湿性关节炎	[fēng shī xìng guān jié yán] rheumatoid arthritis
风湿关节炎	[fēng shī guān jié yán] rheumatoid arthritis
冒风险	[mào fēng xiǎn] to take risks
风光	[fēng guāng] a natural scenic view
自然风光	[zì rán fēng guāng] nature and scenery

秋风	[qiū fēng] 1. autumn wind 2. autumn breeze
哭秋风	[kū qiū fēng] autumnal sadness
探口风	[tàn kǒu fēng] 1. to sound out opinions 2. to get sb's views by polite or indirect questioning
风景	[fēng jǐng] 1. scenery 2. landscape
惊风	[jīng fēng] infantile convulsion (illness affecting children esp. under the age of five, marked by muscular spasms)
凉风	[liáng fēng] 1. cold wind 2. cool breeze
说风凉话	[shuō fēng liáng huà] 1. to sneer 2. to make cynical remarks 3. sarcastic talk
风凉话	[fēng liáng huà] 1. sneering 2. sarcasm 3. cynical remarks
风采	[fēng cǎi] 1. svelte 2. elegant manner 3. graceful bearing
风向标	[fēng xiàng biāo] 1. vane 2. propellor blade 3. weather vane 4. windcock
风俗	[fēng sú] social custom
中国风俗	[zhōng guó fēng sú] Chinese custom
往事如风	[wǎng shì rú fēng] the past is vanished like the wind; gone beyond recall
风行	[fēng xíng] 1. to become fashionable 2. to catch on 3. to be popular
雷厉风行	[léi lì fēng xíng] pass like thunder and move like the wind (saw); swift and decisive reaction
风华	[fēng huá] magnificent
风化	[fēng huà] to weather (rocks)
顶风停止	[dǐng fēng tíng zhǐ] to lie to (facing the wind)
信风	[xìn fēng] trade wind
采风	[cǎi fēng] collect folk songs
跌风	[diē fēng] 1. falling prices 2. bear market
风貌	[fēng mào] 1. style 2. manner 3. ethos
狂风	[kuáng fēng] fierce wind
强风	[qiáng fēng] gale
抢风	[qiǎng fēng] 1. a headwind 2. a contrary wind
台风	[tái fēng] 1. hurricane 2. typhoon
风云	[fēng yún] Fung Wan (comic book series)
太阳风	[tài yáng fēng] solar wind
电风扇	[diàn fēng shàn] electric fan
风声	[fēng shēng] 1. rumor 2. talk 3. news 4. information 5. sound of the wind 6. teaching
风钻	[fēng zuān] pneumatic drill
民风	[mín fēng] 1. popular customs 2. folkways
麻风病	[mā fēng bìng] 1. leprosy 2. Hansen's disease
疾风	[jí fēng] 1. storm 2. gale 3. strong wind 4. flurry 5. blast
麻风	[má fēng] 1. leprosy 2. Hansen's disease
喝西北风	[hē xī běi fēng] lit. drink the northwest wind (saw); cold and hungry
风雨凄凄	[fēng yǔ qī qī] wretched wind and rain
凄风苦雨	[qī fēng kǔ yǔ] 1. lit. mourning the wind and bewailing the rain; fig. in a wretched plight 2. miserable circumstances
威风	[wēi fēng] 1. might 2. awe-inspiring authority 3. impressive
海风	[hǎi fēng] 1. sea breeze 2. sea wind (i.e. from the sea)
风姿	[fēng zī] 1. good looks 2. good figure 3. graceful bearing 4. charm
寒风	[hán fēng] cold wind
风雨同舟	[fēng yǔ tóng zhōu] lit. in the same boat under wind and rain (saw); fig. to stick together in hard times
妖风	[yāo fēng] evil wind
风范	[fēng fàn] 1. air 2. manner 3. model 4. paragon 5. demeanor
风水	[fēng shuǐ] 1. fengshui 2. geomancy
满城风雨	[mǎn chéng fēng yǔ] 1. lit. wind and rain through the town (saw); fig. a big scandal 2. an uproar 3. the talk of the town

风洞	[fēng dòng] wind tunnel
风箱	[fēng xiāng] bellows
电吹风	[diàn chuī fēng] hair dryer
风骨	[fēng gǔ] 1. strength of character 2. vigorous style (of calligraphy)
背地风	[bèi dì fēng] 1. behind sb's back 2. privately 3. on the sly
风暴	[fēng bào] 1. storm 2. violent commotion 3. fig. crisis (e.g. revolution, uprising, financial crisis etc)
入风口	[rù fēng kǒu] air intake vent
晚风	[wǎn fēng] evening breeze
顶风	[dǐng fēng] 1. to face into the wind 2. against the wind 3. fig. against the law
失风	[shī fēng] 1. trouble 2. damage 3. setback 4. sth goes wrong
和风	[hé fēng] breeze
风和日丽	[fēng hé rì lì] moderate wind, beautiful sun (saw); fine sunny weather, esp. in springtime
风味	[fēng wèi] 1. local flavor 2. local style
风城	[fēng chéng] The Windy City, nickname for Chicago [Zhī1 jiā1 ge1], Wellington, New Zealand [Hui4 ling2 dun4] and Hsinchu, Taiwan [Xin1 zhuz]
风成	[fēng chéng] 1. produced by wind 2. eolian
扶风	[fú fēng] (N) Fufeng (place in Shaanxi)
暴风	[bào fēng] 1. storm wind 2. storm (force 11 wind)
风头	[fēng tóu] 1. wind direction 2. the way the wind blows 3. fig. trend 4. direction of events 5. how things develop (esp. how they affect oneself) 6. public opinion (concerning one's actions) 7. publicity (usually derog.) 8. limelight
出风头	[chū fēng tóu] 1. to create a stir 2. to enjoy the limelight
大风	[dà fēng] gale
见风是雨	[jiàn fēng shì yǔ] 1. lit. see the wind and assume it will rain (saw); fig. gullible 2. to believe whatever people suggest
西风	[xī fēng] west wind
风向	[fēng xiàng] 1. wind direction 2. the way the wind is blowing 3. fig. trends (esp. unpredictable ones) 4. how things are developing 5. course of events
书风	[shū fēng] calligraphic style
下风	[xià fēng] 1. leeward 2. lit. to change course to leeward; fig. to concede or give way in an argument
甘拜下风	[gān bài xià fēng] 1. to step down gracefully (humble expression) 2. to concede defeat 3. to play second fiddle
上风	[shàng fēng] 1. on the up 2. currently winning 3. rising (in popularity etc)
金融风暴	[jīn róng fēng bào] 1. banking crisis 2. storm in financial circles
风雨	[fēng yǔ] 1. wind and rain 2. the elements 3. trials and hardships
古风	[gǔ fēng] antiquity
抽风	[chōu fēng] 1. to ventilate 2. to induce a draught 3. spasm 4. convulsion
中风	[zhōng fēng] suffer a paralyzing stroke
风口	[fēng kǒu] 1. air vent 2. drafty place 3. wind gap (geol.) 4. tuyere (furnace air nozzle)
口风	[kǒu fēng] 1. meaning behind the words 2. what sb really means to say 3. one's intentions as revealed in one's words
4. tone of speech	
排风口	[pái fēng kǒu] exhaust vent
出风口	[chū fēng kǒu] 1. air vent 2. air outlet
风干	[fēng gān] to hang sth out to dry
风土	[fēng tǔ] 1. natural conditions and social customs of a place 2. local conditions
暴风雪	[bào fēng xuě] 1. snowstorm 2. blizzard
疯	[fēng] 1. insane 2. mad 3. wild
撒酒疯	[sā jiǔ fēng] 1. to get drunk and act crazy 2. roaring drunk
发疯	[fā fēng] 1. go mad 2. go crazy 3. lose one's mind
羊角疯	[yáng jiǎo fēng] 1. variant of 2. epilepsy

疯子	[fēng zǐ] 1. madman 2. lunatic
疯狂	[fēng kuáng] 1. madness 2. extreme popularity
疯牛病	[fēng niú bìng] mad cow disease (bovine spongiform encephalopathy)
究	[jiū] 1. after all 2. to investigate 3. to study carefully 4. Taiwan pr. jiū4
研究机构	[yán jiū jī gòu] research organization
终究	[zhōng jiū] in the end; after all is said and done
研究反应堆	[yán jiū fǎn yìng duī] research reactor
研究报告	[yán jiū bào gào] research report
高级研究	[gāo jí yán jiū] advanced research
干细胞研究	[gàn xì bāo yán jiū] stem cell research
日本原子能研究所	[rì běn yuán zǐ néng yán jiū suǒ] Japan Atomic Energy Research Institute
讲究	[jiǎng jiū] 1. to pay particular attention to 2. exquisite 3. aesthetic
穿着讲究	[chuān zhuó jiǎng jiū] 1. smart clothes 2. particular about one's dress
研究	[yán jiū] 1. research 2. a study 3. CL:[xiang4]
分析研究	[fēn xī yán jiū] 1. analysis 2. research
研究者	[yán jiū zhě] 1. investigator 2. researcher
研究领域	[yán jiū lǐng yù] 1. research area 2. field of research
研究小组	[yán jiū xiǎo zǔ] research group
可行性研究	[kě xíng xìng yán jiū] feasibility study
研究中心	[yán jiū zhōng xīn] research center
研究结果	[yán jiū jié guǒ] research result
研究院	[yán jiū yuàn] 1. research institute 2. academy
中央研究院	[zhōng yāng yán jiū yuàn] Academia Sinica
研究生院	[yán jiū shēng yuàn] graduate school
研究所	[yán jiū suǒ] 1. research institute 2. graduate studies 3. graduate school
研究员	[yán jiū yuán] researcher
研究人员	[yán jiū rén yuán] 1. research worker 2. research personnel
从事研究	[cóng shì yán jiū] 1. to do research 2. to carry out research
研究生	[yán jiū shēng] graduate student
究办	[jiū bàn] to investigate and deal with
经不起推究	[jīng bù qǐ tuī jiū] does not bear examination
究竟	[jiū jìng] 1. after all (when all is said and done) 2. actually 3. outcome 4. result
探究	[tàn jiū] 1. to investigate 2. to delve 3. to probe 4. to enquire into 5. to look into
探究式	[tàn jiū shì] exploratory
推究	[tuī jiū] 1. to study 2. to examine 3. to probe 4. to study the underlying principles
查究	[chá jiū] 1. to follow up a study 2. to investigate
凤	[fèng] 1. phoenix 2. surname Feng
龙飞凤舞	[lóng fēi fèng wǔ] lit. dragon flies, phoenix dances (saw); fig. flamboyant
凤眼兰	[fèng yǎn lán] water hyacinth
龙凤区	[lóng fèng qū] Longfeng district of Daqing city [Da4 qing4], Heilongjiang
凤冈	[fèng gāng] Fenggang county in Zun'yi [Zun1 yi4], Guizhou
凤冈县	[fèng gāng xiàn] Fenggang county in Zun'yi [Zun1 yi4], Guizhou
丹凤	[dān fèng] (N) Danfeng (place in Shaanxi)
龙凤	I [lóng fèng] Longfeng district of Daqing city [Da4 qing4], Heilongjiang II [lóng fèng lóng fèng] dragon and phoenix
凤林镇	[fèng lín zhèn] (N) Fenglin (town in Taiwan)
来凤	[lái fèng] (N) Laifeng (place in Hubei)
凤仙花	[fèng xiān huā] 1. balsam 2. Balsaminaceae (a flower family including Impatiens balsamina) 3. touch-me-not 4. busy Lizzie

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凤台	[fèng tái] (N) Fengtai (place in Anhui)
凤县	[fèng xiàn] Feng county in Shaanxi
凤庆县	[fèng qīng xiàn] Fengqing county in Yunnan
凤阳	[fèng yáng] (N) Fengyang (place in Anhui)
凤尾鱼	[fèng wěi yú] anchovy
威风一羽	[wēi fēng yī yǔ] lit. one phoenix feather; fig. a glimpse that reveals the whole
凤城	[fèng chéng] Fengcheng Manzu autonomous county in Liaoning
凤城市	[fèng chéng shì] Fengcheng county level city in Dandong [Dan1 dong1], Liaoning
凤山	[fèng shān] 1. (N) Fengshan (place in Guangxi) 2. (N) Fengshan (city in Taiwan)
势	[shì] 1. power 2. influence 3. potential 4. momentum 5. tendency 6. trend 7. situation 8. conditions 9. outward appearance 10. sign 11. gesture 12. male genitals
气势	[qì shì] 1. momentum 2. manner 3. energy 4. look of great force or imposing manner 5. powerful
势成骑虎	[shì chéng qí hǔ] if you ride a tiger, it's hard to get off (saw); fig. impossible to stop halfway
势降	[shì jiàng] potential drop (elec.)
势均力敌	[shì jù lì dí] balance of power (saw); evenly matched adversaries
做张做势	[zuò zhāng zuò shì] 1. to put on an act (saw); to pose 2. to show theatrical affectation 3. to indulge in histrionics
攻势	[gōng shì] (military) offensive
欢势	[huān shì] 1. lively 2. full of vigor 3. vibrant 4. spirited
势如破竹	[shì rú pò zhú] sweeping
势利眼	[shì lì yǎn] be self-interested
权势	[quán shì] 1. power 2. influence
有权势者	[yǒu quán shì zhě] 1. person in power 2. the one with authority 3. the guy in charge
反动势力	[fǎn dòng shì lì] reactionary forces (esp. in Marxist rhetoric)
审时度势	[shěn shí duó shì] 1. to judge the hour and size up the situation 2. to take stock
审度时势	[shěn duó shí shì] to examine and judge the situation
仗势	[zhàng shì] to rely on power
仗势欺人	[zhàng shì qī rén] relying on force to bully others (saw)
狗仗人势	[gǒu zhàng rén shì] a dog threatens based on master's power (saw); to use one's position to bully others
发展趋势	[fā zhǎn qū shì] growing trend
势能	[shì néng] potential energy
情势	[qíng shì] 1. situation 2. circumstance
弱势群体	[ruò shì qún tǐ] 1. disadvantaged social groups (e.g. the handicapped) 2. the economically and politically marginalized 3. the dispossessed
形势	[xíng shì] 1. circumstances 2. situation 3. terrain
上升趋势	[shàng shēng qū shì] 1. an upturn 2. an upward trend
优势	[yōu shì] 1. superior 2. dominant
占优势	[zhàn yōu shì] 1. to predominate 2. to occupy a dominant position
伤势	[shāng shì] condition of an injury
涨势	[zhǎng shì] 1. rising trend 2. upward momentum (e.g. in prices)
大张声势	[dà zhāng shēng shì] to spread one's voice wide (saw); wide publicity
架势	[jià shì] 1. attitude 2. position (on an issue etc)
劣势	[liè shì] 1. inferior 2. disadvantaged
上扬趋势	[shàng yáng qū shì] 1. upward trend 2. rising tendency
顺势	[shùn shì] 1. to take advantage 2. to seize an opportunity 3. in passing 4. without taking extra trouble 5. conveniently
顺势疗法	[shùn shì liáo fǎ] homeopathy (alternative medicine)
电动势	[diàn dòng shì] electromotive force
势力	[shì lì] 1. power 2. (ability to) influence

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恶势力	[è shì lì] 1. evil forces 2. criminals elements
势在必行	[shì zài bì xíng] 1. circumstances require action (saw); absolutely necessary 2. imperative
势不可当	[shì bù kě dāng] impossible to resist (saw); an irresistible force
势不两立	[shì bù liǎng lì] 1. the two cannot exist together (saw); irreconcilable differences 2. incompatible stand-points
作势	[zuò shì] 1. to adopt an attitude 2. to strike a posture
势必	[shì bì] is bound to (happen)
东势镇	[dōng shì zhèn] (N) Tungshih (town in Taiwan)
东势乡	[dōng shì xiāng] (N) Tungshih (village in Taiwan)
势子	[shì zi] 1. gesture 2. posture
销势	[xiāo shì] sale
借势	[jiè shì] 1. to borrow sb's authority 2. to seize an opportunity
趋炎附势	[qū yán fù shì] 1. to curry favor (saw); playing up to those in power 2. social climbing
火势	[huǒ shì] 1. fire 2. conflagration 3. lively 4. flourishing
得势	[dé shì] 1. to win power 2. to get authority 3. to become dominant
体势	[tǐ shì] feature
态势	[tài shì] 1. posture 2. situation
势态	[shì tài] 1. situation 2. state
强势	[qiáng shì] mighty
因势利导	[yīn shì lì dǎo] 1. to take advantage of the new situation (saw) 2. to make the best of new opportunities
国势日衰	[guó shì rì shuāi] national decline
声势	[shēng shì] momentum
局势	[jú shì] 1. situation 2. state (of affairs)
病势	[bìng shì] 1. degree of seriousness of an illness 2. patient's condition
人多势众	[rén duō shì zhòng] 1. many men, a great force (saw); many hands provide great strength 2. There is safety in numbers.
均势	[jū shì] 1. equilibrium of forces 2. balance of power
威势	[wēi shì] 1. might 2. power and influence
姿势	[zī shì] 1. posture 2. position
要势	[shì yào] 1. influential figure 2. powerful person
趋势	[qū shì] 1. trend 2. tendency
势利	[shì lì] selfishly concerned with gaining advantages for oneself
势头	[shì tóu] 1. momentum 2. tendency
守势	[shǒu shì] 1. defensive position 2. guard
定势	[dìng shì] regular tendency
国势	[guó shì] 1. national strength 2. situation in a state
事势	[shì shì] state of affairs
地势	[dì shì] physical features of a place
手势	[shǒu shì] 1. gesture 2. sign 3. signal
投	[tóu] 1. to throw 2. to send 3. to invest
风险投资	[fēng xiǎn tóu zī] venture capital
投资风险	[tóu zī fēng xiǎn] investment risk
意气相投	[yì qì xiāng tóu] congenial
投机	[tóu jī] 1. to speculate (on financial markets) 2. opportunistic 3. congenial 4. agreeable
投机者	[tóu jī zhě] speculator
投影机	[tóu yǐng jī] projector
投票机器	[tóu pào jī qì] voting machine
投机买卖	[tóu jī mǎi mài] buying and selling on speculation
投影几何	[tóu yǐng jī hé] 1. projective geometry 2. same as

投降	[tóu xiáng] surrender
无条件投降	[wú tiáo jiàn tóu xiáng] unconditional surrender
走投无路	[zǒu tóu wú lù] 1. no way out (saw); at an impasse 2. at a dead end
投放	[tóu fàng] 1. to put in (circulation) 2. to throw in
投放市场	[tóu fàng shì chǎng] to put sth on the market
投影图	[tóu yǐng tú] perspective drawing
病急乱投医	[bìng jí luàn tóu yī] lit. to turn to any doctor one can find when critically ill (saw); fig. to try anyone or anything in a crisis
投资银行	[tóu zī yín háng] investment banking
投票权	[tóu piào quán] 1. suffrage 2. right to vote
北投区	[běi tóu qū] (N) Peitou (area in Taiwan)
短期投资	[duǎn qī tóu zī] short term investment
提前投票	[tí qián tóu piào] early vote
情投意合	[qíng tóu yì hé] 1. two parties be congenial 2. share much in common
投井下石	[tóu jǐng xià shí] to throw stones at sb who fell down a well (saw); to hit a person who is down
投奔	[tóu bēn] 1. to seek shelter 2. to seek asylum
投射	[tóu shè] 1. dart 2. projection
投身	[tóu shēn] to throw oneself into sth
投票者	[tóu piào zhě] voter
外国投资者	[wài guó tóu zī zhě] foreign investor
投资者	[tóu zī zhě] investor
不信任投票	[bù xìn rèn tóu piào] vote of no-confidence
不记名投票	[bù jì míng tóu piào] secret ballot
投军	[tóu jūn] 1. to join up 2. to enlist (in military)
投资家	[tóu zī jiā] investor
大投资家	[dà tóu zī jiā] big investor
投了票	[tóu le piào] past tense of to vote
石投大海	[shí tóu dà hǎi] 1. to disappear like a stone dropped into the sea 2. to vanish forever without trace
投影	[tóu yǐng] 1. to project 2. a projection
斜投影	[xié tóu yǐng] oblique projection
投影中心	[tóu yǐng zhōng xīn] center of projection
投影线	[tóu yǐng xiàn] 1. line of project 2. projection line
正投影	[zhèng tóu yǐng] orthogonal projection
投影面	[tóu yǐng miàn] plane of projection (in perspective draw- ing)
投产	[tóu chǎn] invest
空投	[kōng tóu] 1. air drop 2. to drop supplies by air
举手投足	[jǔ shǒu tóu zú] 1. lit. to lift a hand or move a leg (saw); very easy 2. no effort at all
南投	[nán tóu] (N) Nantou (city in Taiwan)
投票站	[tóu piào zhàn] polling station (for a vote)
创投基金	[chuàng tóu jī jīn] venture capital fund
外来投资	[wài lái tóu zī] foreign investment
公投	[gōng tóu] 1. a referendum 2. abbr. for
公民投票	[gōng mín tóu piào] 1. plebiscite 2. referendum
中国国际信托投资公司	[zhōng guó guó jì xìn tuō tóu zī gōng sī] 1. CITIC 2. Chinese International Trust and Investment Company
投票	[tóu piào] 1. to vote 2. vote
投票率	[tóu piào lǜ] 1. proportion of vote 2. turnout in election
投票地点	[tóu piào dì diǎn] voting place
全民投票	[quán mín tóu piào] 1. referendum 2. plebiscite
投票箱	[tóu piào xiāng] ballot box

正式投票	[zhèng shì tóu piào] formal vote
投标	[tóu biāo] to submit a bid
五体投地	[wǔ tǐ tóu dì] 1. (set phrase) to prostrate oneself on the ground (in admiration) 2. to deeply admire
投保人	[tóu bǎo rén] insured person
投诚	[tóu chéng] defection
投诉	[tóu sù] 1. complaint 2. to file a complaint 3. to sue
投资	[tóu zī] 1. investment 2. to invest
投资人	[tóu zī rén] investor
投入	[tóu rù] 1. put into operation 2. throw into battle 3. to put into
投稿	[tóu gǎo] 1. to submit articles for publication 2. to contribute (writing)
相投	[xiāng tóu] 1. agreeing with one another 2. congenial
投合	[tóu hé] 1. to agree 2. to get along well with sb 3. to go to sb for help or protection
投书	[tóu shū] 1. to deliver 2. to send a letter 3. a letter (of com- plaint, opinion etc) 4. to throw a book
投靠	[tóu kào] to rely on help from sb
投中	[tóu zhòng] 1. to throw at a target 2. to shoot (in soccer, bas- ketball etc)
投手	[tóu shǒu] pitcher (baseball)
段	[duàn] 1. surname Duan 2. paragraph 3. section 4. segment 5. stage (of a process) 6. classifier for stories
机务段	[jī wù duàn] locomotive depot
段落	[duàn luò] 1. phase 2. time interval 3. paragraph 4. (written) passage 5. end (of phase, paragraph etc)
圣经段落	[shèng jīng duàn luò] Bible passage
告一段落	[gào yì duàn luò] to come to the end of a phase (saw)
数据段	[shù jù duàn] data segment
不择手段	[bù zé shǒu duàn] 1. by fair means or foul 2. by hook or by crook 3. unscrupulously
波段	[bō duàn] wave band
上坡段	[shàng pō duàn] uphill section (of a race)
网段	[wǎng duàn] network segment
横段山脉	[héng duàn shān mài] Hengduan mountains dividing Sichuan from Tibet
前段	[qián duàn] 1. first part 2. front end 3. forepart 4. front segment 5. the preceding section
前词汇阶段	[qián cí huì jiē duàn] pre-lexical stage
阶段	[jiē duàn] 1. stage 2. section 3. phase 4. period
拼音阶段	[pīn yīn jiē duàn] alphabetic stage
正字法阶段	[zhèng zì fǎ jiē duàn] orthographic stage
新阶段	[xīn jiē duàn] 1. new level 2. higher plane
表意符阶段	[biǎo yì fú jiē duàn] logographic stage
阶段性	[jiē duàn xìng] 1. in stages 2. step by step
现阶段	[xiàn jiē duàn] at the present stage
身段	[shēn duàn] 1. a woman's physique 2. posture on stage
频段	[pín duàn] 1. (radio) band 2. frequency band
分段	[fēn duàn] segment
时段分析	[shí duàn fēn xī] time interval analysis
片段	[piàn duàn] 1. fragment (of speech etc) 2. extract (from book etc) 3. episode (of story etc)
字段	[zì duàn] (numeric, data) field
小段子	[xiǎo duàn zi] 1. short paragraph 2. news article
代码段	[dài mǎ duàn] code segment
段错误	[duàn cuò wù] segmentation fault
赛段	[sài duàn] stage of a competition
非常手段	[fēi cháng shǒu duàn] an emergency measure
段玉裁	[duàn yù cái] Duan Yucai (1735-1815), author of Commen- tary on Shuowen (1815)

线段 [xiàn duàn] line segment	热肠 [rè cháng] warm hearted
后段 [hòu duàn] 1. final part 2. rear 3. back end 4. final segment 5. the following section 6. last paragraph	热力 [rè lì] heat
高压手段 [gāo yā shǒu duàn] 1. high-handed (measures) 2. with a heavy hand	隔热材料 [gé rè cái liào] insulation
三段论 [sān duàn lùn] syllogism (deduction in logic)	看热闹 [kàn rè nao] 1. to enjoy watching a bustling scene 2. to go where the crowds are (for excitement, or out of curiosity)
末段 [mò duàn] 1. final segment 2. last stage	热望 [rè wàng] aspire
街段 [jiē duàn] block	热中子 [rè zhōng zǐ] thermal neutron
时段 [shí duàn] 1. time interval 2. work shift 3. time slot 4. the twelve two hour divisions of the day	凑热闹 [còu rè nào] 1. to butt in (an cause trouble) 2. to cause trouble 3. to join in the fun 4. to get in on the action
地段 [dì duàn] 1. section 2. district	热销 [rè xiāo] 1. hot selling 2. popular product
唱段 [chàng duàn] aria (in opera)	黄热病 [huáng rè bìng] yellow fever
中段 [zhōng duàn] 1. middle section 2. middle period 3. middle area 4. mid-	黄热病毒 [huáng rè bìng dú] yellow fever virus
手段 [shǒu duàn] 1. method 2. means (of doing sth) 3. strategy 4. trick	供热 [gōng rè] heat supply
受热 [shòu rè] 1. heated 2. sunstroke	萨拉热窝 [sà lā rè wō] Sarajevo, capital of Bosnia and Herzegovina
眼热 [yǎn rè] 1. to covet 2. envious	出血性登革热 [chū xuè xìng dēng gé rè] dengue hemorrhagic fever (DHF)
热食 [rè shí] hot food	登革热 [dēng gé rè] 1. dengue fever 2. Singapore hemorrhagic fever
热浪 [rè làng] a heatwave	热门音乐 [rè mén yīn yuè] popular or hot music
热处理 [rè chǔ lǐ] hot treatment (e.g. of metal)	解热 [jiě rè] to relieve fever
热岛效应 [rè dǎo xiào yīng] heat island effect (i.e. large city centers are hotter)	热容 [rè róng] thermal capacity
冷热度数 [lěng rè dù shù] temperature (esp. of medical patient)	热尔韦 [rè ěr wéi] 1. Gervais (name) 2. Paul Gervais (1816-1879), French geologist
放热反应 [fàng rè fǎn yīng] exothermic reaction	亲热 [qīn rè] 1. affectionate 2. intimate 3. warm-hearted
固体热容激光器 [gù tǐ rè róng jī guāng qì] solid state hot condensed laser (SSHCL)	地热电站 [dì rè diàn zhàn] geothermal electric power station
散热器 [sàn rè qì] 1. lit. scatter heat device 2. cooling panel 3. heat sink 4. heat spreader 5. car radiator 6. fan (computer)	热量单位 [rè liàng dān wèi] 1. thermal unit 2. unit of heat
热动平衡 [rè dòng píng héng] thermodynamic equilibrium	热乎乎 [rè hū hū] nice and warm
散热片 [sàn rè piàn] heat sink	奇昆古尼亚热 [qí kūn gǔ ní yà rè] Chikungunya fever
散热 [sàn rè] dissipate heat	亚热带 [yà rè dài] subtropical (zone or climate)
普尔热瓦爾斯基 [pǔ ěr rè wǎ ěr sī jī] 1. Nikolai Mikhailovich Przevalski (1839-1888), Russian explorer who made four expeditions to Central Asian from 1870 2. abbr. to	热比亚 [rè bǐ yà] 1. Rabiye or Rebiya (name) 2. Rabiye Qadir or Rebiya Kadeer (1947-), Uighur businesswoman and political activist, imprisoned in 1999 and released to the US in 2005
热机 [rè jī] heat engine	热恋 [rè liàn] 1. to fall head over heels in love 2. to be passionately in love
热气球 [rè qì qiú] hot air balloon	热解 [rè jiě] thermal cleavage (i.e. sth splits when heated)
热气 [rè qì] 1. steam 2. heat	炎热 [yán rè] 1. blistering hot 2. sizzling hot (weather)
风湿热 [fēng shī rè] rheumatic fever	火热 [huǒ rè] 1. fiery 2. burning 3. fervent 4. ardent 5. passionate
热带风暴 [rè dài fēng bào] tropical storm	打得火热 [dǎ de huǒ rè] 1. to carry on intimately with (saw); ardent relationship (esp. between lovers) 2. billing and cooing
热风 [rè fēng] 1. hot wind 2. hot air	热茶 [rè chá] hot tea
热 [rè] 1. heat 2. to heat up 3. fervent 4. hot (of weather) 5. warm up	余热 [yú rè] heat residue
热脉冲 [rè mài chōng] thermal pulse	裂谷热病毒 [liè gǔ rè bìng dú] Rift Valley fever virus
地热发电厂 [dì rè fā diàn chǎng] geothermal electric power station	热得快 [rè de kuài] 1. immersion heater 2. electric heater for liquid
发热 [fā rè] 1. to have a high temperature 2. feverish 3. unable to think calmly 4. to emit heat	热水袋 [rè shuǐ dài] 1. hot water bottle 2. hot-water bag
热议 [rè yì] 1. to discuss passionately 2. heated debate	热门货 [rè mén huò] goods in great demand
热函 [rè hán] 1. enthalpy 2. heat content (thermodynamics)	白热化 [bái rè huà] turn white hot
热度 [rè dù] temperature	热能 [rè néng] heat energy
吸热 [xī rè] heat absorption	导热性 [dǎo rè xìng] heat conduction
衰变热 [shuāi biàn rè] decay heat	闷热 [mēn rè] 1. sultry 2. sultriness 3. hot and stuffy 4. stifling hot
热潮 [rè cháo] 1. upsurge 2. popular craze	热心 [rè xīn] 1. enthusiasm 2. zeal 3. zealous 4. zest 5. enthusiastic 6. ardent 7. warmhearted
犹热 [yóu rè] 1. overheating 2. popular (craze)	热狗 [rè gǒu] hot dog
热身 [rè shēn] to warm oneself	狂热 [kuáng rè] craze
热身赛 [rè shēn sài] exhibition game	热岛 [rè dǎo] heat island (i.e. large city centers are hotter)
热切 [rè qiè] fervent	城市热岛 [chéng shì rè dǎo] city heat island (i.e. large city centers are hotter)
加热 [jiā rè] heating	热导 [rè dǎo] thermal conduction
重新加热 [chóng xīn jiā rè] to re-heat	热导率 [rè dǎo lǜ] 1. thermal conductivity 2. heat conductivity

热补	[rè bǔ] 1. hot patching (of insulating material in a furnace) 2. hot patching (runtime correction in computing)
地热能	[dì rè néng] geothermal energy
热线	[rè xiàn] hotline (communications link)
里约热内卢	[lǐ yuē rè nèi lú] Rio de Janeiro
热烈	[rè liè] warm (welcome etc)
热点	[rè diǎn] 1. hot spot 2. point of special interest
热成层	[rè chéng céng] thermosphere
隔热	[gé rè] to insulate
热病	[rè bing] 1. fever 2. pyrexia
高热病	[gāo rè bing] 1. fever 2. high fever
热源	[rè yuán] heat source
热电厂	[rè diàn chǎng] thermoelectric power plant
热那亚	[rè nà yà] Genoa
均热	[j rè] to heat evenly (e.g. in smelting metal)
热诚	[rè chéng] 1. devotion 2. fervor
英语热	[yīng yǔ rè] 1. English language fan 2. enthusiasm for English
热水	[rè shuǐ] hot water
热水器	[rè shuǐ qì] water heater
潜热	[qián rè] latent heat
温热	[wēn rè] tepid
热泪	[rè lèi] hot tears
热河	[rè hé] 1. Rehe province (Manchu: Jehol) during the Qing dynasty, with capital Chengde, abolished in 1955 and divided among Hebei, Liaoning and Inner Mongolia 2. (hist.) refers to the Qing imperial resort at Chengde
热带鱼	[rè dài yú] tropical fish
热情	[rè qíng] 1. cordial 2. enthusiastic 3. passion 4. passionate 5. passionately
换热器	[huàn rè qì] heat exchanger
热带雨林	[rè dài yǔ lín] tropical rain forest
热卖品	[rè mài pǐn] hot-selling property
大热	[dà rè] 1. great heat 2. very popular
酷热	[kù rè] torrid heat
热带	[rè dài] 1. tropic 2. tropical
高热	[gāo rè] a fever
热量	[gāo rè liàng] 1. high calorie (foodstuff) 2. high heat content
热闹	[rè nao] 1. bustling with noise and excitement 2. lively
耐热	[nài rè] 1. heat resistant 2. fire-proof
新热带界	[xīn rè dài jiè] Neotropic (ecozone)
热血	[rè xuè] 1. hot blood 2. warm-blooded (animal) 3. endothermic (physiology)
出血热	[chū xuè rè] hemorrhage fever
白热	[bái rè] 1. white heat 2. incandescence
热门	[rè mén] 1. popular 2. hot 3. in vogue
生热	[shēng rè] to generate heat
比热	[bǐ rè] specific heat
地热	[dì rè] geothermal
电热	[diàn rè] electrical heating
热电	[rè diàn] 1. pyroelectric 2. piezo-electric effect
热量	[rè liàng] 1. heat 2. how hot 3. quantity of heat 4. calorific value
典型登革热	[diǎn xíng dēng gé rè] dengue fever
沿	I [yán] 1. along 2. following (a line) II [yàn] riverside (often with er-hua)
沿条儿	[yán tiáo r] 1. tape seam (in dressmaking) 2. tape trim

沿路	[yán lù] 1. along the way 2. the duration of a journey
马路沿儿	[mǎ lù yán r] 1. roadside 2. edge of the road
历史沿革	[lì shǐ yán gé] 1. historical development 2. background
沿岸地区	[yán àn dì qū] coastal area
沿海地区	[yán hǎi dì qū] 1. coastland 2. coastal areas
沿用	[yán yòng] 1. to continue to use (old methods) 2. to apply as before 3. according to usage
前沿	[qián yán] 1. front-line 2. forward position 3. outpost 4. extending ahead 5. frontier (of science)
沿着	[yán zhe] along
沿袭	[yán xí] carry on the same way as before
沿例	[yán lì] 1. following the model 2. according to precedent
沿线	[yán xiàn] 1. along the line (e.g. railway) 2. the region near the line
沿河县	[yán hé xiàn] Yanhe Tujia autonomous county in Tongren prefecture [Tong2 ren2 di4 qu1], Guizhou
床沿	[chuáng yán] bedside
沿岸	[yán àn] 1. coastal area 2. littoral or riparian
沿海	[yán hǎi] coastal
沿江	[yán jiāng] 1. along the river 2. the region around the river
相沿成习	[xiāng yán chéng xí] 1. well established 2. accepted as a result of long usage
沿儿	[yán er] edge (used directly after a noun, e.g. roadside)
沿革	[yán gé] 1. evolution of sth over time 2. course of development 3. history
铅	[qiān] lead Pb, metal, atomic number 82
铅活字印刷机	[qiān huó zì yìn shuā jī] lead typesetting machine
铅条	[qiān tiáo] strip of lead
铅酸蓄电池	[qiān suān xù diàn chí] 1. lead-acid accumulator 2. battery (e.g. in car)
自动铅笔	[zì dòng qiān bǐ] 1. mechanical pencil 2. propelling pencil
方铅矿	[fāng qiān kuàng] galena
铅矿	[qiān kuàng] lead ore
铅垂线	[qiān chuí xiàn] plumbline
铅山县	[qiān shān xiàn] Qianshan county in Shangrao, Jiangxi
铅球	[qiān qiú] shot put (athletics event)
铅带	[qiān dài] weight belt
铅笔	[qiān bǐ] (lead) pencil
铅山	[qiān shān] Qianshan county in Shangrao, Jiangxi
船	[chuán] 1. a boat 2. vessel 3. ship
汽船	[qì chuán] 1. steamboat 2. steamship
飞船	[fēi chuán] 1. airship 2. spaceship
太空飞船	[tài kōng fēi chuán] space shuttle
宇宙飞船	[yǔ zhòu fēi chuán] spacecraft
客船	[kè chuán] passenger ship
船政大臣	[chuán zhèng dà chén] Ministry of Navy during Qing times
浪船	[làng chuán] swingboat
破冰船	[pò bīng chuán] ice breaker
渡船	[dù chuán] ferry
渡轮船	[dù lún chuán] ferry ship
船营区	[chuán yíng qū] Chuanying district of Jilin city, Jilin province
船到桥头自然直	[chuán dào qiáo tóu zì rán zhí] 1. When the boat gets to the pier-head, it will go straight with the current (common saying). fig. Everything will be all right. 2. cf couplet ..
开船	[kāi chuán] to set sail
龙船	[lóng chuán] Dragon boat (used at, the Dragon boat festival)

<p>赛龙船 [sài lóng chuán] Dragon-boat race</p> <p>水涨船高 [shuǐ zhǎng chuán gāo] 1. the tide rises, the boat floats (saw); fig. to change with the overall trend</p> <p>2. to develop according to the situation</p> <p>库克船长 [kù kè chuán zhǎng] Captain James Cook (1728-1779), British navigator and explorer</p> <p>轮船 [lún chuán] steamship</p> <p>火轮船 [huǒ lún chuán] steamboat</p> <p>船老大 [chuán lǎo dà] 1. coxswain 2. steersman 3. boatswain (bo'sun)</p> <p>昂船洲 [áng chuán zhōu] Stonecutters Island</p> <p>顺水推船 [shùn shuǐ tuī chuán] 1. lit. to push the boat with the current 2. fig. to take advantage of the situation for one's own benefit</p> <p>兵船 [bīng chuán] 1. man-of-war 2. naval vessel 3. warship</p> <p>船长 [chuán zhǎng] 1. captain (of a boat) 2. skipper</p> <p>翻船 [fān chuán] to capsize (and sink)</p> <p>船籍港 [chuán jí gǎng] port of registration (of ship)</p> <p>水翼船 [shuǐ yì chuán] hydrofoil</p> <p>赛船 [sài chuán] 1. boat race 2. racing ship or boat</p> <p>太空船 [tài kōng chuán] spaceship</p> <p>商船 [shāng chuán] merchant ship</p> <p>船首 [chuán shǒu] ship's bow</p> <p>楼船 [lóu chuán] 1. ship with several decks 2. turreted junk</p> <p>船只 [chuán zhī] 1. ships 2. boats 3. vessels</p> <p>小船 [xiǎo chuán] boat</p> <p>货船 [huò chuán] 1. cargo ship 2. freighter</p> <p>船货 [chuán huò] cargo</p> <p>包船 [bāo chuán] to charter a ship</p> <p>补给船 [bǔ jǐ chuán] supply ship</p> <p>船队 [chuán duì] fleet (of ships)</p> <p>船尾 [chuán wěi] 1. back end of a ship 2. aft</p> <p>船尾座 [chuán wěi zuò] Puppis (constellation)</p> <p>舰船 [jiàn chuán] warship</p> <p>海船 [hǎi chuán] sea-going ship</p> <p>母船 [mǔ chuán] mother ship</p> <p>冰船 [bīng chuán] ice breaker (ship)</p> <p>渔船 [yú chuán] fishing boat</p> <p>测量船 [cè liáng chuán] survey vessel</p> <p>拖船 [tuō chuán] 1. a tow 2. tugboat</p> <p>鱼船 [yú chuán] 1. fishing boat 2. same as</p> <p>船员 [chuán yuán] 1. sailor 2. crew member</p> <p>租船 [zū chuán] 1. to charter a ship 2. to take a vessel on rent</p> <p>木船 [mù chuán] wooden boat</p> <p>划船 [huá chuán] 1. to row a boat 2. a rowing boat</p> <p>船头 [chuán tóu] the bow or prow of a ship</p> <p>船夫 [chuán fū] boatman</p> <p>船营 [chuán yíng] Chuanying district of Jilin city , Jilin province</p> <p>船上 [chuán shàng] aboard</p> <p>上船 [shàng chuán] to get on the boat</p> <p>般 [bān] 1. sort 2. kind 3. class 4. way 5. manner</p> <p>般若波罗密多心经 [bān ruò bō luó mì duō xīn jīng] the Heart Sutra</p> <p>般若波罗密 [bān ruò bō luó mì] prajna paramita (Sanskrit: supreme wisdom - beginning of the Heart Sutra)</p> <p>一般来讲 [yī bān lái jiǎng] generally speaking</p>	<p>般若 [bān ruò] 1. Sanskrit prajna: wisdom 2. great wisdom 3. wondrous knowledge</p> <p>诸般 [zhū bān] 1. various 2. many different kinds of</p> <p>一般贸易 [yī bān mào yì] general trade (i.e. importing and export without processing)</p> <p>线圈般 [xiàn quān bān] 1. solenoid (electrical engineering) 2. coil</p> <p>般雀比拉多 [bān què bǐ lā duō] Pontius Pilate (in the Biblical passion story)</p> <p>一般说来 [yī bān shuō lái] 1. generally speaking 2. in general</p> <p>一般来说 [yī bān lái shuō] generally speaking</p> <p>一般见识 [yī bān jiàn shì] 1. to lower oneself to sb's level 2. to argue with someone less well-informed</p> <p>一般性 [yī bān xìng] 1. general 2. in general terms 3. generalized</p> <p>一般原则 [yī bān yuán zé] general principle</p> <p>一般规定 [yī bān guī dìng] ordinary provision (legal)</p> <p>全般 [quán bān] entire</p> <p>一般人 [yī bān rén] average person</p> <p>一般而言 [yī bān ér yán] generally speaking</p> <p>百般 [bǎi bān] 1. in hundred and one ways 2. in every possible way 3. by every means</p> <p>一般 [yī bān] 1. same 2. ordinary 3. common 4. general 5. generally 6. in general</p> <p>§2081 搬 [bān] 1. to move 2. to shift 3. to remove 4. to transport 5. fig. to apply indiscriminately 6. to copy mechanically</p> <p>搬铺 [bān pù] to arrange (for the dying)</p> <p>搬请 [bān qǐng] 1. to request 2. to call for</p> <p>搬用 [bān yòng] 1. to apply mechanically 2. to copy and use</p> <p>搬弄 [bān nòng] 1. to fiddle with 2. to play and move sth about 3. to show off (what one can do) 4. to parade (one's capabilities)</p> <p>5. to cause trouble</p> <p>搬弄是非 [bān nòng shì fēi] 1. to incite a quarrel (saw); to sow discord between people 2. to tell tales 3. to make mischief</p> <p>照搬 [zhào bān] 1. to copy 2. to imitate</p> <p>搬场 [bān chǎng] 1. to move (house) 2. to relocate 3. removal</p> <p>搬动 [bān dòng] 1. to move (sth around) 2. to move house</p> <p>搬兵 [bān bīng] 1. to call for reinforcements 2. to bring in troops</p> <p>搬家 [bān jiā] 1. to move house 2. removal</p> <p>搬出去 [bān chū qù] to move out of</p> <p>搬移 [bān yí] 1. to move (house) 2. to relocate 3. removals</p> <p>搬走 [bān zǒu] to carry</p> <p>搬指 [bān zhǐ] 1. jadeite thumb ring 2. same as [ban1 zhi3 r5]</p> <p>搬口 [bān kǒu] 1. to pass on stories (saw); to sow dissension 2. to blab 3. to tell tales</p> <p>§2082 股 [gǔ] 1. share 2. portion 3. section 4. part 5. thigh 6. (classifier for smells, electric currents, spirals etc) 7. whiff</p> <p>股票投资 [gǔ piào tóu zī] 1. to invest in stock 2. to buy shares</p> <p>汽车夏利股份有限公司 [qì chē xià lì gǔ fèn yǒu xiàn gōng sī] Tianjin FAW Xiali Motor Company, Ltd., established 1997</p> <p>超额配股权 [chāo é pèi gǔ quán] an oversubscribed share</p> <p>股票价格 [gǔ piào jià gé] share price</p> <p>股票指数 [gǔ piào zhǐ shù] 1. stock market index 2. share price index</p> <p>腹股沟 [fù gǔ gōu] groin (anat.)</p> <p>中国石油化工股份有限公司 [zhōng guó shí yóu huà gōng gǔ fèn yǒu xiàn gōng sī] 1. China Petroleum and Chemical Corporation, Sinopec 2. abbr. to</p> <p>股权 [gǔ quán] 1. equity shares 2. stock right</p> <p>优先认股权 [yōu xiān rèn gǔ quán] preemptive right (in share issue)</p> <p>年度股东大会 [nián dù gǔ dòng dà huì] annual shareholders' meeting</p> <p>股票交易 [gǔ piào jiāo yì] share transaction</p> <p>股票交易所 [gǔ piào jiāo yì suǒ] stock exchange</p>
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发行红利股	[fā xíng hóng lì gǔ] a bonus issue (a form of dividend payment)
招股说明书	[zhāo gǔ shuō míng shū] prospectus
股价	[gǔ jià] 1. stock price 2. share price
首次公开招股	[shǒu cì gōng kāi zhāo gǔ] initial public offering (IPO)
优先股	[yōu xiān gǔ] preferential shares
梯式配股	[tī shì pèi gǔ] laddering (of stock sales)
股份	[gǔ fèn] 1. a share (in a company) 2. stock
股份有限公司	[gǔ fèn gōng sī] joint-stock company
成份股	[chéng fèn gǔ] share included in composite index
股份制	[gǔ fèn zhì] (a company) based on share-holding
招股	[zhāo gǔ] share offer
招股书	[zhāo gǔ shù] 1. prospectus (setting out share offer) 2. offering circular
股东特别大会	[gǔ dōng tè bié dà huì] special shareholders' meeting
股票市场	[gǔ piào shì chǎng] 1. stock market 2. stock exchange
股东	[gǔ dōng] 1. shareholder 2. stockholder
股东大会	[gǔ dōng dà huì] general shareholders' meeting
股东名册	[gǔ dōng míng cè] register of shareholders
大股东	[dà gǔ dōng] 1. large stockholder 2. majority shareholder
红筹股	[hóng chóu gǔ] red chip stocks (Chinese company stocks incorporated outside Mainland China and listed in the Hong Kong stock exchange)
蓝筹股	[lán chóu gǔ] blue chip stock
港股	[gǎng gǔ] Hong Kong shares
股本金比率	[gǔ běn jīn bǐ lǜ] equity ratio
公股	[gōng gǔ] government stake
股票	[gǔ piào] 1. share 2. stock (market)
红利股票	[hóng lì gǔ piào] scrip shares (issued as dividend payment)
八股	[bā gǔ] 1. an essay in eight parts 2. stereotyped writing
股息	[gǔ xī] dividend
合股线	[hé gǔ xiàn] twine
红股	[hóng gǔ] (economics) bonus stock or share, i.e. share issued fully or partly paid to an existing shareholder in a company, generally on a pro rata basis
七股乡	[qī gǔ xiāng] (N) Chiku (village in Taiwan)
五股乡	[wǔ gǔ xiāng] (N) Wuku (village in Taiwan)
勾股定理	[gōu gǔ dìng lǐ] Pythagorean theorem
股民	[gǔ mín] 1. the investors 2. a shareholder
股骨	[gǔ gǔ] femur
入股	[rù gǔ] to invest
股本	[gǔ běn] 1. capital stock 2. investment
合股	[hé gǔ] 1. joint stock 2. ply (e.g. 2-ply yarn)
个股	[gè gǔ] share (in a listed company)
股市	[gǔ shì] stock market
股指	[gǔ zhǐ] 1. stock market index 2. share price index 3. abbr. for [gu3 piao4 zhi3 shu4]
冗	[rǒng] extraneous
拨冗	[bō rǒng] find time in the midst of pressing affairs
冗长	[rǒng cháng] long and tedious
冗余	[rǒng yú] 1. redundancy 2. redundant
冗员	[rǒng yuán] excess personnel
沉	[chén] 1. submerge 2. immerse 3. sink 4. deep 5. profound 6. to lower 7. to drop
沉船事故	[chén chuán shì gù] 1. a shipwreck 2. a sinking
沉没	[chén mò] to sink

沉降	[chén jiàng] 1. to subside 2. to cave in 3. subsidence
沉落	[chén luò] sink, fall
沉鱼落雁	[chén yú luò yàn] lit. fish sink, goose alights (saw, from Zhuangzi); fig. female beauty captivating even the birds and beasts
沉寂	[chén jì] 1. silence 2. stillness
沉稳	[chén wěn] 1. steady 2. calm 3. unflustered
阴沉	[yīn chén] gloomy
沉静	[chén jìng] 1. peaceful 2. quiet 3. calm 4. gentle
沉痛	[chén tòng] 1. grief 2. remorse 3. deep in sorrow 4. bitter (anguish) 5. profound (condolences)
沉积作用	[chén jī zuò yòng] sedimentation (geol.)
沉着	[chén zhuó] 1. steady 2. calm and collected 3. not nervous
石末沉着病	[shí mò chén zhuó bìng] 1. silicosis (occupational disease of miners) 2. grinder's disease 3. also written
沉积物	[chén jī wù] sediment
海相沉积物	[hǎi xiāng chén jī wù] oceanic sediment (geol.)
沉积岩	[chén jī yán] sedimentary rock (geol.)
翻沉	[fān chén] to capsize and sink
消沉	[xiāo chén] 1. depressed 2. bad mood 3. low spirit
沉默是金	[chén mò shì jīn] silence is golden (European proverb)
深沉	[shēn chén] 1. deep 2. extreme 3. dull 4. low pitched (sound)
沉积	[chén jī] 1. sediment 2. deposit 3. sedimentation (geol.)
沉积带	[chén jī dài] sedimentary belt (geol.)
沉思	[chén sī] 1. contemplate 2. contemplation 3. meditation 4. ponder
沉闷	[chén mèn] 1. oppressive (of weather) 2. heavy 3. depressed 4. not happy
沉默	[chén mò] 1. silence 2. uncommunicative
沉醉	[chén zuì] become intoxicated
沉香	[chén xiāng] 1. Chinese eaglewood 2. agarwood tree (Aquilaria agallocha) 3. lignum aloes
沉睡	[chén shuì] to be fast asleep
沉重	[chén zhòng] 1. heavy 2. hard 3. serious 4. critical
沉重打击	[chén zhòng dǎ jī] to hit hard
下沉	[xià chén] to sink down
亢	[kàng] 1. overbearing 2. surname Kang 3. one of 28 constellations
不卑不亢	[bù bēi bù kàng] 1. (saying) neither servile nor overbearing 2. neither obsequious nor supercilious
不亢不卑	[bù kàng bù bēi] 1. neither haughty nor humble 2. neither overbearing nor servile 3. neither supercilious nor obsequious
高亢	[gāo kàng] 1. resounding (sound) 2. reverberating
抗	[kàng] 1. to resist 2. to fight 3. to defy 4. anti-
抗抗生素	[kàng kàng shēng sù] antibiotic resistance
单克隆抗体	[dān kè lóng kàng tǐ] monoclonal antibody
抗震救灾指挥部	[kàng zhèn jiù zāi zhǐ huī bù] earthquake relief headquarter
抗日救亡团体	[kàng rì jiù wáng tuán tǐ] Save the Nation anti-Japanese organization
抗敌	[kàng dí] to resist the enemy
抗坏血酸	[kàng huài xuè suān] 1. vitamin C 2. ascorbic acid (anti-scurvy)
抗倾覆	[kàng qīng fù] anticapsizing
抗凝血剂	[kàng níng xuè jì] anticoagulant
抗美援朝	[kàng měi yuán cháo] Resist US, help North Korea (1950s slogan)
抗震	[kàng zhèn] 1. anti-seismic measures 2. seismic defenses 3. earthquake resistant
抗震结构	[kàng zhèn jié gòu] earthquake resistant construction
阻抗变换器	[zǔ kàng biàn huàn qì] impedance converter

<p>反抗 [fǎn kàng] 1. to resist 2. to rebel</p> <p>反战抗议 [fǎn zhàn kàng yì] antiwar protest</p> <p>反抗者 [fǎn kàng zhě] rebel</p> <p>艾滋病抗体 [ài zī bìng kàng tǐ] AIDS antibody</p> <p>抗议 [kàng yì] protest</p> <p>静坐抗议示威 [jìng zuò kàng yì shì wēi] sit-in protest demonstration</p> <p>静坐抗议 [jìng zuò kàng yì] sit-in protest</p> <p>抗议者 [kàng yì zhě] protester</p> <p>对抗 [duì kàng] 1. to withstand 2. to resist 3. to stand off 4. antagonism 5. confrontation</p> <p>对抗者 [duì kàng zhě] 1. adversary 2. opponent</p> <p>对抗赛 [duì kàng sài] 1. duel 2. match 3. competition between paired opponents (e.g. sporting)</p> <p>对抗性 [duì kàng xìng] antagonistic</p> <p>抗衡 [kàng héng] contend against</p> <p>抗血清 [kàng xuè qīng] antiserum</p> <p>抗忧郁药 [kàng yōu yù yào] antidepressant</p> <p>抗药能力 [kàng yào néng lì] drug-resistance (of a pathogen)</p> <p>无罪抗辩 [wú zuì kàng biàn] plea of not guilty</p> <p>不可抗力 [bù kě kàng lì] 1. unpredictable eventuality 2. unpreventable 3. unavoidable 4. impossible to overcome</p> <p>5. nothing can be done about it 6. act of God 7. force majeure</p> <p>抗辩 [kàng biàn] 1. to counter accusations 2. to protest 3. to remonstrate 4. to retort 5. to plead 6. to demur 7. a plea (of not guilty) 8. a defense (against an allegation) 9. to enter a plea to a charge (in a law court)</p> <p>提出抗辩 [tí chū kàng biàn] 1. to plead (not guilty) 2. to enter a plea</p> <p>抗灾 [kàng zāi] defense against natural disasters</p> <p>抗税 [kàng shuì] 1. to refuse to pay taxes 2. to boycott taxes</p> <p>抗炎性 [kàng yán xìng] anti-inflammatory (medicine)</p> <p>抗真菌 [kàng zhēn jī] antifungal</p> <p>抗体 [kàng tǐ] antibody</p> <p>抗性 [kàng xìng] 1. resistance 2. capability of resisting</p> <p>抗药性 [kàng yào xìng] resistance to action of a drug</p> <p>阻抗匹配 [zǔ kàng pǐ pèi] impedance matching</p> <p>抗毒素 [kàng dú sù] antitoxins</p> <p>抗菌素 [kàng jī sù] antibiotic</p> <p>抗生素 [kàng shēng sù] antibiotic</p> <p>抗药 [kàng yào] drug-resistance (of a pathogen)</p> <p>抗病毒药 [kàng bìng dú yào] antivirals</p> <p>抗菌药 [kàng jī yào] antibacterial</p> <p>阻抗 [zǔ kàng] 1. impedance 2. electrical impedance (formerly resistance)</p> <p>电阻抗 [diàn zǔ kàng] electrical impedance (formerly resistance)</p> <p>抗病毒 [kàng bìng dú] antiviral</p> <p>抗癌 [kàng ái] anti-cancer</p> <p>抗原 [kàng yuán] antigen</p> <p>抗诉 [kàng sù] 1. to protest against a verdict 2. to lodge an appeal</p> <p>抗水 [kàng shuǐ] 1. waterproof 2. water resistant</p> <p>抗命 [kàng mìng] 1. against orders 2. to disobey 3. to refuse to accept orders</p> <p>抗菌 [kàng jī] antibacterial</p> <p>抗争 [kàng zhēng] 1. to resist 2. to make a stand and fight (against)</p> <p>抗日战争 [kàng rì zhàn zhēng] (China's) War of Resistance against Japan (1937-1945)</p> <p>抗战 [kàng zhàn] war of resistance, especially the war against Japan (1937-1945)</p> <p>电抗器 [diàn kàng qì] an electrical reactor</p>	<p>电抗 [diàn kàng] reactance</p> <p>抗日 [kàng rì] 1. to resist Japan (esp. during WW2) 2. anti-Japanese (esp. wartime activities)</p> <p>抗拒 [kàng jù] 1. to resist 2. defy 3. oppose</p> <p>抗击 [kàng jī] resist (a military attack)</p> <p>抗直 [kàng zhí] unyielding</p> <p>民航班机 [mín háng bān jī] 1. civilian plane 2. commercial flight</p> <p>航图 [háng tú] chart</p> <p>处女航 [chù háng] maiden voyage</p> <p>拜科努尔航天发射基地 [bài kē nǚ ěr háng tiān fā shè jī dì] Baikonur cosmodrome</p> <p>欧洲航天局 I [ōu zhōu háng tiān jú] European Space Agency (ESA) II [ōu zhōu háng tiān jú] ESA, European Space Agency</p> <p>北欧航空公司 [běi ōu háng kōng gōng sī] Scandinavian airlines system, SAS</p> <p>德国汉莎航空公司 [dé guó hàn shā háng kōng gōng sī] Lufthansa</p> <p>宇航服 [yǔ háng fú] spacesuit</p> <p>印度航空公司 [yìn dù háng kōng gōng sī] Air India</p> <p>航空母舰战斗群 [háng kōng mǔ jiàn zhàn dòu qún] 1. carrier-based vanguard group (CBVG) 2. naval battle group led by an aircraft carrier</p> <p>航班 [háng bān] 1. scheduled flight 2. flight number 3. plane 4. scheduled sailing 5. sailing number 6. passenger ship</p> <p>航班表 [háng bān biǎo] flight schedule</p> <p>港龙航空 [gǎng lóng háng kōng] Hong Kong Dragon Airlines (Dragon Air), Hong Kong and South China airline</p> <p>半岛和东方航海 [bàn dǎo hé dōng fāng háng hǎi] 1. P&O 2. Peninsula and Oriental shipping company</p> <p>国家宇航和太空署 [guó jiā yǔ háng hé tài kōng shǔ] 1. National Aeronautics and Space Administration 2. NASA</p> <p>航海者 [háng hǎi zhě] navigator</p> <p>中华人民共和国国家航天局 [zhōng huá rén mín gòng hé guó guó jiā háng tiān jú] China National Space Administration (CNSA)</p> <p>国家航空公司 [guó jiā háng kōng gōng sī] flag carrier</p> <p>国家航天局 I [guó jiā háng tiān jú] 1. National Space Administration 2. China National Space Administration (CNSA) II [guó jiā háng tiān jú] China National Space Administration (the PRC space agency)</p> <p>中国国家航天局 [zhōng guó guó jiā háng tiān jú] China National Space Administration (CNSA)</p> <p>航海家 [háng hǎi jiā] 1. mariner 2. seafarer</p> <p>长荣航空 [cháng róng háng kōng] Eva Air (Taiwanese airline)</p> <p>领航员 [lǐng háng yuán] navigator</p> <p>国泰航空 [guó tài háng kōng] Cathay Pacific, a Hong Kong based airline</p> <p>航空港 [háng kōng gǎng] 1. airfield 2. aerodrome</p> <p>航空 [háng kōng] aviation</p> <p>航空站 [háng kōng zhàn] air terminal</p> <p>美国航空公司 [měi guó háng kōng gōng sī] American Airlines</p> <p>美国航空 [měi guó háng kōng] American Airlines</p> <p>航空业 [háng kōng yè] aviation industry</p> <p>§2087 航 [háng] 1. boat 2. ship 3. vessel 4. craft 5. to navigate 6. to sail</p> <p>中国航空工业公司 [zhōng guó háng kōng gōng yè gōng sī] Aviation Industries of China (AVIC)</p> <p>航空事业 [háng kōng shì yè] aviation industry</p> <p>联合航空公司 [lián hé háng kōng gōng sī] United Airlines</p> <p>国际航空联合会 [guó jì háng kōng lián hé huì] Fédération Aéronautique Internationale (FAI), world body of gliding and aeronautic sports</p> <p>中国国际航空公司 [zhōng guó guó jì háng kōng gōng sī] Air China</p>
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法国航空公司 [fǎ guó háng kōng gōng sī] Air France	航天员 [háng tiān yuán] astronaut
西北航空公司 [xī běi háng kōng gōng sī] Northwest Airlines	宇航员 [yǔ háng yuán] astronaut
航空公司 [háng kōng gōng sī] 1. airline 2. airline company	航程 [háng chéng] 1. flight 2. passage 3. sea or air distance
航空信 [háng kōng xìn] airmail letter	抢风航行 [qiǎng fēng háng xíng] to tack against the wind (sailing)
航空邮件 [háng kōng yóu jiàn] airmail	航模 [háng mó] model plane or ship
美国国家航空航天局 [měi guó guó jiā háng kōng háng tiān jú] NASA, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, agency of US government	操航 [cāo háng] 1. to take the helm 2. to steer (a ship)
航空线 [háng kōng xiàn] aviation line	航天器 [háng tiān qì] spacecraft
法国航空 [fǎ guó háng kōng] Air France	航天 [háng tiān] space flight
航空自卫队 [háng kōng zì wèi duì] air self-defense force	航向 [háng xiàng] 1. course 2. direction (a ship or plane is heading in)
航空母舰 [háng kōng mǔ jiàn] aircraft carrier	宇航 [yǔ háng] space flight
航空术 [háng kōng shù] aeronautics	国航 [guó háng] 1. Air China 2. abbr. for [Zhong1 guo2 guo2 ji4 hang2 kong1 gong1 si1]
日本航空 [rì běn háng kōng] Japanese airline (JAL, Japanese: Nihonkokuu)	印航 [yìn háng] Air India (abbr.)
航空器 [háng kōng qì] aircraft	日航 [rì háng] Japanese airline JAL, abbr. for
航站 [háng zhàn] 1. airport terminal 2. air terminal	直航 [zhí háng] 1. direct flight 2. to fly directly
美宇航局 [měi yǔ háng jú] 1. US National Aeronautics and Space Administration 2. NASA 3. abbr. for	航天飞机 [háng tiān fēi jī] space shuttle
美国宇航局 [měi guó yǔ háng jú] 1. US National Aeronautics and Space Administration 2. NASA	亮 [liàng] 1. light 2. bright
美国国家航天航空局 [měi guó guó jiā háng tiān háng kōng jú] 1. National Aeronautics and Space Administration 2. NASA	邓亮洪 [dèng liàng hóng] Tang Liang Hong (opposition candidate in Jan 1996 Singapore elections)
中国航天工业公司 [zhōng guó háng tiān gōng yè gōng sī] (CASC)	擦亮 [cǎ liàng] to polish
联航 [lián háng] United Airlines, abbr. for	擦亮眼睛 [cǎ liàng yǎn jīng] 1. remove the scales from one's eyes 2. sharpen one's vigilance
航标灯 [háng biāo dēng] 1. lighted buoy 2. channel marking light 3. signal light	银亮 [yín liàng] shiny bright as silver
航标 [háng biāo] 1. buoy 2. channel marker 3. signal light	亮度 [liàng dù] illumination
德航 [dé háng] 1. Lufthansa (German airline) 2. abbr. for [De2 guo2 Han4 sha1 Hang2 kong1 Gong1 si1]	光亮度 [guāng liàng dù] 1. brightness 2. luminosity
航行 [háng xíng] 1. sail or fly (in air, water, or space) 2. to navigate	发亮 [fā liàng] 1. to shine 2. shiny
停航 [tíng háng] 1. to stop running (of flight of shipping service) 2. to suspend service (flight, sailing) 3. to interrupt schedule	明亮 [míng liàng] brightness
航天中心 [háng tiān zhōng xīn] space center	月亮 [yuè liang] moon
导航 [dǎo háng] navigation	蒙蒙亮 [měng měng liàng] 1. dawn 2. the first glimmer of light
全球卫星导航系统 [quán qiú wèi xīng dǎo háng xì tǒng] 1. Globalnaya Navigatsionaya Satelinaya Sistema or Global Navigation Satellite System (GLONASS), the Russian equivalent of GPS 2. abbr. to	事后诸葛亮 [shì hòu zhū gě liàng] a genius in retrospect (saw); wise after the event
航船 [háng chuán] ship (e.g. providing regular passenger service)	诸葛亮 [zhū gě liàng] 1. Zhuge Liang (181-234), military leader and Prime Minister of Shu Han during the Three Kingdoms period 2. the main hero of the fictional Romance of Three Kingdoms, where he is portrayed as a sage and military genius
卫星导航系统 [wèi xīng dǎo háng xì tǒng] 1. satellite navigation system 2. sat-nav	照亮 [zhào liàng] 1. to illuminate 2. to light up 3. lighting
导航员 [dǎo háng yuán] navigator (on a plane or boat)	天然照亮 [tiān rán zhào liàng] natural lighting
卫星导航 [wèi xīng dǎo háng] 1. satellite navigation 2. sat-nav	人工照亮 [rén gōng zhào liàng] artificial lighting
航海年表 [háng hǎi nián biǎo] nautical ephemeris	亮彩 [liàng cǎi] 1. a bright color 2. sparkle 3. shine 4. glitter
续航 [xù háng] 1. endurance 2. long term continuous travel or use	洪亮 [hóng liàng] 1. resonant 2. ringing
航线 [háng xiàn] air or shipping route	洪亮吉 [hóng liàng jí] Hong Liangji (1746-1809), poet and historian
法航 [fǎ háng] Air France	亮堂 [liàng táng] a magnificent pavilion
航邮 [háng yóu] air mail	光亮 [guāng liàng] bright
护航 [hù háng] 1. a naval escort 2. to convoy	亮光 [liàng guāng] 1. light 2. beam of light 3. gleam of light 4. light reflected from an object
民航 [mín háng] civil aviation	漂亮 [piào liang] 1. pretty 2. beautiful
航段 [háng duàn] leg of air or sea voyage	真亮 [zhēn liàng] clear
中国民航 [zhōng guó mín háng] General Administration of Civil Aviation of China (CAAC)	亮菌甲素 [liàng jū jiǎ sù] armillarisin (fungal enzyme used as antibiotic)
航天局 [háng tiān jú] space agency	点亮 [diǎn liàng] 1. to illuminate 2. to turn on the lights 3. to light (a blaze)
宇航局 [yǔ háng jú] space agency	亮星云 [liàng xīng yún] emission nebula
试航 [shì háng] 1. test flight (of aircraft) 2. sea trial (of ship)	水亮 [shuǐ liàng] 1. moist and glossy 2. wet look (of lipstick)
航海 [háng hái] 1. sailing 2. navigation 3. voyage by sea	亮菌 [liàng jū] Armillariella tabescens (mushroom used in trad. Chinese medicine)
航母 [háng mǔ] 1. aircraft carrier 2. abbr. for	亮相 [liàng xiàng] 1. a still pose on stage 2. to appear in public 3. to reveal one's position 4. to see the light of day
航次 [háng cì] 1. flight number 2. number of scheduled sailing 3. sequence of air or sea voyages	天亮 [tiān liàng] daylight
	闪亮 [shǎn liàng] 1. brilliant 2. shiny 3. a flare 4. to glisten 5. to twinkle

<p>亮闪闪 [liàng shǎn shǎn] bright</p> <p>闪亮儿 [shǎn liàng r] erhua variant of , a flare</p> <p>宽亮 [kuān liàng] 1. wide and bright 2. without worries 3. deep and sonorous (voice)</p> <p>响亮 [xiǎng liàng] 1. loud and clear 2. resounding</p> <p>亮星 [liàng xīng] bright star</p> <p>晶亮 [jīng liàng] 1. bright 2. shiny</p> <p>田亮 [tián liàng] Tian Liang</p>	<p>惟恐 [wéi kǒng] 1. for fear that 2. lest 3. also written</p> <p>唯恐 [wéi kǒng] 1. for fear that 2. lest 3. also written</p> <p>恐怕 [kǒng pà] 1. fear 2. to dread 3. I'm afraid that... 4. perhaps 5. maybe</p> <p>恐鸟 [kǒng niǎo] 1. monstrous bird 2. moa (genus Dinornithidae, extinct bird of New Zealand)</p> <p>恐法症 [kǒng fǎ zhèng] Francophobia</p> <p>争先恐后 [zhēng xiān kǒng hòu] striving to be first and fearing to be last (saw); outdoing one another</p> <p>恐水病 [kǒng shuǐ bìng] rabies</p> <p>恐韩症 [kǒng hán zhèng] Koreaphobia</p>
<p>§2089 巩 [gǒng] 1. secure 2. solid</p> <p>巩膜 [gǒng mò] sclera (white of the eye)</p> <p>巩留 [gǒng liú] (N) Gongliu (place in Xinjiang)</p> <p>曾巩 [zēng gǒng] Zeng Gong (1019-1083), Song dynasty writer, one of the Eight Giants</p> <p>巩县 [gǒng xiàn] Gong county in Henan</p> <p>巩固 [gǒng gù] consolidate</p>	<p>§2091 筑 I [zhù] 1. to build 2. five-string lute 3. another word for Guiyang , capital of Guizhou province II [zhù] five-string lute or zither III [zhù] 1. to build 2. to construct 3. Taiwan pr. zhuz</p> <p>修筑 [xiū zhù] to build</p> <p>筑波 [zhù bō] Tsukuba, university city in Chiba prefecture [Qian1 ye4 xian4], east of Tokyo, Japan</p> <p>版筑 [bǎn zhù] 1. rammed earth (a building material) 2. mud brick 3. adobe</p> <p>筑土墙 [zhù tǔ qiáng] a wall of rammed earth</p>
<p>§2090 恐 [kǒng] 1. afraid 2. frightened 3. to fear</p> <p>支恐 [zhī kǒng] 1. to support terrorism 2. abbr. for [zhī1 chí2 kǒng3 bu4 zhu3 yí4]</p> <p>反恐 [fǎn kǒng] anti-terror</p> <p>反恐战争 [fǎn kǒng zhàn zhēng] war on terrorism</p> <p>恐怖主义者 [kǒng bù zhǔ yì zhě] terrorist</p> <p>恐怖主义 [kǒng bù zhǔ yì] terrorism</p> <p>兽脚类恐龙 [shòu jiǎo lèi kǒng lóng] 1. theropod (beast-footed dinosaur group) 2. suborder Theropoda within order Saurischia containing carnivorous dinosaurs</p>	<p>债台高筑 [zhài tái gāo zhù] lit. build a high desk of debt (saw); heavily in debt II [zhài tái gāo zhùhài tái gāo zhù] lit. build a high desk of debt (saw); heavily in debt</p> <p>筑城 [zhù chéng] fortification</p> <p>§2092 殿 [diàn] palace hall</p> <p>圣殿 [shèng diàn] temple</p> <p>大雄宝殿 [dà xióng bǎo diàn] Hall of Great Strength, main hall of a Buddhist temple containing the main image of veneration [da4 xiong2]</p>
<p>三角恐龙 [sān jiǎo kǒng lóng] triceratops (dinosaur)</p> <p>恐怖 [kǒng bù] 1. terrible 2. frightful 3. frightening 4. terror 5. terrorist</p> <p>恐怖袭击 [kǒng bù xí jī] terrorist attack</p> <p>恐怖份子 [kǒng bù fèn zǐ] terrorist</p> <p>恐怖分子 [kǒng bù fèn zǐ] terrorist</p> <p>恐怖片 [kǒng bù piàn] 1. horror movie 2. CL:[bu4]</p> <p>恐怖片儿 [kǒng bù piàn r] 1. erhua variant of , horror movie 2. CL:[bu4]</p> <p>恐怖电影 [kǒng bù diàn yǐng] horror movie</p> <p>基地恐怖组织 [jī dì kǒng bù zǔ zhī] 1. Al Qaeda 2. same as</p> <p>恐怖组织 [kǒng bù zǔ zhī] terrorist organization</p> <p>恐龙 [kǒng lóng] dinosaur</p> <p>惊恐翼龙 [jīng kǒng yì lóng] Phobetor (genus of pterodactyloid pterosaur)</p> <p>恐龙类 [kǒng lóng lèi] dinosaurs</p> <p>恐龙总目 [kǒng lóng zǒng mù] Dinosauria, super-order within class Sauropsida containing dinosaurs and birds</p> <p>似鸟恐龙 [sì niǎo kǒng lóng] 1. ornithischian 2. bird-like dinosaur</p>	<p>无事不登三宝殿 [wú shì bù dēng sān bǎo diàn] 1. One doesn't visit the temple without cause (common saying). to visit sb with an ulterior motive (esp. to ask for sth) 2. having a hidden agenda</p> <p>殿军 [diàn jūn] runner-up</p> <p>殿试 [diàn shì] court examination, the top grade imperial exam</p> <p>太和殿 [tài hé diàn] the central pavilion of the Forbidden City rendered in English as "Hall of Supreme Harmony"</p> <p>大殿 [dà diàn] main hall of a Buddhist temple</p> <p>宫殿 [gōng diàn] palace</p> <p>正殿 [zhèng diàn] main hall of a Buddhist temple</p>
<p>§2093 恐 [kǒng] 1. who 2. which 3. what</p> <p>孰 [shú] 1. who 2. which 3. what</p> <p>孰真孰假 [shú zhēn shú jiǎ] what is true and what is fake</p> <p>§2094 熟 [shú] 1. cooked (of food) 2. ripe (of fruit) 3. mature (of seeds) 4. familiar 5. skilled 6. done 7. colloquial pr. shouz</p> <p>熟门熟路 [shú mén shú lù] familiar</p> <p>熟无熟手 [shú wú shú shǒu] 1. not to notice a familiar sight 2. blind to sth</p> <p>熟人熟事 [shú rén shú shì] familiar</p> <p>熟虑 [shú lǜ] careful thought</p> <p>深思熟虑 [shēn sī shú lǜ] 1. mature reflection 2. after careful deliberations</p> <p>熟路 [shú lù] 1. familiar road 2. beaten track</p> <p>人生路不熟 [rén shēng lù bù shú] everything is unfamiliar</p> <p>瓜熟蒂落 [guā shú dì luò] when the melon is ripe, it falls (saw); problems sort themselves out in the fullness of time</p>	<p>熟客 [shú kè] frequent visitor</p> <p>熟食 [shú shí] cooked food</p> <p>眼熟 [yǎn shú] 1. familiar-looking 2. to seem familiar</p> <p>熟石灰 [shú shí huī] 1. slaked lime 2. hydrated lime</p> <p>驾轻就熟 [jià qīng jiù shú] 1. lit. an easy drive on a familiar path (saw); fig. experience makes progress easy 2. a task that is so familiar one can do it with one's hand tied behind one's back</p> <p>熟练 [shú liàn] 1. practiced 2. proficient 3. skilled 4. skillful</p>
<p>广场恐惧症 [guǎng chǎng kǒng jù zhèng] agoraphobia (fear of wide open spaces)</p> <p>广场恐惧 [guǎng chǎng kǒng jù] agoraphobia (fear of wide open spaces)</p> <p>恐慌 [kǒng huāng] 1. panic 2. panicky 3. panic-stricken</p> <p>单方恐吓 [dān fāng kǒng hè] unilateral threat</p> <p>幽闭恐惧 [yōu bì kǒng jù] claustrophobia</p> <p>幽闭恐惧症 [yōu bì kǒng jù zhèng] claustrophobia</p> <p>惟恐天下不乱 [wéi kǒng tiān xià bù luàn] 1. motivated by a desire to see the world in chaos 2. lest all under heaven's not in chaos and disorder</p> <p>唯恐天下不乱 [wéi kǒng tiān xià bù luàn] 1. motivated by a desire to see the world in chaos 2. lest all under heaven's not in chaos and disorder</p> <p>惊恐 [jīng kǒng] 1. to alarm 2. to dismay 3. to appal</p> <p>恐惧 [kǒng jù] 1. fear 2. dread 3. phobia</p> <p>恐惧症 [kǒng jù zhèng] phobia</p>	<p>熟 [shú] 1. who 2. which 3. what</p> <p>孰 [shú] 1. who 2. which 3. what</p> <p>孰真孰假 [shú zhēn shú jiǎ] what is true and what is fake</p> <p>熟 [shú] 1. cooked (of food) 2. ripe (of fruit) 3. mature (of seeds) 4. familiar 5. skilled 6. done 7. colloquial pr. shouz</p> <p>熟门熟路 [shú mén shú lù] familiar</p> <p>熟无熟手 [shú wú shú shǒu] 1. not to notice a familiar sight 2. blind to sth</p> <p>熟人熟事 [shú rén shú shì] familiar</p> <p>熟虑 [shú lǜ] careful thought</p> <p>深思熟虑 [shēn sī shú lǜ] 1. mature reflection 2. after careful deliberations</p> <p>熟路 [shú lù] 1. familiar road 2. beaten track</p> <p>人生路不熟 [rén shēng lù bù shú] everything is unfamiliar</p> <p>瓜熟蒂落 [guā shú dì luò] when the melon is ripe, it falls (saw); problems sort themselves out in the fullness of time</p> <p>熟客 [shú kè] frequent visitor</p> <p>熟食 [shú shí] cooked food</p> <p>眼熟 [yǎn shú] 1. familiar-looking 2. to seem familiar</p> <p>熟石灰 [shú shí huī] 1. slaked lime 2. hydrated lime</p> <p>驾轻就熟 [jià qīng jiù shú] 1. lit. an easy drive on a familiar path (saw); fig. experience makes progress easy 2. a task that is so familiar one can do it with one's hand tied behind one's back</p> <p>熟练 [shú liàn] 1. practiced 2. proficient 3. skilled 4. skillful</p>

<p>半熟练 [bàn shóu liàn] semi-skilled</p> <p>熟荒 [shú huāng] abandoned land</p> <p>五分熟 [wū fēn shú] 1. cooked five minutes 2. medium (of steak)</p> <p>三分熟 [sān fēn shú] 1. cooked three minutes 2. rare (of steak)</p> <p>不成熟 [bù chéng shú] 1. unripe 2. immature</p> <p>熟字 [shú zì] 1. familiar words 2. known Chinese character</p> <p>熟菜 [shú cài] cooked food (ready to eat)</p> <p>熟铁 [shú tiě] wrought iron</p> <p>熟悉 [shú xī] 1. to be familiar with 2. to know well</p> <p>滚瓜烂熟 [gǔn guā làn shú] 1. lit. ripe as a melon that rolls from its vine (saw); fig. to know fluently 2. to know sth inside-out 3. to know sth by heart</p> <p>烂熟 [làn shú] 1. well cooked 2. to know thoroughly</p> <p>常熟 [cháng shóu] (N) Changshu (city in Jiangsu)</p> <p>熟料 [shú liào] 1. worked material 2. chamotte (refractory ceramic material)</p> <p>秋熟 [qiū shú] ripening in autumn (of crops)</p> <p>熟识 [shú shí] 1. to be well acquainted with 2. to know know well</p> <p>熟化 [shú huà] 1. to cure 2. to mature</p> <p>催熟 [cuī shú] to promote ripening of fruit</p> <p>熟思 [shú sī] deliberation</p> <p>熟记 [shú jì] 1. to learn by heart 2. to memorize</p> <p>熟丝 [shú sī] silk raw material (prepared by boiling in soap)</p> <p>熟语 [shóu yǔ] idiom</p> <p>混熟 [hùn shóu] to get familiar with</p> <p>熟知 [shú zhī] acquaintance</p> <p>成熟 [chéng shú] 1. mature 2. ripe 3. Taiwan pr. cheng2 shouz</p> <p>全熟 [quán shú] 1. thoroughly cooked 2. well done (of steak)</p> <p>熟人 [shú rén] 1. acquaintance 2. friend</p> <p>熟睡 [shú shuì] 1. asleep 2. sleeping soundly</p> <p>熟地 [shú dì] 1. cultivated land 2. in Chinese medicine, preparation from rhizome of Chinese foxglove (Rehmannia glutinosa)</p> <p>熟习 [shú xí] 1. to understand profoundly 2. well-versed 3. skillful 4. practiced 5. to have the knack</p> <p>早熟 [zǎo shú] 1. precocious 2. early-maturing</p> <p>熟手 [shú shǒu] 1. skilled person 2. an experienced hand</p> <p>亿 [yì] 1. a hundred million 2. calculate</p> <p>几十亿 [jǐ shí yì] several billion</p> <p>十亿位元以太网网络联盟 [shí yì wèi yuán yǐ tài wǎng luò lián méng] Gigabit Ethernet Alliance</p> <p>十亿位元以太网网络 [shí yì wèi yuán yǐ tài wǎng luò] Gigabit Ethernet</p> <p>数十亿 [shù shí yì] several billion</p> <p>亿万富豪 [yì wàn fù háo] multi-millionaire</p> <p>杨亿 [yáng yì] Yang Yi (974-1020), Northern Song dynasty writer and poet</p> <p>一千零五十亿 [yī qiān líng wǔ shí yì] 105 billion</p> <p>十亿位元 [shí yì wèi yuán] gigabit</p> <p>十亿 [shí duō yì] 1. over one billion 2. more than a billion</p> <p>亿万 [yì wàn] millions and millions</p> <p>两百亿 [liǎng bǎi yì] twenty billion</p> <p>一千四百亿 [yī qiān sì bǎi yì] 140 billion</p> <p>四百亿 [sì bǎi yì] 40 billion</p> <p>一百五十亿 [yī bǎi wǔ shí yì] 15 billion</p> <p>三百亿 [sān bǎi yì] 30 billion</p> <p>十五亿 [shí wǔ yì] one and a half billion</p>	<p>三十亿 [sān shí wǔ yì] 3.5 billion</p> <p>十亿 [shí yì] 1. one billion 2. giga-</p> <p>三十亿 [sān shí yì] three billion</p> <p>二十亿 [èr shí yì] two billion</p> <p>一亿 [yī yì] 1 00 million</p> <p>虚 [xū] 1. devoid of content 2. void 3. false 4. empty 5. vain</p> <p>虚虚实实 [xū xū shí shí] hard to tell if it's real or sham</p> <p>虚张声势 [xū zhāng shēng shì] bluff</p> <p>虚拟机 [xū ní jī] virtual machine</p> <p>虚警 [xū jǐng] false alert</p> <p>交换虚电路 [jiāo huàn xū diàn lù] 1. Switched Virtual Circuit 2. SVC</p> <p>永久虚电路 [yǒng jiǔ xū diàn lù] 1. Permanent Virtual Circuit 2. PVC</p> <p>虚电路 [xū diàn lù] 1. virtual circuit 2. VC</p> <p>虚拟网络 [xū nǐ wǎng luò] virtual network</p> <p>虚数 [xū shù] imaginary number</p> <p>故弄玄虚 [gù nòng xuán xū] 1. deliberately mystifying 2. to make sth unnecessarily complicated</p> <p>虚假 [xū jiǎ] 1. false 2. phony 3. pretense</p> <p>虚情假意 [xū qíng jiǎ yì] 1. false friendship 2. hypocritical show of affection</p> <p>弄虚作假 [nòng xū zuò jiǎ] to practice fraud (saw); by trickery</p> <p>虚报 [xū bào] 1. to misreport 2. fraudulent report</p> <p>虚文 [xū wén] 1. dead letter 2. rule no longer in force 3. empty formality</p> <p>虚无主义 [xū wú zhǔ yì] nihilism</p> <p>虚有其表 [xū yǒu qí biǎo] 1. lit. its outside face seems good (saw); fig. looks impressive but is worthless 2. not as good as it looks 3. a reputation with no substance</p> <p>徒有虚名 [tú yǒu xū míng] 1. with an undeserved reputation (saw); unwarranted fame 2. nowhere near as good as he's made out to be</p> <p>虚拟世界 [xū nǐ shì jiè] 1. virtual reality 2. web based fantasy world</p> <p>虚无 [xū wú] nothingness</p> <p>张若虚 [zhāng ruò xū] Zhang Ruoxu (c. 660-720), Tang dynasty poet, author of yuefu poem River on a spring night</p> <p>虚怀若谷 [xū huái ruò gǔ] receptive as an echoing canyon (saw); modest and open-minded</p> <p>深藏若虚 [shēn cáng ruò xū] 1. to hide one's treasure away so that no-one knows about it (saw); fig. modest about one's talents 2. to hide one's light under a bush</p> <p>虚伪 [xū wěi] 1. false 2. hypocritical 3. artificial 4. sham</p> <p>虚伪类真 [xū wěi lèi zhēn] false but apparently real</p> <p>虚像 [xū xiàng] virtual image</p> <p>虚拟环境 [xū nǐ huán jìng] virtual environment</p> <p>不虚此行 [bù xū cǐ xíng] 1. the trip has not been made in vain 2. the trip has been well worthwhile 3. it's been a worthwhile trip</p> <p>虚粒子 [xū lì zǐ] virtual particle</p> <p>虚誉 [xū yù] 1. imaginary reputation 2. empty fame</p> <p>向壁虚构 [xiàng bì xū gòu] facing a wall, an imaginary construction (saw); baseless fabrication</p> <p>虚脱 [xū tuō] 1. exhaustion 2. collapse from dehydration</p> <p>虚空 [xū kōng] 1. void 2. hollow 3. empty</p> <p>空虚 [kōng xū] 1. hollow 2. emptiness 3. meaningless</p> <p>虚位以待 [xū wèi yǐ dài] (saw) to reserve a seat for sb</p> <p>虚惊 [xū jīng] 1. false alarm 2. panic rumor</p> <p>虚构小说 [xū gòu xiǎo shuō] fiction</p> <p>虚席以待 [xū xí yǐ dài] (saw) to reserve a seat for sb</p> <p>虚心 [xū xīn] modest</p> <p>心虚 [xīn xū] 1. lacking in confidence 2. have a guilty conscience</p>
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<p>虚荣心 [xū róng xīn] vanity</p> <p>虚与委蛇 [xū yǔ wēi shé] pretense at complying (saw); sham gestures of politeness</p> <p>虚线 [xū xiàn] dotted line</p> <p>虚幻 [xū huàn] 1. imaginary 2. illusory</p> <p>虚构 [xū gòu] imaginary</p> <p>玄虚 [xuán xū] 1. deceitful trick 2. mystery 3. unphathomable</p> <p>虚岁 [xū suì] East Asian age reckoning</p> <p>虚名 [xū míng] false reputation</p> <p>虚词 [xū cí] word having grammatical function but no meaning</p> <p>虚拟 [xū nǐ] 1. fictitious 2. theoretical 3. virtual</p> <p>虚荣 [xū róng] vanity</p> <p>虚实 [xū shí] 1. what is true and what is false 2. (to get to know) the real situation</p> <p>虚言 [xū yán] 1. empty words 2. false words</p> <p>虚星 [xū xīng] imaginary star (in astrology)</p> <p>虚弱 [xū ruò] 1. weak 2. in poor health</p> <p>§2097 役 [yì] 1. forced labor 2. corve 3. obligatory task 4. military service 5. to use as servant 6. to enserv 7. a servant (in former times) 8. a war 9. a campaign 10. a battle</p> <p>斯大林格勒战役 [sī dà lín gé lè zhàn yì] Battle of Stalingrad (1942-1943), decisive battle of Second World War and one of the bloodiest battles in history, when the Germans failed to take Stalingrad, were then trapped and destroyed by Soviet forces</p> <p>奴役 [nú yì] 1. to enslave 2. slavery</p> <p>服役 [fú yì] 1. serve in the army 2. be in active service</p> <p>役使 [yì shǐ] 1. to put to work (servant or animal) 2. to make use of for labor</p> <p>役使动物 [yì shǐ dòng wù] 1. draft animals 2. beasts of burden</p> <p>驱役 [qū yì] 1. to order (somebody) about 2. (by extension) to put to use</p> <p>差役 [chā yì] 1. forced labor of feudal tenant (corve) 2. bailiff of feudal yamen</p> <p>劳役 [láo yì] 1. forced labor 2. corve (labor required of a serf) 3. animal labor</p> <p>毕其功于一役 [bì qí gōng yú yī yì] accomplish the whole task at one stroke</p> <p>兵役 [bīng yì] military service</p> <p>平津战役 [píng jīn zhàn yì] Pingjin Campaign</p> <p>仆役 [pú yì] servant</p> <p>役畜 [yì chù] 1. draft animal 2. beast of burden</p> <p>战役 [zhàn yì] military campaign</p> <p>现役 [xiàn yì] (military) active duty</p> <p>苦役 [kǔ yì] 1. forced labor 2. corve 3. penal servitude</p> <p>田役 [tián yì] farm work</p> <p>§2098 凭 [píng] 1. lean against 2. proof 3. to rely on 4. to depend on 5. to be based on</p> <p>凭陵 [píng líng] 1. to ride roughshod over 2. to encroach</p> <p>凭仗 [píng zhàng] 1. to rely on 2. to depend on</p> <p>文凭 [wén píng] diploma</p> <p>凭照 [píng zhào] 1. certificate 2. license</p> <p>美国存托凭证 [měi guó cún tuō píng zhèng] American depository receipt (ADR)</p> <p>存托凭证 [cún tuō píng zhèng] 1. depository share 2. depository receipt (DR)</p> <p>凭险 [píng xiǎn] (to resist the enemy) relying on inaccessible territory</p> <p>凭借 [píng jiè] 1. to rely on 2. using</p> <p>凭空 [píng kōng] 1. baseless (lie) 2. without foundation</p> <p>凭单 [píng dān] bill of warrant (certificate, allowing one to collect money or valuables)</p> <p>真凭实据 [zhēn píng shí jù] 1. reliable evidence (saw); conclusive proof 2. definitive evidence</p>	<p>凭依 [píng yī] 1. to rely on 2. to base oneself on</p> <p>凭准 [píng zhǔn] 1. evidence (that one can rely on) 2. grounds (for believing sth)</p> <p>凭信 [píng xìn] to trust</p> <p>任凭 [rèn píng] 1. no matter what 2. despite 3. to allow (sb to act arbitrarily)</p> <p>凭据 [píng jù] evidence</p> <p>凭证 [píng zhèng] certificates (investments)</p> <p>凭靠 [píng kào] 1. to use 2. to rely on 3. by means of</p> <p>凭吊 [píng diào] 1. to visit a place for the memories 2. to pay homage to (the deceased)</p> <p>听凭 [tīng píng] to allow (sb to do as he pleases)</p> <p>§2099 凯 [kǎi] 1. triumphant 2. victorious 3. chi (Greek letter)</p> <p>麦凯恩 [mài kǎi ēn] 1. McCain (name) 2. John McCain (1936-), US Republican politician, Senator for Arizona from 1987</p> <p>凯文 [kǎi wén] Kevin (person name)</p> <p>凯彻 [kǎi chè] variant of , Caesar (emperor)</p> <p>凯法劳尼亚 [kǎi fǎ láo ní yà] Kefalonia, Greek Island in the Ionian sea</p> <p>陈凯歌 [chén kǎi gē] Chen Kaige, Fifth Generation movie director</p> <p>凯林赛 [kǎi lín sài] 1. keirin cycle race (paced stadium event) 2. translit. of Japanese</p> <p>凯尔特人 [kǎi ěr tè rén] Celt</p> <p>凯恩斯 [kǎi ēn sī] Keynes</p> <p>比什凯克 [bǐ shí kǎi kè] Bishkek, capital of Kyrgyzstan</p> <p>袁世凯 [yuán shì kǎi] Yuan Shikai (1859-1916), senior general of late Qing, subsequently warlord and self-proclaimed emperor of China</p> <p>凯歌 [kǎi gē] 1. triumphal hymn 2. victory song 3. paeon</p> <p>凯利 [kǎi lì] Kelly (person name)</p> <p>凯里市 [kǎi lǐ shì] Kaili city in Guizhou, capital of Qiongnan Miao and Dong autonomous prefecture</p> <p>凯里 [kǎi lǐ] Kaili city in Guizhou, capital of Qiongnan Miao and Dong autonomous prefecture</p> <p>§2100 佩 I [pèi] 1. to respect 2. to wear (belt etc) II [pèi] girdle ornaments</p> <p>敬佩 [jīng pèi] esteem</p> <p>值得敬佩 [zhí de jīng pèi] 1. deserving 2. worthy of respect 3. estimable</p> <p>佩洛西 [pèi luò xī] Nancy Pelosi (1940-), US Democrat politician from California, speaker of US House of Representatives from 2007</p> <p>欧佩克 [ōu pèi kè] 1. OPEC 2. Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries</p> <p>佩服 [pèi fú] admire</p> <p>安东尼与克莉奥佩特拉 [ān dōng ní yǔ kè lì ào pèi tè lǎ] Anthony and Cleopatra, 1606 tragedy by William Shakespeare</p> <p>佩剑 [pèi jiàn] saber (fencing)</p> <p>佩戴 [pèi dài] to wear (as accessories)</p> <p>科佩尔 [kē pèi ěr] Koper (port city of Slovenia)</p> <p>克莉奥佩特拉 [kè lì ào pèi tè lǎ] Cleopatra (c. 70-30 BC), queen of Egypt</p> <p>佩兰 [pèi lán] 1. orchid 2. fragrant thoroughwort 3. (bot.) Eupatorium fortunei 4. Herba Eupatorii (used in Chinese medicine)</p> <p>斯佩罗 [sī pèi luó] (Joan) Spero (Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs)</p> <p>斯佩林 [sī pèi lín] Spelling (e.g. Spelling Entertainment Group)</p> <p>倾佩 [qīng pèi] to admire greatly</p> <p>感佩 [gǎn pèi] to admire with gratitude</p> <p>高罗佩 [gāo luó pèi] Gao Luopei or R.H. van Gulik (1910-1967), Dutch sinologist, diplomat and writer</p> <p>佩鲁贾 [pèi lù jiǎ] Perugia (city in Italy)</p> <p>佩林 [pèi lín] 1. Palin (name) 2. Sarah Palin (1964-), US Republican politician, State governor of Alaska from 2006</p> <p>佩带 [pèi dài] 1. to wear (as accessories) 2. carry at the waist</p> <p>坦佩雷 [tǎn pèi léi] Tampere (Swedish Tammerfors), Finland's second city</p>
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<p>§2101 飘 [piāo] to float</p> <p>飘飘 [piāo piāo] lightly</p> <p>虚飘飘 [xū piāo piāo] 1. light and airy 2. floating</p> <p>轻飘飘 [qīng piāo piāo] light as a feather</p> <p>飘飘然 [piāo piāo rán] 1. elated 2. light and airy feeling (after a few drinks) 3. smug and conceited 4. complacent</p> <p>飘风 [piāo fēng] 1. whirlwind 2. stormy wind</p> <p>飘散 [piāo sǎn] 1. to waft (through the air) 2. to drift</p> <p>飘落 [piāo luò] 1. to float down 2. to touch down slowly 3. fig. to decline</p> <p>飘舞 [piāo wǔ] 1. to fly up 2. to dance in the air (of snowflakes, flower petals etc)</p> <p>飘荡 [piāo dàng] 1. to drift 2. to wave 3. to float on the waves 4. to flutter in the wind</p> <p>飘忽 [piāo hū] 1. swiftly moving 2. fleet 3. to sway</p> <p>飘扬 [piāo yáng] 1. wave 2. flutter 3. fly</p> <p>飘动 [piāo dòng] 1. to float 2. to drift</p> <p>飘浮 [piāo fú] 1. to float 2. to hover 3. also written</p> <p>空中飘浮 [kōng zhōng piāo fú] to float in the air</p> <p>琴剑飘零 [qín jiàn piāo líng] floating between zither and sword (saw); fig. wandering aimlessly with no tenured position</p> <p>飘零 [piāo líng] 1. falling (like autumn leaves) 2. fig. drifting and homeless</p> <p>四海飘零 [sì hǎi piāo líng] drifting aimlessly all over the place (saw)</p> <p>飘卷 [piāo juǎn] to flutter</p> <p>飘举 [piāo jǔ] 1. to dance 2. to float in the wind</p> <p>飘尘 [piāo chén] 1. floating dust 2. atmospheric particles</p> <p>飘然 [piāo rán] 1. to float in the air 2. swiftly 3. nimbly 4. easy and relaxed</p> <p>飘移 [piāo yí] to drift</p> <p>飘海 [piāo hǎi] to go abroad</p> <p>飘带 [piāo dài] 1. streamer 2. pennant</p> <p>§2102 朵 [duǒ] 1. flower 2. earlobe 3. fig. item on both sides 4. classifier for flowers, clouds etc</p> <p>克利斯朵夫 [kè lì sī duǒ fū] Christopher (name)</p> <p>花朵 [huā duǒ] flower</p> <p>玛奇朵 [mǎ qí duǒ] macchiato, latte macchiato (coffee)</p> <p>骨朵 [gǔ duǒ] club (stick-like weapon)</p> <p>耳朵 [ěr duo] ear</p> <p>§2103 躲 [duǒ] 1. to hide 2. to dodge 3. to avoid</p> <p>躲躲闪闪 [duǒ duǒ shǎn shǎn] 1. to evade 2. to dodge (out of the way)</p> <p>躲风 [duǒ fēng] 1. lit. to avoid the wind 2. fig. to keep low to avoid a difficult situation 3. to stay out of trouble</p> <p>躲难 [duǒ nán] 1. to take refuge 2. to seek refuge from disaster</p> <p>躲清闲 [duǒ qīng xián] to avoid external disturbance in order to idle</p> <p>躲开 [duǒ kāi] to stay out of (hot water, trouble, awkward situation etc)</p> <p>躲穷 [duǒ qióng] to take refuge with a rich relative</p> <p>躲债 [duǒ zhài] to dodge a creditor</p> <p>躲藏 [duǒ cáng] to hide oneself</p> <p>藏躲 [cáng duǒ] 1. to hide 2. to conceal</p> <p>躲让 [duǒ ràng] 1. to step aside (for a passing vehicle) 2. to get out of the way 3. to make way for</p> <p>闪躲 [shǎn duǒ] 1. to dodge 2. to evade</p> <p>躲闪 [duǒ shǎn] 1. to evade 2. to dodge (out of the way)</p> <p>躲年 [duǒ nián] to dodge a creditor</p> <p>§2104 瓶 [píng] 1. bottle 2. (classifier for wine and liquids) 3. vase 4. pitcher</p> <p>热水瓶 [rè shuǐ píng] 1. thermos bottle 2. vacuum bottle</p> <p>气瓶 [qì píng] 1. gas cylinder 2. air bottle 3. air tank (diving)</p>	<p>暖瓶 [nuǎn píng] thermos</p> <p>暖水瓶 [nuǎn shuǐ píng] thermos flask or bottle</p> <p>银瓶 [yín píng] silver bottle</p> <p>奶瓶 [nǎi píng] baby's feeding bottle</p> <p>墨水瓶架 [mò shuǐ píng jià] inkstand</p> <p>瓶子 [píng zi] bottle</p> <p>燃烧瓶 [rán shāo píng] Molotov cocktail</p> <p>烧瓶 [shāo píng] laboratory flask</p> <p>金瓶梅 [jīn píng méi] Jinpingmei or the Golden Lotus (1617), Ming dynasty vernacular novel, formerly notorious and banned for its sexual content</p> <p>花瓶 [huā píng] 1. flower vase 2. fig. just a pretty face</p> <p>药瓶 [yào píng] medicine bottle</p> <p>水瓶座 [shuǐ píng zuò] 1. Aquarius (constellation and sign of the zodiac) 2. variant of</p> <p>宝瓶座 [bǎo píng zuò] 1. Aquarius (constellation and sign of the zodiac) 2. also called</p> <p>守口如瓶 [shǒu kǒu rú píng] 1. lit. to guard one's mouth like a closed bottle (saw); tight-lipped 2. reticent 3. not breathing a word</p> <p>拖油瓶 [tuō yóu píng] 1. to remarry (of a widow, contemptuous) 2. woman's children by previous marriage (derog.) 3. step-children (discriminatory term)</p> <p>宝特瓶 [bǎo tè píng] plastic bottle</p> <p>电瓶 [diàn píng] 1. accumulator 2. battery (for storing electricity)</p> <p>量瓶 [liáng píng] 1. measuring flask 2. graduated measuring cylinder</p> <p>§2105 疫 [yì] 1. epidemic 2. plague</p> <p>气雾免疫 [qì wù miǎn yì] aerosol immunization</p> <p>放射免疫测定 [fàng shè miǎn yì cè dìng] radioimmunoassay</p> <p>国家质量监督检验检疫总局 [guó jiā zhì liàng jiān dū jiǎn yàn jiàn yì zǒng jú] 1. AQSIQ 2. PRC State Administration of Quality Supervision and Quarantine</p> <p>免疫反应 [miǎn yì fǎn yìng] immune response</p> <p>被动免疫 [bèi dòng miǎn yì] passive immunity</p> <p>疫区 [yì qū] epidemic area</p> <p>疫情 [yì qíng] epidemic situation</p> <p>获得性免疫 [huò dé xìng miǎn yì] acquired immunity</p> <p>防疫 [fáng yì] 1. disease prevention 2. protection against epidemic</p> <p>预防免疫 [yù fáng miǎn yì] prophylactic inoculation</p> <p>卫生防疫 [wèi shēng fáng yì] epidemic-prevention</p> <p>主动免疫 [zhǔ dòng miǎn yì] active immunity</p> <p>自动免疫 [zì dòng miǎn yì] active immunity</p> <p>免疫力 [miǎn yì lì] immunity</p> <p>检疫 [jiǎn yì] quarantine (inspection)</p> <p>免疫应答 [miǎn yì yīng dá] immune response</p> <p>登革疫苗 [dēng gé yì miáo] dengue vaccine</p> <p>鸟疫衣原体 [niǎo yī yī yuán tǐ] Chlamydia ornithosis</p> <p>自体免疫疾病 [zì tǐ miǎn yì jí bìng] autoimmune disease</p> <p>鸟疫 [niǎo yì] ornithosis</p> <p>免疫系统 [miǎn yì xì tǒng] immune system</p> <p>免疫法 [miǎn yì fǎ] immunization</p> <p>疫病 [yì bìng] 1. plague 2. a blight</p> <p>免疫 [miǎn yì] immunity (to disease)</p> <p>三合一疫苗 [sān hé yī yì miáo] DTP vaccination</p> <p>疫苗 [yì miáo] vaccine</p> <p>§2106 氧 [yǎng] oxygen O, atomic number 8</p> <p>抗氧化剂 [kàng yǎng huà jì] antioxidant</p>
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<p>氧气 [yǎng qì] oxygen</p> <p>氧效应 [yǎng xiào yīng] oxygen effect</p> <p>氧化剂 [yǎng huà jì] 1. oxidant 2. oxidizing agent</p> <p>双氧水 [shuāng yǎng shuǐ] hydrogen peroxide solution</p> <p>吸氧 [xī yǎng] 1. to breathe 2. to absorb oxygen</p> <p>无氧 [wú yǎng] 1. anaerobic 2. an environment with no oxygen</p> <p>氧化物 [yǎng huà wù] oxide</p> <p>二氧化物 [èr yǎng huà wù] dioxide</p> <p>好氧 [hào yǎng] aerobic</p> <p>氧原子 [yǎng yuán zǐ] oxygen atom</p> <p>血氧含量 [xuè yǎng hán liàng] blood oxygen level</p> <p>混氧燃料 [hùn yǎng rán liào] mixed-oxide fuel (MOX)</p> <p>脱氧 [tuō yǎng] deoxidation</p> <p>氧化 [yǎng huà] oxidize</p> <p>充氧 [chōng yǎng] 1. to oxygenate 2. to provide oxygen complement</p> <p>缺氧症 [quē yǎng zhèng] anoxia</p> <p>厌氧 [yàn yǎng] anaerobic</p> <p>厌氧菌 [yàn yǎng jūn] anaerobic bacteria</p> <p>缺氧 [quē yǎng] 1. lacking oxygen 2. anaerobic</p> <p>甲氧西林 [jiǎ yǎng xī lín] methicillin (a semi-synthetic penicillin)</p> <p>氧割 [yǎng gē] to cut using oxyacetylene torch</p> <p>血氧量 [xuè yǎng liàng] blood oxygen content</p> <p>乙 [yǐ] 1. bent 2. winding 3. second of 10 heavenly trunks 4. second in order 5. letter "B" or roman "II" in list "A, B, C", or "I, II, III" etc 6. second party (in legal contract, usually written , as opposed to first party) 7. ethyl</p> <p>四乙基铅中毒 [sì yǐ jī qiān zhōng dú] tetraethyl lead poisoning</p> <p>以太网路 [yǐ tài wǎng lù] Ethernet</p> <p>乙种促效剂 [yǐ zhǒng cù xiào jì] beta-2 agonist</p> <p>乙酸 [yǐ suān] 1. acetic acid (CH₃COOH) 2. ethanoic acid</p> <p>乙酸根 [yǐ suān gēn] acetyl radical CH₃COO-</p> <p>乙酸基 [yǐ suān jī] acetyl radical CH₃COO-</p> <p>乙酸盐 [yǐ suān yán] acetate CH₃COO-</p> <p>乙脑 [yǐ nǎo] 1. meningitis B 2. epidemic encephalitis B 3. Japanese encephalitis 4. abbr. for</p> <p>乙型脑炎 [yǐ xíng nǎo yán] 1. meningitis B 2. epidemic encephalitis B 3. Japanese encephalitis</p> <p>乙肝 [yǐ gǎn] hepatitis B</p> <p>乙型肝炎 [yǐ xíng gǎn yán] hepatitis B</p> <p>乙型 [yǐ xíng] 1. type B 2. type II 3. beta-</p> <p>乙种射线 [yǐ zhǒng shè xiàn] beta ray (electron stream from radioactive decay)</p> <p>乙卯 [yǐ mǎo] fifty second year B₄ of the 60 year cycle, e.g. 1975 or 2035</p> <p>乙方 [yǐ fāng] second party (in legal contract, as opposed to first party)</p> <p>乙种粒子 [yǐ zhǒng lì zǐ] beta particle (electron, esp. high speed electron emitted by radioactive nucleus)</p> <p>乙基 [yǐ jī] ethyl group C₂H₅- (chem.)</p> <p>合四乙尺工 [hé sì yǐ chǐ gōng] names of the five notes of the Chinese pentatonic scale, corresponding roughly to do, re, mi, sol, la</p> <p>乙种 [yǐ zhǒng] beta- or type 2</p> <p>乙未 [yǐ wèi] thirty second year B₈ of the 60 year cycle, e.g. 1955 or 2015</p> <p>乙太 [yǐ tài] ether</p> <p>乙酉 [yǐ yǒu] twenty second year B₁₀ of the 60 year cycle, e.g. 2005 or 2065</p> <p>甲乙 [jiǎ yǐ] 1. first two of the ten heavenly trunks 2. by ext., the heavenly trunks</p>	<p>乙丑 [yǐ chǒu] second year B₂ of the 60 year cycle, e.g. 1985 or 2045</p> <p>轨 [guǐ] 1. course 2. path 3. track 4. rail</p> <p>钢轨 [gāng guǐ] steel rail</p> <p>双轨 [shuāng guǐ] double-track</p> <p>铺轨 [pū guǐ] to lay railway track</p> <p>有轨 [yǒu guǐ] tracked (tramcar)</p> <p>有轨电车 [yǒu guǐ diàn chē] 1. tramway 2. tram</p> <p>无轨 [wú guǐ] trackless</p> <p>无轨电车 [wú guǐ diàn chē] trolleybus</p> <p>不轨 [bù guǐ] against the law or discipline</p> <p>轻轨 [qīng guǐ] 1. light rail 2. transit system: underground, at street level or elevated 3. streetcar 4. metro 5. abbr. for</p> <p>铁轨 [tiě guǐ] 1. rail 2. railroad track</p> <p>脱轨 [tuō guǐ] 1. leave the rails 2. derail 3. jump the track</p> <p>接轨 [jiē guǐ] 1. railtrack connection 2. to integrate into sth 3. to dock 4. to connect 5. to bring into line with 6. to adapt</p> <p>单轨 [dān guǐ] single track</p> <p>常轨 [cháng guǐ] normal practice</p> <p>轨距 [guǐ jù] gauge</p> <p>轨范 [guǐ fàn] 1. standard 2. criterion</p> <p>越轨 [yuè guǐ] 1. overstepping the rails 2. an aberration</p> <p>卧轨 [wò guǐ] lying on railway lines (to stop a train by threatening suicide)</p> <p>出轨 [chū guǐ] 1. a derailment (railway accident) 2. to leave the rails 3. fig. to overstep bounds</p> <p>乞 [qǐ] beg</p> <p>乞食 [qǐ shí] to beg for food</p> <p>乞力马扎罗山 [qǐ lì mǎ zhā luó shān] Mt Kilimanjaro in Tanzania</p> <p>乞怜 [qǐ lián] to beg for pity</p> <p>乞哀告怜 [qǐ āi gào lián] begging for pity and asking for help (saw)</p> <p>行乞 [xíng qǐ] 1. to beg 2. to ask for alms</p> <p>乞伏 [qǐ fú] a branch of the Xianbei nomadic people</p> <p>乞丐 [qǐ gài] beggar</p> <p>讨乞 [tǎo qǐ] 1. to go begging 2. to ask for alms</p> <p>乞讨 [qǐ tǎo] 1. beg 2. go begging</p> <p>乞求 [qǐ qiú] to beg</p> <p>乞人 [qǐ rén] beggar</p> <p>乞儿 [qǐ ér] beggar</p> <p>吃 [chī] 1. to eat 2. to have one's meal 3. to eradicate 4. to destroy 5. to absorb 6. to suffer 7. to exhaust II [jǐ] stammer</p> <p>敬酒不吃吃罚酒 [jìng jiǔ bù chī chǐ fá jiǔ] 1. to refuse a toast only to be forced to drink a forfeit 2. fig. to hesitate to do sth until forced to do even more</p> <p>没吃没穿 [méi chī méi chuān] (idiom) to be without food and clothing; be very poor</p> <p>慢慢吃 [màn màn chī] 1. Enjoy your meal! 2. Bon appetit!</p> <p>吃食 [chī shí] 1. to eat 2. to feed</p> <p>吃不服 [chī bu fú] 1. not be accustomed to eating sth 2. not be used to certain food</p> <p>吃紧 [chī jǐn] 1. in short supply 2. dire 3. tense 4. critical 5. hard-pressed 6. important</p> <p>软硬不吃 [ruǎn yìng bù chī] unmoved by force or persuasion</p> <p>使吃惊 [shǐ chī jīng] 1. astonish 2. surprise</p> <p>胡吃海喝 [hú chī hǎi hē] 1. to eat and drink gluttonously 2. to pig out</p> <p>吃不开 [chī bu kāi] 1. be unpopular 2. won't work</p> <p>吃布 [chī bù] to catch on cloth (e.g. of a zip fastener)</p> <p>吃穿 [chī chuān] food and clothing</p> <p>吃苦耐劳 [chī kǔ nài láo] hardworking and enduring hardships (saw)</p>
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吃力 [chī lì] 1. entail strenuous effort 2. be a strain
 吃力不讨好 [chī lì bù tǎo hǎo] arduous and thankless task (saw); strenuous and unrewarding
 吃刀 [chī dāo] penetration of a cutting tool
 贪吃者 [tān chī zhě] glutton
 吃坏 [chī huài] to get sick because of bad food
 吃不消 [chī bù xiāo] unable to stand (exertion, fatigue etc)
 吃不来 [chī bù lái] not be fond of certain food
 吃不住 [chī bù zhù] be unable to bear or support
 吃不下 [chī bù xià] 1. not feel like eating 2. be unable to eat any more
 吃不上 [chī bù shàng] 1. unable to get anything to eat 2. to miss a meal
 好吃 [hǎo chī] 1. tasty 2. delicious
 好奇会吃苦头的 [hào qí huì chī kǔ tóu de] Curiosity killed the cat.
 令人吃惊 [lìng rén chī jīng] 1. to shock 2. to amaze
 贪吃 [tān chī] gluttony
 吃喝玩乐 [chī hē wán lè] 1. eat, drink and be merry (saw) 2. to abandon oneself to a life of pleasure
 吃豆腐 [chī dòu fu] 1. to eat tofu 2. to flirt 3. to tease
 吃惊 [chī jīng] 1. to be startled 2. to be shocked 3. to be amazed
 大吃一惊 I[dà chī yī jīng] be taken by surprise II[dà chī yī jīng]dà chī yī jīng] 1. to have a surprise (saw); shocked or startled 2. gob-smacked
 小吃 [xiǎo chī] 1. snack 2. refreshments
 小吃店 [xiǎo chī diàn] 1. snack bar 2. lunch room
 吃药 [chī yào] to take medicine
 吃法 [chī fǎ] 1. way of eating 2. how something is eaten 3. how a dish is prepared 4. the way a dish is to be cooked
 吃大户 [chī dà hù] mass seizure of food from landlords during famines before liberation
 多吃多占 [duō chī duō zhàn] taking or eating more than one's due (saw); greedy and selfish
 吃喝 [chī hē] 1. food and drink 2. diet
 讨吃 [tǎo chī] to beg for food
 吞吃 [tūn chī] to devour
 吃香 [chī xiāng] very popular
 吃苦头 [dà chī kǔ tóu] 1. to suffer 2. to suffer for one's actions 3. to pay dearly 4. to burn one's fingers
 吃苦头 [chī kǔ tóu] 1. to suffer 2. to suffer for one's actions 3. to pay dearly 4. to burn one's fingers
 大吃 [dà chī] 1. gobble 2. eat quickly
 吃肉 [chī ròu] to eat meat
 吃完 [chī wán] to finish eating
 乱吃 [luàn chī] to eat indiscriminately
 白吃 [bái chī] to scrounge for food
 吃苦 [chī kǔ] 1. to bear 2. hardships
 口吃 [kǒu chī] 1. to stammer 2. to stutter
 乾 [qián] 1. surname Qian 2. strong 3. one of the Eight Trigrams representing sky 4. male principle
 乾隆 [qián lóng] Qianlong or Ch'ien-lung, emperor of the Qing dynasty, reigned sixty years (1735-1796)
 乾陵 [qián líng] Qianling at Xianyang in Shaanxi, burial site of third Tang emperor and empress Wuzetian
 萧乾 [xiāo qián] Xiao Qian (1910-1999), Mongolian-born, Cambridge-educated journalist active during second world war in Europe, subsequently famous author and translator
 乾嘉三大家 [qián jiā sān dà jiā] Three great poets of the Qianlong and Jiaqing era (1735-1820), namely: Yuan Mei, Jiang Shiquan and Zhao Yi
 乾县 [qián xiàn] Qian county in Shaanxi
 乾安县 [qián ān xiàn] Qian'an county in Songyuan, Jilin
 康乾盛世 [kāng qián shèng shì] booming and golden age of Qing dynasty (from Kang Xi to Qian Long emperors)
 乾安 [qián ān] Qian'an county in Songyuan, Jilin

帝国理工学院 [dì guó lì gōng xué yuàn] Imperial College, London
 华南理工大学 [huá nán lǐ gōng dà xué] South China University of Technology
 南京理工大学 [nán jīng lǐ gōng dà xué] Nanjing University of Science and Technology
 南京大学 [nán jīng dà xué] Nanjing University
 首尔国立大学 [shǒu ěr guó lì dà xué] Seoul National University (SNU or Seoul National), Korea
 康奈尔大学 [kāng nài ěr dà xué] Cornell University
 中央音乐学院 [zhōng yāng yīn yuè xué yuàn] Central Conservatory of Music
 上海音乐学院 [shàng hǎi yīn yuè xué yuàn] Shanghai Conservatory of Music
 音乐学院 [yīn yuè xué yuàn] 1. music academy 2. conservatory
 音乐学 [yīn yuè xué] musicology
 医学系 [yī xué xì] medical school
 化学弹药 [huà xué dàn yào] chemical ammunition
 澳大利亚国立大学 [ào dà lì yà guó lì dà xué] Australian National University (ANU), Canberra
 名誉学位 [míng yù xué wèi] 1. honorary degree 2. academic degree Honoris Causa
 北京电影学院 [běi jīng diàn yǐng xué yuàn] Beijing Film Academy
 香港理工大学 [xiāng gǎng lǐ gōng dà xué] Hong Kong Polytechnic University
 香港大学 [xiāng gǎng dà xué] The University of Hong Kong
 学籍 [xué jí] school roll(s)
 钱学森 [qián xué sēn] Tsien Hsue-shen or Qian Xuesen (1911-), US trained Chinese physicist and rocket scientist, returned to PRC in 1955 as leader of rocket and nuclear projects
 学甲镇 [xué jiǎ zhèn] (N) Hsuehchia (town in Taiwan)
 科学实验 [kē xué shí yàn] scientific experiment
 测地线量学 [cè dì xiàn liàng xué] geodesy
 实验心理学 [shí yàn xīn lǐ xué] experimental psychology
 检验医学 [jiǎn yàn yī xué] laboratory medicine
 医学检验 [yī xué jiǎn yàn] medical laboratory technology
 念学位 [niàn xué wèi] 1. to study for a degree 2. to take a degree course
 学龄 [xué líng] school age
 石油化学 [shí yóu huà xué] petrochemistry
 岩石学 [yán shí xué] 1. petrology 2. lithology 3. study of rocks
 电磁学 [diàn cí xué] electromagnetism
 电子学 [diàn zǐ xué] electronics
 电子学系 [diàn zǐ xué xì] department of electronics
 入学率 [rù xué lǜ] percentage of children who enter school
 好学 [hào xué] 1. eager to study 2. studious 3. erudite
 学好 [xué hǎo] to follow good examples
 化学治疗 [huà xué zhì liáo] chemotherapy
 理学家 [lǐ xué jiā] Rationalist or follower of Rationalism or Neo-Confucianism
 哲学家 [zhé xué jiā] philosopher
 地理学家 [dì lǐ xué jiā] geographer
 生理学家 [shēng lǐ xué jiā] physiologist
 医学家 [yī xué jiā] medical scientist
 科学家 [kē xué jiā] scientist
 地质学家 [dì zhì xué jiā] geologist
 索邦大学 [suǒ bāng dà xué] 1. Université Paris IV 2. the Sorbonne
 语言学家 [yǔ yán xué jiā] linguist
 病理学家 [bìng lǐ xué jiā] pathologist
 病毒学家 [bìng dú xué jiā] virologist (person who studies viruses)

皇家学会	[huáng jiā xué huì] the Royal Society (UK scientific academy)
英国皇家学会	[yīng guó huáng jiā xué huì] Royal Society
法学家	[fǎ xué jiā] 1. jurist 2. member of the pre-Han legalist school
心理学家	[xīn lǐ xué jiā] psychologist
生态学家	[shēng tài xué jiā] ecologist
化学家	[huà xué jiā] chemist
人类学家	[rén lèi xué jiā] anthropologist
农学	[nóng xué] agricultural science
原子科学家	[yuán zǐ kē xué jiā] 1. atomic scientist 2. nuclear scientist
学家	[xué jiā] scholar
易学	[yì xué] easy to learn
物理学	[wù lǐ xué] physics
古生物学	[gǔ shēng wù xué] palaeontology
生物学	[shēng wù xué] biology
植物学	[zhí wù xué] botany
生物工程学	[shēng wù gōng chéng xué] biotechnology
生物医学工程	[shēng wù yī xué gōng chéng] biomedical engineering
地球物理学	[dì qiú wù lǐ xué] geophysics
昆虫学	[kūn chóng xué] entomology
中国地球物理学会	[zhōng guó dì qiú wù lǐ xué huì] Chinese Geophysical Society
药理学	[yào wù xué] pharmacology
天体物理学	[tiān tǐ wù lǐ xué] astrophysics
物候学	[wù hòu xué] the study of seasonal phenomena (flouring, migration etc)
物理化学	[wù lǐ huà xué] physical chemistry
生物化学	[shēng wù huà xué] biochemistry
化学物	[huà xué wù] chemicals
矿物学	[kuàng wù xué] mineralogy
粒子物理学	[lǐ zǐ wù lǐ xué] particle physics
物理学家	[wù lǐ xué jiā] physicist
犯罪学	[fàn zuì xué] criminology
古生物学家	[gǔ shēng wù xué jiā] 1. palaeontologist 2. paleobiologist
生物学家	[shēng wù xué jiā] biologist
药学家	[yào wù xué jiā] pharmacologist
生物化学家	[shēng wù huà xué jiā] biochemist
山东大学	[shān dōng dà xué] Shandong University
东北大学	[dōng běi dà xué] Northeastern University (Liaoning)
华东理工大学	[huá dōng lǐ gōng dà xué] East China University of Science and Technology
东京大学	[dōng jīng dà xué] Tky University, Japan
东京帝国大学	[dōng jīng dì guó dà xué] Tokyo Imperial University (renamed Tokyo University after 1945)
东南大学	[dōng nán dà xué] Southeast University
心理学	[xīn lǐ xué] psychology
军事学	[jī shì xué] military science
军事科学	[jī shì kē xué] military science
科学编辑	[kē xué biān jí] science editor (of a publication)
上海第二医科大学	[shàng hǎi dì èr yī kē dà xué] Shanghai Second Medical University
学然后知不足	[xué rán hòu zhī bù zú] to learn is to know one's ignorance (the Book of Rites)
学坏	[xué huài] to follow bad examples
乐学者	[yuè xué zhě] musicologist

学者	[xué zhě] scholar
自学成才	[zì xué chéng cái] a self-made genius
真才实学	[zhēn cái shí xué] 1. solid learning 2. real ability and learning 3. genuine talent
医学中心	[yī xué zhōng xīn] medical center
才学	[cái xué] 1. talent and learning 2. scholarship
理财学	[lǐ cái xué] financial management science
材料科学	[cái liào kē xué] materials science
材料学	[cái liào xué] material science
麻省理工学院	[mǎ shěng lǐ gōng xué yuàn] Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT)
分析学	[fēn xī xué] 1. mathematical analysis 2. calculus
化学成分	[huà xué chéng fèn] chemical composition
分析化学	[fēn xī huà xué] analytical chemistry
分类学	[fēn lèi xué] 1. taxonomy 2. taxology 3. systematics
分子医学	[fēn zǐ yī xué] molecular medicine
生态学	[shēng tài xué] ecology
地层学	[dì céng xué] stratigraphy (geology)
高分子化学	[gāo fēn zǐ huà xué] polymer chemistry
分子生物学	[fēn zǐ shēng wù xué] molecular biology
学分	[xué fēn] course credit
方法学	[fāng fǎ xué] methodology
化学方程式	[huà xué fāng chéng shì] chemical equation
牛顿力学	[niú dùn lì xué] Newtonian mechanics
水力学	[shuǐ lì xué] hydraulics
天体力学	[tiān tǐ lì xué] celestial mechanics
量子力学	[liàng zǐ lì xué] quantum mechanics
生物力学	[shēng wù lì xué] biomechanics
学府	[xué fǔ] educational establishment
力学	[lì xué] 1. mechanics 2. to study hard
动物学	[dòng wù xué] 1. zoological 2. zoology
量子电动力学	[liàng zǐ diàn dòng lì xué] quantum electrodynamics QED
动力学	[dòng lì xué] 1. dynamics (math.) 2. kinetics
四川大学	[sì chuān dà xué] Sichuan University
郑州大学	[zhèng zhōu dà xué] Zhengzhou University
兰州大学	[lán zhōu dà xué] Lanzhou University
大山谷州立大学	[dà shān gǔ zhōu lì dà xué] Grand Valley State University (Michigan), USA
活到老学到老	[huó dào lǎo xué dào lǎo] (proverb) never too old to learn
现象学	[xiàn xiàng xué] phenomenology
同学们	[tóng xué men] 1. classmates 2. fellow students
留学生	[liú xué shēng] 1. student studying abroad 2. (foreign) exchange student
留学	[liú xué] to study abroad
首都经贸大学	[shǒu dū jīng mào dà xué] Capital University of Business and Economics, Beijing
杨百翰大学	[yáng bǎi hàn dà xué] Brigham Young University
阿拉斯加大学	[ā lǎ sī jiā dà xué] University of Alaska
加州理工学院	[jiā zhōu lǐ gōng xué yuàn] 1. California Institute of Technology (Caltech) 2. abbr. for
菲律宾大学	[fēi lǚ bīn dà xué] University of the Philippines
宾夕法尼亚大学	[bīn xī fǎ ní yà dà xué] University of Pennsylvania
光学字符识别	[guāng xué zì fú shí bié] optical character recognition, OCR
办学	[bàn xué] to run a school

信息学	[xìn xī xué] information science
高学历	[gāo xué lì] 1. higher education record 2. record including Master's or Doctoral degree
学历	[xué lì] school record
国防语言学院	[guó fáng yǔ yán xué yuàn] US Defense Language Institute (founded 1941)
化学武器防护	[huà xué wǔ qì fáng hù] chemical weapon defense
密码学	[mì mǎ xué] cryptography
苏黎世联邦理工学院	[sū lí shì lián bāng lǐ gōng xué yuàn] Eidgenössische technische Hochschule (ETH), Zurich, a prestigious university
苏州大学	[sū zhōu dà xué] Suzhou or Soochow University, Jiangsu
助学贷款	[zhù xué dài kuǎn] student loan
初学者	[chū xué zhě] beginning student
中国石油和化学工业协会	[zhōng guó shí yóu hé huà xué gōng yè xié huì] China Petrol and Chemical Industry Association CPCIA
化学品	[huà xué pǐn] chemicals
内蒙古大学	[nèi méng gǔ dà xué] Inner Mongolia University
仿生学	[fǎng shēng xué] 1. bionics 2. bionacist
伪科学	[wěi kē xué] pseudoscience
后勤学	[hòu qín xué] military logistics
勤学苦练	[qín xué kǔ liàn] 1. to study diligent 2. to train assiduously
射击学	[shè jī xué] ballistics
学无止境	[xué wú zhǐ jìng] 1. no end to learning (saw); There's always something new to study. 2. You live and learn.
不学无术	[bù xué wú shù] without learning or skills (saw); ignorant and incompetent
优生学	[yōu shēng xué] eugenics
品学兼优	[pǐn xué jiān yōu] 1. excelling both in morals and studies (saw); top marks for studies and for behaviour (at school) 2. a paragon of virtue and learning
电化学	[diàn huà xué] electrochemistry
升学	[shēng xué] to enter the next grade school
开罗大学	[kāi luó dà xué] Cairo University
南开大学	[nán kāi dà xué] Nankai University (Tianjin)
开除学籍	[kāi chú xué jí] to expel from school
开学	[kāi xué] 1. foundation of a University or College 2. school opening 3. the start of a new term
形而上学	[xíng ér shàng xué] metaphysics
完形心理学	[wán xíng xīn lǐ xué] Gestalt psychology (concerned with treating a subject as a coherent whole)
讲学	[jiǎng xué] to lecture (on branch of learning)
师范大学	[shī fàn dà xué] 1. Normal University 2. teacher-training college
化学师	[huà xué shī] 1. chemist 2. apothecary
生化学	[shēng huà xué] biochemistry
北京师范大学	[běi jīng shī fàn dà xué] Beijing Normal University
马尾水师学堂	[mǎ wěi shuǐ shī xué táng] Mawei river naval college, alternative name for Fuzhou naval college, set up in 1866 by the Qing dynasty
医学检验师	[yī xué jiǎn yàn shī] medical technologist
华东师范大学	[huá dōng shī fàn dà xué] East China Normal University
访师求学	[fǎng shī qiú xué] to seek a teacher desiring to study
同班同学	[tóng bān tóng xué] classmate
创价学会	[chuàng jià xué huì] Soka Gakkai International
学术界	[xué shù jiè] 1. academic circles 2. academia
乔治城大学	[qiáo zhì chéng dà xué] Georgetown university in Washington D.C., famous as quality Jesuit university and for its basketball team

剑桥大学	[jiàn qiáo dà xué] University of Cambridge
化学式	[huà xué shì] chemical formula (e.g. water H ₂ O)
营养学	[yíng yǎng xué] nutrition
哈佛大学	[hā fó dà xué] Harvard University
学费	[xué fèi] 1. tuition fee 2. tuition
有学问	[yǒu xué wèn] 1. erudite 2. learned 3. informed 4. scholarly
应用科学	[yìng yòng kē xué] applied science
医学博士	[yī xué bó shì] doctor of medicine
博士学位	[bó shì xué wèi] 1. doctoral degree 2. PhD 3. same as Doctor of Philosophy
博学多才	[bó xué duō cái] erudite and multi-talented (saw); versatile and able
博学	[bó xué] 1. learned 2. erudite
化学能	[huà xué néng] chemical energy
化学武器	[huà xué wǔ qì] chemical weapon
三角学	[sān jiǎo xué] trigonometry
新学期	[xīn xué qī] new school term
学期	[xué qī] 1. term 2. semester
清华大学	[qīng huá dà xué] 1. Tsing Hua or Qinghua University, Beijing 2. National Tsing Hua University, Hsinchu, Taiwan
静力学	[jìng lì xué] statics
湖南大学	[hú nán dà xué] Hunan University
细胞学	[xì bāo xué] cytology
细胞生物学	[xì bāo shēng wù xué] cell biology
调嘴学舌	[tiáo zuǐ xué shé] verbal dexterity used to sow discord (saw); to incite trouble between people
脉轮学说	[mài lún xué shuō] theory of Chakra in Indian yoga and Tibetan buddhism
化学战	[huà xué zhàn] chemical warfare
语义学	[yǔ yì xué] semantics
有统计学意义	[yǒu tóng jì xué yì yì] statistically significant
光学仪器	[guāng xué yí qì] optical instrument
张学友	[zhāng xué yǒu] Jacky Cheung or Hok Yau Jacky (1961-), cantopop and film star
文学巨匠	[wén xué jù jiàng] literary master
中国文学	[zhōng guó wén xué] Chinese literature
人文学	[rén wén xué] humanities
天文学	[tiān wén xué] astronomy
天文学大成	[tiān wén xué dà chéng] the Almagest by Ptolemy
文科学士	[wén kē xué shì] Bachelor of Arts B.A.
化学工程	[huà xué gōng chéng] chemical engineering
自然科学	[zì rán kē xué] natural sciences
文江学海	[wén jiāng xué hǎi] river of literacy, sea of learning (saw); ars longa, vita brevis
学位论文	[xué wèi lùn wén] 1. a dissertation 2. a PhD thesis
文献学	[wén xiàn xué] 1. Philology 2. Historical Linguistics
香港中文大学	[xiāng gǎng zhōng wén dà xué] Chinese University of Hong Kong
今文经学	[jīn wén jīng xué] former Han dynasty school of Confucian scholars
文字学	[wén zì xué] philology
天文学家	[tiān wén xué jiā] astronomer
文字学家	[wén zì xué jiā] expert on writing systems
文学家	[wén xué jiā] 1. writer 2. man of letters
文学作品	[wén xué zuò pǐn] 1. literature 2. writing
地球化学	[dì qiú huà xué] geochemistry
文学博士	[wén xué bó shì] Doctor of Letters

文学 [wén xué] literature	科学技术 [kē xué jì shù] science and technology
同济大学 [tóng jì dà xué] Tongji University	科学技术现代化 [kē xué jì shù xiàn dài huà] modernization of science and technology, one of Deng Xiaoping's Four Modernizations
同济医科大学 [tóng jì yī kē dà xué] Tongji Medical College	北京科技大学 [běi jīng kē jì dà xué] University of Science and Technology Beijing
经济学 [jīng jì xué] economics (as a field of study)	国立台北科技大学 [guó lì tái běi kē jì dà xué] National Taipei University of Technology
经济学家 [jīng jì xué jiā] economist	香港科技大学 [xiāng gǎng kē jì dà xué] Hong Kong University of Science and Technology
经济学者 [jīng jì xué zhě] economist	化学信息素 [huà xué xìn xī sù] semiochemical
对外经济贸易大学 [duì wài jīng jì mào yì dà xué] University of International Business and Economics	电子科技大学 [diàn zǐ kē jì dà xué] University of Electronic Science and Technology of China
外交学院 [wài jiāo xué yuàn] China Foreign Affairs University	科学技术是第一生产力 [kē xué jì shù shì dì yī shēng chǎn lì] Science and technology is the number one productive force (from 1978 speech by Deng Xiaoping introducing the Four Modernizations)
比较文学 [bǐ jiào wén xué] comparative literature	加州技术学院 [jiā zhōu jì shù xué yuàn] 1. California Institute of Technology (Caltech) 2. also written
化学元素 [huà xué yuán sù] chemical element	国立台湾技术大学 [guó lì tái wān jì shù dà xué] National Taiwan University of Science and Technology
高等学校 [gāo děng xué xiào] colleges and universities	中等技术学校 [zhōng děng jì shù xué xiào] 1. technical middle school 2. polytechnic
医科学校 [yī kē xué xiào] medical school	新加坡国立大学 [xīn jiā pō guó lì dà xué] National University of Singapore
工读学校 [gōng dú xué xiào] 1. the reformatory 2. reform school	波士顿大学 [bō shì dùn dà xué] Boston University
寄宿学校 [jì sù xué xiào] boarding school	波恩大学 [bō ēn dà xué] University of Bonn
半日制学校 [bàn rì zhì xué xiào] half-day (or double-shift school)	力学波 [lì xué bō] mechanical wave
半岛国际学校 [bàn dǎo guó jì xué xiào] International School of the Peninsula	波动力学 [bō dòng lì xué] wave mechanics (physics)
私立学校 [sī lì xué xiào] private school	化学 [huà xué] 1. chemistry 2. chemical
公立学校 [gōng lì xué xiào] public school	夜大学 [yè dà xué] evening college
中等师范学校 [zhōng děng shī fàn xué xiào] normal (i.e. pedagogical) middle school	武汉大学 [wǔ hàn dà xué] Wuhan University
学校 [xué xiào] 1. school 2. CL:[su03]	汉学系 [hàn xué xì] 1. institute of Sinology 2. faculty of Sinology
化学系 [huà xué xì] department of chemistry	汉学家 [hàn xué jiā] 1. sinologist 2. scholar of Chinese
希伯莱大学 [xī bó lái dà xué] the Hebrew University, Jerusalem	汉学 [hàn xué] 1. studies of classical Chinese back to the Han 2. Chinese studies (in foreign schools)
学区 [xué qū] school district	科学怪人 [kē xué guài rén] Frankenstein (novel)
哲学史 [zhé xué shǐ] history of philosophy	督学 [dū xué] school inspector
科学史 [kē xué shǐ] history of science	中央戏剧学院 [zhōng yāng xì jù xué yuàn] Central Academy of Drama
提学御史 [tí xué yù shǐ] superintendent of education (formal title)	上海戏剧学院 [shàng hǎi xì jù xué yuàn] Shanghai Theatrical Institute
史学家 [shǐ xué jiā] historian	地震学 [dì zhèn xué] 1. seismology 2. science of earthquakes
历史学家 [lì shǐ xué jiā] historian	华威大学 [huá wēi dà xué] University of Warwick (UK)
历史学 [lì shǐ xué] history	地震学家 [dì zhèn xué jiā] 1. seismologist 2. earthquake scientist
文学史 [wén xué shǐ] history of literature	布朗大学 [bù lǎng dà xué] Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island
史学 [shǐ xué] historiography	学海泛舟 [xué hǎi fàn zhōu] sailing on the sea of learning (saw); ars longa, vita brevis
化学性质 [huà xué xìng zhì] chemical property	化学战剂 [huà xué zhàn jì] chemical warfare agent
科学普及 [kē xué pǔ jí] 1. popular science 2. popularization of science	化学剂量计 [huà xué jì liàng jì] chemical dosimeter
高级中学 [gāo jí zhōng xué] high school	化学战剂检毒箱 [huà xué zhàn jì jiǎn dú xiāng] chemical detection kit
高级小学 [gāo jí xiǎo xué] advanced class of primary school	生物化学战剂 [shēng wù huà xué zhàn jì] biological-chemical warfare agent
初级中学 [chū jí zhōng xué] middle school	劝学 [quàn xué] On learning, classic book by Confucian philosopher Xun Zi (c.310-237 BC)
初级小学 [chū jí xiǎo xué] 1. elementary school 2. abbr. to	钢铁学院 [gāng tiě xué yuàn] The Beijing Iron and Steel Engineering Institute
学级 [xué jí] class	金陵大学 [jīn líng dà xué] University of Nanking
学报 [xué bào] 1. a scholarly journal 2. Journal, Bulletin etc	伦理学 [lún lǐ xué] ethics
反科学 [fǎn kē xué] 1. anti-science 2. anti-scientific	复旦大学 [fù dàn dà xué] Fudan University (Shanghai)
化学反应 [huà xué fǎn yīng] chemical reaction	复学 [fù xué] 1. to return to school (after an interruption) 2. to resume one's studies
化学变化 [huà xué biàn huà] 1. chemical change 2. chemical transformation	工程图学 [gōng chéng tú xué] 1. engineering graphics 2. technical drawing
化学性 [huà xué xìng] chemical	柏拉图哲学 [bó lā tú zhé xué] Platonism
变分学 [biàn fēn xué] the calculus of variations (math.)	
眼科学 [yǎn kē xué] ophthalmology	
张学良 [zhāng xué liáng] Zhang Xueliang (1901-2001) son of Fengtian clique warlord, then senior general for the Nationalist and subsequently for PRC People's liberation army	
密歇根大学 [mì xiē gēn dà xué] University of Michigan	
科技大学 [kē jì dà xué] university of science and technology	

中国政法大学 [zhōng guó zhèng fǎ dà xué] China University of Political Science and Law, Beijing; with undergraduate campus at Changping, and graduate campus in Haidian district

政治学 [zhèng zhì xué] 1. politics 2. political science

政府大学院 [zhèng fǔ dà xué yuàn] the name of Academia Sinica when it was founded

家政学 [jiā zhèng xué] family and consumer science

地缘政治学 [dì yuán zhèng zhì xué] geopolitics

政治经济学 [zhèng zhì jīng jì xué] political economy

学徒 [xué tú] apprentice

结晶学 [jié jīng xué] crystallography

做学问 [zuò xué wèn] 1. to study 2. to engage in scholarship

英语教学 [yīng yǔ jiào xué] 1. English language education 2. studying and teaching English

教学楼 [jiào xué lóu] 1. teaching block 2. school building

宗教学 [zōng jiào xué] religious studies

实物教学 [shí wù jiào xué] object lesson

教学 [jiào xué] 1. teacher and student 2. education

伦敦帝国理工学院 [lún dūn dì guó lì gōng xué yuàn] Imperial College of Science, Technology and Medicine, London

组合数学 [zǔ hé shù xué] 1. combinatorial mathematics 2. combinatorics

代数学 [dài shù xué] algebra (as branch of math.)

数学公式 [shù xué gōng shì] formula

学说 [xué shuō] 1. theory 2. doctrine

代数学基本定理 [dài shù xué jī běn dìng lǐ] fundamental theorem of algebra (every polynomial has a complex root)

计算数学 [jì suàn shù xué] 1. computational mathematics 2. numerical mathematics

纯粹数学 [chún cuì shù xué] pure mathematics

数字命理学 [shù zì mìng lǐ xué] numerology

大数学家 [dà shù xué jiā] great mathematician

数学家 [shù xué jiā] mathematician

数学物理 [shù xué wù lǐ] mathematical physics

数学分析 [shù xué fēn xī] 1. mathematical analysis 2. calculus

数学模型 [shù xué mó xíng] mathematical model

应用数学 [yīng yòng shù xué] applied mathematics

民俗学 [mín sú xué] folklore

模糊数学 [mó hu shù xué] fuzzy mathematics

交换代数学 [jiāo huàn dài shù xué] (math.) commutative algebra

数学 [shù xué] 1. mathematics 2. mathematical

放学后 [fàng xué hòu] after school

放射学 [fàng shè xué] radiology

放学 [fàng xué] classes are over

化学激光器 [huà xué jī guāng qì] chemical laser

拉特格斯大学 [lā tè gé sī dà xué] Rutgers University (Newark, New Jersey)

格林奈尔大学 [gé lín nài ěr dà xué] Grinnell College (private liberal arts college in Grinnell, Iowa, USA)

洋务学堂 [yáng wù xué táng] college of western learning in late Qing

小学生 [xiǎo xué shēng] 1. primary school student 2. schoolchild

化学武器储备 [huà xué wǔ qì chǔ bèi] chemical weapons storage

学以致用 [xué yǐ zhì yòng] 1. to study sth to apply it 2. study for practical applications

显微学 [xiǎn wēi xué] microscopy

光学显微镜 [guāng xué xiǎn wēi jìng] optical microscope

微电子学 [wēi diàn zǐ xué] microelectronics

微生物学 [wēi shēng wù xué] microbiology

微生物学家 [wēi shēng wù xué jiā] microbiologist

微积分学 [wēi jī fēn xué] 1. infinitesimal calculus 2. calculus

微分学 [wēi fēn xué] calculus

修辞学 [xiū cí xué] rhetoric

小学 [xiǎo xué] primary school

卡内基梅隆大学 [kǎ nèi jī méi lóng dà xué] Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburgh

散学 [sǎn xué] end of school

艺术学院 [yì shù xué yuàn] 1. art institute 2. art and drama college

北京艺术学院 [běi jīng yì shù xué yuàn] Beijing Academy of Fine Arts

中国文学艺术界联合会 [zhōng guó wén xué yì shù jiè lián hé huì] 1. China Federation of Literary and Art Circles (CFLAC) 2. abbr. as

学艺 [xué yì] to learn a skill or art

科学执政 [kē xué zhí zhèng] rule of science

几何学 [jǐ hé xué] geometry

几何光学 [jǐ hé guāng xué] geometric optics

内在几何学 [nèi zài jǐ hé xué] intrinsic geometry

北京理工大学 [běi jīng lǐ gōng dà xué] Beijing Institute of Technology

射影几何学 [shè yǐng jǐ hé xué] projective geometry

分形几何学 [fēn xíng jǐ hé xué] fractal geometry

解析几何学 [jiě xī jǐ hé xué] 1. analytic geometry 2. coordinate geometry

黎曼几何学 [lí màn jǐ hé xué] Riemannian geometry

非欧几何学 [fēi ōu jǐ hé xué] non-Euclidean geometry

欧式几何学 [ōu shì jǐ hé xué] Euclidean geometry

代数几何学 [dài shù jǐ hé xué] algebraic geometry

微分几何学 [wēi fēn jǐ hé xué] differential geometry

机器人学 [jī qì rén xué] robotics

计算机科学 [jì suàn jī kē xué] computer science

北京大学 [běi jīng dà xué] Beijing university

无机化学 [wú jī huà xué] inorganic chemistry

有机化学 [yǒu jī huà xué] organic chemistry

电机及电子学工程师联合会 [diàn jī jí diàn zǐ xué gōng chéng shī lián hé huì] 1. IEEE 2. Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers

教学机构 [jiào xué jī gòu] educational organization

古气候学 [gǔ qì hòu xué] paleoclimatology

气候学 [qì hòu xué] climatology

气候学家 [qì hòu xué jiā] a climatologist

空气动力学 [kōng qì dòng lì xué] aerodynamics

气象学者 [qì xiàng xué zhě] a meteorologist

气象学 [qì xiàng xué] meteorology

北京语言学院 [běi jīng yǔ yán xué yuàn] Beijing languages institute

科学研究 [kē xué yán jiū] scientific research

投影几何学 [tóu yǐng jǐ hé xué] 1. projective geometry 2. same as

热力学温标 [rè lì xué wēn biāo] thermodynamic temperature scale (in degrees Kelvin, measured above absolute zero)

热力学 [rè lì xué] thermodynamics

热力学温度 [rè lì xué wēn dù] thermodynamic temperature (temperature above absolute zero)

船政学堂 [chuán zhèng xué táng] Fuzhou naval college, set up in 1866 by the Qing dynasty, called the cradle of Chinese navy

北京航空学院	[běi jīng háng kōng xué yuàn] 1. Beijing Aeronautical and Astronautical Institute
2. abbr. to	
航空学	[háng kōng xué] aviation science
化学航弹	[huà xué háng dàn] chemical bomb
北京航空航天大学	[běi jīng háng kōng háng tiān dà xué] Beijing University of Aeronautics and Astronautics
燕京大学	[yàn jīng dà xué] Yanjing or Yenching University, Christian university in Beijing founded in 1919
免疫学	[miǎn yì xué] immunology
化学需氧量	[huà xué xū yǎng liàng] chemical oxygen demand (an environmental indicator)
学士学位	[xué shì xué wèi] bachelor's degree
哲学博士学位	[zhé xué bó shì xué wèi] 1. PhD degree (Doctor of Philosophy) 2. also abbr. to
取得大学学位	[qǔ dé dà xué xué wèi] to obtain a university education
伦敦大学学院	[lún dūn dà xué xué yuàn] University College, London
伦敦大学亚非学院	[lún dūn dà xué yà fēi xué yuàn] London university school of Oriental and African languages (SOAS)
数学物理学	[shù xué wù lǐ xué] mathematical physics
学	[xué] 1. learn 2. study 3. science 4. -ology
科学知识	[kē xué zhī shì] scientific knowledge
学识	[xué shí] 1. erudition 2. scholarly knowledge
纽约大学	[niǔ yuē dà xué] New York University
组织学	[zǔ zhī xué] histology
基因学	[jī yīn xué] genetics
关岛大学	[guān dǎo dà xué] University of Guam
国际关系学院	[guó jì guān xì xué yuàn] University of International Relations
联想学习	[lián xiǎng xué xí] associative learning
非线性光学	[fēi xiàn xìng guāng xué] nonlinear optics (math. phys.)
光化学	[guāng huà xué] photochemistry
光学	[guāng xué] 1. optics 2. optical (instrument)
工业大学	[gōng yè dà xué] Technical University; university, mostly for Engineering Sciences
西北工业大学	[xī běi gōng yè dà xué] Northwestern Polytechnical University
药理学	[yào lǐ xué] pharmacology
柏林工业大学	[bó lín gōng yè dà xué] Technical University of Berlin, Germany (Technische Universität zu Berlin)
化学工业	[huà xué gōng yè] chemical industry
业余大学	[yè yú dà xué] college for people who attend after work (lit.: spare-time college)
北京工业大学	[běi jīng gōng yè dà xué] Beijing University of Technology
北京林业大学	[běi jīng lín yè dà xué] Beijing Forestry University
职业中学	[zhí yè zhōng xué] vocational high school
学业	[xué yè] 1. schoolwork 2. study material
哥伦比亚大学	[gē lún bī yà dà xué] Columbia University
显学	[xiǎn xué] 1. famous school 2. noted school of thought
普林斯顿大学	[pǔ lín sī dūn dà xué] Princeton University
医药学	[yī yào xué] medical science
普林斯顿大学	[pǔ lín sī dūn dà xué] Princeton University
未来学	[wèi lái xué] future studies
莱顿大学	[lái dùn dà xué] University of Leiden
莱斯大学	[lái sī dà xué] Rice university (Houston, Texas)
人类学	[rén lèi xué] anthropology
鱼类学	[yú lèi xué] ichthyology

全国鸟类学会	[quán guó niǎo lèi xué huì] China Ornithological Society
鸟类学	[niǎo lèi xué] 1. ornithology 2. study of birds
学堂	[xué táng] 1. college 2. school
美学	[měi xué] aesthetics
药理学	[yào xué] pharmacy
海洋学	[hǎi yáng xué] oceanography
洋学	[yáng xué] Western learning
兰学	[lán xué] Dutch studies (study of Europe and the world in premodern Japan)
自然科学基金会	[zì rán kē xué jī jīn huì] natural science fund
霍普金斯大学	[huò pǔ jīn sī dà xué] Johns Hopkins University
学术水平	[xué shù shuǐ píng] academic level
兽医学	[shòu yī xué] veterinary science
马尼拉大学	[mǎ ní lā dà xué] University of Manila
拉夫堡大学	[lā fū bǎo dà xué] Loughborough University
化学战斗部	[huà xué zhàn dòu bù] chemical warhead
人口统计学	[rén kǒu tóng jì xué] 1. population studies 2. population statistics
学士学位	[shì xué wèi] bachelor's degree
学位证书	[xué wèi zhèng shū] diploma
学位	[xué wèi] academic degree, e.g.: BSc [xue2 shi4 xue2 wei4], MSc [shuo4 shi4 xue2 wei4], Diploma [xue2 wei4 zheng4 shu1], PhD [bo2 shi4 xue2 wei4]
学童	[xué tóng] schoolboy
商学院	[shāng xué yuàn] 1. business school 2. university of business studies
商学	[shāng xué] 1. business studies 2. commerce as an academic subject
语音学	[yǔ yīn xué] phonetics
元语言学意识	[yuán yǔ yán xué yì shí] metalinguistic awareness
辞书学	[cí shū xué] 1. lexicography 2. making dictionaries
新闻学	[xīn wén xué] journalism
统计学	[tōng jì xué] statistics
大学预科	[dà xué yù kē] university preparatory course
耶鲁大学	[yē lǔ dà xué] Yale University
学院	[xué yuàn] 1. college 2. educational institute 3. school 4. faculty
科学院	[kē xué yuàn] academy of sciences
中国科学院	[zhōng guó kē xué yuàn] Chinese Academy of Science
工学院	[gōng xué yuàn] college of technology
护理学	[hù lǐ xué] nursing
声学	[shēng xué] acoustics
中国人民大学	[zhōng guó rén mín dà xué] Renmin University of China
病毒学	[bīng dú xué] virology (study of viruses)
病理学	[bīng lǐ xué] pathology
玄学	[xuán xué] 1. Wei and Jin philosophical school amalgamating Daoist and Confucian ideals 2. translation of metaphysics (also translated)
麻醉学	[má zuì xué] anesthetics
重庆大学	[chóng qīng dà xué] Chongqing University
中原大学	[zhōng yuán dà xué] Chung Yuan Christian University, in Taiwan
上海外国语大学	[shàng hǎi wài guó yǔ dà xué] Shanghai International Studies University (SISU)
外科学	[wài kē xué] surgery
学名	[xué míng] 1. scientific name 2. Latin name (of plant or animal) 3. (according to an old system of nomenclature) on entering school life, a formal personal name given to new students
名学	[míng xué] (archaic term) logic

多学科	[duō xué kē] interdisciplinary
四年制的大学	[sì nián zhì de dà xué] four-year university
学生证	[xué sheng zhèng] student identity card
法学	[fǎ xué] 1. law 2. legal studies
语言学	[yǔ yán xué] linguistics
毒理学	[dú lǐ xué] toxicology
学海	[xué hǎi] 1. sea of learning 2. erudite 3. knowledgeable person 4. scholarship
上海医科大学	[shàng hǎi yī kē dà xué] Shanghai Medical University
上海大学	[shàng hǎi dà xué] Shanghai University
女学生	[xué shēng] schoolgirl
地球科学	[dì qiú kē xué] earth science
求学	[qiú xué] 1. to study 2. to seek knowledge 3. to attend college 4. at school 5. learning 6. education
天津大学	[tiān jīn dà xué] Tianjin University
牛津大学	[niú jīn dà xué] University of Oxford
中国法学会	[zhōng guó fǎ xué huì] China Law Society
大地测量学	[dà dì cè liang xué] geodesy
目录学	[mù lù xué] bibliography
浅学	[qiǎn xué] 1. shallow study 2. superficial 3. scant knowledge
生命科学	[shēng mìng kē xué] life sciences
入学	[rù xué] 1. to enter a school or college 2. to go to school for the first time as a child
翰林学士	[hàn lín xué shì] members of the Hanlin Imperial Academy, employed as imperial secretaries from the Tang onwards
学员	[xué yuán] 1. student 2. member of an institution of learning
中国地质大学	[zhōng guó dì zhì dà xué] China University of Geosciences
地质学	[dì zhì xué] geology
失学	[shī xué] 1. unable to go to school 2. an interruption to one's education
法学院	[fǎ xué yuàn] law school
工程学	[gōng chéng xué] engineering
科学种田	[kē xué zhòng tián] 1. scientific crop planting 2. scientific farming
科学	[kē xué] 1. science 2. scientific knowledge 3. scientific
学科	[xué kē] 1. subject 2. branch of learning 3. course
大学本科	[dà xué běn kē] university undergraduate course
医科大学	[yī kē dà xué] university of medicine
内科学	[nèi kē xué] internal medicine
理科学士	[lǐ kē xué shì] Bachelor of Science B.Sc.
学术	[xué shù] 1. learning 2. science 3. academic
学术自由	[xué shù zì yóu] academic freedom
法医学	[fǎ yī xué] forensics
星相学	[xīng xiàng xué] astrology
日本学	[rì běn xué] Japanology
林学	[lín xué] forestry
吉林大学	[jī lín dà xué] Jilin University
大学城	[dà xué chéng] university city
医学	[yī xué] 1. medicine 2. medical science 3. study of medicine
中医学	[zhōng yī xué] traditional Chinese medicine
大学	[dà xué] university
山西大学	[shān xī dà xué] Shanxi University
屯特大学	[tún tè dà xué] University of Twente
学会	[xué huì] 1. to learn 2. to master 3. institute 4. learned society 5. (scholarly) association
大学生	[dà xué shēng] 1. university student 2. college student

大中学生	[dà zhōng xué shēng] university and high school students
理工大学	[lǐ gōng dà xué] 1. University of Science and Engineering 2. also sometimes Institute of Technology
中山大学	[zhōng shān dà xué] 1. Sun Yat-sen University (Guangzhou) 2. Sun Yat-sen University (Kaohsiung) 3. Sun Yat-sen University (Moscow), founded in 1925 as training ground for Chinese communists
人口学	[rén kǒu xué] demography
西学	[xī xué] 1. Western learning (intellectual movement in the late Qing) 2. also called
宇宙学	[yǔ zhòu xué] cosmology
国学	[guó xué] 1. Chinese national culture 2. studies of ancient Chinese civilization 3. (hist.) the Imperial College
主日学	[zhǔ rì xué] Sunday School
学时	[xué shí] 1. class hour 2. period
学会院士	[xué huì yuàn shì] 1. academicien 2. fellow of academy
自学	[zì xué] 1. self-study 2. study on one's own
学问	[xué wèn] 1. learning 2. knowledge
占星学	[zhān xīng xué] astrology
学年	[xué nián] academic year
学生	[xué shēng] 1. student 2. school child
生理学	[shēng lǐ xué] physiology
中学生	[zhōng xué shēng] 1. middle-school student 2. high school student
学制	[xué zhì] 1. educational system 2. length of schooling
上学	[shàng xué] 1. to go to school 2. to attend school
哲学上	[zhé xué shàng] philosophic
会计学	[kuài jì xué] 1. accounting 2. accountancy
地理学	[dì lǐ xué] geography
电学	[diàn xué] electrical engineering
同学	[tóng xué] (fellow) classmate
学习	[xué xí] 1. to learn 2. to study
哲学	[zhé xué] philosophy
理学	[lǐ xué] rational learning, neo-Confucian idealist philosophy from Song to mid-Qing times (c. 1000-1750), typified by the teaching of Cheng Hao, Cheng Yi and Zhu Xi
旧学	[jiù xué] 1. old learning 2. Chinese traditional teaching as opposed to material from the West
中学	[zhōng xué] middle school
品学	[pǐn xué] 1. conduct and learning (of an individual) 2. moral nature and skill
学士	[xué shì] 1. bachelor degree 2. person holding a university degree
学生会	[xué shēng huì] student union
觉	I [jiào] 1. a nap 2. a sleep II [jué] 1. feel 2. find that 3. thinking 4. awake 5. aware
没有知觉	[méi yǒu zhī jué] insensible
警觉	[jǐng jué] vigilance
震觉	[zhèn jué] perception of tremor
觉察	[jué chá] 1. to sense 2. to perceive 3. to come to realize
察觉	[chá jué] 1. aware 2. conscious
不觉察	[bù jué chá] unaware
益觉困难	[yì jué kùn nán] to find sth increasingly difficult
发觉	[fā jué] 1. to find 2. to detect 3. to discover
触觉	[chù jué] 1. touch 2. sense of touch
知觉解体	[zhī jué jiě tǐ] perceptual separability
无知觉	[wú zhī jué] senseless
人不知鬼不觉	[rén bù zhī guǐ bù jué] in absolute secrecy
初恋感觉	[chū liàn gǎn jué] feelings of first love
初恋的感觉	[chū liàn de gǎn jué] feelings of first love

昭觉	[zhāo jué] (N) Zhaojue (place in Sichuan)
昭觉县	[zhāo jué xiàn] Zhaojue county in Liangshan Yi autonomous prefecture [Liang2 shan1 Yi2 zu2 zì4 zhì4 zhou1], south Sichuan
动觉	[dòng jué] 1. kinesthesia 2. perception of one's bodily surroundings and movement
不知不觉	[bù zhī bù jué] 1. unconsciously 2. unwittingly
不觉	[bù jué] unconsciously
不自觉	[bù zì jué] 1. unaware 2. unconscious of sth
第六感觉	[dì liù gǎn jué] sixth sense (e.g. telepathy)
错觉	[cuò jué] 1. misconception 2. illusion 3. misperception
错觉结合的词	[cuò jué jié hé de cí] illusory word
错觉结合	[cuò jué jié hé] illusory conjunction
美容觉	[měi róng jiào] beauty sleep (before midnight)
惊觉	[jīng jué] to wake up with a start
觉得	[jué de] 1. to think 2. to feel
直觉性	[zhí jué xìng] intuitiveness
觉悟	[jué wù] 1. consciousness 2. awareness 3. Buddhist enlightenment (Sanskrit: cittotpāda)
感觉	[gǎn jué] 1. to feel 2. to become aware of 3. feeling 4. sense 5. perception
感觉到	[gǎn jué dào] 1. to feel 2. to sense 3. to detect 4. to perceive 5. to become aware
感觉器	[gǎn jué qì] sense organ
幻觉	[huàn jué] hallucinations
温觉	[wēn jué] heat sensation
贡觉	[gòng jué] (N) Gongjue (place in Tibet)
知觉	[zhī jué] perception
味觉	[wèi jué] basic taste
觉醒	[jué xǐng] 1. to awaken 2. to come to realize 3. awakened to the truth 4. the truth dawns upon one 5. scales fall from the eyes 6. to become aware
先觉	[xiān jué] person with foresight
睡觉	[shuì jiào] 1. to go to bed 2. to go to sleep
睡午觉	[shuì wǔ jiào] to have a nap
自觉	[zì jué] 1. conscious 2. aware 3. on one's own initiative 4. conscientious
午觉	[wǔ jiào] 1. siesta 2. afternoon nap
听觉	[tīng jué] sense of hearing
直觉	[zhí jué] intuition
晃	I [huàng] dazzle II [huàng] 1. sway 2. to shade
银晃晃	[yín huàng huàng] silver glitter
摇晃	[yáo huàng] 1. to rock 2. to shake 3. to sway
兆	[zhào] 1. omen 2. million 3. million million, trillion
兆瓦	[zhào wǎ] megawatt
兆赫	[zhào hè] mega-Hertz (mHz, radio frequency)
兆字节	[zhào zì jié] megabyte (10 ⁶ or approximately a million bytes)
兆电子伏	[zhào diàn zǐ fú] mega electron volt MeV (unit of energy equal to 1.6 x 10 ⁻¹³ Joules)
险兆	[xiǎn zhào] evil omen
征兆	[zhēng zhào] 1. omen 2. sign (that sth is about to happen) 3. warning sign
预兆	[yù zhào] 1. omen 2. prognosis (in medicine)
先兆	[xiān zhào] omen
吉兆	[jí zhào] lucky omen
挑	I [tiāo] 1. carry on a pole 2. choose II [tiào] incite
挑染	[tiāo rǎn] 1. highlight (hair) 2. partial hair dye
挑灯夜战	[tiào dēng yè zhàn] 1. to raise a lantern and fight at night (saw); fig. to work into the night 2. to burn the midnight oil

挑拨	[tiào bō] 1. to incite disharmony 2. to instigate
挑灯拨火	[tiào dēng bō huǒ] 1. to sow discord 2. to provoke
挑拨是非	[tiào bō shì fēi] 1. to incite a quarrel (saw); to sow discord between people 2. to tell tales 3. to make mischief
挑嘴	[tiào zuǐ] to sow discord
挑明	[tiào míng] 1. to illuminate 2. to open up (a topic)
挑弄	[tiào nòng] 1. to incite 2. to provoke 3. to tease
挑大梁	[tiào dà liáng] 1. to play a leading role 2. to bear a heavy responsibility
目挑心招	[mù tiào xīn zhāo] 1. the eye incites, the heart invites (saw); flirtatious 2. making eyes at sb
挑动	[tiào dòng] 1. to entice 2. to arouse 3. to provoke
挑战者	[tiào zhàn zhě] challenger
挑三窝四	[tiào sān wō sì] to sow discord everywhere
挑灯	[tiào dēng] 1. to light a lamp 2. to raise a lantern
挑花	[tiào huā] cross-stitch (embroidery)
挑起	[tiào qǐ] 1. to provoke 2. to stir up 3. to incite
细挑	[xì tiāo] slender
挑毛病	[tiào máo bìng] 1. to nitpick 2. petty criticism 3. to nag
挑刺	[tiào cì] 1. to carp 2. nitpicking 3. petty criticism
挑战	[tiào zhàn] challenge
挑头	[tiào tóu] 1. to take the lead 2. to be first to (do sth) 3. to pioneer
挑头儿	[tiào tóu r] 1. erhua variant of , to take the lead 2. to be first to (do sth) 3. to pioneer
百里挑一	[bǎi lǐ tiāo yī] 1. one in a hundred 2. cream of the crop
挑出	[tiào chū] corbel (in architecture)
跳	[tiào] 1. jump 2. hop 3. skip (a grade) 4. to leap 5. to bounce 6. to beat
虎跳峡	[hǔ tiào xiá] Tiger's leap falls on the Jinsha river [Jin1 sha1 jiang1] in Lijiang Naxi autonomous county [Li4 jiang1 Na4 xi1 zu2 zì4 zhì4 xian4], Yunnan
跳板	[tiào bǎn] 1. springboard 2. jumping-off point 3. gangplank
弹跳板	[tán tiào bǎn] springboard
眼跳	[yǎn tiào] twitching of eye
眼跳动	[yǎn tiào dòng] saccade
跳级	[tiào jí] to jump a year (at college)
跳级生	[tiào jí shēng] student who jumps a year
三级跳	[sān jí tiào] 1. triple jump (athletics) 2. hop, skip and jump
跳脚	[tiào jiǎo] 1. to stamp one's feet in anger 2. tantrum of temper or anxiety 3. a stomping fit
单脚跳	[dān jiǎo tiào] 1. to hop 2. to jump on one leg
跳舞	[tiào wǔ] to dance
跳集体舞	[tiào jí tǐ wǔ] communal dancing
跳井	[tiào jǐng] to jump into a well (to drown oneself, esp. of ladies in fiction)
跳频	[tiào pín] frequency-hopping spread spectrum
跳动	[tiào dòng] 1. to beat 2. to pulse
暴跳如雷	[bào tiào rú léi] 1. stamp with fury 2. fly into a rage
跳弹	[tiào dàn] ricochet
弹跳	[tán tiào] 1. to bounce 2. to jump 3. to leap
高空弹跳	[gāo kōng tán tiào] bungee jumping
跳楼	[tiào lóu] 1. to jump from a building (to kill oneself) 2. fig. to sell at a large discount (in advertising)
惊跳	[jīng tiào] 1. to shy (away) 2. to give a start
跳跃	[tiào yuè] 1. to jump 2. to leap 3. to bound 4. to skip
心跳	[xīn tiào] 1. heartbeat 2. pulse
跳马	[tiào mǎ] vaulting horse (gymnastics)
跳台	[tiào tái] 1. diving platform 2. diving tower 3. landing platform

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跳水	[tiào shuǐ] 1. to dive 2. diving (sport, a Chinese speciality)
跳高	[tiào gāo] high jump (athletics)
乱跳	[luàn tiào] bounce
吓了一跳	[xià yī tiào] 1. startled 2. to frighten 3. scared out of one's skin
跳出	[tiào chū] 1. to jump out 2. fig. to appear suddenly
乘	[chéng] 1. to ride 2. to mount 3. to make use of 4. to avail oneself of 5. to take advantage of 6. to multiply 7. Buddhist teaching
乘虚	[chéng xū] to take advantage of weakness
乘虚而入	[chéng xū ér rù] to enter by exploiting a weak spot (saw); to take advantage of a lapse
乘船	[chéng chuán] 1. to embark 2. to travel by ship 3. to ferry
乘势	[chéng shì] 1. to seize the opportunity 2. to strike while the iron is hot
乘风	[chéng fēng] 1. to ride the wind 2. to use a fair wind 3. to take an opportunity
乘风破浪	[chéng fēng pò làng] to brave the wind and the billows (saw); to have high ambitions
乘机	[chéng jī] 1. to seize the chance 2. opportunistic
九九乘法表	[jiǔ jiǔ chéng fǎ biǎo] multiplication table
乘警	[chéng jīng] 1. police on trains 2. train marshal
女乘务员	[chéng wù yuán] 1. stewardess 2. female flight attendant
乘务员	[chéng wù yuán] attendant on an airplane, train, boat etc
乘客	[chéng kè] passenger
枚乘	[méi chéng] Mei Cheng (-c. 140 BC), Han dynasty poet
乘数	[chéng shù] multiplier
乘便	[chéng biàn] at your convenience
因利乘便	[yīn lì chéng biàn] (saw) to rely on the most favorable method
最小二乘	[zuì xiǎo èr chéng] least square (estimate)
乘胜	[chéng shèng] 1. to follow up a victory 2. to pursue retreating enemy
阶乘	[jiē chéng] the factorial of a number, e.g. 5! = 5·4·3·2·1 = 120
乘龙	[chéng lóng] 1. to ride the dragon 2. to die (of emperors and kings)
乘火打劫	[chéng huǒ dǎ jié] 1. to take advantage of sb's misfortune 2. to loot
加减乘除	[jiā jiǎn chéng chú] 1. four rules of arithmetic 2. addition, subtraction, multiplication and division
乘方	[chéng fāng] 1. to square a number 2. to calculate the square
乘车	[chéng chē] 1. to ride (in a car or carriage) 2. to drive 3. to motor
乘除	[chéng chú] to multiply and divide
乘兴	[chéng xìng] 1. while in high spirits 2. feeling upbeat 3. on an impulse
乘积	[chéng jī] product (result of multiplication)
乘凉	[chéng liáng] to cool off in the shade
小乘	[xiǎo chéng] 1. Hinayana, the Lesser Vehicle 2. Buddhism in India before the Mahayana sutras
包乘	[bāo chéng] to charter (a car, ship, plane)
包承租	[bāo chéng zǔ] chartering charge
包承租制	[bāo chéng zhì] chartering system
乘法表	[chéng fǎ biǎo] multiplication table
乘法	[chéng fǎ] multiplication
搭乘	[dā chéng] to embark
换乘	[huàn chéng] 1. to change train (plane, bus etc) 2. transfer between modes of transport
相乘	[xiāng chéng] 1. to multiply (math.) 2. multiplication
大乘	[dà chéng] 1. Mahayana, the Great Vehicle 2. Buddhism based on the Mahayana sutras, as spread to Central Asia, China and beyond
乘坐	[chéng zuò] to ride (in a vehicle)
剩	[shèng] have as remainder
剩余放射性	[shèng yú fàng shè xìng] residual radioactivity

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剩价值	[shèng yú jià zhí] surplus value
超新星剩余	[chāo xīn xīng shèng yú] supernova residue (a type of nebula)
剩磁	[shèng cí] residual magnetism
剩菜	[shèng cài] leftovers (food)
剩余	[shèng yú] 1. remainder 2. surplus
中国剩余定理	[zhōng guó shèng yú dìng lǐ] the Chinese remainder theorem (math.)
剩余定理	[shèng yú dìng lǐ] the Remainder Theorem
剩下	[shèng xià] 1. to remain 2. left over
爱民区	[ài mín qū] Aimin district of Mudanjiang city, Heilongjiang
仁爱区	[rén ài qū] (N) Jenai (area in Taiwan)
爱辉区	[ài huī qū] Aihui district of Heihe city [Hei1 he2], Heilongjiang
尊贤爱物	[zūn xián ài wù] 1. to honor the wise and love the people 2. respecting noble talent while protecting the common people
爱屋及乌	[ài wū jí niǎo] 1. variant of 2. lit. love the house and its crow (saw); involvement with sb and everyone connected 3. Love me, love my dog.
爱屋及乌	[ài wū jí wū] 1. lit. love the house and its crow (saw); involvement with sb and everyone connected 2. Love me, love my dog.
爱留根纳	[ài liú gēn nà] Eriugena, John Scottus (c. 810-880) Irish poet, theologian, and philosopher of Neoplatonism
爱不释手	[ài bù shì shǒu] to love sth too much to part with it (saw); to fondle admiringly
爱不忍释	[ài bù rěn shì] to love sth too much to part with it (saw)
爱奴人	[ài nú rén] Ainu, ethnic minority in Japan, esp. in north
爱情	[ài qíng] 1. romance 2. love (between man and woman)
爱奴	[ài nú] Ainu, ethnic minority in Japan, esp. in north
疼爱	[téng ài] to love dearly
做爱	[zuò ài] 1. to make love 2. sexual intercourse
三自爱国教会	[sān zì ài guó jiào huì] 1. "Triple autonomy" patriotic movement 2. PRC government sanctioned Protestant church from 1949; the three autonomies, namely: autonomy, self sustaining, self propagating, boil down to independence of foreign influence
中国天主教爱国会	[zhōng guó tiān zhǔ jiào ài guó huì] Chinese Patriotic Catholic Association
爱岗敬业	[ài gǎng jīng yè] 1. industrious and hard-working 2. conscientious and meticulous
敬爱	[jìng ài] respect and love
热爱	[rè ài] 1. to love ardently 2. to adore
中华学生爱国民主同盟	[zhōng huá xué shēng ài guó mín zhǔ tóng méng] Patriotic Democratic Alliance of Chinese Students
爱新觉罗	[ài xīn jué luó] 1. Aisin gioro (Manchu: Golden clan) 2. the Manchu surname of the Qing emperors
博爱	[bó ài] 1. universal fraternity (or brotherhood) 2. universal love
爱	[ài] 1. to love 2. affection 3. to be fond of 4. to like
爱能移山	[ài néng yí shān] love can move mountains
爱莫能助	[ài mò néng zhù] 1. unable to help however much one would like to (saw); Although we sympathize, there is no way to help you. 2. My hands are tied.
爱词霸	[ài cí bà] I-ciba (word master), online dictionary dict.iciba.com
三角恋爱	[sān jiǎo liàn ài] love triangle
爱国主义	[ài guó zhǔ yì] patriotism
友爱	[yǒu ài] 1. friendly affection 2. fraternal love
最喜爱	[zuì xǐ ài] favorite
情爱	[qíng ài] 1. affection 2. friendly feelings towards sb 3. love
爱奥华州	[ài ào huá zhōu] Iowa, US state
爱沙尼亚	[ài shā ní yà] Estonia

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爱财 [ài cái] avaricious	爱克斯光 [ài kè sī guāng] 1. X-ray 2. Rntgen or Roentgen ray
爱乐乐团 [ài yuè yuè tuán] 1. philharmonia 2. philharmonic orchestra	深爱 [shēn ài] affectionate
爱好者 [ài hào zhě] 1. lover (of art, sports etc) 2. amateur 3. enthusiast 4. fan	爱斯基摩 [ài sī jī mó] 1. Eskimo 2. Inuit
业余爱好者 [yè yú ài hào zhě] 1. hobbyist 2. amateur	爱斯基摩人 [ài sī jī mó rén] 1. Eskimo 2. also called Inuit
爱国者 [ài guó zhě] patriot	爱因斯坦 [ài yīn sī tǎn] Albert Einstein (1879-1955), famous Austrian physicist
爱理不理 [ài lǐ bù lǐ] 1. to look cold and indifferent 2. standoffish	爱抚 [ài fǔ] 1. to caress 2. to fondle 3. to look after (tenderly) 4. affectionate care
作爱 [zuò ài] to make love	真爱 [zhēn ài] true love
爱辉 [ài huī] Aihui district of Heihe city [Hei1 he2], Heilongjiang	爱德华 [ài dé huá] 1. Edward 2. douard (name)
谈情说爱 [tán qíng shuō ài] 1. to discuss passion and talk of love (saw); to express love with terms of endearment	爱德华岛 [ài dé huá dǎo] Prince Edward Island, province of Canada
2. billing and cooing	爱德华兹 [ài dé huá zī] Edwards (name)
爱尔兰共和军 [ài ěr lán gòng hé jūn] Irish Republican Army	偏爱 [piān ài] 1. favor 2. preference 3. favorite 4. preferred
爱国如家 [ài guó rú jiā] to love one's country as one's own family (praise for a virtuous ruler)	爱丁堡 [ài dīng bǎo] Edinburgh, capital of Scotland
爱好 [ài hào] 1. to like 2. to take pleasure in 3. keen on 4. fond of 5. interest 6. hobby 7. appetite for	仁爱 [rén ài] love for one another
爱德华王子岛 [ài dé huá wáng zǐ dǎo] Prince Edward island, a province of Canada	仁爱乡 [rén ài xiāng] (N) Jenai (village in Taiwan)
爱民如子 [ài mǐn rú zǐ] to love the common people as one's own children (praise for a virtuous ruler)	性爱 [xìng ài] 1. sex 2. love-making
爱面子 [ài miàn zi] 1. to save face 2. to worry about losing face 3. proud of one's reputation 4. sensitive about losing prestige 5. sense of propriety	同性爱 [tóng xìng ài] homosexual
爱琴 [ài qín] Aegean (sea between Greece and Turkey)	爱克斯射线 [ài kè sī shè xiàn] X-ray radiation
爱琴海 [ài qín hǎi] Aegean sea	慈爱 [cí ài] 1. love 2. devotion (to children) 3. affection, esp. towards children
爱怜 [ài lián] 1. to show tenderness 2. to coo over 3. affection	爱丽思泉 [ài lì sī quán] Alice Springs, town in central Australia
爱德玲 [ài dé líng] Adeline (name)	恩爱 [ēn ài] conjugal love
爱情喜剧 [ài qíng xǐ jù] romantic comedy	爱心 [ài xīn] compassion
错爱 [cuò ài] 1. misplaced kindness 2. humble term: I do not deserve your many kindnesses.	心爱 [xīn ài] beloved
爱戴 [ài dài] love and respect	爱莫大于心死 [ài mò dà yú xīn sǐ] 1. nothing more sad than a heart that never rejoices 3. (popular culture misquotation of , saying attributed to Confucius by Zhuangzi)
爱尔兰共和国 [ài ěr lán gòng hé guó] Republic of Ireland	爱玛 [ài mǎ] Emma (name)
爱惜 [ài xī] 1. to cherish 2. to treasure 3. to use sparingly	爱玛沃特森 [ài mǎ wò tè sēn] Emma Watson (1990-), Hermione in the Harry Potter movies
珍爱 [zhēn ài] cherish	爱人如己 [ài rén rú jǐ] love others as self
爱称 [ài chēng] 1. term of endearment 2. pet name 3. diminutive	爱莉丝 [ài lì sī] Iris (name)
谈恋爱 [tán liàn ài] 1. to court 2. to woo 3. to be in love	尊老爱幼 [zūn lǎo ài yòu] (set phrase) respect the old and cherish the young
爱尔兰 [ài ěr lán] Ireland	爱丽丝 [ài lì sī] Alice (name)
爱尔兰海 [ài ěr lán hǎi] Irish sea between Ireland and north England	爱滋 [ài zī] AIDS (loan), acquired immune deficiency syndrome
爱尔兰人 [ài ěr lán rén] Irish person	爱滋病 [ài zī bìng] AIDS (loan), acquired immune deficiency syndrome
弗爱 [fú ài] phi (Greek letter)	爱滋病毒 [ài zī bìng dú] 1. the AIDS virus 2. HIV
北爱尔兰 [běi ài ěr lán] Northern Ireland	爱知县 [ài zhī xiàn] Aichi prefecture, central Japan
爱德斯沃尔 [ài dé sī wò ěr] Eidsvoll (city in Norway)	爱护 [ài hù] 1. to cherish 2. to treasure 3. to take care of 4. to love and protect
爱莫利维尔 [ài mò lì wéi ěr] Emeryville, town on San Francisco bay, California	爱民 [ài mǐn] Aimin district of Mudanjiang city , Heilongjiang
爱慕 [ài mù] 1. to adore 2. to admire	求爱 [qiú ài] to woo
亲爱 [qīn ài] Dear or beloved (way of starting a letter)	爱河 [ài hé] 1. the stream of human passion (Buddh., a stumbling block on the path to enlightenment) 2. the River of love (as Valentine's day cliché or pop song lyrics)
亲爱的你 [qīn ài de nǐ] 1. my dear 2. my darling	爱晚亭 [ài wǎn tíng] Aiwan Pavilion, one Mt Yuelu in Hubei, famous beauty spot
亲爱的 [qīn ài de] dear	张爱玲 [zhāng ài líng] Eileen Chang (1920-1995), famous Chinese-American novelist
相亲相爱 [xiāng qīn xiāng ài] to be kind and love one another (saw); bound by deep emotions	爱知 [ài zhī] Aichi prefecture in central Japan, around Nagoya
爱立信 [ài lì xìn] Ericsson (Swedish telecommunications company)	相爱 [xiāng ài] to love each other
喜爱 [xǐ ài] 1. to like 2. to love 3. to be fond of 4. favorite	爱丽舍宫 [ài lì shě gōng] Elyse palace, the residence of the President of the French republic
尊师爱徒 [zūn shī ài tú] 1. title of a Daoist priest 2. revered master	爱人 [ài rén] 1. spouse 2. husband 3. wife 4. sweetheart
爱美 [ài měi] 1. love of beauty 2. wishing to appear beautiful 3. to set store by one's appearance	见爱 [jiàn ài] 1. loved 2. respected (honorific)
爱奥尼亚海 [ài ào ní yà hǎi] Ionian sea between Italy and Greece	爱国 [ài guó] 1. to love one's country 2. patriotic
爱奥华 [ài ào huá] Iowa, US state	爱问 [ài wèn] iAsk.com, the search engine of Sina
恋爱 [liàn ài] 1. (romantic) love 2. in love 3. to have an affair	
爱恋 [ài liàn] 1. in love with 2. to feel deeply attached to	

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爱上	[ài shàng] 1. to fall in love with 2. to be in love with
韩爱晶	[hán ài jīng] Han Aijing (1945-), notorious red guard leader during Cultural Revolution, spent 15 years in prison for imprisoning and torturing political leaders
可爱	[kě ài] 1. amiable 2. cute 3. lovely
爱州	[ài zhōu] 1. Iowa, US state 2. abbr. for
桃	[táo] peach
投桃报李	[tóu táo bào lǐ] 1. toss a peach, get back a plum (saw); to return a favor 2. to exchange gifts 3. Scratch my back, and I'll scratch yours.
桃金娘	[táo jīn niáng] rose myrtle (Myrtus communis)
桃金娘科	[táo jīn niáng kē] Myrtaceae (family including myrtle, rosemary, oregano etc)
桃树	[táo shù] peach tree
桃山区	[táo shān qū] Taoshan district of Qitaihe city [Qí1 taiz he2], Heilongjiang
桃园三结义	[táo yuán sān jié yì] the oath of brotherhood in the Peach Garden, sworn by Liu Bei , Zhang Fei and Guan Yu at the start of the Romance of Three Kingdoms
胡桃	[hú táo] walnut
山胡桃木	[shān hú táo mù] hickory
杨桃	[yáng táo] 1. carambola tree 2. star fruit tree
分桃	[fēn táo] homosexual
桃子	[táo zi] peach
寿桃	[shòu táo] 1. (myth.) peaches of immortality, kept by Xi Wangmu 2. fresh or confectionery peaches offered as a birthday gift
寿桃包	[shòu táo bāo] 1. longevity peach bun 2. birthday peach bun
松桃县	[sōng táo xiàn] Songtao Hmong autonomous county in Tongren prefecture [Tong2 ren2 di4 qu1], Guizhou
夹竹桃	[jiā zhú táo] oleander (Nerium indicum)
扁桃腺	[biǎn táo tiǎn] tonsillitis
桃花	[táo huā] peach blossom
桃花心木	[táo huā xīn mù] mahogany
桃花源	[táo huā yuán] 1. same as 2. the Garden of the Peaches of Immortality 3. imaginary land of joy and plenty (sim. Utopia, Cockaigne, Shangri-la)
世外桃源	[shì wài táo huā yuán] 1. same as 2. the Garden of the Peaches of Immortality 3. imaginary land of joy and plenty (sim. Utopia, Cockaigne, Shangri-la)
扁桃腺	[biǎn táo tiǎn] tonsil
仙桃	I [xiān táo] Xiantao sub-prefecture level city in Hubei II [xiān táo xiān táo] the peaches of immortality of Goddess Xi Wangmu
仙桃市	[xiān táo shì] Xiantao sub-prefecture level city in Hubei
桃仁	[táo rén] peach kernel, used in Chinese medicine
桃红	[táo hóng] pink
桃源乡	[táo yuán xiāng] (N) Taoyuan (village in Taiwan)
扁桃	[biǎn táo] 1. almond tree 2. almond 3. flat peach
桃源	I [táo yuán] (N) Taoyuan (place in Hunan) II [táo yuán táo yuán] 1. same as 2. the Garden of the Peaches of Immortality 3. Shangri-la 4. imaginary land of joy and plenty (sim. Utopia, Cockaigne, Shangri-la)
世外桃源	[shì wài táo yuán] 1. the Garden of the Peaches of Immortality 2. Shangri-la 3. imaginary land of joy and plenty (sim. Utopia, Cockaigne, Shangri-la)
油桃	[yóu táo] nectarine
桃江	[táo jiāng] (N) Taojiang (place in Hunan)
桃园	[táo yuán] 1. Taoyuan (city in Taiwan) 2. the Garden of the Peaches of Immortality
桃山	[táo shān] 1. peach mountain 2. Taoshan district of Qitaihe city [Qí1 taiz he2], Heilongjiang
这	[zhè] 1. this 2. these 3. (commonly pronounced zhei4 before a classifier, esp. in Beijing)
这次危机	[zhè cì wēi jī] 1. present crisis 2. current crisis
这几天	[zhè jǐ tiān] the past few days

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这山望着那山高	[zhè shān wàng zhe nà shān gāo] 1. lit. the next mountain looks taller (saw); fig. not satisfied with one's current position 2. the grass is always greener on the other side of the fence
在这期间	[zài zhè qī jiān] 1. during time 2. in this time
这个月	[zhè gè yuè] 1. this month 2. the current month
这么着	[zhè me zhe] 1. thus 2. in this way 3. like this
这阵子	[zhè zhèn zi] 1. now 2. at present 3. at this juncture
这阵儿	[zhè zhèn r] 1. now 2. at present 3. at this juncture
这种方式	[zhè zhǒng fāng shì] (in) this way
这么	[zhè me] 1. so much 2. this much 3. how much? 4. this way 5. like this
这么样	[zhè me yàng] 1. thus 2. in this way
这么多	[zhè me duō] 1. so many 2. so much
这位	[zhè wèi] this (person)
这样	[zhè yàng] 1. this (kind of, sort of) 2. this way 3. like this 4. such
这样一来	[zhè yàng yī lái] 1. thus 2. if this happens then
这类	[zhè lèi] this kind (of)
这会儿	[zhè huì r] (coll.) now
这次	[zhè cì] 1. present 2. now 3. current
这早晚儿	[zhè zǎo wǎn r] 1. now 2. at this time 3. this late
这项	[zhè xiàng] this (thing)
这种	[zhè zhǒng] 1. this 2. this kind of 3. this sort of 4. this type of
这天	[zhè tiān] 1. today 2. this day
这个	[zhè ge] 1. this 2. this one
这些个	[zhè xiē gè] these
这儿	[zhè r] here
这些	[zhè xiē] these
这时	[zhè shí] 1. at this time 2. at this moment
这咱	[zhè zán] 1. now 2. at this moment
这里	[zhè lǐ] here
过度关怀	[guò dù guān huái] 1. obsession 2. excessive concern
过度紧张	[guò dù jīn zhāng] 1. hypertension 2. excessive stress
度过	[dù guò] 1. spend 2. pass
过度	[guò dù] 1. excessive 2. over- 3. excess 4. going too far 5. extravagant 6. intemperate 7. overdue
过渡时期	[guò dù shí qī] transition
渡过	[dù guò] 1. to cross over 2. pass through
过渡	[guò dù] 1. to cross over (by ferry) 2. transition 3. interim 4. caretaker (administration)
反过来说	[fǎn guò lái shuō] on the other hand
反过来	[fǎn guo lái] 1. conversely 2. in reverse order 3. in an opposite direction
服药过量	[fú yào guò liàng] overdose of drugs
胜过	[shèng guò] to excel
难过	[nán guò] 1. feel sorry 2. be grieved
眼过劳	[yǎn guò láo] eye strain
超过限度	[chāo guò xiàn dù] 1. to exceed 2. to go beyond 3. to overstep the limit
擦肩而过	[cā jiān ér guò] 1. brief encounter 2. to brush past sb
过夜	[guò yè] 1. to spend the night 2. overnight
后续的解释过程	[hòu xù de jiě shì guò chéng] post-interpretive processes
过冬	[guò dōng] to get through the winter
过程比终点更美	[guò chéng bǐ zhōng diǎn gèng měi] 1. The process is more beautiful than the outcome. 2. It is better to travel hopefully than to arrive.
过敏性	[guò mǐn xìng] 1. hypersensitive 2. allergic reaction 3. anaphylaxis

过敏性休克	[guò mǐn xìng xiū kè] anaphylactic shock
雨过天晴	[yǔ guò tiān qíng] 1. lit. sunshine after rain (saw); new hopes after a disastrous period 2. fig. dtente after tension 3. every cloud has a silver lining
花粉过敏	[huā fěn guò mǐn] hay fever
过敏性反应	[guò mǐn xìng fǎn yìng] 1. allergic reaction 2. hypersensitive reaction 3. anaphylaxis
过敏反应	[guò mǐn fǎn yìng] an allergic reaction
过敏	[guò mǐn] 1. to be allergic 2. allergy
过路人	[guò lù rén] a passer-by
过马路	[guò mǎ lù] to cross the street
路过	[lù guò] pass by or through
改过自新	[gǎi guò zì xīn] to reform and start afresh (saw); to turn over a new leaf
改过	[gǎi guò] 1. to correct 2. to fix
只不过几年前	[zhǐ bù guò jǐ nián qián] 1. only a few years ago 2. just a few years ago
对过	[duì guò] 1. across 2. opposite 3. the other side
喘不过气来	[chuǎn bu guò qì lái] to be unable to breathe
气不过	[qì bù guò] 1. so angry it's unbearable 2. bitter about unbearable grievances
才气过人	[cái qì guò rén] 1. an outstanding talent (saw) 2. surpassing insight and acumen
秋风过耳	[qiū fēng guò ěr] lit. as the autumn breeze passes the ear (saw); not in the least concerned
过热	[guò rè] to overheat (e.g. an economy)
过氧化	[guò yǎng huà] peroxide
过氧化物	[guò yǎng huà wù] peroxide
过氧	[guò yǎng] 1. peroxy- (chemistry) 2. peroxide
过度学习到的	[guò dù xué xí dào de] overlearned
过剩	[guò shèng] 1. surplus 2. excess
开发过程	[kāi fā guò chéng] development process
得过且过	[dé guò qiě guò] 1. satisfied just to get through (saw); to muddle through 2. without high ambitions, but getting by
过	[guò] 1. (experienced action marker) 2. to cross 3. to go over 4. to pass (time) 5. to celebrate (a holiday) 6. to live 7. to get along 8. excessively 9. too- 10. surname Guo
挤过	[jǐ guò] 1. to squeeze through 2. to force one's way through
杀人不过头点地	[shā rén bù guò tóu diǎn dì] 1. It's all exaggeration, you don't need to take it seriously 2. a fuss about nothing 3. nothing to write home about
过硬	[guò yìng] 1. to have perfect mastery of sth 2. to be up to the mark
过犹不及	[guò yóu bù jí] too far is as bad as not enough (saw, from the Analects)
工作过度	[gōng zuò guò dù] overwork
大喜过望	[dà xǐ guò wàng] overjoyed at unexpected good news (saw)
过劳	[guò láo] 1. work-related stress 2. overwork (as a medical condition)
超过	[chāo guò] 1. to surpass 2. to exceed 3. to outstrip
功过	[gōng guò] 1. merits and demerits 2. contributions and errors
涉过	[shè guò] ford (a stream, river)
为时过早	[wéi shí guò zǎo] 1. premature 2. too soon
单方过失碰撞	[dān fāng guò shī pèng zhuàng] collision in which only one party is at fault
过分	[guò fèn] 1. excessive 2. undue 3. overly
过了五分钟	[guò le wǔ fēn zhōng] five minutes passed
过去分词	[guò qù fēn cí] past participle (in European grammar)
过少	[guò shǎo] 1. too few 2. insufficient
过期	[guò qī] 1. to be overdue 2. to exceed the time limit 3. to expire (as in expiration date)
闭门思过	[bì mén sī guò] shut oneself up and ponder over one's mistakes
才识过人	[cái shí guò rén] 1. an outstanding talent (saw) 2. surpassing insight and acumen

再好不过	[zài hǎo bù guò] (saying) can't be better
不过	[bù guò] 1. only 2. merely 3. no more than 4. but 5. however 6. anyway (to get back to a previous topic)
不过尔尔	[bù guò ěr ěr] 1. not more than so-so (saw); mediocre 2. nothing out of the ordinary
不过意	[bù guò yì] 1. be sorry 2. feel apologetic
忙不过来	[máng bù guò lái] too busy to attend (to some business)
只不过	[zhǐ bù guò] it's just that ...
过不去	[guò bu qù] 1. to make life difficult for 2. to embarrass 3. unable to make it through
喘不过	[chuǎn bu guò] to be unable to breathe easily
聪明过头	[cōng míng guò tóu] 1. too clever by half 2. excessive ingenuity
打不过	[dǎ bu guò] 1. unable to defeat 2. to be no match for sb
过山车	[guò shān chē] roller coaster
过日子	[guò rì zi] 1. to live one's life 2. to pass ones days 3. to get along
过境签证	[guò jìng qiān zhèng] transit visa
过去经验	[guò qù jīng yàn] past experience
错过	[cuò guò] to miss (train, opportunity etc)
过错	[guò cuò] mistake
翻过	[fān guò] 1. to turn over 2. to transform
翻过来	[fān guò lái] 1. to overturn 2. to turn upside-down
过早起爆	[guò zǎo qǐ bào] preinitiation
雨过天青	[yǔ guò tiān qīng] 1. lit. sunshine after rain (saw); new hopes after a disastrous period 2. fig. dtente after tension 3. every cloud has a silver lining 4. also written
横过	[héng guò] to traverse
供过于求	[gòng guò yú qiú] supply exceeds demand
借过	[jiè guò] excuse me
过誉	[guò yù] 1. to praise too much 2. I really don't deserve so much praise
生产过程	[shēng chǎn guò chéng] 1. course of production 2. manufacturing process
悔过自新	[huǐ guò zì xīn] to repent and start afresh (saw); to turn over a new leaf
过站大厅	[guò zhàn dà tīng] transit lounge
过境	[guò jìng] 1. transit 2. pass through a country's territory
闻过则喜	[wén guò zé xǐ] 1. to accept criticism gladly (humble expr.) 2. to be happy when one's errors are pointed out
过半	[guò bàn] 1. over fifty percent 2. more than half
研制过程	[yán zhì guò chéng] manufacturing environment
过来	[guò lái] 1. to come over 2. to manage 3. to handle 4. to be able to take care of 5. also pr. guo4lai5
过来人	[guò lái rén] 1. an experienced person 2. someone who has 'been around (the block)' 3. someone who has personally experienced it
过关	[guò guān] 1. to pass a barrier 2. fig. to get through (an ordeal) 3. to pass (a test)
掠过	[lǚ guò] 1. to flit across 2. to sweep past 3. to glance (strike at an angle)
听说过	[tīng shuō guo] to hear said
过往	[guò wǎng] 1. to come and go 2. to have friendly relations with
过得	[guò dé] 1. How are you getting by? 2. How's life? 3. contraction of , can get by 4. tolerably well 5. not too bad
信得过	[xìn de guò] 1. trustworthy 2. reliable
过得去	[guò dé qù] 1. lit. can pass through (an opening) 2. fig. can get by (in life) 3. tolerably well 4. not too bad 5. How are you getting by? 6. How's life?
倒过儿	[dào guò er] the wrong way round (back-to-front, inside out etc)
映射过程	[yǐng shè guò chéng] mapping process
悔过	[huǐ guò] 1. regret 2. repent
思过	[sī guò] to reflect on one's past errors
过犯	[guò fàn] previous sens

经过 [jīng guò] 1. to pass 2. to go through 3. process 4. course	双节棍道 [shuāng jié gùn dào] nunchaku martial arts
过细 [guò xì] 1. extremely careful 2. meticulous 3. over-attentive	弹道 [dàn dào] 1. trajectory (of projectile) 2. ballistic
结合过程 [jié hé guò chéng] cohesive process(es)	坡道 [pō dào] 1. slope 2. road on slope 3. inclined path
过去 [guò qu] 1. (in the) past 2. former 3. previous 4. to go over 5. to pass by	假道 [jiǎ dào] 1. via 2. by way of
过一会儿 [guò yī huì r] 1. later 2. after a while	食道癌 [shí dào ái] esophageal cancer
过后 [guò hòu] (Taiwan) after the event	食道 [shí dào] esophagus
过早死亡 [guò zǎo sǐ wáng] premature death	怪道 [guài dào] no wonder!
过载 [guò zài] overload	慢行道 [màn xíng dào] slow lane
过多 [guò duō] 1. too many 2. excessive	麦道 [mài dào] McDonnell Douglas (plane company)
智谋过人 [zhì móu guò rén] 1. surpassingly resourceful 2. super-intelligent	李政道 [lǐ zhèng dào] Tsung-Dao Lee (1926-), Chinese American physicist, Columbia University, 1957 Nobel laureate
过头话 [guò tóu huà] exaggeration	故道 [gù dào] old road
过活 [guò huó] 1. live one's life 2. make a living	道教徒 [dào jiào tú] 1. a Daoist 2. a follower of Daoism
越过 [yuè guò] 1. to cross over 2. to transcend 3. to cover distance 4. to overcome 5. to rise above	公共道德 [gōng gòng dào dé] 1. public morality 2. social ethics
过失 [guò shī] 1. defect 2. fault	道教 [dào jiào] 1. Taoism 2. Daoism (Chinese system of beliefs)
走过 [zǒu guò] 1. to walk past 2. to pass by	道路工程 [dào lù gōng chéng] road construction
过程 [guò chéng] 1. course of events 2. process	道路 [dào lù] 1. road 2. path 3. way
划过 [huá guò] to streak	人道救援 [rén dào jiù yuán] humanitarian aid
过头 [guò tóu] 1. to overdo it 2. to exaggerate	改道 [gǎi dào] 1. to change route 2. to divert (a road or a water-course)
过份 [guò fèn] 1. unduly 2. excessive	微不足道 [wēi bù zú dào] 1. negligible 2. insignificant
睡过头 [shuì guò tóu] oversleep	女修道 [nǚ xiū dào] convent
闪过 [shǎn guò] 1. to flash through (one's mind) 2. to dodge (away from pursuers)	大修道院 [dà xiū dào yuàn] 1. abbey 2. large monastery or convent
过人 [guò rén] 1. to excel 2. to surpass others 3. outstanding	女修道院 [nǚ xiū dào yuàn] convent
见过 [jiàn guò] have seen	修道院 [xiū dào yuàn] 1. monastery 2. convent
掉过儿 [diào guò r] erhua variant of , to swap places	安道尔共和国 [ān dào ěr gòng hé guó] Andorra
折过儿 [zhē guò r] to turn over	修道会 [xiū dào huì] order (of monks)
过高 [guò gāo] too high	大修道院长 [dà xiū dào yuàn zhǎng] abbot
过重 [guò zhòng] overweight (luggage)	女修道张 [nǚ xiū dào zhāng] abbess
过时 [guò shí] old-fashioned	修道张 [xiū dào zhāng] abbot
过问 [guò wèn] 1. to show an interest in 2. to get involved with	男修道院长 [nán xiū dào yuàn zhǎng] abbot
过份简单化 [guò fèn jiǎn dān huà] 1. oversimplification 2. oversimplify	修道 [xiū dào] to practice Daoism
过年 [guò nián] to celebrate the Chinese New Year	飞跃道 [fēi yuè dào] 1. Le Parkour, a French sport invented by David Belle in 1980s, with aim of moving around urban areas) 2. also written
过生日 [guò shēng rì] to celebrate a birthday	赤道几内亚 [chì dào jī nèi yà] Equatorial Guinea
掉过 [diào guò] to swap places	合气道 [hé qì dào] aikido (Japanese martial art)
过节 [guò jié] 1. to celebrate a festival 2. after the celebrations (i.e. once the festival is over)	气道 [qì dào] 1. flue 2. air duct 3. air passage 4. respiratory tract
罪过 [zuì guo] 1. sin 2. offense	黄道十二宫 [huáng dào shí èr gōng] the twelve equatorial constellations or signs of the zodiac in Western astronomy and astrology, namely: Aries , Taurus , Gemini , Cancer , Leo , Virgo , Libra , Scorpio , Sagittarius , Capricorn , Aquarius , Pisces
过世 [guò shì] 1. to die 2. to pass away	主航道 [zhǔ háng dào] main channel
过目 [guò mù] to look over	航道 [háng dào] 1. waterway 2. ship channel
过量 [guò liàng] 1. excess 2. overdose	筑室道谋 [zhù shì dào móu] 1. lit. ask passers-by how to build one's house (saw); fig. to have no idea what to do 2. without a clue
过早 [guò zǎo] 1. premature 2. untimely 3. over-hasty (conclusion)	熟道儿 [shú dào r] 1. familiar road 2. well-trodden path
过于 [guò yú] 1. too much 2. excessively	熟道 [shú dào] 1. familiar road 2. well-trodden path
穿过 [chuān guò] to pass through	上轨道 [shàng guǐ dào] 1. to stay on track 2. to proceed smoothly
综合报道 [zōng hé bào dào] consolidated report	圆轨道 [yuán guī dào] circular orbit (in astronomy and in astrophysics)
记者报道 [jì zhě bào dào] press report	轨道舱 [guǐ dào cāng] 1. orbital module 2. orbital cabin
现场报道 [xiàn chǎng bào dào] on-the-spot report	轨道空间站 [guǐ dào kōng jiān zhàn] orbiting space station
特别报道 [tè bié bào dào] special report	载人轨道空间站 [zài rén guǐ dào kōng jiān zhàn] manned orbiting space station
报道 [bào dào] report	黄海南道 [huáng hǎi běi dào] North Hwanghae province , province of North Korea bordering the Yellow sea
反人道罪 [fǎn rén dào zuì] a crime against humanity	
反人道罪行 [fǎn rén dào zuì xíng] crime against humanity	
难道 [nán dào] 1. don't tell me ... 2. could it be that...?	
道观 [dào guān] Daoist temple	

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轨道	[guǐ dào] 1. orbit 2. railway or tram line 3. fig. conventional way of thinking
道山学海	[dào shān xué hǎi] 1. mountain of Dao, sea of learning (saw); learning is as high as the mountains, as wide as the seas 2. ars longa, vita brevis
道学	[dào xué] 1. Confucian study of ethics 2. study of Daoism 3. school for Daoism in Tang and Song times 4. Daoist magic 5. another name for , rational learning of Song dynasty neo-Confucianism
过道	[guò dào] 1. passageway 2. corridor
天公地道地道	[tiān gōng dì dào dì dào] absolutely fair and reasonable (saw); equitable
道	[dào] 1. direction 2. way 3. road 4. path 5. principle 6. truth 7. morality 8. reason 9. skill 10. method 11. Dao (of Daoism) 12. to say 13. to speak 14. to talk 15. classifier for long thin stretches, rivers, roads etc 16. province (of Korea do , and formerly Japan d)
黄海南道	[huáng hǎi nán dào] South Hwanghae province , province of North Korea bordering the Yellow sea
黄道	[huáng dào] the ecliptic (the plane of the solar system)
人行横道	[rén xíng héng dào] pedestrian crossing
人行横道线	[rén xíng héng dào xiàn] 1. crosswalk 2. pedestrian crossing with zebra stripes
杜塞道夫	[dù sè dào fū] 1. Dsseldorf (Germany) 2. also written [Du4 sai1 er3 duo1 fu1]
南道	[nán dào] south road
铁道	[tiě dào] 1. railway line 2. rail track
咸镜北道	[xián jìng běi dào] North Hamgyng province in northeast of North Korea
咸镜南道	[xián jìng nán dào] South Hamgyng province , province in east North Korea
知道了	[zhī dào le] 1. understood 2. OK 3. got it
孔道	[kǒng dào] 1. opening providing access 2. the teaching of Confucius
论长道短	[lùn cháng dào duǎn] lit. to discuss sb's merits and demerits (saw); to gossip
说长道短	[shuō cháng dào duǎn] lit. to discuss sb's merits and demerits (saw); to gossip
道长	[dào zhǎng] 1. Taoist priest 2. Daoist priest
道德家	[dào dé jiā] Daoist
道家	[dào jiā] Daoist school or religion of Laozi or Lao-tse (c. 500 BC) and Zhuangzi (369-286 BC)
空手道	[kōng shǒu dào] karate
东道主	[dōng dào zhǔ] 1. host 2. official host (e.g. venue for games or a conference)
东道	[dōng dào] host
快车道	[kuài chē dào] fast lane
车道	[chē dào] traffic lane
不人道	[bù rén dào] inhuman
不知道	[bù zhī dào] to not know
不道德	[bù dào dé] immoral
同道者	[tóng dào zhě] 1. fellow-traveler 2. like-minded person
孝道	[xiào dào] 1. filial piety (Confucian virtue) 2. to be a good son or daughter
新慕道团	[xīn mù dào tuán] neo Catechumenal way
产道	[chǎn dào] birth canal (in obstetrics)
洲际弹道导弹	[zhōu jì dàn dào dào dàn] intercontinental ballistic missile ICBM
自动步道	[zì dòng bù dào] 1. automatic walkway 2. travolator
赤道	[chì dào] equator (of the earth or astronomical body)
肠胃道	[cháng wèi dào] digestive tract
羊肠小道	[yáng cháng xiǎo dào] 1. road as twisty as sheep's intestine (saw); narrow and winding road 2. fig. complicated and tricky job
肠道	[cháng dào] 1. intestines 2. gut
架空索道	[jià kōng suǒ dào] 1. aerial ropeway 2. cable car
劫道	[jié dào] 1. to kidnap 2. to hijack
道贺	[dào hè] compliment
道场	[dào chǎng] 1. Bodhimanda (place of enlightenment associated with a Bodhisattva) 2. abbr. for

道尔顿	[dào ěr dùn] Dalton (name)
道别	[dào bié] 1. leave taking 2. to say goodbye
陈再道	[chén zài dào] Chen Zaidao
得道多助	[dé dào duō zhù] a just cause enjoys abundant support (saw); those upholding justice will find help all around
邪道	[xié dào] 1. depraved life 2. evil ways 3. fornication
悲声载道	[bēi shēng zài dào] lamentations fill the roads (saw); severe suffering all around
怨天载道	[yuàn tiān zài dào] 1. lit. cries of complaint fill the roads (saw); complaints rise all around 2. discontent is openly voiced
怨声载道	[yuàn shēng zài dào] 1. lit. cries of complaint fill the roads (saw); complaints rise all around 2. discontent is openly voiced
载道	[zài dào] 1. to fill the road (also fig. clamor, cries of complaint) 2. to communicate a moral 3. to convey the Way 4. to express (idea, preference, complaint)
柔道	[róu dào] (the sport of) judo
频道	[pín dào] 1. frequency 2. (television) channel
安道尔	[ān dào ěr] Andorra
道谢	[dào xiè] to express thanks
旁门左道	[páng mén zuǒ dào] 1. dissenting religious sect (saw); heretical school of opinion 2. dissident group
布道	I[bù dào] 1. sermon 2. to sermonize 3. to preach 4. to evangelize II[bù dàobù dào] to preach (the Christian gospel)
惨无人道	[cǎn wú rén dào] 1. inhuman (saw) 2. brutal and unfeeling
无道	[wú dào] 1. tyrannical 2. brutal (regime)
就道	[jiù dào] 1. to set off 2. to take to the road
袁宏道	[yuán hóng dào] Yuan Hongdao (1568-1610), Ming dynasty poet and travel writer
开道	[kāi dào] to clear the way
摆事实讲道理	[bǎi shì shí jiǎng dào lǐ] present the facts and reason things out
讲道	[jiǎng dào] 1. to preach 2. a sermon
华容道	[huá róng dào] Huarong Road (traditional puzzle involving sliding wooden blocks, loosely based on episode in Three Kingdoms)
尊师贵道	[zūn shī guì dào] to revere the master and his teaching
有道理	[yǒu dào lǐ] 1. to make sense 2. reasonable
有道德	[yǒu dào dé] chaste
生财有道	[shēng cái yǒu dào] 1. lit. there are principles behind making money (saw); fig. to have a knack for good business 2. knowing how to accumulate wealth 3. good at feathering one's own nest
能说会道	[néng shuō huì dào] can talk really well (saw); the gift of the gab
霸道	[bà dào] 1. the Way of the Hegemon, abbr. of 2. despotic rule 3. rule by might 4. evil as opposed to the Way of the King 5. overbearing 6. tyranny 7. (of liquor, medicine etc) strong 8. potent
甬道	[yǒng dào] corridor
清道夫	[qīng dào fū] 1. street cleaner 2. garbage collector
清道	[qīng dào] 1. to clean the street 2. to clear the road (i.e. get rid of people for passage of royalty or VIP)
精于此道	[jīng yú cǐ dào] 1. to be proficient in the area of 2. skilled in this field
消化道	[xiāo huà dào] digestive tract
胡说八道	[hú shuō bā dào] to talk rubbish
阴道口	[yīn dào kǒu] 1. female external genitalia (anat.) 2. vulva
阴道炎	[yīn dào yán] 1. vaginal infection 2. inflammation of the vulva or vagina 3. colpitis
阴道	[yīn dào] vagina
胆道	[dǎn dào] 1. bile duct 2. biliary tract
人道主义	[rén dào zhǔ yì] 1. humanism 2. humanitarian (aid)
道义	[dào yì] 1. morality 2. righteousness and justice
慕道友	[mù dào yǒu] religious investigator

文以载道 [wén yǐ zài dào] 1. words of truth 2. moral expressed in words 3. written article explaining a moral	鸟道 [niǎo dào] 1. a road only a bird can manage 2. steep dangerous road
打交道 [dǎ jiāo dào] 1. come into contact with 2. have dealing with	索道 [suǒ dào] ropeway
津津乐道 [jīn jīn lè dào] to discuss sth enthusiastically	滑雪索道 [huá xuě suǒ dào] ski-lift
二道区 [èr dào qū] Erdao district of Changchun city, Jilin	夹道 [jiā dào] 1. a narrow street (lined with walls) 2. to line the street
道里区 [dào lǐ qū] Daoli district of Harbin [Ha1 er3 bin1] in Heilongjiang	拖牵索道 [tuō qiān suǒ dào] anchor lift (ski-lift)
二道江区 [èr dào jiāng qū] Erdaojiang district of Tonghua city, Jilin	绕道 [rào dào] 1. roundabout route 2. detour
道外区 [dào wài qū] Daowai district of Harbin [Ha1 er3 bin1] in Heilongjiang	日本黑道 [rì běn hēi dào] Yakuza (Japanese mafia)
八道江区 [bā dào jiāng qū] Badaojiang district in Baishan city, Jilin	沟道 [gōu dào] groove
滴道区 [dī dào qū] Didao district of Jixi city [Ji1 xi1], Heilongjiang	道县 [dào xiàn] Dao county in Yongzhou [Yong3 zhou1], Hunan
便道 [biàn dào] 1. shortcut 2. pavement 3. sidewalk 4. makeshift road	道院 [dào yuàn] Daoyuan (Sanctuary of the Dao)
呼吸道 [hū xī dào] respiratory tract	阳道 [yáng dào] penis
据报道 [jù bào dào] 1. according to a report 2. It is reported that...	尿道 [niào dào] 1. urethra 2. urinary tract
报道说 [bào dào shuō] to report (speaking)	康庄大道 [kāng zhuāng dà dào] broad and open road (saw); fig. brilliant future prospects
弹道导弹 [dàn dào dǎo dàn] missile	原道 [yuán dào] 1. original path 2. essay by Tang philosopher Han Yu
平安南道 [píng ān nán dào] Pyong'an namdo, province in west of north Korea	单行道 [dān xíng dào] one way street
苦集灭道 [kǔ jí miè dào] 1. the Four Noble Truths (Budd.), namely: all life is suffering, the cause of suffering is desire, emancipation comes only by eliminating passions, the way to emancipation is the Eight-fold Noble Way 2. also called	江原道 [jiāng yuán dào] 1. Kangwon province, province of North Korea 2. Gangwon-do South Korea
公道 I [gōng dào] 1. justice 2. fairness 3. public highway II [gōng dào] 1. fair 2. equitable	道外 [dào wài] Daowai district of Harbin [Ha1 er3 bin1] in Heilongjiang
道德认识 [dào dé rèn shi] 1. moral cognition 2. ethical awareness	外耳道 [wài ěr dào] 1. external auditory meatus 2. auditory canal, between the outer ear and tympanum
茶马古道 [chá mǎ gǔ dào] old tea-horse road or southern Silk Road, dating back to 6th century, from Tibet and Sichuan through Yunnan and Southeast Asia, reaching to Bhutan, Sikkim, India and beyond	盘道 [pán dào] twining mountain road
真道 [zhēn dào] the true way	北海道 [běi hǎi dào] Hokkaido
道真自治县 [dào zhēn zì zhì xiàn] Daozhen Klau and Hmong autonomous county in Zun'yi [Zun1 yi4], north-east Guizhou	要道 [yào dào] 1. major road 2. thoroughfare 3. main road
道真县 [dào zhēn xiàn] Daozhen Klau and Hmong autonomous county in Zun'yi [Zun1 yi4], northeast Guizhou	道姑 [dào gū] Daoist nun
道具 [dào jù] stage props	球道 [qiú dào] fairway (on golf course)
说道 [shuō dào] discuss	水道 [shuǐ dào] aqueduct
八道江 [bā dào jiāng] Badaojiang district in Baishan city, Jilin	下水管道 [xià shuǐ guǎo] sewer
滴道 [dī dào] Didao district of Jixi city [Ji1 xi1], Heilongjiang	平安道 [píng ān dào] Pyong'ando, historical province of Korea, divided into north and south parts in 1896: Pyong'an bukdo () and Pyong'an namdo ()
径道 [jìng dào] 1. path 2. short-cut	河道 [hé dào] 1. river way 2. course of a river
道德 [dào dé] 1. virtue 2. morality 3. ethics 4. moral	两江道 [liǎng jiāng dào] Ryanggang province province in north North Korea, adjacent to Jilin province
道德素质 [dào dé sù zhì] moral quality (in ideological education)	二道江 [èr dào jiāng] Erdaojiang district of Tonghua city, Jilin
道德经 [dào dé jīng] the Book of Dao by Laozi or Lao-Tze, the sacred text of Daoism	入道 [rù dào] 1. to enter the Way 2. to become a Daoist
得道 [dé dào] 1. to achieve the Dao 2. to become an immortal	知道 [zhī dào] 1. know 2. be aware of
快行道 [kuài xíng dào] 1. fast lane 2. express lane	早知道 [zǎo zhī dào] If I had known earlier...
滑行道 [huá xíng dào] taxiway (at airport)	失道 [shī dào] 1. to lose the way 2. unjust 3. moral failing
人行道 [rén xíng dào] sidewalk	走道 [zǒu dào] 1. pavement 2. sidewalk 3. path 4. walk 5. footpath
谁知道 [shéi zhī dào] 1. God knows... 2. Who would have imagined...?	靠走道 [kào zǒu dào] on the aisle (referring to seats on a plane etc)
信道 [xìn dào] signal path	味道 [wèi dào] flavor
道光帝 [dào guāng dì] Daoguang Emperor	平安北道 [píng ān běi dào] Pyong'an bukdo, province in the northwest of north Korea, adjacent to Liaoning
打道回府 [dǎ dào huí fǔ] 1. to go home (in a ceremonial procession) 2. to return home	喊道 [hǎn dào] to yell
跑道 [pǎo dào] 1. athletic track 2. runway 3. track	武士道 [wǔ shì dào] bushidō or way of the warrior, samurai code of chivalry
滑出跑道 [huá chū pǎo dào] runway (at airport)	道奇 [dào qí] Dodge, US automobile brand, division of Chrysler LLC
道藏 [dào zàng] Daoist scripture	头道 [tóu dào] 1. first time 2. first (round, course, coat of paint etc)
慈江道 [cí jiāng dào] Chagang province, at far north of north Korea, adjacent to Jilin	头头是道 [tóu tóu shì dào] clear and logical
志同道合 [zhì tóng dào hé] 1. like-minded 2. fellow enthusiast 3. kindred spirit	医道 [yī dào] Hur Jun (TV series)
道貌岸然 [dào mào àn rán] 1. sanctimonious 2. dignified	大道 [dà dào] main street
	内耳道 [nèi ěr dào] internal auditory meatus (canal in temporal bone of skull housing auditory nerves)
	道人 [dào rén] Taoist devotee (honorific)
	人道 [rén dào] 1. human sympathy 2. humanitarianism 3. humane 4. (Buddh.) the "human way"(one of the stages in the cycle of reincarnation)

<p>截拳道 [jié quán dào] Jeet Kun Do or Way of the Intercepting Fist, a fusion of eastern and western martial arts led by Bruce Lee</p> <p>街道 [jiē dào] street</p> <p>宣道 [xuān dào] to preach (the gospel)</p> <p>此道 [cǐ dào] 1. such matters 2. things like this 3. this line of work 4. this pursuit 5. this hobby 6. this endeavor</p> <p>国道 [guó dào] PRC national highway (about 70 of them as of 2008, numbered 101-112, 201-227, 301-330)</p> <p>道白 [dào bái] spoken lines in opera</p> <p>白道 [bái dào] 1. lunar orbit 2. moon's orbit plane</p> <p>问道 [wèn dào] to ask the way</p> <p>道指 [dào zhǐ] 1. Dow Jones industrial average (Wall street stock market index) 2. abbr. for [Dao4 Qiong2 si1 zhi3 shu4]</p> <p>道地 [dào dì] 1. authentic 2. original</p> <p>地道 I [dì dào] 1. tunnel 2. causeway II [dì dàoì dào] 1. authentic 2. genuine 3. typical 4. from a place known for the product 5. thorough 6. conscientious</p> <p>楼道 [lóu dào] 1. corridor 2. passageway (in storied building)</p> <p>同道 [tóng dào] same principle</p> <p>道理 [dào lǐ] 1. reason 2. argument 3. sense 4. principle 5. basis 6. justification</p> <p>道里 [dào lǐ] Daoli district of Harbin [Ha1 er3 bin1] in Heilongjiang</p> <p>古道 [gǔ dào] old road</p> <p>五道口 [wǔ dào kǒu] Wudaokou neighborhood of Beijing</p> <p>王道 [wáng dào] 1. the Way of the King 2. statecraft 3. benevolent rule 4. virtuous as opposed to the Way of Hegemon</p> <p>干道 [gàn dào] 1. arterial road 2. main road 3. main watercourse</p> <p>道士 [dào shì] a Daoist priest</p> <p>二道 [èr dào] Erdao district of Changchun city, Jilin</p> <p>一道 [yī dào] together</p> <p>道光 [dào guāng] reign name of Qing emperor (1821-1850)</p> <p>还 I [hái] 1. still 2. still in progress 3. still more 4. yet 5. even more 6. in addition 7. fairly 8. passably (good) 9. as early as 10. even 11. also 12. else II [huán] 1. to pay back 2. to return 3. surname Huan</p> <p>这还了得 [zhè hái liǎo dé] 1. How dare you! 2. This is an outrage! 3. Absolutely disgraceful!</p> <p>还原剂 [huán yuán jì] reducing agent</p> <p>以眼还眼 [yǐ yǎn huán yǎn] 1. an eye for an eye (saw, cf Exodus 21:24); fig. to use the enemy's methods against him 2. to give sb a taste of his own medicine</p> <p>交还 [jiāo huán] 1. to return sth 2. to hand back</p> <p>还嘴 [huán zuǐ] 1. to retort 2. to answer back</p> <p>还清 [huán qīng] 1. to pay back in full 2. to redeem a debt</p> <p>目前还不清楚 [mù qián hái bù qīng chǔ] at present it is still unclear</p> <p>血债要用血来还 [xuè zhài yào yòng xuè lái huán] 1. A debt of blood must be paid in blood. 2. Blood calls for blood.</p> <p>还有 [hái yǒu] 1. furthermore 2. in addition 3. still 4. also</p> <p>还价 [huán jià] 1. to make a counter-offer when haggling 2. to bargain</p> <p>讨价还价 [tǎo jià huán jià] haggle over price</p> <p>归还 [guī huán] 1. return 2. revert</p> <p>还魂 [huán hún] 1. to return from the grave 2. to recycle (waste products)</p> <p>借尸还魂 [jiè shī huán hún] lit. reincarnated in sb else's body (saw); fig. a discarded or discredited idea returns in another guise</p> <p>以牙还牙 [yǐ yá huán yá] a tooth for a tooth (retaliation)</p> <p>生还者 [shēng huán zhě] survivor</p> <p>还不如 [hái bù rú] 1. to be better off ... 2. might as well ...</p> <p>还好 [hái hǎo] 1. not bad 2. tolerable 3. fortunately</p> <p>奉还 [fèng huán] 1. to return with thanks 2. (honorific) to give back</p>	<p>衣锦还乡 [yì jīn huán xiāng] to come back to one's hometown in silken robes (saw); to return in glory</p> <p>偿还 [cháng huán] 1. to repay 2. to reimburse</p> <p>还俗 [huán sú] to return to normal life (leaving a monastic order)</p> <p>还说 [hái shuō] 1. to add (in speaking) 2. to also say</p> <p>往还 [wǎng huán] 1. contacts 2. dealings</p> <p>还债 [huán zhài] to settle a debt</p> <p>还给 [huán gěi] to return sth to sb</p> <p>还乡 [huán xiāng] 1. to return home 2. fig. to retire from public life</p> <p>还席 [huán xí] to offer a return banquet</p> <p>还原 [huán yuán] 1. to restore to the original state 2. reduction (chem., i.e. removing oxygen)</p> <p>讨还 [tǎo huán] 1. to get sth back 2. to recover</p> <p>还本 [huán běn] to repay capital</p> <p>还书 [huán shū] return books</p> <p>生还 [shēng huán] 1. to return alive 2. to survive</p> <p>还是 [hái shì] 1. or 2. still 3. nevertheless</p> <p>还口 [huán kǒu] 1. to retort 2. to answer back</p> <p>还手 [huán shǒu] 1. to hit back 2. to retaliate</p> <p>还击 [huán jī] 1. to hit back 2. to return fire</p> <p>吸进 [xī jìn] 1. to inhale 2. to breathe in</p> <p>跟进 [gēn jìn] 1. follow 2. follow up</p> <p>进食 [jìn shí] 1. take a meal 2. eat a meal</p> <p>推进剂 [tuī jìn jì] 1. propellant 2. rocket fuel</p> <p>进攻 [jìn gōng] attack (military, sports etc)</p> <p>放进 [fàng jìn] to put into</p> <p>激进分子 [jī jìn fēn zǐ] 1. radicals 2. extremists</p> <p>激进 [jī jìn] 1. radical 2. extreme 3. extremist</p> <p>进接服务 [jìn jiē fú wù] access server</p> <p>改革进程 [gǎi gé jìn chéng] reform process</p> <p>进取 [jìn qǔ] 1. to forge ahead 2. to go forward</p> <p>改进 [gǎi jìn] 1. to improve 2. to make better</p> <p>进修 [jìn xiū] 1. advanced studies 2. additional studies</p> <p>突飞猛进 [tū fēi měng jìn] advance by leaps and bounds</p> <p>推进机 [tuī jìn jī] 1. engine 2. propulsion</p> <p>中国精密机械进出口公司 [zhōng guó jīng mì jī xiè jìn chū kǒu gōng sī] China Precision Machinery Import-Export Corporation (CPMIEC)</p> <p>喷气推进实验室 [pēn qì tuī jìn shí yàn shì] Jet Propulsion Laboratory</p> <p>中国航天技术进出口公司 [zhōng guó háng tiān jì shù jìn chū kǒu gōng sī] China National Aero-Technology Import-Export Corporation (CATIC)</p> <p>跳进黄河说不清 [tiào jìn huáng hé shuō bù qīng] 1. lit. even jumping into the Yellow River can't get you clean; fig. to become inexorably mixed up 2. mired in controversy 3. in deep trouble</p> <p>跳进 [tiào jìn] 1. plunge 2. jump into</p> <p>进 [jìn] 1. to advance 2. to enter 3. to come in</p> <p>挤进 [jǐ jìn] 1. to break into 2. to force one's way into 3. to barge into</p> <p>进行性交 [jìn xíng xìng jiāo] 1. to have sex 2. to have sexual intercourse</p> <p>进行交易 [jìn xíng jiāo yì] to carry out a transaction</p> <p>前进区 [qián jìn qū] Qianjin district of Kiamusze or Jiamusi city [Jia1 mu4 si1], Heilongjiang</p> <p>进贤县 [jìn xián xiàn] Jinxian county in Nanchang, Jiangxi</p> <p>进贤 [jìn xián] Jinxian county in Nanchang, Jiangxi</p> <p>进度表 [jìn dù biǎo] 1. timeline 2. work schedule</p>
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进度 [jìn dù] 1. pace 2. tempo 3. degree of progress (on project) 4. work schedule	进行调查 [jìn xíng diào chá] to carry out an investigation
有进取心 [yǒu jìn qǔ xīn] 1. aggressive 2. go-getter	进行性 [jìn xíng xìng] 1. progressive 2. gradual
并进 [bìng jìn] 1. advance together 2. advances together 3. keep abreast of	进行性失语 [jìn xíng xìng shī yǔ] 1. progressive aphasia 2. gradual loss of speech
进袭 [jìn xí] 1. raid 2. carry out a raid 3. invade	已经进行 [yǐ jīng jìn xíng] 1. already underway 2. already in progress
招财进宝 [zhāo cái jìn bǎo] ushering in wealth and prosperity (saw and traditional greeting, esp. at New Year); We wish you wealth and success!	进行编程 [jìn xíng biān chéng] executable program
进场 [jìn chǎng] 1. to go into 2. to enter an arena (e.g. sporting)	进行曲 [jìn xíng qǔ] march (musical)
进步 [jìn bù] 1. progress 2. improvement 3. to improve 4. to progress	进化 [jìn huà] evolution
民主进步党 [mín zhǔ jìn bù dǎng] 1. DPP (Democratic Progressive Party, Taiwan) 2. abbr. to	进化论 [jìn huà lùn] Darwin's theory of evolution
步进制 [bù jìn zhì] step by step system	先进集体 [xiān jìn jí tǐ] collectives
进一步 [jìn yī bù] 1. (one step) further 2. to move forward a single step 3. further (onwards)	推进 [tuī jìn] 1. to impel 2. to carry forward 3. to push on 4. to advance 5. to drive forward
渐进 [jiàn jìn] 1. progress step by step 2. gradual progress 3. to move forward (slowly)	推进舱 [tuī jìn cāng] 1. propulsion module 2. service module (astronautics)
循序渐进 [xún xù jiàn jìn] in sequence, step by step (saw); to make steady progress incrementally	请进 [qǐng jìn] "please come in"
进发 [jìn fā] 1. to set out 2. to start	促进 [cù jìn] 1. to promote (an idea or cause) 2. to advance 3. boost
进军 [jìn jūn] 1. to march 2. to advance	中国民主促进会 [zhōng guó mín zhǔ cù jìn huì] China Association for Promoting Democracy
长进 [zhǎng jìn] make progress	踏进 [tà jìn] 1. to progress 2. to go forward
猛进 [měng jìn] 1. to advance boldly 2. to push ahead vigorously	跃进 [yuè jìn] 1. make a leap 2. leap forward
高歌猛进 [gāo gē měng jìn] to advance singing loudly (saw); triumphant progress	大跃进 [dà yuè jìn] the Great Leap Forward (1958-1960), in retrospect widely viewed as an unprecedented economic and social disaster, with estimated 20 million people dying of starvation
进了天堂 [jìn le tiān táng] 1. to die 2. to enter the hall of heaven	忙进忙出 [máng jìn máng chū] very busy
二进制编码 [èr jìn zhì biān mǎ] 1. binary code 2. binary encoding	引进 [yǐn jìn] 1. to recommend 2. to introduce (from outside)
行进挡 [xíng jìn dǎng] forward gear	进展 [jìn zhǎn] 1. to make headway 2. to make progress
钻进 [zuān jìn] 1. to get into 2. to dig into (studies, job etc) 3. to squeeze into	进去 [jìn qù] to go in
锐进 [ruì jìn] 1. to advance 2. to rush forward	后进先出 [hòu jìn xiān chū] 1. to come late and leave first 2. last in, first out (LIFO)
演进 [yǎn jìn] 1. evolution 2. gradual forward progress	涌进 [yǒng jìn] 1. to spill 2. to overflow (of water, crowds) 3. to crowd (into a space)
原发性进行性失语 [yuán fā xìng jìn xíng xìng shī yǔ] primary progressive aphasia (PPA), speech disorder (sometimes related to dementia)	里出外进 [lǐ chū wài jìn] 1. uneven 2. in disorder 3. everything sticking out
十进算术 [shí jìn suàn shù] decimal calculation	冲进 [chōng jìn] 1. break in 2. burst in 3. force into
进献 [jìn xiàn] to offer as tribute	混进 [hùn jìn] to infiltrate
进出境 [jìn chū jìng] entering and leaving a country	进水 [jìn shuǐ] inflow of water
进口商 [jìn kǒu shāng] 1. importer 2. import business	进水口 [jìn shuǐ kǒu] water inlet
进接 [jìn jiē] access	进贡 [jìn gòng] 1. to offer tribute 2. to pay tribute that a vassal owes to his suzerain
进位法 [jìn wèi fǎ] (math.) system of writing numbers to a base, such as decimal or binary	拖进 [tuō jìn] to drag in
十进位法 [shí jìn wèi fǎ] decimal system	进入 [jìn rù] 1. to enter 2. to join 3. to go into
十进位 [shí jìn wèi] decimal system	进项 [jìn xiàng] 1. income 2. receipts 3. earnings 4. revenue
增进 [zēng jìn] 1. promote 2. enhance	奋进 [fèn jìn] endeavor
先进水平 [xiān jìn shuǐ píng] advanced level	前进 [qián jìn] 1. to go forward 2. to forge ahead 3. to advance 4. onward
义勇军进行曲 [yì yǒng jūn jìn xíng qǔ] March of the Volunteer Army	走进 [zǒu jìn] 1. to visit 2. to get to know 3. (in book titles) introduction to sth
幸进 [xìng jìn] 1. to get through by luck 2. to be promoted by a fluke	进程 [jìn chéng] 1. process 2. course
民进党 [mín jìn dǎng] 1. DPP (Democratic Progressive Party, Taiwan) 2. abbr. for	时间进程 [shí jiān jìn chéng] time course
进来 [jìn lái] to come in	武进 [wú jìn] (N) Wujin (place in Jiangsu)
进京 [jìn jīng] 1. to enter the capital 2. to go to Beijing	先进武器 [xiān jìn wǔ qì] advanced weapon
十六进制 [shí liù jìn zhì] hexadecimal	买进 [mǎi jìn] purchase
与时俱进 [yǔ shí jù jìn] 1. abreast of modern developments 2. to keep up with the times 3. progressive 4. timely	先进 [xiān jìn] 1. advanced (technology) 2. to advance
八进制 [bā jìn zhì] octal	进门 [jìn mén] enter a door
得寸进尺 [dé cùn jìn chǐ] 1. lit. win an inch, want a foot (saw); fig. not satisfied with small gains 2. give him an inch, and he'll want a mile	十进制 [shí jìn zhì] decimal
进行 [jìn xíng] 1. to advance 2. to conduct 3. underway 4. in progress 5. to do 6. to carry out 7. to carry on 8. to execute	二进制 [èr jìn zhì] the binary system (math.)
行进 [xíng jìn] 1. to advance 2. forward motion	进阶 [jìn jiē] advanced
	上进 [shàng jìn] 1. to make progress 2. to do better 3. fig. ambitious to improve oneself 4. to move forwards
	进而 [jìn ér] and then (what follows next)
	冒进 [mào jìn] to advance prematurely

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进口	[jìn kǒu] 1. to import 2. imported
进出口	[jìn chū kǒu] import and export
打进	[dǎ jìn] 1. to breach 2. to invade
进击	[jìn jī] to attack
进士	[jìn shì] 1. successful candidate in the highest imperial civil service examination 2. palace graduate
十进	[shí jìn] 1. decimal 2. calculations to base 10
二进	[èr jìn] binary (i.e. writing numbers to base 2)
进价	[jìn jià] opening price
逆	[nì] 1. contrary 2. opposite 3. backwards 4. to go against 5. to oppose 6. to betray 7. to rebel
乘法逆	[chéng fǎ nì] multiplicative inverse (math.)
逆风	[nì fēng] 1. to go against the wind 2. contrary wind 3. a headwind
叛逆	[pàn nì] 1. to rebel 2. to revolt
叛逆者	[pàn nì zhě] traitor
逆来顺受	[nì lái shùn shòu] 1. to resign oneself to adversity (saw); to grin and bear it 2. to submit meekly to insults, maltreatment, humiliation etc
逆变	[nì biàn] reversing (e.g. electric current)
逆反	[nì fǎn] 1. rebellious behavior 2. opposite 3. ob-
逆反应	[nì fǎn yìng] 1. reverse reaction 2. counter-reaction 3. inverse response
逆反心理	[nì fǎn xīn lǐ] reverse psychology
逆差	[nì chā] 1. adverse trade balance 2. trade deficit
贸易逆差	[mào yì nì chā] 1. trade deficit 2. adverse trade balance
逆映射	[nì yǐng shè] inverse map (math.)
顺我者昌逆我者亡	[shùn wǒ zhě chāng nì wǒ zhě wáng] submit to me and prosper, or oppose me and perish
不可逆	[bù kě nì] irreversible
逆子	[nì zǐ] unfilial son
逆时针	[nì shí zhēn] 1. anticlockwise 2. counterclockwise
逆产	[nì chǎn] 1. traitor's property 2. breech delivery
逆境	[nì jìng] 1. adversity 2. predicament
逆回音	[nì huí yīn] inverted turn (ornament in music)
逆料	[nì liào] 1. to foresee 2. to predict
逆断层	[nì duàn céng] 1. reverse fault (geol.) 2. compression fault, where one block pushes over the other at dip of less than 45 degrees
逆光	[nì guāng] backlighting (lighting design)
逆行	[nì xíng] 1. to go the wrong way 2. to go against one-way traffic regulation
逆水行舟	[nì shuǐ xíng zhōu] lit. a boat going against the current (saw); fig. you must work harder
逆伦	[nì lún] 1. unnatural relationship (parricide, incest etc) 2. unfilial conduct 3. against social morals
可逆性	[kě nì xìng] reversability
忠言逆耳	[zhōng yán nì ěr] loyal advice jars on the ears (saw)
逆心	[nì xīn] 1. unfavorable 2. undesired
逆序	[nì xù] inverse order
逆水	[nì shuǐ] 1. against the current 2. upstream
莫逆	[mò nì] 1. very friendly 2. intimate
逆向	[nì xiàng] 1. backwards 2. reverse direction
逆定理	[nì dìng lǐ] converse theorem (math.)
逆耳	[nì ěr] 1. unpleasant to hear 2. grates on the ear (of home truths)
可逆	[kě nì] reversible
迅	[xùn] rapid
迅猛	[xùn měng] quick and violent
江迅	[jiāng xùn] a rushing flow

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鲁迅	[lǔ xùn] Lu Xun (1881-1936), one of the earliest and best-known modern Chinese writers
迅雷	[xùn léi] thunderbolt
途	[tú] 1. way 2. route 3. road
道听途说	[dào tīng tú shuō] 1. gossip 2. hearsay 3. rumor
求学无坦途	[qiú xué wú tǎn tú] the path of learning can never be smooth (proverb); There is no royal road to learning.
中途岛战役	[zhōng tú dǎo zhàn yì] battle of Midway of June 1942, the first large scale defeat of the Japanese fleet after Pearl Harbor
沿途	[yán tú] 1. along the sides of the road 2. by the wayside
长途汽车	[cháng tú qì chē] long-distance coach
长途网路	[cháng tú wǎng lù] long distance network
穷途末路	[qióng tú mò lù] 1. lit. the path exhausted, the end of the road (saw); an impasse 2. in a plight with no way out 3. things have reached a dead end
半途而废	[bàn tú ér fèi] to give up halfway (saw); leave sth unfinished
经济前途	[jīng jì qián tú] 1. economic future 2. economic outlook
用途	[yòng tú] 1. use 2. application
典型用途	[diǎn xíng yòng tú] 1. typical use 2. typical application
多用途	[duō yòng tú] multi-purpose
前途	[qián tú] 1. prospects 2. outlook (for the future) 3. future
前途未卜	[qián tú wèi bǔ] 1. hanging in the balance 2. the future is hard to forecast 3. Qu ser? 4. who knows what the future holds?
长途话费	[cháng tú huà fèi] long distance call charge
归途	[guī tú] 1. the way back 2. one's journey home
殊途同归	[shū tú tóng guī] different routes to the same destination (saw); fig. different means of achieve the same end
载途	[zài tú] 1. covering the road 2. distance (between road locations)
识途老马	[shí tú lǎo mǎ] lit. an old horse knows the way home (saw); fig. in difficulty, trust an experience colleague
老马识途	[lǎo mǎ shí tú] 1. an old horse knows the way (saw); an experience worker know what to do 2. an old hand knows the ropes
在途	[zài tú] in transit (of passengers, goods etc)
长途车	[cháng tú chē] coach (lit. long-distance bus)
长途	[cháng tú] long distance
长途电话	[cháng tú diàn huà] long-distance call
打长途	[dǎ cháng tú] to make a long distance call
半途	[bàn tú] 1. halfway 2. midway
途径	[tú jìng] 1. way 2. channel
中毒途径	[zhōng dú tú jìng] poisoning route
征途	[zhēng tú] 1. long journey 2. trek 3. course of an expedition
中途岛	[zhōng tú dǎo] Midway island
危途	[wēi tú] dangerous road
坦途	[tǎn tú] 1. highway 2. level road
途中	[tú zhōng] en route
中途	[zhōng tú] midway
逢	[féng] 1. every time 2. meet by chance
逢年过节	[féng nián guò jié] at the Chinese New Year or other festivities
逢场作戏	[féng chǎng zuò xì] 1. lit. find a stage, put on a comedy (saw); to join in the fun 2. to play along according to local conditions
千载难逢	[qiān zǎi nán féng] 1. lit. hard to meet in a thousand years (saw); extremely rare opportunity 2. once in a blue moon
逢凶化吉	[féng xiōng huà jí] misfortune turns to blessing (saw); to turn an inauspicious start to good account

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<p>左右逢源 [zuǒ yòu féng yuán] lit. to get water source from every side (saw); slick operator who can derive benefit from any situation</p> <p>久别重逢 [jiǔ bié chóng féng] to meet again after a long period of separation</p> <p>生不逢时 [shēng bù féng shí] 1. born at the wrong time (saw); unlucky (esp. to complain about one's fate) 2. born under an unlucky star 3. ahead of his time</p> <p>每逢佳节倍思亲 [měi féng jiā jié bèi sī qīn] doubly homesick for our dear ones at each festive day (Tang poet Wang Wei's remembering his brother)</p> <p>萍水相逢 [píng shuǐ xiāng féng] (saying) strangers coming together by chance</p> <p>逢集 [féng jí] market day</p> <p>每逢 [měi féng] 1. every time 2. on each occasion 3. whenever</p> <p>相逢 [xiāng féng] 1. to meet (by chance) 2. to come across</p> <p>重逢 [chóng féng] 1. to meet again 2. to be reunited</p> <p>丘逢甲 [qiū féng jiǎ] Qiu Fengjia or Chiu Feng-chia (1864-1912), Taiwanese Hakkanese poet</p> <p>缝 I [féng] 1. to sew 2. to stitch II [féng] 1. seam 2. crack 3. narrow slit</p> <p>裁缝师 [cái féng shī] tailor</p> <p>见缝就钻 [jiàn féng jiù zuān] lit. to see a gap and drill (saw); fig. to make the most of every opportunity</p> <p>无缝 [wú féng] seamless</p> <p>缝穷 [féng qióng] to sew and mend clothes for a pittance</p> <p>密缝 [mì féng] 1. tight seam 2. to calk</p> <p>牙缝 [yá féng] gap between teeth</p> <p>牙缝儿 [yá féng r] gap between teeth</p> <p>缝子 [féng zi] 1. crack 2. chink 3. narrow slit 4. crevice</p> <p>缝针 I [féng zhēn] 1. a stitch 2. surgical stitches II [féng zhēnfēng zhēn] needle</p> <p>缝衣针 [féng yī zhēn] sewing needle</p> <p>弥缝 [mí féng] 1. to cover up mistakes or crimes 2. to stitch up 3. to fix</p> <p>接缝 [jiē féng] seam</p> <p>夹缝 [jiā féng] hemmed in on both sides</p> <p>裂缝 [liè féng] 1. crack 2. crevice</p> <p>裁缝 [cái féng] 1. tailor 2. dressmaker</p> <p>裁缝店 [cái féng diàn] tailor's shop</p> <p>缝补 [féng bǔ] 1. to darn (clothing) 2. to sew and mend</p> <p>缝衣工人 [féng yī gōng rén] needleworker</p> <p>搭缝 [dā féng] overlaid seam</p> <p>缝合 [féng hé] 1. to sew together 2. suture (in surgery) 3. to sew up (a wound)</p> <p>合缝 [hé féng] 1. to form a seam 2. to join up</p> <p>缝合带 [féng hé dài] suture zone (geology)</p> <p>缝制 [féng zhì] 1. to sew 2. to make (clothes, bedding)</p> <p>折缝 [zhé féng] a welt seam (doubled over and sewed again from topside)</p> <p>连败 [lián bài] 1. consecutive defeats 2. to lose several times in a row</p> <p>连续函数 [lián xù hán shù] continuous function</p> <p>开放系统互连 [kāi fàng xì tǒng hù lián] 1. open systems interconnection 2. OSI</p> <p>莫霍洛维奇不连续面 [mò huò luò wéi qí bù lián xù miàn] 1. Mohorovichich discontinuity (lower boundary of the earth's lithosphere) 2. abbr. to Moho</p> <p>局部连结网络 [jú bù lián jié wǎng luò] local connectionist network</p> <p>分布连结网络 [fēn bù lián jié wǎng luò] distributed connectionist network</p> <p>连络 [lián luò] to contact (nearest relatives, the police etc)</p> <p>网路连接层 [wǎng lù lián jié céng] network link layer</p> <p>特别任务连 [tè bié rèn wu lián] Special Duties Unit, Hong Kong special police</p>	<p>政府机关开放系统互连总则 [zhèng fǔ jī guān kāi fàng xì tǒng hù lián zǒng zé] 1. Government Open system Interconnection Profile 2. GOSIP</p> <p>连结主义 [lián jié zhǔ yì] connectionism</p> <p>连续统假设 [lián xù tǒng jiǎ shè] (math.) the continuum hypothesis</p> <p>连续译码阶段 [lián xù yì mǎ jiē duàn] sequential decoding stage</p> <p>热连球菌 [rè lián qiú jī] Streptococcus thermophilus</p> <p>固定虚拟连接 [gù dìng xū nǐ lián jiē] 1. Permanent Virtual Connection 2. PVC</p> <p>虚拟连接 [xū nǐ lián jiē] virtual connection</p> <p>大连理工大学 [dà lián lǐ gōng dà xué] Dalian University of Technology</p> <p>连续介质力学 [lián xù jiè zhì lì xué] 1. mechanics of a continuous medium (math. phys.) 2. fluid mechanics</p> <p>无缝连接 [wú féng lián jiē] seamless connection</p> <p>缝缝连连 [féng féng lián lián] 1. needlework 2. sewing and mending</p> <p>连连 [lián lián] 1. repeatedly 2. again and again</p> <p>连山区 [lián shān qū] Lianshan district of Huludao city , Liaoning</p> <p>连 [lián] 1. surname Lian 2. even 3. as 4. join 5. to link 6. successively</p> <p>连锁反应 [lián suǒ fǎn yīng] chain reaction</p> <p>连续变调 [lián xù biàn diào] tone sandhi</p> <p>马连良 [mǎ lián liáng] Ma Lianliang (1901-1966), Beijing opera star, one of the Four great beards</p> <p>双连接站 [shuāng lián jiē zhàn] dual attachment station</p> <p>连体双胞胎 [lián tǐ shuāng bāo tāi] 1. conjoined twins 2. Siamese twins</p> <p>连夜 [lián yè] 1. the same night 2. that very night 3. before this night is out</p> <p>连环图 [lián huán tú] comic strip</p> <p>连用 [lián yòng] 1. to continue using 2. use together with sth 3. use next</p> <p>留连果 [liú lián guǒ] variant of , durian fruit</p> <p>连州 [lián zhōu] Lianzhou county level city in Qingyuan , Guangdong</p> <p>连州市 [lián zhōu shì] Lianzhou county level city in Qingyuan , Guangdong</p> <p>连署 [lián shǔ] 1. to cosign 2. to countersign</p> <p>连环 [lián huán] chain</p> <p>连环画 [lián huán huà] lianhuanhua (graphic novel)</p> <p>连续不断 [lián xù bù duàn] 1. continuous 2. unceasing</p> <p>不连续 [bù lián xù] 1. discontinuous 2. discrete</p> <p>不连续面 [bù lián xù miàn] surface of discontinuity</p> <p>连字符 [lián zì fú] hyphen</p> <p>有关连 [yǒu guān lián] relate</p> <p>李连杰 [lǐ lián jié] Li Lianjie or Jet Li (1963-), martial arts sportsman, subsequently film star and director</p> <p>连锁 [lián suǒ] chain</p> <p>连锁店 [lián suǒ shāng diàn] chain store</p> <p>连锁店 [lián suǒ diàn] chain store</p> <p>连云港 [lián yún gǎng] Lianyungang prefecture level city in Jiangsu</p> <p>连云港市 [lián yún gǎng shì] Lianyungang prefecture level city in Jiangsu</p> <p>黄连 [huáng lián] Chinese goldthread (Coptis chinensis), rhizome used in medicine</p> <p>炮火连天 [pào huǒ lián tiān] cannon firing for days on end (saw); enveloped in the flames of war</p> <p>连珠炮 [lián zhū pào] in quick-fire succession</p> <p>空话连篇 [kōng huà lián piān] long-winded empty talk</p> <p>连奔带跑 [lián bēn dài pǎo] 1. to run quickly 2. to rush 3. to gallop</p> <p>连南县 [lián nán xiàn] Liannan Yaozu autonomous county in Qingyuan , Guangdong</p>
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<p>单连接站 [dān lián jiē zhàn] single attachment station</p> <p>连接 [lián jiē] 1. to link 2. to join 3. to attach 4. connection 5. a link (on web page)</p> <p>接连 [jiē lián] 1. on end 2. in a row 3. in succession</p> <p>媒体接口连接器 [méi tǐ jiē kǒu lián jiē qì] medium interface connector</p> <p>外部连接 [wài bù lián jiē] external link</p> <p>连接至 [lián jiē zhì] to connect to</p> <p>连接词 [lián jiē cí] conjunction</p> <p>互相连接 [hù xiāng lián jiē] interlinked</p> <p>连接器 [lián jiē qì] connector</p> <p>二连巨盗龙 [èr lián jù dào lóng] Gigantoraptor erlianensis (a giant bird-like dinosaur found in Erlian in Inner Mongolia)</p> <p>面向连接 [miàn xiàng lián jiē] connection-oriented</p> <p>接二连三 [jiē èr lián sān] one after another (saw) in succession</p> <p>局部连贯性 [jú bù lián guān xìng] local coherence</p> <p>连平 [lián píng] (N) Lianping (place in Guangdong)</p> <p>马克西米连 [mǎ kè xī mǐ lián] Maximilian or Maximilien (name)</p> <p>关连 [guān lián] 1. connected 2. related 3. linked 4. linkage 5. correlation</p> <p>连续集 [lián xù jí] TV series</p> <p>连体 [lián tǐ] conjoined (twins)</p> <p>连任 [lián rèn] 1. continue in (a political) office 2. serve for another term of office</p> <p>连带责任 [lián dài zé rèn] 1. to bear joint responsibility for sth 2. joint liability (legal term)</p> <p>无连接 [wú lián jiē] connectionless</p> <p>连忙 [lián máng] 1. promptly 2. at once</p> <p>连续性 [lián xù xìng] continuity</p> <p>连累 [lián lěi] 1. to involve 2. to implicate sb 3. to spread to others (harm, trouble, damage etc)</p> <p>连续 [lián xù] 1. continuous 2. in a row 3. consecutive</p> <p>连续剧 [lián xù jù] 1. serialized drama 2. dramatic series 3. show in parts</p> <p>连线 [lián xiàn] 1. connecting line 2. slur indicating legato (in music) 3. liaison (in phonetics) 4. ligature (in typesetting)</p> <p>连系 [lián xì] 1. same as 2. connection 3. contact 4. relation 5. (in) touch (with) 6. to integrate 7. to link</p> <p>连系词 [lián xì cí] copula (grammar, functions like an equals sign)</p> <p>连结 [lián jiē] 1. connect 2. join 3. link</p> <p>结连 [jié lián] linked in a chain</p> <p>连载 [lián zài] 1. serialized 2. published as a serial (in a newspaper)</p> <p>里勾外连 [lǐ gōu wài lián] 1. to act from inside in coordination with attackers outside 2. attacked from both inside and out</p> <p>连县 [lián xiàn] Lian county in Guangdong</p> <p>连城县 [lián chéng xiàn] Liancheng county in Longyan , Fujian</p> <p>连山县 [lián shān xiàn] Lianshan Zhuang and Yao autonomous county in Qingyuan , Guangdong</p> <p>连队 [lián duì] company (of troops)</p> <p>连声 [lián shēng] 1. coherent 2. successive voices agree with one another 3. to echo</p> <p>连写 [lián xiě] 1. connected handwriting 2. joined up writing (as opposed to block capitals)</p> <p>连词 [lián cí] conjunction</p> <p>五大连池市 [wǔ dà lián chí shì] Wudalianchi county level city in Heihe [Hei1 he2], Heilongjiang</p> <p>五大连池 [wǔ dà lián chí] Wudalianchi county level city in Heihe [Hei1 he2], Heilongjiang</p> <p>密切相连 [mì qiè xiāng lián] 1. to relate closely 2. closely related</p> <p>二连浩特市 [èr lián hào tè shì] Erlianhaote city in Inner Mongolia</p> <p>二连浩特 [èr lián hào tè] Erlianhaote city in Inner Mongolia</p>	<p>连江 [lián jiāng] (N) Lianjiang (place in Fujian)</p> <p>骨肉相连 [gǔ ròu xiāng lián] 1. lit. interrelated as bones and flesh (saw); inseparably related 2. closely intertwined</p> <p>连骨肉 [lián gǔ ròu] 1. chop 2. rib meat</p> <p>连贯 [lián guān] strung together as a series</p> <p>连本带利 [lián běn dài lì] 1. both principal and interest 2. capital plus profit</p> <p>相连 [xiāng lián] 1. to link 2. to join 3. link 4. connection</p> <p>血肉相连 [xuè ròu xiāng lián] one's own flesh and blood (saw); closely related</p> <p>连珠 [lián zhū] 1. joined as a string of pearls 2. in rapid succession 3. alignment 4. Renju, a Japanese game, also called Gomoku or five-in-a-row</p> <p>超连结 [chāo lián jié] hyperlink</p> <p>连城 [lián chéng] Liancheng county level city in Longyan , Fujian</p> <p>连战 [lián zhàn] Lien Chan (1936-), Taiwanese politician, former vice-president and chairman of Guomintang</p> <p>牵连 [qiān lián] 1. to implicate 2. implicated</p> <p>连天 [lián tiān] for days in succession</p> <p>大连 [dà lián] Dalian prefecture level city in Liaoning</p> <p>大连市 [dà lián shì] Dalian prefecture level city in Liaoning province in northeast China</p> <p>连坐 [lián zuò] to implicate and punish also the criminal's associates</p> <p>连书 [lián shū] 1. to join syllables in writing 2. joined-up handwriting</p> <p>连年 [lián nián] 1. successive years 2. over many years</p> <p>连同 [lián tóng] 1. together with 2. along with</p> <p>留连 [liú lián] reluctant to leave</p> <p>连理 [lián lǐ] two trees that grow together as one; fig. conjugal union</p> <p>连日 [lián rì] 1. day after day 2. for several days running</p> <p>连串 [lián chuàn] 1. repeated 2. a series of (accidents)</p> <p>一连串 [yī lián chuàn] 1. a chain of (events, errors, jobs, problems, successes etc) 2. a succession of (disasters) 3. a series 4. a row (of stores)</p> <p>连手 [lián shǒu] 1. concerted action 2. to collude (in dishonesty)</p> <p>连击 [lián jī] batter</p> <p>连山 [lián shān] Lianshan district of Huludao city , Liaoning</p> <p>互连 [hù lián] interconnection</p> <p>二连 [èr lián] Erlian basin in Inner Mongolia</p> <p>一连 [yī lián] 1. in a row 2. in succession 3. running</p> <p>留连论诗 [liú lián lùn shī] to continue to discuss a poem over a long period</p> <p>莲 [lián] lotus</p> <p>曼荷莲女子学院 [màn hé lián zǐ xué yuàn] Mount Holyoke College (Northampton, Massachusetts)</p> <p>林忆莲 [lín yì lián] Sandy Lam</p> <p>莲雾 [lián wù] wax apple (a reddish pear-shaped fruit)</p> <p>白莲教 [bái lián jiào] White Lotus society</p> <p>夏士莲 [xià shì lián] Hazeline, Unilever range of skin care products</p> <p>并蒂莲 [bìng dì lián] lit. twin lotus flowers on one stalk; fig. a devoted married couple</p> <p>妙法莲华经 [miào fǎ lián huá jīng] The Lotus Sutra</p> <p>莲子 [lián zǐ] lotus seed</p> <p>西番莲 [xī fān lián] passion flower</p> <p>莲花 I [lián huā] 1. Lotus (common in place names and company names) 2. Lianhua county in Pingxiang , Jiangxi II [lián huā lián huā] 1. lotus flower (Nelumbo nucifera Gaertn, among others) 2. water-lily</p> <p>花莲 [huā lián] Hualien city on the east coast of Taiwan</p> <p>莲花县 [lián huā xiàn] Lianhua county in Pingxiang , Jiangxi</p> <p>红莲 [hóng lián] red lotus</p>
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阿莲乡	[ā lián xiāng] (N) Alien (village in Taiwan)
以法莲	[yǐ fǎ lián] Ephraim (city)
睡莲	[shuì lián] water lily
白莲	[bái lián] 1. white lotus (flower) 2. White Lotus society 3. same as
雪莲	[xuě lián] 1. snow lotus herb 2. Saussurea involucrata
五莲	[wǔ lián] (N) Wulian (place in Shandong)
邀	[yāo] invite to come
邀请	[yāo qǐng] to invite
邀请赛	[yāo qǐng sài] invitation tournament (e.g. between schools or firms)
邀功	[yāo gōng] to take the credit for sb's achievement
应邀	[yīng yāo] 1. at sb's invitation 2. on invitation
特邀	[tè yāo] special invitation
邀击	[yāo jī] 1. to intercept an enemy 2. to waylay 3. to ambush
交通警察	[jiāo tōng jǐng chá] 1. traffic police 2. abbr. to
凡世通公司	[fán shì tōng gōng sī] Firestone tire company
通讯卫星	[tōng xùn wèi xīng] communications satellite
通讯录	[tōng xùn lù] 1. address book 2. directory
通讯院士	[tōng xùn yuàn shì] 1. corresponding member (of an academy) 2. junior academician
通讯系统	[tōng xùn xì tǒng] communication system
通讯行业	[tōng xùn háng yè] communications industry
通讯自动化	[tōng xùn zì dòng huà] communications automation
通讯协定	[tōng xùn xié dìng] communications protocol
即时通讯	[jí shí tōng xùn] 1. Instant Messaging 2. IM
不通	[bù tōng] 1. be obstructed 2. be blocked up 3. be impassable 4. not make sense 5. be illogical 6. be ungrammatical
改善通讯	[gǎi shàn tōng xùn] to improve communications
通讯	[tōng xùn] 1. communications 2. a news story (e.g. dispatched over the wire)
通气会	[tōng qì huì] briefing
通气孔	[tōng qì kǒng] 1. an airvent 2. a louver 3. airflow orifice
通用电气	[tōng yòng diàn qì] GE; General Electric
通气	[tōng qì] 1. ventilation 2. aeration 3. to keep each other informed 4. to release information
通用汽车公司	[tōng yòng qì chē gōng sī] General Motors
通用汽车	[tōng yòng qì chē] General Motors
通风口	[tōng fēng kǒu] 1. air vent 2. opening for ventilation
通风孔	[tōng fēng kǒng] 1. air vent 2. louver
大久保利通	[dà jiǔ bǎo lì tōng] Okubo Toshimichi (1830-1878), Japanese politician
通风	[tōng fēng] 1. airy 2. ventilation 3. to ventilate 4. to disclose information
普通股	[pǔ tōng gǔ] common stock
通航	[tōng háng] connected by air, sea traffic or service
普通中学	[pǔ tōng zhōng xué] general middle school
交通大学	[jiāo tōng dà xué] Jiaotong University
上海交通大学	[shàng hǎi jiāo tōng dà xué] Shanghai Jiao Tong University
西南交通大学	[xī nán jiāo tōng dà xué] Southwest Jiaotong University
原子科学家通报	[yuán zī kē xué jiā tōng bào] Journal of Atomic Scientists
通过事后	[tōng guò shì hòu] off-line
通过	[tōng guò] 1. by means of 2. through 3. via 4. to pass through 5. to get through 6. to adopt 7. to pass (a bill) 8. to switch over
中国移动通信	[zhōng guó yí dòng tōng xìn] China Mobile (PRC state telecommunications company)
地下通道	[dì xià tōng dào] 1. underpass 2. subway 3. tunnel

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人行地下通道	[rén xíng dì xià tōng dào] pedestrian underpass
车行通道	[chē xíng tōng dào] traffic passage
防毒通道	[fáng dú tōng dào] protective passageway
虚拟通道标志符	[xū nǐ tōng dào biāo zhì fú] 1. virtual channel connection identifier 2. VCI
通道	[tōng dào] 1. (communications) channel 2. thoroughfare 3. passage
进行通信	[jìn xíng tōng xìn] 1. to communicate 2. to carry out communications
逆向拥塞通知	[nǐ xiàng yōng sāi tōng zhī] 1. Backward Explicit Congestion Notification 2. BECN
通途	[tōng tú] 1. through road 2. thoroughfare
连通器	[lián tōng qì] communicating vessels (in scientific experiment)
通顺	[tōng shùn] 1. smooth 2. clear and coherent
虚拟通道连接	[xū nǐ tōng dào lián jiē] 1. virtual channel connection 2. VCC
连通	[lián tōng] 1. to connect 2. to communicate 3. to relate
普普通通	[pǔ pǔ tōng tōng] 1. ordinary 2. mediocre 3. nothing special
语音通讯通道	[yǔ yīn tōng xùn tōng dào] voice (communications) channel
通讯通道	[tōng xùn tōng dào] communications channel
通通	[tōng tōng] 1. all 2. entire 3. complete
通	[tōng] 1. to go through 2. to know well 3. to connect 4. to communicate 5. open
通州	[tōng zhōu] Tongzhou town east of Beijing, a town in Beijing municipality
普通老百姓	[pǔ tōng lǎo bǎi xìng] 1. common people 2. average people 3. hoi polloi
普通赤杨	[pǔ tōng chì yáng] alder tree (Alnus glutinosa)
昭通市	[zhāo tōng shì] Zhaotong prefecture level city in Yunnan
昭通	[zhāo tōng] Zhaotong prefecture level city in Yunnan
通信协定	[tōng xìn xié dìng] communications protocol
直通火车	[zhí tōng huǒ chē] through train
通信负载	[tōng xìn fù zài] communications load
通识培训	[tōng shí péi xùn] general culture
透彻	[tōng chè] to understand completely
通心粉	[tōng xīn fěn] macaroni
通勤	[tōng qín] commuting
谢通门	[xiè tōng mén] (N) Xietongmen (place in Tibet)
通行无阻	[tōng xíng wú zǔ] 1. unobstructed passage 2. to go through unhindered
通判	[tōng pàn] local magistrate
开通	[kāi tōng] 1. to open up (windows for air, ideas for discussion, transport routes etc) 2. open-minded
讲不通	[jiǎng bù tōng] it does not make sense
普通车	[pǔ tōng chē] 1. local train 2. ordinary vehicle
古尔班通古特沙漠	[gǔ ěr bān tōng gǔ tè shā mò] Gurbantungut Desert
接收费	[jiē tōng fèi] connection charge
费孝通	[fèi xiào tōng] Fei Xiaotong
伊通河	[yī tōng hé] Yitong river in Siping, Jilin
伊通县	[yī tōng xiàn] Yitong Manchurian autonomous county in Siping, Jilin
伊通镇	[yī tōng zhèn] Yitong township, capital of Yitong Manchurian autonomous county in Siping, Jilin
伊通	[yī tōng] Yitong Manchurian autonomous county in Siping, Jilin
伊通火山群	[yī tōng huǒ shān qún] Yitong volcanic area in Yitong Manchurian autonomous county, Siping, Jilin
灯火通明	[dēng huǒ tōng míng] brightly light by lights
通明	[tōng míng] brightly lit
通车	[tōng chē] open to traffic
通用电器	[tōng yòng diàn qì] 1. General Electric 2. GE

通用语 [tōng yòng yǔ] common language	通报 [tōng bào] 1. bulletin 2. journal 3. circulate information
通用性 [tōng yòng xìng] universality	识时通变 [shí shí tōng biàn] understanding and adaptable
通用串行总线 [tōng yòng chuán xíng zǒng xiàn] Universal Serial Bus, USB (computer)	变通 [biàn tōng] 1. pragmatic 2. flexible 3. to act differently in different situations 4. to accommodate to circumstances
通用码 [tōng yòng mǎ] 1. common coding 2. same as [tong1 yong4 Han4 zì4 biao1 zhun3 jiao1 huan4 ma3]	字根通用码 [zì gēn tōng yòng mǎ] 1. common coding for components of Chinese character 2. same as Zheng coding [Zheng4 ma3]
通用字符组 [tōng yòng zì yuán zǔ] Universal character set (UCS)	交通银行 [jiāo tōng yín háng] Bank of Communications
通用字符集 [tōng yòng zì fú jí] universal character set UCS	通信技术 [tōng xìn jì shù] communications technology
通用拼音 [tōng yòng pīn yīn] the common use romanization system introduced in Taiwan in 2003	通夜 [tōng yè] 1. all through the night 2. overnight
通用 [tōng yòng] 1. common (use) 2. interchangeable	通假字 [tōng jiǎ zì] 1. phonetic loan character 2. using one character interchangeably for phonetically related characters
前向拥塞通知 [qián xiàng yōng sāi tōng zhī] 1. Forward Explicit Congestion Notification 2. FECN	通假 [tōng jiǎ] 1. phonetic loan character 2. using one character interchangeably for phonetically related characters
打不通 [dǎ bu tōng] cannot get through (on phone)	通用汉字标准交换码 [tōng yòng hàn zì biāo zhǔn jiāo huàn mǎ] 1. UCS, Chinese character coding adopted in PRC 1986 2. abbr. to [tong1 yong4 ma3]
博识多通 [bó shí duō tōng] knowledgeable and perspicacious (saw)	行不通 [xíng bu tōng] 1. won't work 2. will get (you) nowhere
博古通今 [bó gǔ tōng jīn] 1. conversant with things past and present 2. erudite and informed	通布图 [tōng bù tú] Timbuctoo (town and historical cultural center in Mali, a World Heritage site)
普通角闪石 [pǔ tōng jiǎo shǎn shí] hornblende (rock-forming mineral, type of amphibole)	政通人和 [zhèng tōng rén hé] efficient government, people at peace (saw); all is well with the state and the people
精通 [jīng tōng] proficient	数据通信 [shù jù tōng xìn] data communication
民国通俗演义 [mín guó tōng sú yǎn yì] Dramatized history of Republican China until 1927 by Cai Dongfan, and later chapters by Xu Qinfu	数码通 [shù mǎ tōng] SmartTone-Vodafone
历朝通俗演义 [lì cháo tōng sú yǎn yì] Dramatized history of successive dynasties (from Han to Republican China) by Cai Dongfan	数字通信 [shù zì tōng xìn] digital communications
交通卡 [jiāo tōng kǎ] 1. public transportation card 2. prepaid transit card 3. subway pass	通信网络 [tōng xìn wǎng luò] communications network
水陆交通 [shuǐ lù jiāo tōng] water and land transport	词汇通路 [cí huì tōng lù] lexical route
联邦电信交通委员会 [lián bāng diàn xìn jiāo tōng wēi yuán huì] 1. Federal Communications Commission 2. FCC	此路不通 [cǐ lù bù tōng] 1. this road is blocked 2. fig. This method does not work. 3. Doing this is no good.
交通部 [jiāo tōng bù] 1. Ministry of Transport 2. Transport Department	通路 [tōng lù] access
不圆通 [bù yuán tōng] 1. inflexible 2. unaccommodating	通信服务 [tōng xìn fú wù] communication service
交通意外 [jiāo tōng yì wài] 1. traffic accident 2. car crash	说不通 [shuō bù tōng] it does not make sense
公共交通 [gōng gòng jiāo tōng] 1. public transport 2. mass transit	直通车 [zhí tōng chē] "through train"(refers to the idea of retaining previous legislature after transition to Chinese rule in Hong Kong or Macao)
交通阻塞 [jiāo tōng zǔ sè] traffic jam	消息灵通人士 [xiāo xī líng tōng rén shì] 1. a well-informed source 2. a person with inside information
交通车 [jiāo tōng chē] shuttle bus	阿尔斯通公司 [ā ěr sī tōng gōng sī] Alstom, company name
交通费 [jiāo tōng fèi] transport costs	资治通鉴 [zī zhì tōng jiàn] A mirror for the wise ruler (or Comprehensive Mirror for aid in Government), a vast chronological general history, written by Sima Guang (1019-1089) and collaborators during the Northern Song in 1084, covering the period 403 BC-959 AD, 294 scrolls
交通拥挤 [jiāo tōng yōng jǐ] traffic congestion	南通 [nán tōng] Nantong prefecture level city in Jiangsu
交通 [jiāo tōng] 1. transport 2. traffic 3. communication	南通市 [nán tōng shì] Nantong prefecture level city in Jiangsu
因特网联通 [yīn tè wǎng lián tōng] Internet connection	通商 [tōng shāng] having trading relations (of nations or regions)
网通 [wǎng tōng] China Network Communications (CNC) Group Corporation (one of China's large telephone companies)	通商口岸 [tōng shāng kǒu àn] treaty port, forced on Qing China by the 19th century Great Powers
通化地区 [tōng huà dì qū] (N) Tonghua district (district in Jilin)	五口通商 [wǔ kǒu tōng shāng] the five treaty ports forced on Qing China by the 1842 treaty of Nanjing that concluded the First Opium War, namely: Guangzhou, Fuzhou, Ningbo, Xiamen or Amoy and Shanghai
水泄不通 [shuǐ xiè bù tōng] lit. not one drop can trickle through (saw); fig. impenetrable (crowd, traffic)	接通 [jiē tōng] 1. to connect 2. to put through
南通地区 [nán tōng dì qū] (N) Nantong district (district in Jiangsu)	通常 [tōng cháng] 1. regular 2. usual 3. ordinary 4. normal
通州区 [tōng zhōu qū] Tongzhou district east of Beijing, a county level district of Beijing municipality, formerly Tong county	通俗易懂 [tōng sú yì dòng] easy to understand
昭通地区 [zhāo tōng dì qū] (N) Zhaotong district (district in Yunnan)	普通 [pǔ tōng] 1. common 2. ordinary 3. general 4. average
五通桥区 [wǔ tōng qiáo qū] (N) Wutongqiao (area in Sichuan)	普通民众 [pǔ tōng mín zhòng] 1. ordinary people 2. the masses
伊通自然保护区 [yī tōng zì rán bǎo hù qū] Yitong nature reserve in Yitong Manchurian autonomous county, Siping, Jilin	普通话 [pǔ tōng huà] 1. Mandarin (common language) 2. Putonghua (common speech of the Chinese language) 3. ordinary speech
清代通史 [qīng dài tōng shǐ] General history of the Qing dynasty, compiled under Xiao Yishan	普通问题 [pǔ tōng wèn tí] 1. common questions 2. general questions
通史 [tōng shǐ] 1. narrative history 2. comprehensive history 3. a history covering an extended period	普利司通 [pǔ lì sī tōng] Bridgestone tire company
润肠通便 [rùn cháng tōng biàn] to cure constipation with laxatives	普通人 [pǔ tōng rén] 1. ordinary person 2. private citizen 3. people 4. the person in the street
通货紧缩 [tōng huò jìn suō] deflation	
通信密度 [tōng xìn mì dù] communications density	
不可通约 [bù kě tōng yuē] 1. having no common measure 2. incommensurable 3. incommensurate	

联通	I [lián tōng] 1. China United Telecommunications Corporation 2. abbr. to China Unicom or Unicom 3. abbr. of II [lián tōnglián tōng] 1. connection 2. link 3. to link together
中国联通	[zhōng guó lián tōng] 1. China United Telecommunications Corporation 2. abbr. to China Unicom or Unicom
小灵通	[xiǎo líng tōng] mobile phone (with a local, 7-digit phone number)
戈德斯通	[gē dé sī tōng] Goldstone (name)
亨通	[hēng tōng] 1. smooth 2. prosperous 3. going well
通古斯	[tōng gǔ sī] Tungus
高通公司	[gāo tōng gōng sī] Qualcomm
通识	[tōng shí] 1. general knowledge 2. overall knowledge 3. common knowledge 4. widely known 5. erudition
通识课程	[tōng shí kè chéng] 1. general course 2. general education course 3. core course 4. general curriculum 5. general education curriculum 6. core curriculum
通票	[tōng piào] a through ticket
通俗	[tōng sù] 1. common 2. everyday 3. average
通往	[tōng wǎng] to lead to
行得通	[xíng dé tōng] 1. practicable 2. realizable 3. sth that will work
通行	[tōng xíng] 1. to go through 2. a passage through 3. in general use 4. a pass or laissez-passer 5. a license (to a computer account)
通行证	[tōng xíng zhèng] 1. a pass (authorization through a check-point) 2. a laissez-passer or safe conduct 3. to authenticate 4. to confirm name and password on a website 5. fig. a condition giving access to benefits (e.g. a diploma as a pass to a career)
万事亨通	[wàn shì hēng tōng] everything is going smoothly (saw)
通货	[tōng huò] 1. currency 2. exchange of goods
通化	[tōng huà] 1. Tonghua prefecture level city in Jilin province in northeast China 2. also Tonghua county
通化县	[tōng huà xiàn] Tonghua county in Tonghua, Jilin
通化市	[tōng huà shì] Tonghua prefecture level city in Jilin province in northeast China
通信	[tōng xìn] to communicate
通信中心	[tōng xìn zhōng xīn] communications center
通信地址	[tōng xìn dì zhǐ] mail address
通信卫星	[tōng xìn wèi xīng] communications satellite
通信量	[tōng xìn liàng] communications volume
通什	[tōng shí] (N) Tongshi (city in Hainan)
磁通量	[cí tōng liàng] magnetic flux
互通性	[hù tōng xìng] interoperability (of communications equipment)
通融	[tōng róng] 1. flexible 2. to accommodate 3. to stretch or get around regulations 4. a short-term loan
融会贯通	[róng huì guàn tōng] to master the subject via a comprehensive study of surrounding areas
抢通	[qiǎng tōng] to rush through urgently (e.g. emergency supplies)
通经	[tōng jīng] 1. conversant with the Confucian classics 2. to stimulate menstrual flow (in traditional Chinese medicine)
统通	[tōng tōng] everything
通约	[tōng yuē] common measure
可通约	[kě tōng yuē] 1. commensurable 2. having a common measure
贝纳通	[bèi nà tōng] Benetton, clothes company
通红	[tōng hóng] 1. very red 2. red through and through 3. to blush (deep red)
联通红筹公司	[lián tōng hóng chóu gōng sī] Unicom Red Chip, Hong Kong subsidiary of China Unicom
沟通	[gōu tōng] communicate
互相沟通	[hù xiāng gōu tōng] inter-communication
通县	[tōng xiàn] Tong county in Beijing
通河县	[tōng hé xiàn] Tonghe county in Harbin [Ha1 er3 bin1], Heilongjiang

通山县	[tōng shān xiàn] Tongshan county, Xianning prefecture, Hubei
通话	[tōng huà] 1. talk over telephone 2. hold a conversation
通电话	[tōng diàn huà] to phone sb up
通许	[tōng xǔ] (N) Tongxu (place in Henan)
通盘	[tōng pán] 1. across the board 2. comprehensive 3. overall 4. global
通海	[tōng hǎi] (N) Tonghai (place in Yunnan)
穆通	[mù tōng] 1. Mouton (name) 2. Gabriel Mouton (1618-1694), French clergyman and scientist, pioneer of the metric system
通奸	[tōng jiān] adultery
通河	[tōng hé] Tonghe county in Harbin [Ha1 er3 bin1], Heilongjiang
通江	[tōng jiāng] (N) Tongjiang (place in Sichuan)
通晓	[tōng xiǎo] 1. proficient (in sth) 2. to understand sth through and through
圆通	[yuán tōng] 1. flexible 2. accommodating
贯通	[guàn tōng] 1. to link up 2. to thread together
通知	[tōng zhī] 1. to notify 2. to inform 3. notice 4. notification
事先通知	[shì xiān tōng zhī] 1. preliminary notification 2. to announce in advance
相通	[xiāng tōng] 1. interlinked 2. connected 3. communicating 4. in communication 5. accommodating
通城	[tōng chéng] (N) Tongcheng (place in Hubei)
萨斯卡通	[sà sī kǎ tōng] Saskatoon city, Saskatchewan, Canada
买通	[mǎi tōng] to bribe
搞通	[gǎo tōng] to make sense of sth
通向	[tōng xiàng] lead to
富士通	[fù shì tōng] Fujitsu
通书	[tōng shū] almanac
中国通	[zhōng guó tōng] 1. China watcher 2. an expert on China 3. an old China hand
百事通	[bǎi shì tōng] 1. knowledgeable person 2. know all
通告	[tōng gào] 1. to announce 2. to give notice
卡通	[kǎ tōng] cartoon
扑通	[pū tōng] 1. onomat., sound of object falling into water 2. plop
通行税	[tōng xíng shuì] toll
通电	[tōng diàn] 1. to set up an electric circuit 2. to electrify 3. to switch...on 4. to be connected to electricity grid 5. to send a telegram 6. to circular telegram
通同	[tōng tóng] collude; gang up on
通量	[tōng liàng] flux
可通	[kě tōng] 1. passable 2. possible to reach
串通	[chuàn tōng] to collude
打通	[dǎ tōng] 1. to open access 2. to establish contact 3. to remove a block 4. to put through (a phone connection)
通山	[tōng shān] (N) Tongshan (place in Hubei)
互通	[hù tōng] 1. to intercommunicate 2. to interoperate
直通	[zhí tōng] direct travel link
三通	[sān tōng] Three Links
通称	[tōng chēng] 1. generic term 2. general name for sth
返	[fǎn] to return (to)
返航	[fǎn háng] return to the point of departure
积重难返	[jī zhòng nán fǎn] ingrained habits are hard to overcome (saw); bad old practices die hard
无功而返	[wú gōng ér fǎn] to return without any achievement (saw); to go home with one's tail between one's legs
返家	[fǎn jiā] to return home
往返	[wǎng fǎn] 1. to go back and forth 2. to go to and fro
返乡	[fǎn xiāng] to return to one's home town
返台	[fǎn tái] to return to Taiwan

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重返	[chóng fǎn] to return to
返国	[fǎn guó] to return to one's country
折返	[zhé fǎn] to turn back
返回	[fǎn huí] 1. return to 2. come (or go) back
回返	[huí fǎn] 1. to return 2. to go back 3. to come back
佛罗里达州	[fú luó lì dá zhōu] Florida, US state
佛罗里达	[fú luó lì dá] Florida
佛罗里达州	[fú luó lì dá zhōu] Florida
明尼苏达	[míng ní sū dá] Minnesota
明尼苏达州	[míng ní sū dá zhōu] Minnesota
那达慕	[nà dá mù] Nadam or Games, Mongolian national harvest festival in July-August
郁达夫	[yù dá fū] Yu Dafu (1896-1945), poet and novelist
发达国家	[fā dá guó] developed nation
发达国家	[fā dá guó jiā] developed nation
发达	[fā dá] 1. developed (country etc) 2. flourishing 3. to develop
工布江达	[gōng bù jiāng dá] (N) Gongbujiangda (place in Tibet)
达尔文	[dá ěr wén] 1. Charles Darwin (1809-1882), British biologist and author of the Origin of Species 2. Darwin, capital of Australian Northern Territory
文莱达鲁萨兰国	[wén lái dá lǔ sà lán guó] Brunei Darussalam
达尔文港	[dá ěr wén gǎng] Darwin, capital of the Northern Territory, Australia
达文西密码	[dá wén xī mǐ mǎ] The Da Vinci Code (Taiwanese Translation)
班达亚齐	[bān dá yà qí] Banda Aceh, capital of Aceh province of Indonesia in northwest Sumatra
发达地区	[fā dá dì qū] developed area
哈根达斯	[hā gēn dá sī] Haagen-Dasz (ice cream)
达观	[dá guān] 1. to take things philosophically 2. a broad perspective
安达曼海	[ān dá màn hǎi] the Andaman sea
安达曼岛	[ān dá màn dǎo] 1. Andaman islands 2. variant of
阿米纳达布	[ā mǐ nà dá bù] Amminadab (name)
曼达尔	[màn dá ěr] Mandal (city in Agder, Norway)
安达曼群岛	[ān dá màn qún dǎo] Andaman islands
达朗贝尔	[dá lǎng bèi ěr] D'Alembert (1717-1783), French mathematician
格林纳达	[gé lín nà dá] Grenada
格拉纳达	[gé lǎ nà dá] Granada, Spain
加格达奇	[jiā gé dá qí] Jiagedaqi district of Daxing'anling prefecture, in northwest Heilongjiang and northeast Inner Mongolia
博格达山脉	[bó gé dá shān mài] Bogda Mountain range in Tianshan mountains
加格达奇区	[jiā gé dá qí qū] Jiagedaqi district of Daxing'anling prefecture, in northwest Heilongjiang and northeast Inner Mongolia
博格达峰	[bó gé dá fēng] Mt Bogda in eastern Tianshan
识时达务	[shí shí dá wù] 1. understanding 2. to know what's up
布达拉山	[bù dá lā shān] Mt Potala in Lhasa, with Potala Palace
飞黄腾达	[fēi huáng téng dá] 1. lit. the divine steed Huang flashes past (saw); fig. a meteoric rise 2. career success 3. The Apprentice (UK reality TV series)
瓦尔达克	[wǎ ěr dá kè] Wardak (Afghan province)
瓦尔达克省	[wǎ ěr dá kè shěng] Wardak (Afghan province)
异频雷达收发机	[yì pín léi dá shōu fā jī] 1. transponder 2. electronic device that responds to a radio code
肌肉发达	[jī ròu fā dá] muscular
瓜达卡纳尔战役	[guā dá kǎ nà ěr zhàn yì] battle of Guadalcanal of late 1942, the turning point of the war in the Pacific

凯达格兰	[kǎi dá gé lán] Ketagalan, one of the indigenous peoples of Taiwan, esp. northeast corner
布达佩斯	[bù dá pèi sī] Budapest, capital of Hungary
爱达荷	[ài dá hé] Idaho, US state
爱达荷州	[ài dá hé zhōu] Idaho, US state
布达拉宫	[bù dá lā gōng] Potala, winter palace of Dalai Lamas in Lhasa, Tibet
四通八达	[sì tōng bā dá] roads open in all directions (saw); accessible from all sides
词通达模型	[cí tōng dá mó xíng] word access model
词素通达模型	[cí sù tōng dá mó xíng] morpheme access model (MA model)
通情达理	[tōng qíng dá lǐ] 1. fair and reasonable (saw); sensible 2. standing to reason
通达	[tōng dá] access
达	[dá] 1. attain 2. pass through 3. achieve 4. reach 5. realize 6. clear 7. inform 8. notify 9. dignity
无不达	[wú bù dá] nothing he can't do
犹达斯	[yóu dá sī] Judas (name)
犹达	[yóu dá] Jude
克拉斯诺达尔	[kè lǎ sī nuò dá ěr] Krasnodar (city in Russia)
佛罗里达	[fú luó lì dá] Florida, US state
斯彻达尔	[sī chè dá ěr] Stjrdal (city in Trndelag, Norway)
司汤达	[sī tāng dá] Stendhal
溜达	[liū da] 1. to stroll 2. to go for a walk
达鲁花赤	[dá lǔ huā chì] Mongolian daruqachi, local commander in Mongol and Yuan times
达州	[dá zhōu] Dazhou prefecture level city in Sichuan
南达科他州	[nán dá kē tā zhōu] South Dakota, US state
内华达州	[nèi huá dá zhōu] Nevada, US state
北达科他州	[běi dá kē tā zhōu] North Dakota, US state
达州市	[dá zhōu shì] Dazhou prefecture level city in Sichuan
美索不达米亚	[měi suǒ bù dá mǐ yà] Mesopotamia
达不到	[dá bù dào] 1. cannot achieve 2. cannot reach
苏门达腊	[sū mén dá là] Sumatra (one of the Indonesian islands)
长达	[cháng dá] 1. extend as long as 2. lengthen out to
达令	[dá lìng] Darling (name)
泰达	[tài dá] TEDA (Tianjin Economic Development Area)
萨达姆侯赛因	[sà dá mǔ hòu sài yīn] Saddam Hussein
达兰萨拉	[dá lán sà là] Dharamsala in Himachal Pradesh, north India, home of Tibetan government in exile
达累斯萨拉姆	[dá lèi sī sà là mù] Dar es Salaam (city in Tanzania)
萨达姆	[sà dá mǔ] Saddam
萨达特	[sà dá tè] Anwar Al Sadat
达尔富尔	[dá ěr fù ěr] Darfur, region of west Sudan
阿伦达尔	[ā lún dá ěr] Arendal (city in Agder, Norway)
苏金达	[sū jīn dá] Sukinda, Indian city
瓜达卡纳尔岛	[guā dá kǎ nà ěr dǎo] Guadalcanal Island
扎尔达里	[zā ěr dá lì] Asif Ali Zardari (1956-), Pakistani People's Party politician, widower of murdered Benazir Bhutto, president of Pakistan from 2008
吉尔达	[jī ěr dá] gelada (Theropithecus gelada), Ethiopian herbivorous monkey similar to baboon
亚达薛西	[yà dá xuē xī] Artaxerxes
南达科他	[nán dá kē tā] South Dakota, US state
瓜达拉哈拉	[guā dá lā hā là] Guadalajara
达拉斯	[dá lā sī] Dallas, Texas
毕达哥拉斯	[bì dá gē lā sī] Pythagoras
瓜达拉马	[guā dá lā mǎ] Sierra de Guadarrama (mountain range across Iberia, passing north of Madrid)

瓜达拉马山	[guā dá lā mǎ shān] Sierra de Guadarrama (mountain range across Iberia, passing north of Madrid)
达芬奇密码	[dá fēn qí mì mǎ] The Da Vinci Code
特立尼达	[tè lì ní dá] Trinidad
兰姆达	[lán mǔ dá] lambda (Greek letter)
莱里达	[lái lì dá] Lrida or Lleida, Spain
亚米拿达	[yà mǐ ná dá] Amminadab (son of Ram)
显达	[xiǎn dá] 1. illustrious 2. influential 3. prestigious
达马提亚	[dá mǎ tí yà] Dalmatia (east coast of Adriatic, now mainly in Republic of Croatia)
达尼亚	[dá ní yà] (person name)
基因表达	[jī yīn biǎo dá] gene expression
纳斯达克	[nà sī dá kè] NASDAQ stock exchange
达沃斯论坛	[dá wò sī lùn tán] Davos world economic forum (WEF)
陈伯达	[chén bó dá] Chen Boda (1904-1989, communist party theorist, interpreter of Maoism)
达沃斯	[dá wò sī] 1. Davos (Swiss ski resort) 2. Davos world economic forum (WEF)
达标	[dá biāo] to reach a set standard
德里达	[dé lì dá] Derrida (philosopher)
维达	[wéi dá] Vidar (Norse deity)
内华达	[nèi huá dá] Nevada, US state
北达科他	[běi dá kē tā] North Dakota, US state
休达	[xiū dá] Sebta; Ceuta (Moroccan northern city)
达仁乡	[dá rén xiāng] (N) Tajen (village in Taiwan)
乌干达	[wū gān dá] Uganda
马达	[mǎ dá] motor
达芬西	[dá fēn xī] Leonardo da Vinci (Taiwan translation)
马自达	[mǎ zì dá] 1. Mazda, Japanese car make (derived from name Matsuda) 2. also known as
表达	[biǎo dá] 1. to voice (an opinion) 2. to express 3. to convey
表达失语症	[biǎo dá shī yǔ zhèng] expressive aphasia
表达式	[biǎo dá shì] 1. expression (math.) 2. displayed formula
雷达天线	[léi dá tiān xiàn] radar antenna
达县	[dá xiàn] (N) Daxian (city in Sichuan)
江达县	[jiāng dá xiàn] Jomdo county in Tibet
达到	[dá dào] 1. to reach 2. to achieve 3. to attain
到达	[dào dá] 1. to reach 2. to arrive
到达大厅	[dào dá dà tīng] arrival hall
马达加斯加	[mǎ dá jiā sī jiā] Madagascar
达到目的	[dá dào mù dì] 1. to achieve one's aim 2. to get what one wants
达摩	[dá mó] 1. Dharma, the teaching of Buddha 2. Bodhidharma
罗安达	[luó ān dá] Luanda, capital of Angola
多达	[duō dá] 1. up to 2. no less than 3. as much as
安达	[ān dá] Anda county level city in Suihua , Heilongjiang
安达市	[ān dá shì] Anda county level city in Suihua , Heilongjiang
江达	[jiāng dá] (N) Jiangda (place in Tibet)
哈达	[hǎ dá] Tibetan ceremonial scarf (khata), usually white and of silk, which holds special significance in terms of etiquette and expression of appreciation, playing an important role in traditional Tibetan and Mongolian culture
柯达	[kē dá] Kodak (US film company)
寄达	[jì dá] to send sth by mail
雅加达	[yǎ jiā dá] Jakarta, capital of Indonesia
达赖	[dá lài] 1. the Dalai Lama 2. also written

万事达卡	[wàn shì dá kǎ] MasterCard
万事达	[wàn shì dá] Master(Card)
达味	[dá wèi] David (name)
达味王	[dá wèi wáng] King David
达成	[dá chéng] 1. to reach (an agreement) 2. to accomplish
达因	[dá yīn] dyne
先达	[xiān dá] 1. famous and virtuous ancestors 2. the great men of the past
高达	[gāo dá] 1. attain 2. reach up to
闻达	[wén dá] 1. illustrious and influential 2. well-known
哥斯达黎加	[gē sī dá lí jiā] Costa Rica
生达	[shēng dá] (N) Sinda (place in Tibet)
达卡	[dá kǎ] Dhaka, capital of Bangladesh
下达	[xià dá] 1. to transmit down (a chain of command) 2. to pass down (to lower level)
韦达	[wéi dá] François Vite (1540-1603), French mathematician who introduced notation of algebra
雷达	[léi dá] radar
达日	[dá rì] (N) Dari (place in Qinghai)
可达	[kě dá] 1. Kodak 2. can reach 3. can get as high as
吉达	[jí dá] Jeddah (Saudi city, on Red Sea)
品达	[pǐn dá] Pindar, Greek poet
直达	[zhí dá] 1. through 2. nonstop
加达里	[jiā dá lǐ] Guattari (philosopher)
退	[tuì] 1. retreat 2. to decline 3. to move back 4. to withdraw
进退	[jìn tuì] 1. to advance or retreat 2. knowing when to come and when to leave 3. a sense of propriety
进道若退	[jìn dào ruò tuì] 1. entering the Way, you seem to coil back (Laozi , the Book of Dao , Chap. 14)
2. progress in the Dao can seem illusory	
进退为难	[jìn tuì wéi nán] 1. no room to advance or to retreat (saw); without any way out of a dilemma 2. trapped
3. in an impossible situation	
进退两难	[jìn tuì liǎng nán] 1. no room to advance or to retreat (saw); without any way out of a dilemma 2. trapped
3. in an impossible situation	
进退有常	[jìn tuì yǒu cháng] to advance or retreat, each has its rules (saw from Zhuangzi); many translations are possible
进退不得	[jìn tuì bù dé] 1. can't advance or retreat (saw); no room for maneuver 2. stalled 3. in a dilemma 4. stuck in a difficult position
不知进退	[bù zhī jìn tuì] not knowing when to come or leave (saw); with no sense of propriety
进退维谷	[jìn tuì wéi gǔ] 1. no room to advance or to retreat (saw); without any way out of a dilemma 2. trapped
3. in an impossible situation	
进退中绳	[jìn tuì zhōng shéng] to advance or retreat, each has its rules (saw from Zhuangzi); many translations are possible
进退失据	[jìn tuì shī jù] 1. no room to advance or to retreat (saw); at a loss 2. in a hopeless situation
进退自如	[jìn tuì zì rú] free to advance or retreat; room for maneuver
退还	[tuì huán] 1. to return (sth borrowed etc) 2. to send back 3. to refund 4. to rebate
退学	[tuì xué] to quit school
退役	[tuì yì] 1. to retire from the military 2. to demobilize 3. de-commission 4. fig. retired from use (e.g. and obsolete product)
退路	[tuì lù] 1. a way out 2. a way to retreat 3. leeway
退落	[tuì luò] subside
褪黑激素	[tuì hēi jī sù] melatonin
败退	[bài tuì] retreat in defeat
隐退	[yǐn tuì] 1. to retire (from society, esp. from politics) 2. to vanish
经济衰退	[jīng jì shuāi tuì] (economic) recession
退潮	[tuì cháo] ebb

衰退期	[shuāi tuì qī] recession (in economics)
退步	[tuì bù] 1. degenerate 2. regress
退伍军人	[tuì wǔ jī rén] veteran
退伍军人节	[tuì wǔ jī rén jié] Veteran's Day
退钱	[tuì qián] refund money
退烧药	[tuì shāo yào] antipyretic (drug to reduce fever, such as sulfanilamide)
消退	[xiāo tuì] 1. to wane 2. to vanish gradually
辞退	[cí tuì] 1. to dismiss 2. to discharge 3. to fire
退位	[tuì wèi] abdicate
退休金	[tuì xiū jīn] 1. retirement pay 2. pension
退下金	[tuì xià jīn] retirement pension
退票	[tuì piào] 1. bounce (a check) 2. ticket refund
退货	[tuì huò] to withdraw a product
退换货	[tuì huàn huò] to return goods
退化	[tuì huà] 1. to degenerate 2. atrophy
倒退	[dào tuì] 1. to fall back 2. to go in reverse
退休	[tuì xiū] retirement (from work)
退缩	[tuì suō] 1. to shrink back 2. to cower
退伍	[tuì wǔ] to retire from service
衰退	[shuāi tuì] 1. to decline 2. to fall 3. to drop 4. to falter 5. a decline 6. recession (in economics)
退席	[tuì xí] 1. to absent oneself from a meeting 2. to decline to attend
退却	[tuì què] 1. to retreat 2. to shrink back
后退	[hòu tuì] 1. recoil 2. draw back 3. fall back 4. retreat
退冰	[tuì bīng] 1. to thaw (frozen food) 2. to bring to room temperature
减退	[jiǎn tuì] 1. to ebb 2. to go down 3. to decline
退换	[tuì huàn] 1. to replace a purchase 2. to exchange a purchase
退守	[tuì shǒu] 1. to retreat and defend 2. to withdraw and maintain one's guard
退下	[tuì xià] to retire
早退	[zǎo tuì] 1. early retirement 2. to leave a meeting too early
击退	[jī tuì] 1. to beat back 2. to repel
退出	[tuì chū] 1. to withdraw 2. to abort 3. to quit
腿	[tuǐ] leg
撒腿	[sǎ tuǐ] to start running
西藏毛腿沙鸡	[xī zàng máo tuǐ shā jī] Tibetan sandgrouse (Syrhaptes tibetanus)
毛腿沙鸡	[máo tuǐ shā jī] Tibetan sandgrouse (Syrhaptes tibetanus)
假腿	[jiǎ tuǐ] false leg
双腿	[shuāng tuǐ] 1. legs 2. both legs 3. two legs
前腿	[qián tuǐ] forelegs
鬼扯腿	[guǐ chě tuǐ] 1. lit. ghost pulls your leg; involuntary tug of muscles 2. fig. very unlucky 3. fig. argumentative 4. fig. can't help doing it
外八字腿	[wài bā zì tuǐ] 1. bow legs 2. bandy legs
狗腿子	[gǒu tuǐ zi] 1. dog's leg 2. fig. one who follows a villain 3. henchman 4. hired thug
罗圈腿	[luó quān tuǐ] 1. bow-legged 2. bandy-legged
短腿猎犬	[duǎn tuǐ liè quǎn] 1. dachshund 2. basset hound
金华火腿	[jīn huá huǒ tuǐ] Jinhua ham
断腿	[duàn tuǐ] broken leg
抱粗腿	[bào cū tuǐ] latch on to the rich and powerful
火腿	[huǒ tuǐ] ham
小腿	[xiǎo tuǐ] calf (of the leg)
外小腿	[wài xiǎo tuǐ] shin

跑腿	[pǎo tuǐ] to run errands
跑腿儿	[pǎo tuǐ er] to run errands
拖后腿	[tuō hòu tuǐ] 1. to impede 2. to obstruct 3. to hold back
盘腿	[pán tuǐ] to cross one's legs
大腿	[dà tuǐ] thigh
运载	[yùn zài] 1. carry 2. convey 3. delivery 4. supply
偷运	[tōu yùn] to smuggle
谢灵运	[xiè líng yùn] Xie Lingyun (385-433) poet during Song of the Southern Dynasties
运价	[yùn jià] 1. fare 2. transport cost
海运费	[hǎi yùn fèi] 1. shipping 2. sea transport
海运费率	[hǎi yùn fèi lǜ] shipping rate
空运费	[kōng yùn fèi] air freight (cost of air transport)
运费	[yùn fèi] fare
苏伊士运河	[sū yī shì yùn hé] Suez Canal
运用自如	[yùn yòng zì rú] 1. to operate easily (saw); to use freely 2. to have fluent command of 3. to have sth at one's fingertips
运动方程	[yùn dòng fāng chéng] equations of motion
运用	[yùn yòng] 1. to use 2. to put to use
运脚	[yùn jiǎo] freight charge
不结盟运动	[bù jié méng yùn dòng] nonaligned movement
运载火箭	[yùn zài huǒ jiàn] carrier rocket
国际共产主义运动	[guó jì gòng chǎn zhǔ yì yùn dòng] 1. Comintern 2. the international communist movement
义和团运动	[yì hé tuán yùn dòng] Boxer Rebellion
古文运动	[gǔ wén yùn dòng] cultural movement aspiring to study and emulate classic works, at different periods of history, esp. Tang and Song
时运不济	[shí yùn bù jì] fate is unfavorable (saw); the omens are not good
运输网	[yùn shū wǎng] transport network
运城地区	[yùn chéng dì qū] (N) Yuncheng district (district in Shanxi)
运动	[yùn dòng] 1. movement 2. CL: [chang3] 3. campaign 4. sports
反袁运动	[fǎn yuán yùn dòng] 1. opposing Yuan Shikai in War of national protection 1915-1916 2. same as
反右运动	[fǎn yòu yùn dòng] anti-right movement, Mao's purge of 1957
肃反运动	[sù fǎn yùn dòng] 1. purge of counter-revolutionary elements (esp. Stalin's purges of the 1930 and Mao's purges 1955-57) 2. abbr. for
运动服	[yùn dòng fú] sportswear
中国人权民运信息中心	[zhōng guó rén quán mín yùn xìn xī zhōng xīn] Information center for human rights and democracy, Hong Kong
布朗运动	[bù lǎng yùn dòng] Brownian motion
往复运动	[wǎng fù yùn dòng] 1. backwards and forwards action (e.g. of piston or pump) 2. reciprocating motion
冬运会	[dōng yùn huì] winter games
政治运动	[zhèng zhì yùn dòng] political movement
运数	[yùn shù] 1. one's fortune 2. destiny
运动场	[yùn dòng chǎng] 1. sports field 2. playground 3. exercise yard
解放运动	[jiě fàng yùn dòng] liberation movement
客运量	[kè yùn liàng] amount of passenger traffic
客运	[kè yùn] passenger traffic
洋务运动	[yáng wù yùn dòng] Self-Strengthening Movement (period of reforms in China c 1861-1894), also named
皮带运输机	[pí dài yùn shū jī] belt conveyor
地壳运动	[dì qiào yùn dòng] 1. crustal movement 2. movement of tectonic plates

运气 [yùn qì] luck (good or bad)
 整风运动 [zhěng fēng yùn dòng] 1. Rectification campaign 2. political purge 3. cf Mao's 1942-44 campaign at Yanan, and his 1950 and 1957 anti-rightist purges
 运势 [yùn shì] 1. horoscope 2. one's fortune
 运输船 [yùn shū chuán] transport ship
 运输量 [yùn shū liàng] volume of freight
 搬运工 [bān yùn gōng] a porter
 行李搬运工 [xíng lǐ bān yùn gōng] baggage handler
 搬运 [bān yùn] 1. freight 2. transport 3. portage 4. to transport 5. to carry
 抗日救亡运动 [kàng rì jiù wáng yùn dòng] the Save the Nation anti-Japanese protest movement stemming from the Manchurian railway incident of 18th July 1931
 国际航空运输协会 [guó jì háng kōng yùn shū xié huì] International Air Transport Association
 航运 [háng yùn] 1. shipping 2. transport
 运筹学 [yùn chóu xué] operations research (OR)
 学生运动 [xué shēng yùn dòng] student movement
 运动学 [yùn dòng xué] kinematics
 五四爱国运动 [wǔ sì ài guó yùn dòng] 1. May Fourth Movement 2. Chinese national renewal movement that started with 4th May 1919 protest against the Treaty of Versailles
 运输舰 [yùn shū jiàn] transport ship
 桃花运 [táo huā yùn] 1. luck in love 2. romance 3. good luck
 逆运算 [nì yùn suàn] 1. inverse operation 2. inverse calculation
 逆运 [nì yùn] 1. bad luck 2. unlucky fate
 美国运通 [měi guó yùn tōng] American Express Co. (AmEx)
 时运亨通 [shí yùn hēng tōng] our luck is in, everything is going smoothly (saw)
 交通运输 [jiāo tōng yùn shū] transport
 退出运行 [tuì chū yùn xíng] decommission
 运 [yùn] 1. to move 2. to transport 3. to use 4. to apply 5. fortune 6. luck 7. fate
 货物运输 [huò wù yùn shū] freight
 运输 [yùn shū] 1. transport 2. haulage 3. transit
 运载量 [yùn zài liàng] transport volume
 载运 [zài yùn] 1. to convey (on vehicle) 2. to freight
 生命在于运动 [shēng mìng zài yú yùn dòng] 1. life is motion (popular saying with many possible interpretations); Physical effort is vital for our bodies to function (Aristotle). 2. Life derives from physical exercise.
 体操运动员 [tǐ cāo yùn dòng yuán] gymnast
 自强运动 [zì qiáng yùn dòng] Self-Strengthening Movement (period of reforms in China c 1861-1894), also named
 运动会 [yùn dòng huì] a sports competition
 城市运动会 [chéng shì yùn dòng huì] National Games, Chinese athletics competition, organized every four years since 1988
 护国运动 [hù guó yùn dòng] Campaign to defend the republic (1915) or National protection war, a rebellion against the installation of Yuan Shikai as emperor
 运动病 [yùn dòng bìng] 1. car sickness 2. motion sickness
 妇女运动 [fù yùn dòng] 1. women's movement 2. feminism
 冰上运动 [bīng shàng yùn dòng] ice-sports
 滑雪运动 [huá xué yùn dòng] skiing
 水上运动 [shuǐ shàng yùn dòng] 1. water sports 2. aquatic motion 3. movement over water
 东亚运动会 [dōng yà yùn dòng huì] East Asian games
 运动员 [yùn dòng yuán] athlete
 运动战 [yùn dòng zhàn] mobile warfare

五四运动 [wǔ sì yùn dòng] 1. May Fourth Movement 2. Chinese national renewal movement that started with 4th May 1919 protest against the Treaty of Versailles
 运动鞋 [yùn dòng xié] sports shoes
 运算方法 [yùn suàn fāng fǎ] rules of arithmetic
 运算环境 [yùn suàn huán jìng] operating environment
 坏运 [huài yùn] 1. bad luck 2. misfortune
 运作 [yùn zuò] 1. thread (computing) 2. operation (e.g. business) 3. operating
 多工运作 [duō gōng yùn zuò] multithreading
 运货马车 [yùn huò mǎ chē] cargo wagon
 运动家 [yùn dòng jiā] 1. athlete 2. sportsman
 货运列车 [huò yùn liè chē] 1. goods train 2. freight train
 货运卡车 [huò yùn kǎ chē] freight truck
 浮点运算 [fú diǎn yùn suàn] floating point operation
 托运行李 [tuō yùn xíng lǐ] luggage that has been checked in (on flight)
 好运 [hǎo yùn] good luck
 走好运 [zǒu hǎo yùn] to experience good luck
 运筹 [yùn chóu] 1. to plan 2. operations 3. logistics
 春运 [chūn yùn] 1. Chunyun (the high traffic load around Chinese New Year) 2. Spring Festival travel season
 应运而生 [yìng yùn ér shēng] to come into being at the opportune historic moment
 运行时错误 [yùn xíng shí cuò wù] run-time error (in computing)
 长跑运动员 [cháng pǎo yùn dòng yuán] long distance runner
 运销 [yùn xiāo] 1. distribution 2. transport and sale (of goods)
 奥运会 [ào yùn sài] Olympic competition
 奥运供货商 [ào yùn gōng huò shāng] supply of Olympic merchandise
 运算 [yùn suàn] (mathematical) operation
 运算法则 [yùn suàn fǎ zé] 1. rules of calculation (addition, subtraction, multiplication and division) 2. algorithm
 3. fig. to scheme 4. to calculate (i.e. plot)
 空运 [kōng yùn] air transport
 兴安运河 [xīng ān yùn hé] another name for Lngq canal in Xing'an county, Guanxi
 运单 [yùn dān] 1. way bill 2. transport charge
 营运资金 [yíng yùn zī jīn] working capital
 幸运 [xìng yùn] 1. fortunate 2. lucky 3. fortune 4. luck
 扫黄运动 [sǎo huáng yùn dòng] campaign against pornography
 幸运儿 [xìng yùn ér] 1. winner 2. lucky guy 3. person who always gets good breaks
 奥运会 [ào yùn huì] variant of , the Olympic games
 奥运 [ào yùn] 1. abbr. for 2. Olympic Games 3. the Olympics
 北京奥运 [běi jīng ào yùn] the Beijing 2008 Olympic games
 奥运会 [ào yùn huì] 1. abbr. for 2. Olympic Games 3. the Olympics
 奥运村 [ào yùn cūn] Olympic Village
 奥运城市 [ào yùn chéng shì] Olympic city
 恶运 [è yùn] bad luck
 亚运会 [yà yùn huì] Asian games
 亚运村 [yà yùn cūn] Yayuncun neighborhood of Beijing
 奥林匹克运动会组织委员会 [ào lín pǐ kè yùn dòng huì zǔ zhī wěi yuán huì] 1. Olympic organizing committee 2. abbr. to zhī wěi yuán huì
 联运 [lián yùn] 1. through transport 2. through traffic jointly organized by different enterprises
 禁运 [jìn yùn] 1. embargo 2. export ban (e.g. on weapons)
 武器禁运 [wǔ qì jìn yùn] embargo on arms sale
 运行 [yùn xíng] 1. be in motion 2. to move 3. to run
 运行时 [yùn xíng shí] run-time (in computing)

<p>货运 [huò yùn] 1. freight transport 2. cargo 3. transported goods</p> <p>运货员 [yùn huò yuán] porter</p> <p>集运 [jí yùn] 1. cooperative transport 2. concentrated freight</p> <p>倒运 [dǎo yùn] to have bad luck</p> <p>运思 [yùn sī] 1. to think 2. to exercise one's mind</p> <p>奥林匹克运动会 [ào lín pǐ kè yùn dòng huì] 1. Olympic Games 2. the Olympics</p> <p>衰运 [shuāi yùn] decline in fortunes</p> <p>红运 [hóng yùn] good luck</p> <p>承运 [chéng yùn] 1. to provide transport 2. to accept the Mandate of Heaven 3. to acknowledge one's calling to be emperor</p> <p>城运会 [chéng yùn huì] abbr. for , National Games, Chinese athletics competition, organized every four years since 1988</p> <p>陆运 [lù yùn] land transport</p> <p>民运 [mín yùn] 1. civil transport 2. movement aimed at the masses 3. democracy movement (abbr.)</p> <p>运庆 [yùn qīng] Unkei (c.1150-1224), Japanese sculptor of Buddhist images</p> <p>海运 [hǎi yùn] shipping by sea</p> <p>湘桂运河 [xiāng guì yùn hé] Hunan-Guanxi canal, another name for Lngq canal in Xing'an county , Guanxi</p> <p>水运 [shuǐ yùn] waterborne transport</p> <p>示威运动 [shì wēi yùn dòng] rally</p> <p>命运注定 [mìng yùn zhù dìng] ordain</p> <p>运河 [yùn hé] canal</p> <p>大运河 [dà yùn hé] the Grand Canal, 1800 km from Beijing to Hangzhou, built starting from 486 BC</p> <p>运命 [yùn mìng] 1. fate 2. one's fortune</p> <p>命运 [mìng yùn] 1. fate 2. destiny</p> <p>捷运 [jié yùn] 1. rapid transit 2. subway</p> <p>走运 [zǒu yùn] 1. to have good luck 2. lucky 3. in luck</p> <p>运程 [yùn chéng] one's fortune (in astrology)</p> <p>运城 [yùn chéng] Ynchnng prefecture level city in Shnx</p> <p>运城市 [yùn chéng shì] Ynchnng prefecture level city in Shnx</p> <p>田径运动 [tián jìng yùn dòng] track and field sports</p> <p>大运 [dà yùn] 1. the Grand Canal, 1800 km from Beijing to Hangzhou, built starting from 486 BC 2. usually written</p> <p>运营 [yùn yíng] 1. scheduled operations 2. be in operation</p> <p>营运 [yíng yùn] 1. running 2. operation (of airport, bus service, business etc)</p> <p>运笔 [yùn bǐ] 1. to wield the pen 2. to write</p> <p>托运 [tuō yùn] to book or check through (baggage)</p> <p>时运 [shí yùn] 1. circumstances 2. fate</p> <p>吊运 [diào yùn] 1. to transport by crane 2. to convey</p> <p>运量 [yùn liàng] volume of freight</p> <p>运出 [yùn chū] 1. shipment 2. to dispatch 3. to ship out 4. to send</p> <p>运十 [yùn shí] Shanghai Y-10</p> <p>运动定律 [yùn dòng dìng lǜ] laws of motion (mechanics)</p> <p>边角料 [biān jiǎo kē] leftover bits and pieces (of industrial, material)</p> <p>边角料 [biān jiǎo liào] 1. scrap 2. bits and pieces left over</p> <p>等边三角形 [děng biān sān jiǎo xíng] equilateral triangle</p> <p>不等边三角形 [bù děng biān sān jiǎo xíng] scalene triangle</p> <p>湖边 [hú biān] lakeside</p> <p>单边主义 [dān biān zhǔ yì] unilateralism</p> <p>中俄边界协议 [zhōng é biān jiè xié yì] Sino-Russian Border Agreement of 1991</p> <p>老边区 [lǎo biān qū] Laobian district of Yingkou City , Liaoning</p> <p>边缘地区 [biān yuán dì qū] border area</p>	<p>边区 [biān qū] border area</p> <p>边界层 [biān jiè céng] boundary layer</p> <p>双边贸易 [shuāng biān mào yì] bilateral trade</p> <p>双边 [shuāng biān] bilateral</p> <p>擦边球 [cā biān qiú] 1. edge ball 2. touch ball</p> <p>漫无边际 [màn wú biān jì] 1. extremely vast 2. boundless 3. limitless 4. digressing 5. discursive 6. going off on tangents 7. straying far off topic</p> <p>边锋 [biān fēng] 1. wing 2. wing forward</p> <p>边窗 [biān chuāng] side window</p> <p>敲边鼓 [qiāo biān gǔ] 1. to back sb up 2. to support sb in an argument 3. (lit. to beat nearby drum)</p> <p>路边 [lù biān] 1. curb 2. roadside 3. wayside</p> <p>不修边幅 [bù xiū biān fú] 1. not care about one's appearance (saw) 2. slovenly in dress and manner</p> <p>边防警察 [biān fáng jǐng chá] border police</p> <p>边界线 [biān jiè xiàn] 1. boundary line 2. border line</p> <p>九边形 [jiǔ biān xíng] nonagon</p> <p>耳边风 [ěr biān fēng] 1. lit. wind past your ear 2. fig. sth you don't pay much attention to 3. in one ear and out the other</p> <p>沿边儿 [yán biān r] to trim (border with braid, tape etc)</p> <p>沿边 [yán biān] 1. close to the border 2. along the border</p> <p>边沿 [biān yán] 1. edge 2. fringe</p> <p>兔子不吃窝边草 [tù zi bù chī wō biān cǎo] A rabbit doesn't eat the grass by its own burrow (common saying). One shouldn't do anything to harm one's neighbors.</p> <p>这边儿 [zhè biān r] 1. erhua variant of , this side 2. here</p> <p>这边 [zhè biān] 1. this side 2. here</p> <p>衣服缝边 [yī fú fèng biān] hem</p> <p>边 I [biān] 1. side 2. edge 3. margin 4. border 5. boundary II [bian] suffix of a noun of locality</p> <p>边界 [biān jiè] 1. boundary 2. border</p> <p>前边儿 [qián biān r] 1. erhua variant of , front 2. the front side 3. in front of</p> <p>前边 [qián biān] 1. front 2. the front side 3. in front of</p> <p>那边 [nà biān] yonder</p> <p>太平洋周边 [tài píng yáng zhōu biān] Pacific Rim</p> <p>周边 [zhōu biān] 1. periphery 2. rim</p> <p>妇女能顶半边天 [fù nǚ néng dǐng bàn biān tiān] 1. Woman can hold up half the sky 2. fig. nowadays, women have an equal part to play in society</p> <p>不规则四边形 [bù guī zé sì biān xíng] 1. irregular quadrilateral 2. trapezium</p> <p>五边形 [wǔ biān xíng] pentagon</p> <p>十边形 [shí biān xíng] decagon</p> <p>十二边形 [shí èr biān xíng] dodecagon</p> <p>三边形 [sān biān xíng] triangle</p> <p>多边贸易谈判 [duō biān mào yì tán pàn] multilateral trade talks</p> <p>着边 [zháo biān] 1. relevant 2. to the point 3. has sth to do with the matter (also used with negative)</p> <p>不着边际 [bù zhuó biān jì] 1. not to the point 2. wide of the mark 3. neither here nor there 4. irrelevant</p> <p>着边儿 [zháo biān r] 1. erhua variant of , relevant 2. to the point 3. has sth to do with (also used with negative)</p> <p>无边 [wú biān] 1. without boundary 2. not bordered</p> <p>无边无际 [wú biān wú jì] 1. boundless 2. limitless</p> <p>平行四边形 [píng xíng sì biān xíng] parallelogram</p> <p>右边 [yòu biān] 1. right 2. opposite: left 3. the right side 4. to the right</p> <p>右边儿 [yòu biān r] 1. erhua variant of , right 2. opposite: left 3. the right side 4. to the right</p> <p>左边 [zuǒ biān] 1. left 2. the left side 3. to the left of</p>
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<p>左边儿 [zuǒ biān r] 1. erhua variant of , left 2. the left side 3. to the left of</p> <p>身边 [shēn biān] at one's side</p> <p>边缘 [biān yuán] 1. edge 2. fringe 3. verge 4. brink 5. periphery 6. marginal 7. borderline</p> <p>多边协定 [duō biān xié dìng] 1. multilateral agreement 2. cooperation agreement between different parties</p> <p>边防 [biān fáng] frontier defense</p> <p>边防军 [biān fáng j] 1. border guard 2. frontier army</p> <p>边防站 [biān fáng zhàn] 1. border station 2. frontier post</p> <p>帕斯卡六边形 [pà sī kǎ liù biān xíng] Pascal's hexagon</p> <p>多边贸易 [duō biān mào yì] multilateral trade</p> <p>溜边 [liū biān] 1. to keep to the edge (of path, river etc) 2. fig. to keep out of trouble 3. to avoid getting involved</p> <p>溜边儿 [liū biān r] 1. to keep to the edge (of path, river etc) 2. fig. to keep out of trouble 3. to avoid getting involved</p> <p>旁边 [páng biān] 1. lateral 2. side 3. to the side 4. beside</p> <p>旁边儿 [páng biān r] 1. erhua variant of , lateral 2. side 3. to the side 4. beside</p> <p>老边 [lǎo biān] Laobian district of Yingkou City , Liaoning</p> <p>边材 [biān cái] sapwood (between vascular cambium and pith inside growing wood)</p> <p>多边合作 [duō biān hé zuò] multilateral cooperation</p> <p>东边 [dōng biān] 1. east 2. east side 3. eastern part 4. to the east of</p> <p>东边儿 [dōng biān r] 1. erhua variant of , east 2. east side 3. eastern part 4. to the east of</p> <p>六边形 [liù biān xíng] hexagon</p> <p>花边人物 [huā biān rén wù] 1. smooth talker 2. fast talker 3. slick and sociable person 4. person in the news</p> <p>边长 [biān cháng] length (of a side, geom.)</p> <p>边塞 [biān sài] frontier fortress</p> <p>滚边 [gǔn biān] (of a dress etc) border, edging</p> <p>边境冲突 [biān jìng chōng tū] border clash</p> <p>南边 [nán biān] 1. south 2. south side 3. southern part 4. to the south of</p> <p>南边儿 [nán biān r] 1. erhua variant of , south 2. south side 3. southern part 4. to the south of</p> <p>边境 [biān jìng] 1. frontier 2. border</p> <p>边音 [biān yīn] lateral (sound)</p> <p>单边 [dān biān] unilateral</p> <p>正六边形 [zhèng liù biān xíng] regular hexagon</p> <p>半边 [bàn biān] 1. half of sth 2. one side of sth</p> <p>半边天 [bàn biān tiān] 1. half the sky 2. women of the new society 3. women folk</p> <p>金边 [jīn biān] Phnom Penh, capital of Cambodia</p> <p>边关 [biān guān] 1. border station 2. strategic defensive position on frontier</p> <p>炉边 [lú biān] fireside</p> <p>斜边 [xié biān] 1. sloping side 2. hypotenuse (of a right-angled triangle)</p> <p>边际 [biān jì] 1. limit 2. bound 3. boundary</p> <p>边际成本 [biān jì chéng běn] marginal cost</p> <p>花边 [huā biān] lace</p> <p>边患 [biān huàn] 1. foreign invasion 2. disaster on border due to incursion</p> <p>八边形 [bā biān xíng] octagon</p> <p>马边 [mǎ biān] Mabian Yizu autonomous county in Sichuan</p> <p>边线 [biān xiàn] 1. sideline 2. foul line</p> <p>林边乡 [lín biān xiāng] (N) Linpien (village in Taiwan)</p> <p>盐边县 [yán biān xiàn] Yanbian county in Panzhihua prefecture in south Sichuan</p> <p>后边 [hòu biān] 1. back 2. rear 3. behind</p> <p>边声 [biān shēng] outlandish sounds (wind blowing on frontier, wild horses neighing etc)</p>	<p>边民 [biān mín] 1. people living on the frontiers 2. inhabitants of a border area</p> <p>岸边 [àn biān] shore</p> <p>外边 [wài biān] 1. outside 2. outer surface 3. abroad 4. place other than one's home</p> <p>多边形 [duō biān xíng] polygon</p> <p>海边 [hǎi biān] seashore</p> <p>水边 [shuǐ biān] 1. edge of the water 2. shore or sea, lake or river 3. seashore</p> <p>河边 [hé biān] river bank</p> <p>盐边 [yán biān] Yanbian county in Panzhihua prefecture in south Sichuan</p> <p>页边 [yè biān] margin</p> <p>贴边 [tiē biān] 1. related to 2. relevant</p> <p>柜边 [guì biān] to lie on one's side</p> <p>边城 [biān chéng] 1. border city 2. name of short story by Shen Congwen</p> <p>边头 [biān tóu] 1. the end 2. border 3. just before the end</p> <p>天边 [tiān biān] 1. horizon 2. ends of the earth 3. remotest places</p> <p>四边 [sì biān] 1. either side 2. both sides</p> <p>西边 [xī biān] 1. west 2. west side 3. western part 4. to the west of</p> <p>西边儿 [xī biān r] 1. erhua variant of , west 2. west side 3. western part 4. to the west of</p> <p>四边 [sì biān] four sides</p> <p>下边儿 [xià biān r] 1. erhua variant of , under 2. the underside 3. below</p> <p>上边儿 [shàng biān r] 1. erhua variant of , the top 2. above 3. overhead 4. upwards 5. the top margin 6. above-mentioned 7. those higher up</p> <p>北边儿 [běi biān r] 1. erhua variant of , north 2. north side 3. northern part 4. to the north of</p> <p>里边儿 [lǐ biān r] erhua variant of , inside</p> <p>宁边 [níng biān] Yongbyon (site of North Korean nuclear reactor)</p> <p>定边 [dìng biān] (N) Dingbian (place in Shaanxi)</p> <p>正五边形 [zhèng wǔ biān xíng] regular pentagon</p> <p>边币 [biān bì] Border Region currency, issued by the Communist Border Region governments during the War against Japan and the War of Liberation</p> <p>边门 [biān mén] 1. side door 2. wicket door</p> <p>边卡 [biān kǎ] border checkpoint</p> <p>下边 [xià biān] 1. under 2. the underside 3. below</p> <p>上边 [shàng biān] 1. the top 2. above 3. overhead 4. upwards 5. the top margin 6. above-mentioned 7. those higher up</p> <p>边幅 [biān fú] 1. cloth margin 2. fig. person's appearance 3. one's dress</p> <p>北边 [běi biān] 1. north 2. north side 3. northern part 4. to the north of</p> <p>边地 [biān dì] 1. border district 2. borderland</p> <p>里边 [lǐ biān] inside</p> <p>一边 [yī biān] 1. one side 2. either side 3. on the one hand 4. on the other hand 5. doing while</p> <p>七边形 [qī biān xíng] heptagon</p> <p>近 [jìn] 1. near 2. close to 3. approximately</p> <p>近道 [jìn dào] 1. shortcut 2. a quicker method</p> <p>凡近 [fán jìn] with little learning</p> <p>最近几年 [zuì jìn jǐ nián] 1. the last few years 2. last several years 3. recent years</p> <p>近几年 [jìn jǐ nián] in recent years</p> <p>近路 [jìn lù] shortcut</p> <p>近乎同步数位阶层 [jīn hu tóng bù shù wèi jiē céng] 1. plesiochronous digital hierarchy</p> <p>2. PDH</p> <p>邻近词频率效果 [lín jìn cí pín lǜ xiào guǒ] neighborhood frequency effect</p>
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急功近利	[jí gōng jìn lì] seeking instant benefit (saw); short-sighted vision, looking only for fast return
近似等级	[jìn sì děng jí] order of approximation
近代史	[jìn dài shǐ] modern history (usually meaning from the mid-19th to early 20th century)
近现代史	[jìn xiàn dài shǐ] modern history and contemporary history
浅希近求	[qiǎn xī jìn qiú] 1. to aim low 2. to aim to get by 3. without lofty ambition
近亲交配	[jìn qīn jiāo pèi] inbreeding
最近	[zuì jìn] 1. recent 2. recently 3. these days 4. latest 5. soon 6. nearest (of locations) 7. shortest (of routes)
近义词	[jìn yì cí] 1. synonym 2. close equivalent expression
近期	[jìn qī] 1. near in time 2. in the near future 3. very soon 4. recent
近似解	[jìn sì jiě] approximate solution
近前	[jìn qián] 1. to come close 2. to get near to 3. front
不近人情	[bù jìn rén qíng] 1. not amenable to reason 2. unreasonable
就近	[jiù jìn] 1. nearby 2. in a close neighborhood
切近	[qiè jìn] 1. very close 2. touching 3. very appropriate
安乃近	[ān nǎi jìn] analgin
近乎同步	[jìn hu tóng bù] plesiochronous
将近	[jiāng jìn] 1. almost 2. nearly 3. close to
近墨者黑	[jìn mò zhě hēi] 1. proximity to pitch makes you black (saw, from Ouyang Xiu); different environments provide different influence. 2. Nurture determines a person's character.
在附近	[zài fù jìn] nearby
渐近	[jiàn jìn] approximation
近东	[jìn dōng] Near East
易接近	[yì jiē jìn] accessible
平易近人	[píng yì jìn rén] 1. amiable and approachable (saw); easy-going 2. modest and unassuming 3. (of writing) plain and simple 4. easy to understand
邻近	[lín jìn] 1. neighboring 2. adjacent 3. near 4. vicinity
近邻	[jìn lín] close neighbor
近零	[jìn líng] to approach zero (in calculus)
新近	[xīn jìn] newly
近亲	[jìn qīn] consanguinity
亲近	[qīn jìn] 1. intimate 2. to get close to
接近	[jiē jìn] 1. near 2. close to
近乎	[jìn hu] 1. close to 2. intimate
近水楼台	[jìn shuǐ lóu tái] lit. a pavilion near the water (saw); fig. using one's proximity to the powerful to obtain favor
近来	[jìn lái] 1. recently 2. lately
近年来	[jìn nián lái] for the past few years
近似	[jìn sì] 1. similar 2. about the same as 3. approximately 4. approximation
近代	[jìn dài] modern times
附近	[fù jìn] 1. (in the) vicinity 2. nearby 3. neighboring 4. next to
近地点	[jìn dì diǎn] 1. apsis 2. perigee
近日点	[jìn rì diǎn] 1. perihelion, the nearest point of a planet in elliptic orbit to the sun 2. lower apsis
近况	[jìn kuàng] 1. recent developments 2. current situation
浅近	[qiǎn jìn] simple
趋近	[qū jìn] 1. to approach (a numerical value) 2. to converge to a limit (in calculus) 3. convergence
贴近	[tiē jìn] 1. to press close to 2. to snuggle close 3. intimate
相近	[xiāng jìn] 1. close 2. similar to
近人	[jìn rén] 1. contemporary 2. modern person 3. close friend 4. associate 5. intimate
四近	[sì jìn] nearby

临近	[lín jìn] 1. close to 2. approaching
近年	[jìn nián] recent year(s)
靠近	[kào jìn] 1. near 2. approach
近日	[jìn rì] 1. in the past few days 2. recently 3. in the last few days
近古	[jìn gǔ] near ancient history (often taken to mean Song, Yuan, Ming and Qing times)
造	[zào] 1. to make 2. to build 3. to invent 4. to manufacture
构造运动	[gòu zào yùn dòng] 1. tectonic movement 2. movement of earth's crust
造山运动	[zào shān yùn dòng] 1. mountain building (geol.) 2. orogenesis
向壁虚造	[xiàng bì xū zào] facing a wall, an imaginary construction (saw); baseless fabrication
造船	[zào chuán] shipbuilding
造船所	[zào chuán suǒ] shipyard
造船厂	[zào chuán chǎng] 1. dockyard 2. shipyard
时势造英雄	[shí shì zào yīng xióng] Time makes the man (saw). The trend of events brings forth the hero.
计算机集成制造	[jì suàn jī jí chéng zhì zào] computer-integrated manufacturing (CIM)
造型艺术	[zào xíng yì shù] plastic arts (e.g. sculpture)
修造	[xiū zào] 1. to build 2. to repair
修造厂	[xiū zào chǎng] repair workshop (for machinery, vehicles etc)
改造	[gǎi zào] 1. to change 2. to alter 3. to transform
劳动改造	[láo dòng gǎi zào] 1. reeducation through labor 2. lao-gai (prison camp)
板块构造	[bǎn kuài gòu zào] plate tectonics
造假	[zào jiǎ] to fake
假造	[jiǎ zào] 1. to forge 2. fake 3. to fabricate (a story)
造反	[zào fǎn] 1. rebel 2. revolt
发明创造	[fā míng chuàng zào] inventions
造血干细胞	[zào xuè gàn xì bāo] blood generating stem cells (in bone marrow)
胡编乱造	[hú biān luàn zào] 1. reckless invention 2. a cock and bull story
造山作用	[zào shān zuò yòng] orogeny (geol., the process of mountain building)
有创造力	[yǒu chuàng zào lì] ingenious
造桥乡	[zào qiáo xiāng] (N) Tsaochiao (village in Taiwan)
造价	[zào jià] construction cost
造型	[zào xíng] 1. modeling 2. to mold
造就	[zào jiù] build up
伪造	[wěi zào] 1. to forge 2. to fake 3. counterfeit
伪造者	[wěi zào zhě] forger
伪造品	[wěi zào pǐn] 1. counterfeit object 2. forgery 3. fake
仿造	[fǎng zào] 1. to copy 2. to produce sth after a model 3. to counterfeit
创造力	[chuàng zào lì] 1. ingenuity 2. creativity
闭门造车	[bì mén zào chē] 1. make a cart behind closed doors 2. work behind closed doors 3. divorce oneself from the masses and from reality and act blindly
制造业者	[zhì zào yè zhě] manufacturer
创造者	[chuàng zào zhě] creator
纪录创造者	[jì lù chuàng zào zhě] 1. record setter 2. record holder
制造者	[zhì zào zhě] maker
造岩矿物	[zào yán kuàng wù] rock-forming mineral
造物主	[zào wù zhǔ] 1. the Creator (in Christianity or mythology) 2. God
碰撞造山	[pèng zhuàng zào shān] 1. collisional orogeny 2. mountain building as a result of continents colliding
翻造	[fān zào] 1. to rebuild 2. to renovate
新造	[xīn zào] newly made

<p>制造商 [zhì zào shāng] manufacturing company</p> <p>制造业 [zhì zào yè] manufacturing industry</p> <p>再制造业 [zài zào yè] recycling industry</p> <p>深造 [shēn zào] advanced (studies)</p> <p>织造 [zhī zào] 1. to weave 2. to manufacture by weaving</p> <p>监织造 [jiān zhī zào] supervisor of textiles (official post in Ming dynasty)</p> <p>人造天体 [rén zào tiān tǐ] artificial satellite</p> <p>创造性 [chuàng zào xìng] 1. creativeness 2. creativity</p> <p>创造 [chuàng zào] 1. to create 2. to bring about 3. to produce</p> <p>创造论 [chuàng zào lùn] creationism (relig.)</p> <p>起造员 [qǐ zào yuán] 1. draftsman 2. draughtsman</p> <p>编造 [biān zào] 1. compile 2. draw up 3. work out 4. fabricate 5. invent 6. concoct 7. make up 8. cook up 9. create out of the imagination</p> <p>人造丝 [rén zào sī] rayon</p> <p>构造 [gòu zào] 1. structure 2. composition 3. tectonic (geol.)</p> <p>制造厂 [zhì zào chǎng] 1. manufacturing plant 2. factory</p> <p>造句 [zào jù] sentence-making</p> <p>人造语言 [rén zào yǔ yán] 1. artificial language 2. constructed language</p> <p>造成问题 [zào chéng wèn tí] 1. to create an issue 2. to cause a problem</p> <p>再造手术 [zài zào shǒu shù] reconstructive surgery</p> <p>末造 [mò zào] final phase</p> <p>造林 [zào lín] forestation</p> <p>造成 [zào chéng] 1. to bring about 2. to create 3. to cause</p> <p>两造 [liǎng zào] 1. both parties (to a lawsuit) 2. plaintiff and defendant</p> <p>人造 [rén zào] 1. man-made 2. artificial 3. synthetic</p> <p>人造卫星 [rén zào wèi xīng] artificial satellite</p> <p>造山带 [zào shān dài] orogenic belt (geol., area of mountain building)</p> <p>营造 [yíng zào] 1. to build (housing) 2. to construct 3. to make</p> <p>重造 [chóng zào] reconstruct</p> <p>中国制造 [zhōng guó zhì zào] made in China</p> <p>造血 [zào xuè] to make blood (function of bone marrow)</p> <p>制造 [zhì zào] 1. to manufacture 2. to make</p> <p>再造 [zài zào] 1. to give a new lease of life 2. to reconstruct 3. to reform 4. to rework 5. to recycle 6. to reproduce (copies, or offspring) 7. restoration 8. restructuring</p> <p>造山 [zào shān] 1. mountain building (geol.) 2. orogenesis</p> <p>远水救不了近火 [yuǎn shuǐ jiù bù liǎo jìn huǒ] 1. lit. water from afar quenches not fire; fig. urgent need 2. a slow remedy does not address the current emergency</p> <p>远近 [yuǎn jìn] far and near</p> <p>远远超过 [yuǎn yuǎn chāo guò] surpassing by far</p> <p>远远 [yuǎn yuǎn] distant</p> <p>远 [yuǎn] 1. far 2. distant 3. remote</p> <p>远门近枝 [yuǎn mén jìn zhī] near and distant relatives</p> <p>高飞远走 [gāo fēi yuǎn zǒu] to fly high and run far (saw); to leave in a hurry for a distance place</p> <p>远走高飞 [yuǎn zǒu gāo fēi] 1. to go far 2. to escape to faraway places</p> <p>远略 [yuǎn lǚ] longterm strategy</p> <p>深谋远略 [shēn móu yuǎn lǚ] a well-thought out longterm strategy</p> <p>宁静致远 [níng jìng zhì yuǎn] 1. tranquility yields transcendence (saw); quiet life of profound study 2. cf Still waters run deep.</p> <p>杨致远 [yáng zhì yuǎn] Jerry Yang (1968-), Taiwan-US millionaire and creator of Yahoo</p>	<p>马致远 [mǎ zhì yuǎn] Ma Zhiyuan, Yuan dynasty dramatist in the tradition of musical comedy, one of the Four Great Yuan dramatists</p> <p>远客 [yuǎn kè] guest from afar</p> <p>远处 [yuǎn chù] distant place</p> <p>中远太平洋有限公司 [zhōng yuǎn tài píng yáng yóu xiàn gōng sī] COSCO Pacific Limited, major freight company</p> <p>远水不解近渴 [yuǎn shuǐ bù jiě jìn kě] 1. lit. distant water does not cure present thirst; fig. urgent need 2. a slow remedy does not address immediate needs</p> <p>极目远望 [jí mù yuǎn wàng] as far as the eye can see</p> <p>更远 [gèng yuǎn] farther</p> <p>历史久远 [lì shǐ jiǔ yuǎn] ancient history</p> <p>最远 [zuì yuǎn] 1. furthest 2. most distant 3. at maximum distance</p> <p>清远 [qīng yuǎn] Qingyuan prefecture level city in Guangdong</p> <p>清远市 [qīng yuǎn shì] Qingyuan prefecture level city in Guangdong province</p> <p>远望 [yuǎn wàng] 1. to gaze afar 2. to look into the distance</p> <p>望远镜 [wàng yuǎn jìng] telescope</p> <p>哈伯太空望远镜 [hā bó tài kōng wàng yuǎn jìng] Hubble Space Telescope</p> <p>望远镜座 [wàng yuǎn jìng zuò] Telescopium (constellation)</p> <p>远亲不如近邻 [yuǎn qīn bù rú jìn lín] A relative afar is less use than a close neighbor (saw). Take whatever help is on hand, even from strangers.</p> <p>登高望远 [dēng gāo wàng yuǎn] 1. to stand tall and see far (saw); taking the long and broad view 2. acute foresight</p> <p>远期 [yuǎn qī] 1. long term (loan) 2. at a fixed date in the future (e.g. for repayment)</p> <p>远未解决 [yuǎn wèi jiě jué] far from solved</p> <p>抚远三角洲 [fǔ yuǎn sān jiǎo zhōu] 1. Bolshoi Ussuriisk Island in the Heilongjiang or Amur river, at mouth of the Ussuri River opposite Khabarovsk 2. same as Heixiazi Island</p> <p>开远 [kāi yuǎn] (N) Kaiyuan (city in Yunnan)</p> <p>抚远 [fǔ yuǎn] Fuyuan county in Kiamusze or Jiamusi city [Jia1 mu4 si1], Heilongjiang</p> <p>抚远县 [fǔ yuǎn xiàn] Fuyuan county in Kiamusze or Jiamusi city [Jia1 mu4 si1], Heilongjiang</p> <p>无穷远点 [wú qióng yuǎn diǎn] 1. point at infinity (math.) 2. infinitely distant point</p> <p>远缘 [yuǎn yuán] 1. distantly related 2. remote affinity</p> <p>远房 [yuǎn fáng] 1. distantly related 2. a distant relative</p> <p>边远 [biān yuǎn] 1. far from the center 2. remote 3. outlying</p> <p>招远 [zhāo yuǎn] Zhaoyuan county level city in Yantai, Shandong</p> <p>招远市 [zhāo yuǎn shì] Zhaoyuan county level city in Yantai, Shandong</p> <p>远扬 [yuǎn yáng] (fame) spreads far and wide</p> <p>老远 [lǎo yuǎn] very far away</p> <p>远涉 [yuǎn shè] to cross (the wide ocean)</p> <p>远方 [yuǎn fāng] 1. far away 2. a distant location</p> <p>久远 [jiǔ yuǎn] 1. old 2. ancient 3. far away</p> <p>中远香港集团 [zhōng yuǎn xiāng gǎng jí tuán] COSCO Hong Kong Group</p> <p>中远集团 [zhōng yuǎn jí tuán] COSCO (China Ocean Shipping Company)</p> <p>怀远 [huái yuǎn] (N) Huaiyuan (place in Anhui)</p> <p>任重道远 [rèn zhòng dào yuǎn] 1. a heavy load and a long road 2. fig. to bear heavy responsibilities through a long struggle (cf Confucian Analects, 8.7)</p> <p>李怀远 [lǐ huái yuǎn] Li Huaiyuan (-756), senior Tang dynasty official</p> <p>不远千里 [bù yuǎn qiān lǐ] 1. make light of traveling a thousand li 2. go to the trouble of traveling a long distance</p> <p>渐行渐远 [jiàn xíng jiàn yuǎn] gradually proceed, gradually get further apart</p> <p>十字军远征 [shí zì j yuǎn zhēng] the Crusades</p>
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远征军	[yuǎn zhēng jūn] 1. expeditionary force 2. army on a distant expedition
远东	[yuǎn dōng] Far East
长远	[cháng yuǎn] 1. long-term 2. long-range
李远哲	[lǐ yuǎn zhé] Yuan T. Lee
镇远	[zhèn yuǎn] Zhenyuan county in Qiandongnan Miao and Dong autonomous prefecture [Qian2 dong1 nan2 zhou1], Guizhou
镇远县	[zhèn yuǎn xiàn] Zhenyuan county in Qiandongnan Miao and Dong autonomous prefecture [Qian2 dong1 nan2 zhou1], Guizhou
远超过	[yuǎn chāo guò] 1. to exceed by far 2. to outclass
远销	[yuǎn xiāo] to sell to far away lands
远程监控	[yuǎn chéng jiān kòng] 1. RMON 2. remote monitoring
远程导弹	[yuǎn chéng dǎo dàn] long distance missile
远亲	[yuǎn qīn] a distant relative
远端	[yuǎn duān] 1. far end 2. remote end 3. remote 4. distant
平远	[píng yuǎn] Pingyuan county in Meizhou, Guangdong
中远太平洋	[zhōng yuǎn tài píng yáng] COSCO Pacific Limited, major freight company
平远县	[píng yuǎn xiàn] Pingyuan county in Meizhou, Guangdong
远洋	[yuǎn yáng] 1. distant seas 2. the open ocean (far from the coast)
深远	[shēn yuǎn] 1. deep and long lasting 2. profound
跳远	[tiào yuǎn] long jump (athletics)
远识	[yuǎn shí] foresight
远景	[yuǎn jǐng] 1. prospect 2. long-range view
小花远志	[xiǎo huā yuǎn zhì] small-flowered milkwort (Polygala arvensis Willd. or P. telephioides), with roots used in Chinese medicine
远征	[yuǎn zhēng] 1. an expedition, esp. military 2. march to remote regions
远行	[yuǎn xíng] 1. a long journey 2. far from home
偏远	[piān yuǎn] 1. remote 2. far from civilization
远大理想	[yuǎn dà lǐ xiǎng] distant ideal
远志	[yuǎn zhì] 1. far-reaching ambition 2. lofty ideal 3. milkwort (Polygala myrtifolia), with roots used in Chinese medicine
绕远儿	[rào yuǎn r] 1. the road twists here and there 2. to make a detour 3. to take a long way around
远地点	[yuǎn di diǎn] apsis
三级跳远	[sān jí tiào yuǎn] 1. triple jump (athletics) 2. hop, skip and jump
玄远	[xuán yuǎn] 1. profound 2. abstruse mystery
安远县	[ān yuǎn xiàn] Anyuan county in Ganzhou, Jiangxi
宁远县	[níng yuǎn xiàn] Ningyuan county in Yongzhou [Yong3 zhou1], Hunan
远谋	[yuǎn móu] 1. a long term plan 2. an ambitious strategy
威远	[wēi yuǎn] (N) Weiyuan (place in Sichuan)
远安	[yuǎn ān] (N) Yuan'an (place in Hubei)
安远	[ān yuǎn] Anyuan county in Ganzhou, Jiangxi
永远	[yǒng yuǎn] 1. forever 2. eternal
远足	[yuǎn zú] 1. excursion 2. hike 3. march
远程	[yuǎn chéng] 1. remote 2. long distance 3. long range
远航	[yuǎn háng] distant sea voyage
远因	[yuǎn yīn] 1. indirect cause 2. remote cause
远天	[yuǎn tiān] 1. heaven 2. the distant sky
远大	[yuǎn dà] forward looking and ambitious
远人	[yuǎn rén] 1. an estranged person 2. sb who is alienated 3. people far from home
远见	[yuǎn jiàn] vision
高远	[gāo yuǎn] lofty
宁远	[níng yuǎn] Ningyuan county in Yongzhou [Yong3 zhou1], Hunan

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定远	[dìng yuǎn] (N) Dingyuan (place in Anhui)
远门	[yuǎn mén] 1. (to go to) distant parts 2. faraway 3. a distant relative
远古	[yuǎn gǔ] 1. antiquity 2. ancient times
远虑	[yuǎn lǜ] 1. long term (considerations) 2. (to take) the long view
选	[xuǎn] 1. to choose 2. to pick 3. to select 4. to elect
挑选	[tiāo xuǎn] 1. choose 2. select
选民投票登记卡	[xuǎn mín tóu piào dēng jì kǎ] voter registration card
选修	[xuǎn xiū] 1. optional course (in school) 2. to take an optional course
选修课	[xuǎn xiū kè] optional course (in school)
改选	[gǎi xuǎn] 1. reelection 2. to reelect
差额选举	[chā é xuǎn jǔ] competitive election (i.e. with more than one candidate)
落选	[luò xuǎn] to lose an election
选拔	[xuǎn bá] to select the best
选择	[xuǎn zé] 1. to select 2. to pick 3. choice 4. option 5. alternative
自由选择权	[zì yóu xuǎn zé quán] free agency
特异选择	[tè yì xuǎn zé] 1. special choice 2. special reserve
不加选择	[bù jiā xuǎn zé] indiscriminate
自然选择	[zì rán xuǎn zé] natural selection
有选举权	[yǒu xuǎn jǔ quán] constituent
选举权	[xuǎn jǔ quán] suffrage
普选权	[pǔ xuǎn quán] universal suffrage
选区	[xuǎn qū] electoral district
文选	[wén xuǎn] 1. a compilation 2. selected works
选取	[xuǎn qǔ] to choose
胜选	[shèng xuǎn] to win an election
精选	[jīng xuǎn] 1. carefully chosen 2. handpicked 3. best of the bunch 4. choice (product) 5. concentration (mining) 6. to concentrate 7. to winnow
选用	[xuǎn yòng] 1. to choose for some purpose 2. to select and use
选情	[xuǎn qíng] situation of election
选秀节目	[xuǎn xiù jié mù] 1. talent show 2. talent competition
初选	[chū xuǎn] primary election (US)
助选活动	[zhù xuǎn huó dòng] campaign meeting
选召	[xuǎn zhào] chosen and called
选民参加率	[xuǎn mín cān jiā lǜ] voter participation rate
竞选活动	[jìng xuǎn huó dòng] (election) campaign
地方选举	[dì fāng xuǎn jǔ] local election
种子选手	[zhǒng zǐ xuǎn shǒu] seeded player
竞选搭档	[jìng xuǎn dā dǎng] 1. election partner 2. running mate
当选	[dāng xuǎn] be elected
参选人	[cān xuǎn rén] 1. election participant 2. candidate
选民登记	[xuǎn mín dēng jì] voter registration
选举	[xuǎn jǔ] 1. to elect 2. election
间接选举	[jiàn jiē xuǎn jǔ] indirect election
直接选举	[zhí jiē xuǎn jǔ] direct election
多党选举	[duō dǎng xuǎn jǔ] multiparty election
总统选举	[zǒng tǒng xuǎn jǔ] presidential election
选举委员会	[xuǎn jǔ wěi yuán huì] election committee
选举人	[xuǎn jǔ rén] 1. selector 2. chooser
新选	[xīn xuǎn] newly elected
竞选	[jìng xuǎn] 1. to take part in an election 2. to run for office

竞选副手	[jìng xuǎn fù shǒu] 1. election assistant 2. running mate
独立选民	[dú lì xuǎn mín] independent voter
首选	[shǒu xuǎn] 1. first choice 2. premium 3. to come first in the imperial examinations
选单	[xuǎn dān] (software) menu
评选	[píng xuǎn] to choose
叶选平	[yè xuǎn píng] Ye Xuanping
拳击选手	[quán jī xuǎn shǒu] boxer
普选	[pǔ xuǎn] 1. election with general suffrage 2. general election
选票	[xuǎn piào] 1. a vote 2. ballot
票选	[piào xuǎn] to vote by ballot
总统大选	[zǒng tǒng dà xuǎn] presidential election
候选	[hòu xuǎn] candidate
候选人	[hòu xuǎn rén] candidate
候选人	[hòu xuǎn rén] erroneous variant of , candidate
选集	[xuǎn jí] anthology
推选	[tuī xuǎn] 1. to elect 2. to choose 3. to nominate
任选	[rèn xuǎn] 1. to choose arbitrarily 2. to take whichever one fancies
补选	[bǔ xuǎn] by-election
编选	[biān xuǎn] 1. select and edit 2. compile
预选	[yù xuǎn] 1. preselection 2. short-listing 3. primary election
选民	[xuǎn mín] 1. voter 2. chosen people
民选	[mín xuǎn] democratically elected
选课	[xuǎn kè] to select courses
女选手	[xuǎn shǒu] 1. female contestant 2. female athlete
选录	[xuǎn lù] 1. an excerpt 2. a digest
选入	[xuǎn rù] 1. selected (for admission) 2. elected
入选	[rù xuǎn] 1. to be chosen 2. to be elected as
选项	[xuǎn xiàng] options (as in computer software settings)
选战	[xuǎn zhàn] an election campaign
大选	[dà xuǎn] general election
人选	[rén xuǎn] person selected (for a job etc)
选定	[xuǎn dìng] 1. to pick out 2. to select 3. chosen and fixed
节选	[jié xuǎn] 1. excerpt 2. selection (from a book) 3. to select 4. to choose an extract
选中	[xuǎn zhòng] 1. to choose 2. to pick 3. to settle upon 4. to decide upon a candidate 5. to be selected for some role
中选	[zhòng xuǎn] 1. to win an election 2. to get a position by passing the imperial exam
选手	[xuǎn shǒu] 1. athlete 2. contestant
选出	[xuǎn chū] 1. to pick out 2. to select 3. to elect
直选	[zhí xuǎn] direct election
王选	[wáng xuǎn] Wang Xuan
随	[suí] 1. to follow 2. to comply with 3. varying according to... 4. to allow 5. surname Sui
随风	[suí fēng] 1. wind-borne 2. care-free
随风倒	[suí fēng dǎo] to bend with the wind
不随意肌	[bù suí yì jī] involuntary muscle
随机	[suí jī] 1. according to the situation 2. pragmatic 3. random
随机存取记忆体	[suí jī cún qǔ jì yì tǐ] Random access memory (RAM)
随机数	[suí jī shù] random number
随机效应	[suí jī xiào yīng] stochastic effect
随机应变	[suí jī yìng biàn] to change according to the situation (saw); pragmatic
随机存取存储器	[suí jī cún qǔ cún chǔ qì] random access memory (RAM)

随机存取	[suí jī cún qǔ] random access (memory)
随机时间	[suí jī shí jiān] 1. random period of time 2. random interval
伴随效应	[bàn suí xiào yīng] contingent effects
随处	[suí chù] 1. everywhere 2. anywhere
随波	[suí bō] to drift with the waves
跟随	[gēn suí] to follow
随即	[suí jí] 1. immediately 2. presently 3. following which
俗随时变	[sù suí shí biàn] 1. customs change with time (saw); other times, other manners 2. O Tempora, O Mores!
随便	[suí biàn] 1. as one wishes 2. as one pleases 3. willful 4. at random 5. casual
随着	[suí zhe] 1. along with 2. in the wake of 3. following
随身	[suí shēn] 1. to (carry) on one's person 2. to (take) with one
随身听	[suí shēn tīng] 1. Walkman (trademark) 2. portable stereo
随州	[suí zhōu] Suizhou prefecture level city in Hubei
随州市	[suí zhōu shì] Suizhou prefecture level city in Hubei
不随意	[bù suí yì] 1. unconscious 2. involuntary
入境随俗	[rù jìng suí sú] 1. When you enter a country, follow the local customs (saw); do as the natives do
2. When in Rome, do as the Romans do	
随意	[suí yì] 1. as one wishes 2. according to one's wishes 3. at will 4. voluntary 5. conscious
安闲随意	[ān xián suí yì] leisurely and free (saw); carefree and at ease
伴随	[bàn suí] 1. to accompany 2. to follow 3. to occur together with 4. attendant
随俗	[suí sú] 1. according to custom 2. to do as local custom requires 3. do as the Romans do
入乡随俗	[rù xiāng suí sú] 1. When you enter a village, follow the local customs (saw); do as the natives do
2. When in Rome, do as the Romans do	
随信	[suí xìn] attached with the letter
随声附和	[suí shēng fù hè] to parrot other people's words (saw); to chime in with others
任随	[rèn suí] 1. to allow (sb to have his head) 2. to let things happen
走乡随乡	[zǒu xiāng suí xiāng] 1. (proverb) to follow local customs 2. When in Rome, do as the Romans do.
随后	[suí hòu] soon after
尾随	[wěi suí] 1. to tail behind 2. to tag along 3. to follow on the heels of
随员	[suí yuán] attendant
随和	[suí hé] 1. amiable (disposition) 2. easy-going
随从	[suí cóng] 1. to accompany 2. to follow
随带	[suí dài] 1. to carry along 2. portable
随笔	[suí bǐ] 1. essay-writing 2. belles-lettres
随时	[suí shí] at any time
随地	[suí dì] 1. according to the location 2. everywhere 3. any place 4. from any location 5. from wherever you like
随同	[suí tóng] accompanying
听随	[tīng suí] 1. to obey 2. to allow
随手	[suí shǒu] 1. conveniently 2. without extra trouble 3. while doing it 4. in passing
速	[sù] 1. fast 2. rapid 3. quick 4. velocity
欲速则不达	[yù sù zé bù dá] 1. lit. to want sth in haste, but cannot get there (saw, from Analects); more haste, less speed 2. don't try to run before you can walk
欲速而不达	[yù sù ér bù dá] 1. lit. to want sth in haste, but cannot get there (saw, from Analects); more haste, less speed 2. also written
迅速	[xùn sù] 1. rapid 2. speedy 3. fast
迅速发展	[xùn sù fā zhǎn] to develop rapidly
超高速以太网路	[chāo gāo sù yǐ tài wǎng lù] Gigabit Ethernet
高速以太网路	[gāo sù yǐ tài wǎng lù] fast Ethernet
航速	[háng sù] speed (of ship or plane)

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风速	[fēng sù] wind speed
约定资讯速率	[yuē dìng zī xùn sù lǜ] 1. committed information rate (Frame Relay) 2. CIR
飞速	[fēi sù] 1. flying speed 2. rapid (growth)
高速公路	[gāo sù gōng lù] highway
高速路	[gāo sù lù] 1. highway 2. expressway 3. also
快速以太网	[kuài sù yǐ tài wǎng luò] Fast Ethernet
高速网络	[gāo sù wǎng luò] high speed network
速效	[sù xiào] quick results
速效性毒剂	[sù xiào xìng dú jì] quick-acting agent
速食餐厅	[sù shí cān tīng] fast food shop
高速缓冲存储器	[gāo sù huǎn chōng cún chǔ qì] cache (computing)
高速缓存	[gāo sù huǎn cún] cache
速食店	[sù shí diàn] fast food shop
速食面	[sù shí miàn] instant noodles
急速	[jí sù] 1. hurried 2. at a great speed 3. rapid (development)
波速	[bō sù] wave velocity
变速	[biàn sù] 1. speed change 2. gear shift
手动变速器	[shǒu dòng biàn sù qì] 1. manual gearbox 2. manual transmission
变速箱	[biàn sù xiāng] 1. gearbox 2. transmission
变速器	[biàn sù qì] 1. gearbox 2. speed changer 3. gear
速度	[sù dù] 1. speed 2. rate 3. velocity
角速度	[jiǎo sù dù] angular velocity
切向速度	[qiē xiàng sù dù] tangential velocity
加速度	[jiā sù dù] acceleration
恒加速度	[héng jiā sù dù] constant acceleration
线速度	[xiàn sù dù] linear velocity
宇宙速度	[yǔ zhòu sù dù] escape velocity
最大速率	[zuì dà sù lǜ] 1. maximum speed 2. maximum velocity
快速发展	[kuài sù fā zhǎn] 1. rapid growth 2. rapid expansion
速胜	[sù shèng] rapid victory
调速	[tiáo sù] to adjust the speed
周速	[zhōu sù] 1. cycle time 2. cycle speed
亚速尔群岛	[yà sù ěr qún dǎo] Azores Islands
差速器	[chā sù qì] differential (gear)
速射	[sù shè] rapid-fire
超速	[chāo sù] 1. to exceed the speed limit 2. to speed 3. high-speed
超音速	[chāo yīn sù] supersonic
超高速	[chāo gāo sù] ultra high speed
加速	[jiā sù] 1. accelerate 2. expedite
同步加速器	[tóng bù jiā sù qì] synchrotron
粒子加速器	[lì zǐ jiā sù qì] particle accelerator
直线性加速器	[zhí xiàn xìng jiā sù qì] linear accelerator
直线加速器	[zhí xiàn jiā sù qì] linear accelerator
加速器	[jiā sù qì] 1. accelerator (computing) 2. particle accelerator
不速	[bù sù] 1. uninvited (guest) 2. unexpected (appearance) 3. unwanted presence
不速而至	[bù sù ér zhì] 1. to arrive without invitation 2. unexpected guest 3. unwanted presence
操作速率	[cāo zuò sù lǜ] operating speed
车速	[chē sù] vehicle speed
基础速率	[jī chǔ sù lǜ] basic rate (as in ISDN)
排档速率	[pái dǎng sù lǜ] 1. gear 2. gear speed

排挡速率	[pái dǎng sù lǜ] 1. gear 2. gear speed
高速挡	[gāo sù dǎng] 1. top gear 2. high gear
音速	[yīn sù] speed of sound
增速	[zēng sù] 1. to speed up 2. to accelerate 3. growth rate (econ.)
亚速海	[yà sù hǎi] Sea of Azov in southern Russia
光速	[guāng sù] the speed of light
火速	[huǒ sù] 1. at top speed 2. at a tremendous lick
速行	[sù xíng] rush
恒速率	[héng sù lǜ] constant velocity
快速	[kuài sù] 1. fast 2. high-speed 3. rapid
速记	[sù jì] shorthand
速记员	[sù jì yuán] stenographer
速率	[sù lǜ] 1. speed 2. rate
高速率	[gāo sù lǜ] high speed
尽速	[jìn sù] as quick as possible
疾速	[jí sù] 1. very fast 2. at a crazy speed
速写	[sù xiě] quick sketch
匀速	[yún sù] uniform velocity
减速	[jiǎn sù] 1. to reduce speed 2. to slow down 3. to take it easy
减速器	[jiǎn sù qì] moderator
速决	[sù jué] quick decision
末速	[mò sù] terminal velocity
速成	[sù chéng] 1. crash course 2. intensive course
全速	[quán sù] 1. top speed 2. at full speed
高速	[gāo sù] high speed
时速	[shí sù] speed per hour
适	[shì] 1. to fit 2. to suit
适度微调	[shì dù wēi tiáo] an appropriate amount of fine-tuning
削足适履	[xuē zú shì lǚ] 1. to cut the feet to fit the shoes (saw); to force sth to fit (as to a Procrustean bed) 2. impractical or inelegant solution
适度	[shì dù] 1. moderately 2. appropriate
胡适	[hú shì] Hu Shi (1891-1962), original proponent of writing in colloquial Chinese
调适	[tiáo shì] 1. to adapt 2. to adjust to fit 3. to make sth suitable 4. adaptation 5. adjustment 6. adaptive
适用	[shì yòng] be applicable
不适用	[bù shì yòng] 1. not applicable 2. NA
无所适从	[wú suǒ shì cóng] not knowing which course to follow (saw); at a loss what to do
适切	[shì qiè] 1. apt 2. appropriate
顺适	[shùn shì] 1. agreeable 2. to conform
适者生存	[shì zhě shēng cún] survival of the fittest
不适	[bù shì] 1. unwell 2. indisposed 3. out of sorts
不适当	[bù shì dāng] 1. inadequate 2. unfit
不舒适	[bù shū shì] uncomfortable
不适合	[bù shì hé] unsuitable
不合适	[bù hé shì] improper
适龄	[shì líng] 1. of age 2. of the appropriate age
适应	[shì yìng] 1. to suit 2. to fit 3. to be suitable 4. to adapt 5. to get used to sth
暗适应	[àn shì yìng] dark adaptation
适应性	[shì yìng xìng] suitability
自适应	[zì shì yìng] adaptive
适当	[shì dāng] 1. suitable 2. appropriate

适销	[shì xiāo] 1. marketable 2. saleable 3. appropriate to the market
适意	[shì yì] agreeable
舒适音	[shū shì yīn] comfortable voice (well within one's range of pitch)
适值	[shì zhí] 1. just at that time 2. as it happens 3. by good luck, just then
适配	[shì pèi] adaptation
适配层	[shì pèi céng] adaptation layer
适配器	[shì pèi qì] adapter (device)
舒适	[shū shì] 1. cozy 2. snug
安闲舒适	[ān xián shū shì] leisurely and free (saw); carefree and at ease
安适	[ān shì] quiet and comfortable
适温	[shì wēn] 1. thermophile (e.g. bacteria) 2. heat-loving
闲适	[xián shì] in leisure and comfort
适合	[shì hé] 1. to fit 2. to suit
合适	[hé shì] 1. suitable 2. fitting 3. decent 4. to fit
适宜	[shì yí] 1. suitable 2. appropriate
适时	[shì shí] 1. timely 2. apt to the occasion
适间	[shì jiān] 1. just now 2. the present time
适可而止	[shì kě ér zhǐ] 1. to stop before going too far (saw); to stop while one can 2. don't overdo it 3. stop while you're ahead
适量	[shì liàng] appropriate amount
适中	[shì zhōng] moderate
述	[shù] 1. to state 2. to tell 3. to narrate 4. to relate
覆述	[fù shù] to state again
复述	[fù shù] 1. repeat 2. retell
叙述	[xù shù] 1. to relate (a story or information) 2. to tell or talk about 3. to recount 4. narration 5. telling 6. narrative 7. account
综合叙述	[zōng hé xù shù] 1. to summarize 2. a round-up
叙述性	[xù shù xìng] narrative
概述	[gài shù] overview
讲述	[jiǎng shù] 1. to talk about 2. to narrate 3. to give an account
陈述	[chén shù] 1. an assertion 2. to declare 3. to state
陈述句	[chén shù jù] declarative sentence
陈述书	[chén shù shū] 1. representation letter (legal) 2. a brief 3. written statement 4. declaration
著述	[zhù shù] 1. writing 2. to write 3. to compile
综述	[zōng shù] 1. to sum up 2. a roundup 3. a general narrative
综上所述	[zōng shàng suǒ shù] 1. to summarize 2. a round-up 3. in summary ...
评述	[píng shù] 1. to comment on 2. commentary
详述	[xiáng shù] recount
引述	[yǐn shù] to quote
记述	[jì shù] make a descriptive record (of events)
表述	[biǎo shù] 1. to formulate 2. enunciation 3. to explain sth precisely
论述	[lùn shù] 1. treatise 2. discourse 3. exposition
述语	[shù yǔ] predicate
简述	[jiǎn shù] 1. to outline 2. to summarize 3. to sketch 4. summary 5. brief description 6. concise narrative 7. in a nutshell 8. briefly
重述	[chóng shù] 1. to repeat 2. to restate 3. to recapitulate
上述	[shàng shù] above-mentioned
描述	[miáo shù] to describe
申述	[shēn shù] 1. to state 2. to assert 3. to allege 4. to specify
口述	[kǒu shù] 1. dictate 2. recount orally
送	[sòng] 1. to deliver 2. to carry 3. to give (as a present) 4. to present (with) 5. to see off 6. to send

运送	[yùn sòng] 1. to transport 2. to carry
送达	[sòng dá] 1. to deliver 2. to serve notice (legal term)
送返	[sòng fǎn] to send back
送上轨道	[sòng shàng guǐ dào] to send into orbit
送股	[sòng gǔ] a share grant
送气	[sòng qì] aspiration (phonetics, explosion of breath on consonants distinguishing Chinese p, t from b, d)
不送气	[bù sòng qì] unaspirated
送客台	[sòng kè tái] seeing-off platform
放送	[fàng sòng] 1. to broadcast 2. to announce over loudspeakers
日本放送协会	[rì běn fàng sòng xié huì] NHK (Nihon Hs Kykai), Japanese national broadcasting company
送终	[sòng zhōng] pay last respects
送餐	[sòng cān] home delivery of meal
欢送	[huān sòng] 1. see off 2. send off
暗送秋波	[àn sòng qiū bō] 1. make eyes at sb 2. while others are not looking 3. stealthily give sb 4. the glad eye 5. make secret overtures to sb
送交	[sòng jiāo] 1. to hand over 2. to deliver
发送	[fā sòng] 1. to transmit 2. to dispatch
发送功率	[fā sòng gōng lǜ] 1. transmission power 2. output power
光发送器	[guāng fā sòng qì] optical transmitter
发送器	[fā sòng qì] transmitter
旬输月送	[xún shū yuè sòng] pay every ten days, give tribute every month (saw); incessant and ever more complicated demands
配送费	[pèi sòng fèi] postage and packing fee
送养	[sòng yǎng] to place out for adoption
输送媒介	[shū sòng méi jiè] transport medium
软体配送者	[ruǎn tǐ pèi sòng zhě] software distributor
输送	[shū sòng] 1. transport 2. carry
密送	[mì sòng] 1. Bcc (for email) 2. Blind carbon copy (for email)
送别	[sòng bié] farewell
分送	[fēn sòng] 1. send 2. distribute
配送者	[pèi sòng zhě] distributor
护送者	[hù sòng zhě] to escort
不送	[bù sòng] don't bother to see me out
奉送	[fèng sòng] (honorific) to give
播送	[bō sòng] 1. broadcast 2. transmit 3. beam
送上太空	[sòng shàng tài kōng] to launch into space
接送	[jiē sòng] 1. picking up and dropping off 2. greeting and sending off 3. shuttle (transport service)
断送	[duàn sòng] 1. to forfeit (future profit, one's life etc) 2. ruined
送行	[sòng xíng] to see sb off
送货	[sòng huò] to dispatch
保送	[bǎo sòng] recommend (for admission to school)
送信	[sòng xìn] to send word
配送	[pèi sòng] to dispatch
配送地址	[pèi sòng dì zhǐ] delivery address
送给	[sòng gěi] 1. to send 2. to give as a present
送去	[sòng qù] 1. to send to 2. to deliver to 3. to give sb a lift (e.g. in a car)
护送	[hù sòng] 1. to escort 2. to accompany
外送	[wài sòng] 1. to send out 2. fast food delivered
寄送	[jì sòng] 1. to send 2. to transmit
送人	[sòng rén] 1. to accompany 2. to see sb off

§2153	目送	[mù sòng] to see off (a departing guest)
	呈送	[chéng sòng] 1. to present 2. to render
	遍	[biàn] 1. a time 2. everywhere 3. turn 4. all over 5. one time
	普遍性假设	[pǔ biàn xìng jiǎ shè] universal hypothesis
	漫天遍野	[màn tiān biàn yě] 1. lit. to fill the whole sky and cover the land; everywhere 2. as far as the eye can see
	漫山遍野	[màn shān biàn yě] 1. lit. hiding the mountains and covering the plains (saw); fig. as far as the eye can see 2. covering everything 3. omnipresent
	漫天遍地	[màn tiān biàn dì] 1. lit. to fill the whole sky and cover the land; everywhere 2. as far as the eye can see
	遍及	[biàn jí] to extend (everywhere)
	遍地开花	[biàn dì kāi huā] 1. blossom everywhere 2. spring up all over the place 3. to flourish on a large scale
	遍布	[biàn bù] 1. to cover the whole (area) 2. spread everywhere
	遍身	[biàn shēn] over the whole body
	普遍	[pǔ biàn] 1. universal 2. general 3. widespread 4. common
	普遍化	[pǔ biàn huà] generalization (logic)
	普遍性	[pǔ biàn xìng] 1. ubiquity 2. universality
	普遍理论	[pǔ biàn lǐ lùn] universal hypothesis
	遍体	[biàn tǐ] all over the body
	跑遍	[pǎo biàn] 1. to go everywhere 2. to scour (the whole town)
	哀鸿遍野	[āi hóng biàn yě] 1. lit. plaintive whine of geese (saw); fig. land swarming with disaster victims 2. starving people fill the land
	满山遍野	[mǎn shān biàn yě] 1. covering the whole land 2. over hills and dales
	找遍	[zhǎo biàn] 1. to search everywhere 2. to search high and low 3. to comb
	遍地	[biàn dì] 1. everywhere 2. all over
	二遍苦	[èr biàn kǔ] second persecution
§2154	一遍	[yí biàn] 1. one time (all the way through) 2. once through
	遗	[yí] 1. to lose 2. to leave behind
	道不拾遗	[dào bù shí yí] 1. lit. no one picks up lost articles in the street (saw); fig. honesty prevails throughout society 2. a time of peace and stability
	养虎遗患	[yǎng hǔ yí huàn] 1. Rear a tiger and court disaster. (saw); fig. if you're too lenient with sb, he will damage you later 2. to cherish a snake in one's bosom
	路不拾遗	[lù bù shí yí] 1. lit. no one picks up lost articles in the street (saw); fig. honesty prevails throughout society 2. a time of peace and stability
	遗教	[yí jiào] 1. work or plans left as a legacy 2. the views of the departed 3. posthumous orders or teachings
	遗腹子	[yí fù zǐ] posthumous child
	半坡遗址	[bàn pō yí zhǐ] Banpo neolithic Yangshao culture archaeological site east of Xi'an
	遗恨	[yí hèn] grudge
	河姆渡遗址	[hé mǔ dù yí zhǐ] Hemudu neolithic archaeological site near Ningbo in Zhejiang, going back to c. 5000 BC
	历史遗产	[lì shǐ yí chǎn] 1. heritage 2. historical legacy
	世界文化遗产地	[shì jiè wén huà yí chǎn dì] World Heritage site
	世界文化遗产	[shì jiè wén huà yí chǎn] World cultural heritage
	文化遗产	[wén huà yí chǎn] cultural heritage
	遗精	[yí jīng] 1. nocturnal emission 2. wet dream
	详尽无遗	[xiáng jìn wú yí] 1. exhaustive 2. thorough
	一览无遗	[yí lǎn wú yí] be plainly visible
	遗训	[yí xùn] wishes of the deceased
	遗男	[yí nán] 1. orphan 2. posthumous son
	遗照	[yí zhào] picture of the deceased
	遗体告别式	[yí tǐ gào bié shì] funeral

	遗留	[yí liú] 1. (leave or be a) legacy 2. left over 3. hand down (to next generation)
	留遗	[liú yí] 1. to leave behind 2. sb's legacy
	遗像	[yí xiàng] portrait of the deceased
	不遗余力	[bù yí yú lì] to spare no pains or effort (saw); to do one's utmost
	遗物	[yí wù] remnant
	遗孤	[yí gū] orphan
	遗容	[yí róng] 1. remains (corpse) 2. lying in state
	遗产	[yí chǎn] 1. heritage 2. legacy
	遗体	[yí tǐ] remains (of a dead person)
	姑息遗患	[gū xī yí huàn] to tolerate is to abet
	遗忘	[yí wàng] 1. to become forgotten 2. to forget
	补遗	[bǔ yí] addendum
	补缺拾遗	[bǔ quē shí yí] to compensate for shortage and leakage
	拾遗补缺	[shí yí bǔ quē] 1. to correct 2. to remedy defects
	遗墨	[yí mò] posthumous (painting, calligraphy, prose etc)
	后遗症	[hòu yí zhèng] 1. medical after-effects 2. repercussions of an illness
	遗尿	[yí niào] bed-wetting
	梦遗	[mèng yí] 1. wet dream 2. nocturnal emission (ejaculation)
	遗妻	[yí qī] 1. widow 2. the deceased's widow
	遗缺	[yí quē] vacancy
	拾遗	[shí yí] 1. to pick up lost property 2. to expropriate other's property 3. finders' keepers
	遗骨	[yí gǔ] (dead) human remains
	遗失	[yí shī] 1. to lose 2. lost
	遗稿	[yí gǎo] 1. surviving manuscript 2. bequeathed draft (of book)
	且末遗址	[qiě mò yí zhǐ] ruins of Cherchen, Qarqan or Chiemo, archaeological site in Bayin'gholin Mongol autonomous prefecture, Xinjiang
	遗珠	[yí zhū] unrecognized talent
§2155	遗址	[yí zhǐ] 1. ruins 2. historic relics
	逐	[zhú] 1. to pursue 2. to chase 3. individually 4. one by one
	逐字逐句	[zhú zì zhú jù] 1. literal 2. word by word and phrase by phrase
	逐退	[zhú tuì] repulse
	逐渐衰落	[zhú jiàn shuāi luò] to decline gradually
	放逐	[fàng zhú] banish
	逐步升级	[zhú bù shēng jí] escalation
	驱逐	[qū zhú] 1. to expel 2. to deport 3. banishment
	驱逐令	[qū zhú lìng] 1. banishment order 2. expulsion warrant
	驱逐出境	[qū zhú chū jìng] 1. to deport 2. to expel
	驱逐舰	[qū zhú jiàn] destroyer (warship)
	角逐	[jué zhú] 1. to tussle 2. to contend 3. to contest
	逐月	[zhú yuè] 1. month-by-month 2. monthly 3. on a monthly basis
	笑逐颜开	[xiào zhú yán kāi] 1. smile spread across the face (saw); beaming with pleasure 2. all smiles 3. joy written across one's face
	逐渐增加	[zhú jiàn zēng jiā] 1. to increase gradually 2. to build up
	逐步	[zhú bù] 1. progressively 2. step by step
	逐渐	[zhú jiàn] gradually
	竞逐	[jìng zhú] 1. competition 2. to compete 3. to pursue
	逐行	I [zhú háng] 1. line by line (translation, scanning etc) 2. progressive II [zhú háng zhú xíng] progressive
	逐行扫描	[zhú háng sǎo miáo] 1. line by line scanning 2. progressive scanning
	逐次	[zhú cì] 1. gradually 2. one after another 3. little by little
	逐个	[zhú gè] 1. one by one 2. one after another

<p>逐年 [zhú nián] 1. year after year 2. on an annual basis</p> <p>逐日 [zhú rì] 1. day-by-day 2. daily 3. on a daily basis</p> <p>逐出 [zhú chū] 1. to expel 2. to evict 3. to drive out</p> <p>§2156 迫 [pò] 1. to force 2. to compel 3. pressing 4. urgent</p> <p>迫近 [pò jìn] 1. to approach 2. to press in</p> <p>迫降 I [pò jiàng] to force a plane to land II [pò jiàngpò xiáng] to force sb to surrender</p> <p>急迫 [jí pò] 1. urgent 2. pressing 3. imperative</p> <p>强迫观念 [qiǎng pò guān niàn] 1. compelling notion 2. obsession</p> <p>迫不及待 [pò bù jí dài] 1. impatient (saw); in a hurry 2. itching to get on with it</p> <p>紧迫 [jīn pò] 1. pressing 2. urgent</p> <p>被迫 [bèi pò] 1. be compelled 2. be forced</p> <p>迫使 [pò shǐ] force (sb to do sth)</p> <p>强迫性储物症 [qiǎng pò xìng chǔ wù zhèng] compulsive hoarding</p> <p>胁迫 [pò xié] 1. to coerce 2. fig. narrow</p> <p>胁迫 [xié pò] 1. coerce 2. compel</p> <p>强迫劳动 [qiǎng pò láo dòng] forced labor (as punishment in criminal case)</p> <p>迫切 [pò qiè] 1. urgent 2. pressing</p> <p>迫切 [qiè pò] urgent</p> <p>迫切性 [pò qiè xìng] urgency</p> <p>从容不迫 [cóng róng bù pò] 1. calm 2. unruffled</p> <p>迫不得已 [pò bù dé yǐ] 1. to have no alternative (saw); compelled by circumstances 2. forced into sth</p> <p>迫令 [pò lìng] 1. to order 2. to force</p> <p>迫击炮 [pǎi jī pào] mortar (weapon)</p> <p>迫切 [pò cù] 1. to urge 2. urgent 3. pressing</p> <p>强迫性 [qiǎng pò xìng] 1. compulsive 2. obsessive</p> <p>强迫 [qiǎng pò] 1. to compel 2. to force</p> <p>强迫症 [qiǎng pò zhèng] obsessive-compulsive disorder</p> <p>危迫 [wēi pò] 1. urgent 2. pressing danger</p> <p>压迫 [yā pò] 1. to oppress 2. oppression</p> <p>威迫 [wēi pò] 1. coercion 2. to intimidate</p> <p>迫害 [pò hài] 1. to persecute 2. persecution</p> <p>迫临 [pò lín] 1. to approach 2. to press in</p> <p>迫于 [pò yú] 1. constrained 2. restricted 3. forced to 4. under pressure to do sth</p>	<p>逃税天堂 [táo shuì tiān táng] tax haven</p> <p>惊逃 [jīng táo] to stampede</p> <p>逃往 [táo wǎng] 1. to run away 2. to go into exile</p> <p>逃债 [táo zhài] to dodge a creditor</p> <p>逃跑 [táo pǎo] 1. to flee from sth 2. to run away 3. to escape</p> <p>逃犯 [táo fàn] escaped criminal</p> <p>逃狱 [táo yù] 1. to escape (from prison) 2. to jump bail</p> <p>仓皇出逃 [cāng huáng chū táo] to run off in a great panic (saw)</p> <p>逃席 [táo xí] to leave a banquet (without permission)</p> <p>死里逃生 [sǐ lǐ táo shēng] 1. mortal danger, escape alive (saw); a narrow escape 2. to survive by the skin of one's teeth</p> <p>外逃 [wài táo] 1. to flee abroad 2. to run away 3. to desert 4. outflow</p> <p>资本外逃 [zī běn wài táo] outflow of capital</p> <p>溃逃 [kuì táo] 1. to flee in disorder 2. defeated and in rout</p> <p>潜逃 [qián táo] 1. to abscond 2. to slink off</p> <p>逃命 [táo mìng] 1. to escape 2. to flee 3. to run for one's life</p> <p>逃走 [táo zǒu] 1. to escape 2. to flee 3. to run away</p> <p>逃亡 [táo wáng] 1. a fugitive 2. to flee 3. flight (from danger)</p> <p>出逃 [chū táo] 1. to run away 2. to flee (the country)</p> <p>§2158 避 [bì] 1. to avoid 2. to shun 3. to flee 4. to escape 5. to keep away from 6. to leave 7. to hide from</p> <p>逃避 [táo bì] 1. escape 2. evade 3. shirk</p> <p>逃灾避难 [táo zāi bì nàn] to seek refuge from calamities</p> <p>逃避责任 [táo bì zé rèn] 1. to evade responsibility 2. to shirk</p> <p>远避 [yuǎn bì] to keep at a distance</p> <p>退避 [tuì bì] withdraw</p> <p>退避三舍 [tuì bì sān shè] 1. lit. to retreat three day's march (saw); fig. to give way in the face of superior strength 2. a strategic withdrawal</p> <p>躲避 [duǒ bì] 1. to hide 2. to evade 3. to dodge 4. to take shelter 5. to avoid (difficulties)</p> <p>避实就虚 [bì shí jiù xū] 1. stay clear of the enemy's main force and 2. strike at his weak points</p> <p>避风 [bì fēng] 1. take shelter from the wind 2. lie low 3. stay away from trouble</p> <p>避风处 [bì fēng chù] lee, windstop</p> <p>避风港 [bì fēng gǎng] 1. haven 2. refuge 3. harbor 4. CL:[zuo4],[ge4]</p> <p>政治避难 [zhèng zhì bì nàn] political asylum</p> <p>不避艰险 [bù bì jiān xiǎn] 1. shrink or flinch from no difficulty or danger 2. make light of difficulties and dangers</p> <p>隐避 [yǐn bì] 1. to hide 2. to conceal and avoid (contact) 3. to keep sth concealed</p> <p>避难 [bì nàn] 1. refuge 2. to take refuge 3. to seek asylum (political etc)</p> <p>避难所 [bì nàn suǒ] refuge</p> <p>趋吉避凶 [qū jí bì xióng] to seek luck and avoid calamity (saw)</p> <p>避开 [bì kāi] 1. to avoid 2. to evade 3. to keep away from</p> <p>开天辟地 [kāi tiān bì dì] 1. to open the sky and divide the earth 2. ref. to Pangu in the Chinese creation myth</p> <p>避重就轻 [bì zhòng jiù qīng] 1. avoid the important and dwell on the trivial 2. keep silent about major charges while admitting minor ones</p> <p>避邪 [bì xié] to avoid evil spirits</p> <p>防避 [fáng bì] protection</p> <p>不可避免 [bù kě bì miǎn] unavoidably</p> <p>避险 [bì xiǎn] 1. to escape danger 2. an evacuation</p> <p>避雷针 [bì léi zhēn] lightning rod</p> <p>避税港 [bì shuì gǎng] tax haven</p> <p>避税 [bì shuì] 1. tax avoidance 2. tax evasion</p>
<p>§2157 逃 [táo] 1. to escape 2. to run away 3. to flee</p> <p>逃学 [táo xué] 1. to play truant 2. to cut classes</p> <p>劫数难逃 [jié shù nán táo] Destiny is inexorable, there is no fleeing it (saw). Your doom is at hand.</p> <p>叛逃 [pàn táo] 1. to defect 2. to desert 3. to betray and flee</p> <p>难逃法网 [nán táo fǎ wǎng] 1. It is hard to escape the dragnet of the law 2. the long arm of the law</p> <p>法网难逃 [fǎ wǎng nán táo] it is hard to escape the net of justice (saw)</p> <p>奔逃 [bēn táo] 1. flee 2. run away</p> <p>逃荒 [táo huāng] 1. to escape from a famine 2. to get away from a famine-stricken region</p> <p>逃亡者 [táo wáng zhě] runaway</p> <p>逃北者 [táo běi zhě] North Korean refugee</p> <p>逃不出 [táo bù chū] 1. unable to escape 2. can't get out</p> <p>卷逃 [juǎn táo] to bundle up valuables and abscond</p> <p>趁乱逃脱 [chèn luàn táo tuō] 1. to run away in the confusion 2. to take advantage of the confusion to escape</p> <p>逃脱 [táo tuō] 1. to run away 2. to escape</p> <p>脱逃 [tuō táo] 1. to run away 2. to escape</p> <p>逃税 [táo shuì] tax evasion</p>	

<p>避恶 [bì è] to avoid evil</p> <p>避忌 [bì jì] taboo word</p> <p>避让 [bì ràng] 1. to avoid 2. to yield (in traffic) 3. to get out of the way</p> <p>避嫌 [bì xián] 1. avoid doing anything that may arouse suspicion 2. avoid arousing suspicion</p> <p>避免 [bì miǎn] 1. to avert 2. to prevent 3. to avoid 4. to refrain from</p> <p>避雷器 [bì léi qì] lightning arrester</p> <p>规避 [guī bì] 1. to evade 2. to dodge</p> <p>闪避 [shǎn bì] 1. to dodge 2. to sidestep</p> <p>回避 [huí bì] 1. to evade 2. to shun 3. to avoid</p> <p>§2159 遭 [zāo] 1. meet by chance (usually with misfortune) 2. classifier for events: time, turn, incident</p> <p>遭难 [zāo nàn] to run into misfortune</p> <p>遭受 [zāo shòu] 1. to suffer 2. to sustain (loss, misfortune)</p> <p>周遭 [zhōu zāo] surrounding, nearby</p> <p>遭软禁 [zāo ruǎn jìn] be put under house arrest</p> <p>惨遭不幸 [cǎn zāo bù xìng] 1. to meet with disaster 2. to die tragically</p> <p>惨遭 [cǎn zāo] suffer</p> <p>遭到 [zāo dào] 1. suffer 2. meet with (sth unfortunate)</p> <p>免遭 [miǎn zāo] 1. to avoid suffering 2. to avoid meeting (a fatal accident) 3. spared</p> <p>遭拒 [zāo jù] 1. to meet with a refusal (e.g. visa) 2. to have an application rejected</p> <p>§2160 迎 [yíng] 1. to welcome 2. to meet 3. to face 4. to forge ahead (esp. in the face of difficulties)</p> <p>迎来送往 [yíng lái sòng wǎng] 1. lit. to meet those arriving, to send off those departing (saw); busy entertaining guests 2. all time taken over with social niceties</p> <p>逢迎 [féng yíng] 1. to meet face to face 2. to flatter 3. to make up to 4. to fawn on 5. ingratiating 6. becoming (portrait)</p> <p>夹道欢迎 [jiā dào huān yíng] to line the streets in welcome</p> <p>迎风 [yíng fēng] 1. in the wind 2. facing the wind 3. downwind</p> <p>迎风招展 [yíng fēng zhāo zhǎn] to flutter in the wind (saw)</p> <p>欢迎 [huān yíng] 1. to welcome 2. welcome</p> <p>受欢迎 [shòu huān yíng] 1. popular 2. welcome</p> <p>不受欢迎 [bù shòu huān yíng] unwelcome</p> <p>欢迎光临 [huān yíng guāng lín] welcome</p> <p>迎娶 [yíng qǔ] 1. to escort the bride 2. the groom's family sends a marriage sedan to escort the bride</p> <p>迎刃而解 [yíng rèn ér jiě] decisive solutions to problems (saw); to split bamboo with a big knife chop (leaving the minor details to clear up later)</p> <p>迎头痛击 [yíng tóu tòng jī] 1. head-on 2. direct attack</p> <p>布防迎战 [bù fáng yíng zhàn] to prepare to meet the enemy head-on</p> <p>迎宾 [yíng bīn] 1. to welcome a guest 2. to entertain a customer (of prostitute)</p> <p>奉迎 [fèng yíng] 1. (honorific) to greet 2. to fawn</p> <p>迎春花 [yíng chūn huā] winter jasmine, Jasminum nudiflorum</p> <p>迎新 [yíng xīn] 1. to see in the New Year 2. to welcome new guests 3. by extension, to receive new students</p> <p>迎亲 [yíng qīn] 1. to escort the bride 2. the groom's family sends a marriage sedan to escort the bride</p> <p>迎接 [yíng jiē] 1. to meet 2. to welcome 3. to greet</p> <p>迎面而来 [yíng miàn ér lái] 1. directly 2. head-on (collision) 3. in one's face (of wind)</p> <p>迎火 [yíng huǒ] to clear a firebreak by setting a counter-fire</p> <p>失迎 [shī yíng] 1. failure to meet 2. (humble language) I'm sorry not to have come to meet you personally</p> <p>迎头赶上 [yíng tóu gǎn shàng] to try hard to catch up</p> <p>迎战 [yíng zhàn] to meet the enemy head-on</p> <p>迎头 [yíng tóu] 1. to meet head-on 2. face-to-face 3. directly</p> <p>迎头儿 [yíng tóu r] 1. erhua variant of , to meet head-on 2. face-to-face 3. directly</p>	<p>迎头打击 [yíng tóu dǎ jī] to hit head on</p> <p>迎合 [yíng hé] 1. to suit one's own wishes or interests to serve sb else's 2. to cater to sb 3. to fawn</p> <p>迎面 [yíng miàn] 1. directly 2. head-on (collision) 3. in one's face (of wind)</p> <p>迎击 [yíng jī] 1. to face an attack 2. to repulse the enemy</p> <p>出迎 [chū yíng] 1. to greet 2. to go out to meet</p> <p>§2161 透 [tòu] 1. to penetrate 2. to pass through 3. thoroughly 4. completely 5. transparent 6. to appear 7. to show</p> <p>通透 [tōng tòu] penetrating</p> <p>透通性 [tòu tōng xìng] transparency (networking)</p> <p>透过 [tòu guò] 1. through 2. via</p> <p>不透气 [bù tòu qì] airtight</p> <p>血液透析机 [xuè yè tòu xi jī] hemodialysis machine</p> <p>透平机 [tòu píng jī] turbine</p> <p>透析机 [tòu xī jī] dialysis machine</p> <p>透露 [tòu lù] 1. to leak out 2. to divulge 3. to reveal</p> <p>透露消息 [tòu lù xiāo xī] to disclose information</p> <p>路透 [lù tòu] Reuters (news agency)</p> <p>路透集团 [lù tòu jí tuán] Reuters group plc</p> <p>路透金融词典 [lù tòu jīn róng cí diǎn] Reuter's Financial Glossary</p> <p>血液透析 [xuè yè tòu xi] hemodialysis</p> <p>透支 [tòu zhī] (bank) overdraft</p> <p>恨透 [hèn tòu] to hate bitterly</p> <p>透印版印刷 [tòu yìn bǎn yìn shuā] offset</p> <p>透明度 [tòu míng dù] 1. transparency 2. (policy of) openness</p> <p>透明程度 [tòu míng chéng dù] transparency</p> <p>使湿透 [shǐ shī tòu] drench</p> <p>薄透镜 [báo tòu jìng] thin lens (i.e. of negligible thickness in optics)</p> <p>透明 [tòu míng] 1. transparent 2. open (non-secretive)</p> <p>不透明 [bù tòu míng] opaque</p> <p>半透明 [bàn tòu míng] 1. translucent 2. semitransparent</p> <p>透彻 [tòu chè] 1. penetrating (analysis) 2. thorough-going 3. thorough (understanding of the situation)</p> <p>穿透 [chuān tòu] penetrate</p> <p>看透 [kàn tòu] to see through</p> <p>坏透 [huài tòu] completely bad</p> <p>不透水 [bù tòu shuǐ] 1. waterproof 2. watertight 3. impermeable</p> <p>透镜 [tòu jìng] lens (optics)</p> <p>透光 [tòu guāng] 1. transparent 2. translucent</p> <p>透水性 [tòu shuǐ xìng] permeability</p> <p>透红 [tòu hóng] rosy</p> <p>透水 [tòu shuǐ] 1. permeable 2. percolation 3. water leak</p> <p>透析 [tòu xī] dialysis (separation of crystalloids by osmosis)</p> <p>干透 [gān tòu] 1. to dry out 2. to dry completely</p> <p>§2162 迹 [jì] 1. footprint 2. mark 3. trace 4. vestige 5. sign 6. indication 7. Taiwan pr. jì</p> <p>遗迹 [yí jì] 1. trace 2. vestige 3. historical remains 4. remnant</p> <p>历史遗迹 [lì shǐ yí jì] historical remains</p> <p>生命的遗迹 [shēng mìng de yí jì] 1. trace of life 2. vestige of life</p> <p>缝针迹 [féng zhēn jì] seam</p> <p>轨迹 [guǐ jì] 1. locus 2. orbit 3. trajectory 4. track</p> <p>航迹 [háng jì] 1. wake (of ship) 2. flight path</p> <p>云雾径迹 [yún wù jìng jì] cloud track (trace of ionizing particle in cloud chamber)</p>
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不落痕迹	[bù luò hén jì] 1. to leave no trace 2. seamless 3. professional
古迹	[gù jì] historical ruins
隐迹	[yǐn jì] hidden tracks
隐迹埋名	[yǐn jì mái míng] to live incognito
圣迹	[shèng jì] 1. Holy relic 2. miracle
痕迹	[hén jì] 1. vestige 2. mark 3. trace
发迹	[fā jì] to rise to power and position
名胜古迹	[míng shèng gǔ jì] historical sites and scenic spots
形迹	[xíng jì] 1. movements and expression of a person 2. bearing
陈迹	[chén jì] 1. past events 2. relics from a former age 3. ruins
劣迹	[liè jì] 1. bad record (esp. of a public official) 2. unsavory track record
迹象	[jì xiàng] 1. mark 2. indication 3. sign 4. indicator
生命迹象	[shēng mìng jì xiàng] sign of life
字迹	[zì jì] handwriting
踪迹	[zōng jì] 1. tracks 2. trail 3. footprint 4. trace 5. vestige
恶迹	[è jì] evil conduct
真迹	[zhēn jì] 1. authentic (painting or calligraphy) 2. genuine work (of famous artist)
径迹	[jìng jì] 1. track 2. trajectory 3. path 4. way 5. means 6. diameter 7. directly
往迹	[wǎng jì] 1. past events 2. former times
墨迹	[mò jì] 1. ink marks 2. original calligraphy or painting of famous person
污迹	[wū jì] 1. blotch 2. stain
混迹	[hùn jì] 1. mixed in as part of a community 2. hiding one's identity 3. occupying a position while not deserving it
寄迹	[jì jì] to live away from home temporarily
足迹	[zú jì] 1. footprint 2. track 3. spoor
奇迹	[qí jì] 1. miracle 2. miraculous 3. wonder 4. marvel
笔迹	[bǐ jì] handwriting
书迹	[shū jì] extant work of a calligrapher
血迹	[xuè jì] bloodstain
事迹	[shì jì] 1. deed 2. past achievement 3. important event of the past
旧迹	[jiù jì] 1. old traces 2. signs from the past
古迹	[gǔ jì] 1. places of historic interest 2. historical sites
手迹	[shǒu jì] sb's original handwriting or painting
迷	[mí] 1. bewilder 2. crazy about 3. fan 4. enthusiast 5. lost 6. confused
迷迷糊糊	[mí mí hū hū] 1. in a daze 2. bewildered
迷途	[mí tú] to lose one's way
迷航	[mí háng] 1. off course 2. lost (of ship or plane) 3. having lost one's way
沉迷	[chén mí] 1. to indulge 2. to wallow
执迷不悟	[zhí mí bù wù] persist in your own wrong doings
迷雾	[mí wù] 1. dense fog 2. fig. completely misleading
迷路	[mí lù] 1. to lose the way 2. lost 3. labyrinth 4. labyrinthus vestibularis (of the inner ear)
迷漫	[mí mǎn] 1. vast haze 2. lost in boundless mists
曼联球迷	[mǎn lián qiú mí] Manchester United fan
迷踪罗汉拳	[mí zōng luó hàn quán] Mizongyi, Mizong, My Jhong Law Horn - "Lost Track Fist"(Chinese Martial Art)
破除迷信	[pò chú mí xìn] to eliminate superstition (saw)
迷彩服	[mí cǎi fú] camouflage clothing
迷糊	[mí hu] 1. muddle-headed 2. dazed 3. only half conscious
迷惑不解	[mí huò bù jiě] to feel puzzled
迷你型	[mí nǐ xíng] mini model

着迷	[zháo mí] fascinated
迷惑龙	[mí huò lóng] 1. apatosaurus 2. former name: brontosaurus 3. also called [leiz long2]
迷魂	[mí hún] 1. to bewitch 2. to enchant 3. to cast a spell over sb
迷魂阵	[mí hún zhèn] 1. stratagem to trap sb 2. to bewitch and trap
迷魂汤	[mí hún tāng] 1. lit. waters of oblivion 2. mythological magic potion to bewitch sb
迷蒙	[mí méng] misty
迷阵	[mí zhèn] maze
财迷	[cái mí] 1. money grubber 2. miser
影迷	[yǐng mí] film enthusiast
乐迷	[yuè mí] music fan
迷恋	[mí liàn] 1. to be infatuated with 2. to indulge in
迷你	[mí nǐ] mini (as in mini-skirt or Mini Cooper)
指点迷津	[zhǐ diǎn mí jīn] to show sb how to get to the right path
迷住	[mí zhù] 1. to fascinate 2. to strongly attract 3. to obsess 4. to infatuate 5. to captivate 6. to enchant
迷信	[mí xìn] superstition
捉迷藏	[zhuō mí cáng] hide and seek
迷惑	[mí huò] 1. to puzzle 2. to confuse 3. to baffle
迷鸟	[mí niǎo] 1. vagrant bird (a migrating bird which has lost its way) 2. a vagrant (ornithology)
迷幻药	[mí huàn yào] 1. hallucinogen 2. dimethyltryptamine (DMT) 3. psychedelic
迷幻	[mí huàn] half-conscious
迷梦	[mí mèng] 1. pipedream 2. unrealizable plan
迷误	[mí wù] 1. to mislead 2. to confuse 3. error 4. misconception 5. erroneous
凄迷	[qī mí] dreary and fuzzy (sight)
球迷	[qiú mí] 1. soccer fan 2. crazy about ball sports
足球迷	[zú qiú mí] football fan
迷津	[mí jīn] 1. a maze 2. to lose the way 3. bewildering
迷茫	[mí máng] 1. dim 2. hazy 3. (of the mind) in a trance 4. in a state of delirium
歌迷	[gē mí] fan and devotee of singing and singer
入迷	[rù mí] 1. to be fascinated 2. to be enchanted
迷醉	[mí zuì] 1. bewitched 2. intoxicated by sth
迷失	[mí shī] 1. lost 2. not knowing one's location
迷人	[mí rén] 1. fascinating 2. enchanting 3. charming 4. tempting
迷宫	[mí gōng] 1. maze 2. labyrinth
迷乱	[mí luàn] confusion
迷上	[mí shàng] 1. to become excited with 2. to be enchanted by
违	[wéi] 1. to disobey 2. to violate 3. to separate 4. to go against
违逆	[wéi nì] 1. to disobey 2. to defy an edict 3. to violate 4. to go against 5. to run counter to
违天逆理	[wéi tiān nì lǐ] lit. violating heaven and reason (saw); immoral character
违抗	[wéi kàng] to disobey
违傲	[wéi ào] to disobey
违强凌弱	[wéi qiáng líng ruò] 1. to avoid the strong and attack the weak (saw); to bully 2. also written
违强陵弱	[wéi qiáng líng ruò] to avoid the strong and attack the weak (saw); to bully
违反	[wéi fǎn] to violate (a law)
违反宪法	[wéi fǎn xiàn fǎ] to violate the constitution
违恩负义	[wéi ēn fù yì] 1. to disobey one's benefactor 2. to violate debts of gratitude 3. to repay good with evil
阳奉阴违	[yáng fèng yīn wéi] 1. outward devotion but inner opposition (saw); to pay lip service 2. to agree overtly, but oppose in secret
脚违例	[jiǎo wéi lì] foot fault (tennis etc)

违别	[wéi bié] 1. to leave 2. to depart 3. to go against
久违	[jiǔ wéi] 1. (haven't done sth) for a long time 2. a long time since we last met
违章者	[wéi zhāng zhě] 1. violator 2. lawbreaker
不违农时	[bù wéi nóng shí] 1. not miss the farming season 2. do farm work in the right season
违碍	[wéi ài] 1. taboo 2. prohibition
违令	[wéi lìng] 1. to disobey 2. to go against orders
违章	[wéi zhāng] 1. to break the rules 2. to violate regulations
违禁	[wéi jìn] to violate a prohibition or ban
违禁药品	[wéi jìn yào pǐn] illegal medicines
违例	[wéi lì] to break the rules
违信背约	[wéi xìn bèi yuē] in violation of contract and good faith
事与愿违	[shì yǔ yuàn wéi] things don't turn out the way you want or plan
违心	[wéi xīn] 1. false 2. untrue to one's convictions 3. against one's will 4. disloyal
违犯	[wéi fàn] 1. to violate 2. to infringe
违纪	[wéi jì] 1. lack of discipline 2. to break a rule 3. to violate discipline 4. to breach a principle
违法乱纪	[wéi fǎ luàn jì] to violate discipline
违约	[wéi yuē] 1. to break a promise 2. to violate an agreement
违法	[wéi fǎ] 1. illegal 2. to break the law
违利赴名	[wéi lì fù míng] 1. to renounce profit and seek fame (saw); to abandon greed for reputation 2. to choose fame over fortune
违误	[wéi wù] 1. to disobey and cause delays 2. to obstruct and procrastinate
违命	[wéi mìng] break commands
违背	[wéi bèi] 1. to violate 2. to be contrary to
违失	[wéi shī] 1. fault 2. mistake 3. shortcoming 4. error 5. misconduct
违和	[wéi hé] 1. unwell 2. indisposed 3. out of sorts 4. euphemism or honorific for ill
违规	[wéi guī] 1. to violate (rules) 2. irregular 3. illegal 4. corrupt
违天害理	[wéi tiān hài lǐ] lit. violating heaven and reason (saw); immoral character
违宪	[wéi xiàn] unconstitutional
违言	[wéi yán] 1. unreasonable words 2. wounding complaints
迟	[chí] 1. late 2. delayed 3. slow
迟迟	[chí chí] 1. late (with a task etc) 2. slow
迟缓	[chí huǎn] 1. slow 2. sluggish
迟慢	[chí màn] 1. slow 2. late
更迟	[gèng chí] later
迟交	[chí jiāo] to delay handing over (payment, homework etc)
迟发性损伤	[chí fā xìng sǔn shāng] delayed lesion
迟疑	[chí yí] to hesitate
迟了	[chí le] late
尉迟恭	[wèi chí gōng] General Wei Chigong (585-658), famous military man instrumental in founding the Tang dynasty
推迟	[tuī chí] 1. to postpone 2. to put off 3. to defer
迟到	[chí dào] to arrive late
迟误	[chí wù] 1. to delay 2. to procrastinate
迟浩田	[chí hào tián] Chinese Defense Minister
迟顿	[chí dùn] 1. inactive 2. obtuse
迟早	[chí zǎo] sooner or later
迪	[dí] 1. direct 2. to enlighten 3. to follow 4. phonetic di as in Disney or disco
阿迪达斯	[ā dí dá sī] Adidas (sportswear company)
爱迪生	[ài dí shēng] 1. Edison (name) 2. Thomas Edison (1847-1931), famous American inventor
凯迪拉克	[kǎi dí lǎ kè] Cadillac

肯尼迪航天中心	[kěn ní dí háng tiān zhōng xīn] Kennedy space center, Cape Canaveral [Ka3 na4 weiz la1 er3 jiao3], Florida
科特迪瓦共和国	[kē tè dí wǎ gòng hé guó] Republic of Cote d'Ivoire
科特迪瓦	[kē tè dí wǎ] Cte d'Ivoire or Ivory Coast in West Africa
布隆迪	[bù lóng dí] Burundi
奥迪修斯	[ào dí xiū sī] Odysseus, hero of Homer's Odyssey
阿格尼迪	[ā gé ní dí] Agnus Dei (section of Catholic mass)
苏迪曼杯	[sū dí màn bēi] Sudirman cup (world badminton team competition)
史迪威	[shǐ dí wēi] Joseph Stilwell
艾迪生	[ài dí shēng] 1. Addison (name) 2. Addison, city in United States
卡文迪什	[kǎ wén dí shí] 1. Cavendish (name) 2. Henry Cavendish (1731-1810), English nobleman and pioneer experimental scientist
布拉迪斯拉发	[bù lā dí sī lǎ fā] Bratislava
赛义迪	[sài yì dí] Said or Sayed (Arabic name)
泰迪熊	[tài dí xióng] (loan) teddy bear
肯尼迪角	[kěn ní dí jiǎo] Cape Kennedy, name 1963-1973 of Cape Canaveral [Ka3 na4 weiz la1 er3 jiao3], Florida
肯尼迪	[kěn ní dí] 1. Kennedy (name) 2. J.F. Kennedy (1917-1963), US Democrat politician, president 1961-1963
弗迪南	[fú dí nán] Ferdinand (name)
布迪亚	[bù dí yà] Baudrillard (name)
布林迪西	[bù lín dí xī] Brindisi, port city on southeast heel of Italy
训迪	[xùn dí] 1. guidance 2. to instruct 3. pedagogy
科迪勒拉山系	[kē dí lè lǎ shān xì] Cordillera, series of mountain ranges stretching from Patagonia in South America through to Alaska and Aleutian islands
科迪勒拉	[kē dí lè lǎ] Cordillera, series of mountain ranges stretching from Patagonia in South America through to Alaska and Aleutian islands
摩加迪沙	[mó jiā dí shā] Mogadishu, capital of Somalia
阿加迪尔	[ā jiā dí ěr] Agadir, city in southwest Morocco
昌迪加尔	[chāng dí jiā ěr] Chandigarh, capital of Punjab state of northwest India
辛迪加	[xīn dí jiā] syndicate (loan)
迪庆州	[dí qīng zhōu] abbr. for , Dìqing Tibetan autonomous prefecture, Yunnan
萨迪克	[sà dí kè] 1. Sadiq or Sadik (name) 2. Ali al-Sadik, Sudanese diplomat, spokesman for Sudan Foreign Ministry
迪斯尼乐园	[dí sī ní lè yuán] Disneyland
迪士尼乐园	[dí shì ní lè yuán] Disneyland
米纳尔迪	[mǐ nà ěr dí] Minardi, Formula 1 racing team
符拉迪沃斯托克	[fú lǎ dí wò sī tuō kè] 1. Vladivostok (Russian port city) 2. Chinese name
埃迪卡拉	[āi dí kǎ lǎ] Ediacaran (c. 635-542 million years ago), late phase of pre-Cambrian geological era
姆拉迪奇	[mǔ lǎ dí qí] 1. Mladi (name) 2. Ratko Mladi (1942-), army chief of Bosnian Serbs 1965/1996 and indicted war criminal
凯迪拉克	[kǎ dí lǎ kè] Cadillac, US car make
兰迪斯	[lán dí sī] Landis (name)
奥迪	[ào dí] Audi
普罗夫迪夫	[pǔ luó fū dí fū] Plovdiv
阿卡迪亚	[ā kǎ dí yà] Arcadia (loan)
哈利迪亚	[hǎ lì dí yà] Habbaniyah (Iraqi city)
朱迪亚	[zhū dí yà] Judea
迪斯尼	[dí sī ní] 1. (Walt) Disney 2. Disneyland
迪斯科厅	[dí sī kē tīng] 1. disco hall 2. nightclub
迪斯雷利	[dí sī léi lì] Benjamin Disraeli (1804-1881), British conservative politician and novelist, prime minister 1868-1880

<p>迪斯科 [dí si kē] disco (dancing)</p> <p>迪伦 [dí lún] Dylan</p> <p>吉迪恩 [jí dī ēn] 1. Gideon (name, from Judges 6:11-ffoll.) 2. also written</p> <p>乌拜迪 [wū bài dí] Ubaydi (town in Iraq)</p> <p>马哈迪 [mǎ hā dí] Mahathir bin Mohamad</p> <p>邦迪 [bāng dī] 1. Bondi (name) 2. band-aid (loan)</p> <p>启迪 [qí dí] 1. to edify 2. enlightenment</p> <p>本尼迪 [běn ní dí] Benedictus (section of Catholic mass)</p> <p>迪士尼 [dí shì ní] Disney (name)</p> <p>迪庄 [dí zhuāng] Dijon (French town)</p> <p>迪厅 [dí tīng] 1. disco 2. night club 3. abbr. for</p> <p>海迪 [hǎi dí] Heidi</p> <p>塔迪奇 [tǎ dí qí] 1. Tadić (name) 2. Boris Tadić (1958-), Serbian politician, president from 2004</p> <p>哈迪 [hǎi dí] Hardy or Hardie (name)</p> <p>迪克 [dí kè] Dick (person name)</p> <p>递 [dì] 1. to hand over 2. to pass (i.e. to give) 3. gradually (increase or decrease) 4. progressively</p> <p>递送 [dì sòng] 1. to send (a message) 2. to deliver</p> <p>速递 [sù dì] courier</p> <p>递进 [dì jìn] 1. gradual progress 2. to go forward one stage at a time</p> <p>搬唇递舌 [bān chún dì shé] 1. to pass on stories (saw); to sow dissension 2. to blab 3. to tell tales</p> <p>投递 [tóu dì] to deliver</p> <p>递降 [dì jiàng] 1. to go down by degrees 2. progressively decreasing</p> <p>递条子 [dì tiáo zi] to pass a message</p> <p>敦豪快递公司 [dūn háo kuài dì gōng sī] DHL</p> <p>敦豪快递 [dūn háo kuài dì] DHL</p> <p>更递 [gēng dì] 1. to change 2. to substitute</p> <p>递交 [dì jiāo] 1. to present 2. to give</p> <p>递解 [dì jiě] to escort a criminal under guard (in former times)</p> <p>递归 [dì guī] 1. recursion 2. recursive (calculation) 3. recurrence</p> <p>递升 [dì shēng] to ascend progressively</p> <p>递加 [dì jiā] progressively increasing</p> <p>递增 [dì zēng] 1. to increase step by step 2. in increasing order</p> <p>联邦快递 [lián bāng kuài dì] Federal Express (FedEx)</p> <p>递推关系 [dì tuī guān xì] recurrence relation</p> <p>递推公式 [dì tuī gōng shì] recurrence formula</p> <p>递推 [dì tuī] 1. recursion 2. recursive (calculation) 3. recurrence</p> <p>非递推 [fēi dì tuī] nonrecursive</p> <p>快递 [kuài dì] express delivery</p> <p>递补 [dì bǔ] 1. to substitute 2. to complement in the proper order 3. to fill vacancies progressively</p> <p>邮递 [yóu dì] 1. to send by mail 2. to post</p> <p>邮递员 [yóu dì yuán] mailman</p> <p>递减 [dì jiǎn] 1. progressively decreasing 2. gradually falling 3. in descending order</p> <p>寄递 [jì dì] delivery (of mail)</p> <p>呈递 [chéng dì] 1. to present 2. to submit</p> <p>巡 [xún] 1. to patrol 2. to make one's rounds</p> <p>巡航 [xún háng] to cruise</p> <p>巡航导弹 [xún háng dǎo dàn] cruise missile</p> <p>巡警 [xún jǐng] police officer</p> <p>巡测仪 [xún cè yí] survey meter</p> <p>巡抚 [xún fǔ] inspector-general of province in Ming and Qing times</p>	<p>巡回演出 [xún huí yǎn chū] 1. theatrical tour 2. series of performance by a visiting troupe</p> <p>巡洋舰 [xún yáng jiàn] 1. cruiser (warship) 2. battle cruiser</p> <p>海巡 [hǎi xún] coast guard</p> <p>巡查 [xún chá] to patrol</p> <p>巡弋 [xún yì] 1. cruise 2. patrol by a ship</p> <p>巡回 [xún huí] to tour</p> <p>逼 [bī] 1. force 2. compel 3. drive 4. press for 5. extort 6. press on towards 7. press up to 8. to close (in on) 9. make (someone do something)</p> <p>逼迫 [bī pò] 1. to force 2. to compel 3. to coerce</p> <p>逼近 [bī jìn] 1. to press on towards 2. to close in on 3. to approach 4. to draw near</p> <p>进逼 [jìn bī] 1. to advance on sth 2. to press closely (on some goal)</p> <p>紧逼 [jǐn bī] 1. to press hard 2. to close in on</p> <p>硬逼 [yìng bī] 1. to pressure 2. to press 3. to force 4. to compel 5. to push 6. to coerce 7. to urge 8. to impel 9. to bully into 10. to be compelled</p> <p>逼上梁山 [bī shàng liáng shān] 1. driven to join the Liangshan Mountain rebels 2. to drive to revolt 3. to force sb to desperate action</p> <p>威逼利诱 [wēi bī lì yòu] 1. to threaten and bribe 2. to beat with a stick but offer a carrot</p> <p>勒逼 [lè bī] 1. to coerce 2. to force 3. to press sb into doing sth</p> <p>逼供 [bī gòng] to extort a confession</p> <p>逼供信 [bī gòng xìn] 1. to obtain confessions by compulsion 2. confession under duress</p> <p>逼肖 [bī xiào] 1. bear a close resemblance to 2. be the very image of</p> <p>逼真 [bī zhēn] 1. lifelike 2. true to life 3. distinctly 4. clearly</p> <p>逼债 [bī zhài] 1. press for payment of debts 2. dun</p> <p>催逼 [cuī bī] to press (for a payment)</p> <p>逼死 [bī sǐ] 1. hound sb to death 2. constantly aggravate</p> <p>威逼 [wēi bī] 1. to threaten 2. to coerce 3. to intimidate</p> <p>逼人 [bī rén] 1. pressing 2. threatening</p> <p>逼宫 [bī gōng] force the king or emperor to abdicate</p> <p>逼问 [bī wèn] 1. to question intensely 2. to interrogate 3. to demand information</p> <p>逻 [luó] 1. logic 2. patrol</p> <p>巡逻 [xún luó] to patrol (police, army or navy)</p> <p>巡逻船 [xún luó chuán] 1. patrol vessel 2. cutter</p> <p>巡逻车 [xún luó chē] patrol car</p> <p>巡逻队 [xún luó duì] (army, police) patrol</p> <p>逻辑学 [luó jí xué] logic</p> <p>逻辑 [luó gè sī] logos (transliteration)</p> <p>数理逻辑 [shù lǐ luó jí] 1. mathematical logic 2. symbolic logic</p> <p>模糊逻辑 [mó hu luó jí] fuzzy logic</p> <p>逻辑炸弹 [luó jí zhà dàn] logic bomb</p> <p>逻辑 [luó jí] logic</p> <p>逻辑演算 [luó jí yǎn suàn] logical calculation</p> <p>量化逻辑 [liàng huà luó jí] quantified logic</p> <p>词项逻辑 [cí xiàng luó jí] categorical logic</p> <p>命题逻辑 [mìng tí luó jí] propositional logic</p> <p>遵 [zūn] 1. to observe 2. to obey 3. to follow 4. to comply with</p> <p>遵义地区 [zūn yì dì qū] (N) Zunyi district (district in Guizhou)</p> <p>遵义会议 [zūn yì huì yì] Zunyi conference of January 1935 before the Long March</p> <p>遵义 [zūn yì] Zun'yì prefecture level city in Guizhou [Gui4 zhou1]</p> <p>遵义县 [zūn yì xiàn] Zun'yì county in Zun'yì [Zun1 yì4], Guizhou</p> <p>遵义市 [zūn yì shì] Zun'yì prefecture level city in Guizhou [Gui4 zhou1]</p>
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遵照	[zūn zhào] 1. in accordance with 2. to follow (the rules)
遵办	[zūn bàn] to handle in accordance with (the rules)
遵奉	[zūn fèng] 1. conform 2. faithfully obey
黄遵宪	[huáng zūn xiàn] Huang Zunxian (1848-1905), Qing dynasty poet and diplomat, author of A record of Japan , an extended analysis of Meiji Japan
遵循	[zūn xún] 1. to follow 2. to abide by 3. to comply with 4. compliance
遵行	[zūn xíng] 1. to follow 2. to obey 3. compliance
遵化	[zūn huà] (N) Zunhua (city in Hebei)
遵从	[zūn cóng] 1. to comply with 2. to follow (directives) 3. to defer (to the judgement of superiors)
遵守	[zūn shǒu] 1. to comply with 2. to abide by 3. to respect (an agreement)
遵旨	[zūn zhǐ] 1. to obey the Emperor's decree 2. at your Imperial majesty's command
迁	[qiān] 1. to move 2. to shift
搬迁	[bān qiān] 1. to move 2. to relocate 3. removal
搬迁户	[bān qiān hù] 1. relocated household 2. unit that has moved
网络迁移	[wǎng luò qiān yí] network migration
迁怒	[qiān nù] to take one's anger out on sb (who does not deserve it)
变迁	[biàn qiān] 1. changes 2. vicissitudes
史景迁	[shǐ jǐng qiān] Jonathan D Spence (1936-), distinguished British US historian of China, author of The search for modern China
乔迁	[qiáo qiān] 1. to move (to a superior place) 2. promotion
见异思迁	[jiàn yì sī qiān] 1. to change at once on seeing sth different (saw); loving fads and novelty 2. never satisfied with what one has
升迁	[shēng qiān] 1. promote 2. promotion
迁就	[qiān jiù] 1. to yield 2. to adapt to 3. to accommodate to (sth)
超迁	[chāo qiān] 1. (literary) to be promoted more than one grade or rank at a time 2. to be promoted ahead of time
迁都	[qiān dū] to move the capital (city)
他迁	[tā qiān] 1. to relocate 2. to move elsewhere
宿迁	[sù qiān] Suqian prefecture level city in Jiangsu
宿迁市	[sù qiān shì] Suqian prefecture level city in Jiangsu
跃迁	[yuè qiān] 1. transition 2. jump (e.g. quantum leap in spectroscopy)
司马迁	[sī mǎ qiān] Sima Qian (145-c. 86 BC), historian, author of Records of the Grand Historian , known as the father of Chinese historiography
迁居移民	[qiān jū yí mín] immigration
迁居	[qiān jū] to move (from one residence to another)
迁移	[qiān yí] 1. to migrate 2. to move
迁安	[qiān ān] (N) Qian'an (place in Hebei)
安土重迁	[ān tǔ zhòng qiān] 1. hate to leave a place where one has lived long 2. be attached to one's native land and unwilling to leave it
迁入	[qiān rù] to move in (to new lodging)
迁西	[qiān xī] (N) Qianxi (place in Hebei)
高迁	[gāo qiān] promotion (honorific)
逊	[xùn] 1. to abdicate 2. modest 3. yielding 4. unpretentious 5. inferior to
撒克逊人	[sǎ kè xùn rén] Saxon (people)
撒克逊	[sǎ kè xùn] Saxon (people)
艾奇逊	[ài qí xùn] 1. Atchison or Acheson (name) 2. Atchison city on Missouri in Kansas, USA
杰弗逊	[jié fú xùn] Jefferson
罗宾逊	[luó bīn xùn] Robinson (name)
逊顺	[xùn shùn] 1. modest and obedient 2. unassuming
不逊	[bù xùn] 1. rude 2. impertinent
萨克逊	[sà kè xùn] Saxon

威尔逊	[wēi ěr xùn] Wilson (name)
逊位	[xùn wèi] 1. to abdicate 2. to resign a position
亚马逊	[yà mǎ xùn] Amazon
罗伯逊	[luō bó xùn] Robertson (name)
阿马逊	[ā mǎ xùn] 1. Amazon 2. also written [Ya4 ma3 xun4]
约翰逊	[yuē hàn xùn] Johnson or Johnston (name)
杰克逊	[jié kè xùn] 1. Jackson (name) 2. Jackson city, capital of Mississippi
逊克县	[xùn kè xiàn] Xunke county in Heihe [Hei1 he2], Heilongjiang
逊尼	[xùn ní] Sunni (subdivision of Islam)
逊克	[xùn kè] Xunke county in Heihe [Hei1 he2], Heilongjiang
托克逊	[tuō kè xùn] (N) Tuokexun (place in Xinjiang)
迈	[mài] take a step
艾哈迈迪内贾德	[ài hā mài dí nèi jiǎ dé] 1. Ahmadinejad or Ahmadinezhad (Persian name) 2. Mahmoud Ahmadinejad (1956-), Iranian fundamentalist politician, President of Iran from 2005, famous for provocative speeches
迈赫迪	[mài hè dí] Mahdi or Mehdi (Arabic: Guided one), redeemer of some Islamic prophesy
迈赫迪军	[mài hè dí jūn] Mahdi army, Iraqi Shia armed militia led by Moqtada Sadr
迈凯伊	[mài kǎi yī] McKay or Mackay (name)
沙利迈度	[shā lì mài dù] thalidomide
艾哈迈德	[ài hā mài dé] Ahmed (name)
清迈	[qīng mài] Chiang Mai, Thailand's second town
魏德迈	[wèi dé mài] Wedemeyer
豪迈	[háo mài] 1. bold 2. open-minded 3. heroic
迈阿密	[mài ā mì] Miami (Florida)
老迈	[lǎo mài] 1. aged 2. senile
迈科里	[mài kē lǐ] (Mike) McCurry (White House spokesperson)
高迈	[gāo mài] 1. exuberant 2. outstanding 3. in advanced years
年迈	[nián mài] 1. old 2. aged
迈出	[mài chū] 1. to step out 2. to take a (first) step
遥	[yáo] 1. distant 2. remote 3. far 4. far away
遥遥	[yáo yáo] 1. distant 2. remote
遥遥无期	[yáo yáo wú qī] far in the indefinite future (saw); so far away it seems forever
遥遥领先	[yáo yáo lǐng xiān] 1. a long way in front 2. to lead by a wide margin
遥远	[yáo yuǎn] 1. distant 2. remote
路途遥远	[lù tú yáo yuǎn] 1. distant 2. far-flung
遥望	[yáo wàng] to look into the distance
遥控操作	[yáo kòng cāo zuò] remote operation
遥控	[yáo kòng] remote control
遥控器	[yáo kòng qì] remote control
平遥	[píng yáo] (N) Pingyao (place in Shanxi)
遥感	[yáo gǎn] remote sensing
遥测	[yáo cè] telemetry
延	[yán] 1. to prolong 2. to extend 3. to delay 4. surname Yan
迁延	[qiān yán] long delay
迟延	[chí yán] to delay
延迟	[yán chí] 1. to delay 2. to postpone 3. to keep putting sth off
延边	[yán biān] Yanbian Korean autonomous prefecture in Jilin province in northeast China, capital Yanji city
延边地区	[yán biān dì qū] Yanbian Korean autonomous prefecture in Jilin province in northeast China, capital Yanji city
延边州	[yán biān zhōu] Yanbian Korean autonomous prefecture in Jilin province in northeast China, capital Yanji city

<p>延缓 [yán huǎn] 1. to defer 2. to postpone 3. to put off 4. to retard 5. to slow sth down</p> <p>延安地区 [yán ān dì qū] (N) Yan'an district (district in Shaanxi)</p> <p>延发 [yán fā] delayed action</p> <p>延请 [yán qǐng] 1. to employ 2. to send for sb promising employment</p> <p>延期 [yán qī] 1. to delay 2. to extend 3. to postpone 4. to defer</p> <p>延期付款 [yán qī fù kuǎn] 1. to defer payment 2. to pay back over long term</p> <p>周延 [zhōu yán] 1. exhaustive 2. distributed (logic: applies to every instance)</p> <p>不周延 [bù zhōu yán] undistributed</p> <p>顺延 [shùn yán] 1. to postpone 2. to procrastinate</p> <p>延川 [yán chuān] (N) Yanchuan (place in Shaanxi)</p> <p>延长 [yán cháng] 1. to prolong 2. to extend 3. to delay</p> <p>延长线 [yán cháng xiàn] 1. extension cord 2. extended line 3. powerstrip</p> <p>李延寿 [lǐ yán shòu] Li Yanshou (fl. 650), compiler of History of the Southern and Northern Dynasties</p> <p>延寿 [yán shòu] 1. Yanshou county in Harbin [Ha1 er3 bin1], Heilongjiang 2. to extend life</p> <p>延寿县 [yán shòu xiàn] Yanshou county in Harbin [Ha1 er3 bin1], Heilongjiang</p> <p>延年益寿 [yán nián yì shòu] 1. to make life longer 2. to promise longevity 3. (this product will) extend your life</p> <p>延接 [yán jiē] to receive sb</p> <p>延平乡 [yán píng xiāng] (N) Yanping (village in Taiwan)</p> <p>延伸 [yán shēn] 1. to extend 2. to spread</p> <p>延性 [yán xìng] ductility</p> <p>延展性 [yán zhǎn xìng] ductability</p> <p>延展 [yán zhǎn] 1. to extend 2. to stretch out 3. ductable 4. to scale 5. scalable</p> <p>延续 [yán xù] 1. continue 2. last longer</p> <p>延庆县 [yán qīng xiàn] Yanqing county of Beijing municipality</p> <p>延会 [yán huì] to postpone a meeting</p> <p>延庆 [yán qīng] (N) Yanqing (place in Beijing)</p> <p>外延 [wài yán] extension (semantics)</p> <p>延误 [yán wu] 1. delay 2. hold-up 3. wasted time 4. loss caused by delay</p> <p>延安 [yán ān] Yn'n prefecture level city in Shnx, communist headquarters during the war</p> <p>延安市 [yán ān shì] Yn'n prefecture level city in Shaanxi, communist headquarters during the war</p> <p>延津 [yán jīn] (N) Yanjin (place in Henan)</p> <p>拖延 [tuō yán] 1. to adjourn 2. to delay 3. to defer 4. adjournment 5. procrastination</p> <p>拖延战术 [tuō yán zhàn shù] 1. delaying tactics 2. deliberate procrastination</p> <p>拖延时间 [tuō yán shí jiān] 1. to procrastinate 2. to stall for time 3. to philibuster</p> <p>延见 [yán jiàn] 1. to introduce 2. to receive sb</p> <p>延吉市 [yán jí shì] Yanji county level city, capital of Yanbian Korean autonomous prefecture, Jilin</p> <p>延吉 [yán jí] Yanji county level city, capital of Yanbian Korean autonomous prefecture, Jilin</p> <p>诞 [dàn] 1. birth 2. birthday 3. brag 4. boast 5. to increase</p> <p>散诞 [sǎn dàn] free and unfettered</p> <p>圣诞 [shèng dàn] 1. Christmas 2. birthday of reigning Emperor 3. Confucius' birthday</p> <p>圣诞树 [shèng dàn shù] Christmas tree</p> <p>圣诞前夕 [shèng dàn qián xī] Christmas eve</p> <p>圣诞老人 [shèng dàn lǎo rén] 1. Father Christmas 2. Santa Claus</p> <p>圣诞快乐 [shèng dàn kuài lè] Merry Christmas</p> <p>圣诞卡 [shèng dàn kǎ] Christmas card</p> <p>圣诞节 [shèng dàn jié] 1. Christmas time 2. Christmas season 3. Christmas</p>	<p>怪诞 [guài dàn] 1. freak 2. weird</p> <p>怪诞不经 [guài dàn bù jīng] 1. uncanny 2. unbelievable 3. ridiculous 4. outrageous</p> <p>诞辰 [dàn chén] birthday</p> <p>荒诞 [huāng dàn] 1. beyond belief 2. incredible 3. preposterous 4. fantastic</p> <p>荒诞不经 [huāng dàn bù jīng] 1. absurd 2. preposterous 3. ridiculous</p> <p>华诞 [huá dàn] your birthday (honorific)</p> <p>任诞 [rèn dàn] 1. dissipated 2. unruly</p> <p>耶诞节 [yē dàn jié] 1. Christmas 2. same as</p> <p>诞生 [dàn shēng] to be born</p> <p>处世之道 [chǔ shì zhī dào] 1. way of life 2. attitude 3. modus operandi</p> <p>逆耳之言 [nì ěr zhī yán] 1. speech that grates on the ear (); bitter truths 2. home truths (that one does not want to hear)</p> <p>莫逆之交 [mò nì zhī jiāo] 1. intimate friendship 2. bosom buddies</p> <p>敬而远之 [jìng ér yuǎn zhī] to show respect from a distance (saw); to remain at a respectful distance</p> <p>随之而后 [suí zhī ér hòu] 1. from that 2. following from that 3. after that</p> <p>不速之客 [bù sù zhī kè] uninvited or unexpected guest</p> <p>违心之言 [wéi xīn zhī yán] 1. false assertion 2. speech against one's own convictions</p> <p>乔迁之喜 [qiáo qiān zhī xǐ] congratulations on house-moving or promotion (saw); Best wishes for your new home!</p> <p>伤弓之鸟 [shāng gōng zhī niǎo] lit. bird wounded by an arrow (saw); fig. wounded or damaged person</p> <p>举手之劳 [jǔ shǒu zhī láo] 1. as easy as lifting one's hand (saw); no effort at all 2. you only have to lift a finger</p> <p>炼之未定 [liàn zhī wèi dìng] to spend a long time thinking about sth while unable to reach a decision</p> <p>后起之秀 [hòu qǐ zhī xiù] 1. an up-and coming youngster 2. new talent 3. a brilliant younger generation</p> <p>身外之物 [shēn wài zhī wù] mere worldly possessions</p> <p>安之若素 [ān zhī ruò sù] 1. bear hardship with equanimity 2. regard wrongdoing with equanimity</p> <p>后顾之忧 [hòu gù zhī yōu] (set phrase) disturbance in the rear, trouble back home, family worries</p> <p>世袭之争 [shì xí zhī zhēng] 1. succession struggle 2. dispute over inheritance</p> <p>之字形 [zhī zì xíng] 1. Z-shaped 2. zigzag</p> <p>问罪之师 [wèn zuì zhī shī] 1. punitive force 2. a person setting out to deliver severe reproach</p> <p>八分之一 [bā fēn zhī yī] one eighth</p> <p>大兴问罪之师 [dà xīng wèn zuì zhī shī] 1. to launch a punitive campaign 2. to condemn scathingly</p> <p>介之推 [jiè zhī tuī] Jie Zhitui (7th century BC), legendary selfless subject of Duke Wen of Jin, in whose honor the Qingming festival (Pure brightness or tomb-sweeping festival) is said to have been initiated</p> <p>无价之宝 [wú jià zhī bǎo] priceless treasure</p> <p>分毫之差 [fēn háo zhī chā] hairsbreadth difference</p> <p>不费吹灰之力 [bù fèi chuī huī zhī lì] 1. as easy as blowing off dust 2. effortless 3. with ease</p> <p>害群之马 [hài qún zhī mǎ] 1. lit. the black horse of the herd (saw) 2. fig. trouble-maker 3. the black sheep of the family</p> <p>八月之光 [bā yuè zhī guāng] Light in August (novel by William Faulkner)</p> <p>手足之情 [shǒu zú zhī qíng] brotherly affection</p> <p>先见之明 [xiān jiàn zhī míng] foresight</p> <p>明智之举 [míng zhì zhī jǔ] sensible act</p> <p>六分之一 [liù fēn zhī yī] one sixth</p> <p>在此之前 [zài cǐ zhī qián] 1. before that 2. beforehand 3. previously</p> <p>之前 [zhī qián] 1. before 2. prior to 3. ago</p> <p>非洲之角 [fēi zhōu zhī jiǎo] Horn of Africa</p>
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<p>点睛之笔 [diǎn jīng zhī bǐ] 1. the brush stroke that dots in the eyes (saw); fig. to add the vital finishing touch 2. the crucial point that brings the subject to life 3. a few words to clinch the point</p> <p>不情之请 [bù qíng zhī qǐng] my presumptuous request (humble expr.); if I may be so bold to ask a favor</p> <p>一臂之力 [yī bì zhī lì] (lend) a helping hand</p> <p>切肤之痛 [qiè fū zhī tòng] 1. keenly felt pain 2. bitter anguish</p> <p>不义之财 [bù yì zhī cái] ill-gotten wealth or gains</p> <p>玄之又玄 [xuán zhī yòu xuán] 1. mystery within a mystery 2. the mysteries of the Dao according to Laozi</p> <p>需要是发明之母 [xū yào shì fā míng zhī mǔ] Necessity is the mother of invention (European proverb).</p> <p>分之 [fēn zhī] (indicating a fraction)</p> <p>去取之间 [qù qǔ zhī jiān] undecided between taking and leaving</p> <p>取而代之 [qǔ ér dài zhī] 1. to substitute for sb 2. to remove and replace</p> <p>因父之名 [yīn fù zhī míng] in the Name of the Father (in Christian worship)</p> <p>君子之交淡如水 [jūn zǐ jiāo dàn rú shuǐ] A gentleman's friendship, insipid as water (saw, from Zhuangzi [Zhuangzi zì]).</p> <p>君子之交 [jūn zǐ jiāo] Friendship between gentlemen, insipid as water (saw, from Zhuangzi [Zhuangzi zì]).</p> <p>交臂失之 [jiāo bì shī zhī] 1. to miss sb by a narrow chance 2. to miss an opportunity</p> <p>失之交臂 [shī zhī jiāo bì] 1. to miss narrowly 2. to let a great opportunity slip</p> <p>安史之乱 [ān shǐ zhī luàn] An Shi rebellion (755-763) of An Lushan and Shi Siming , a catastrophic setback for Tang dynasty</p> <p>皮肉之苦 [pí ròu zhī kǔ] 1. physical pain 2. lit. skin and flesh suffer</p> <p>置之度外 [zhì zhī dù wài] 1. to give no thought to 2. to have no regard for 3. to disregard</p> <p>东方之珠 [dōng fāng zhī zhū] Oriental Pearl (TV tower)</p> <p>付之度外 [fù zhī dù wài] 1. to think nothing of doing sth (saw) 2. to do sth without considering the risks 3. to leave out of consideration</p> <p>反之 [fǎn zhī] 1. on the other hand... 2. conversely...</p> <p>玄武门之变 [xuán wǔ mén zhī biàn] Xuanwu gate coup of June 626 in early Tang, in which Li Shimin killed his brothers, seized the throne from his father as Emperor Taizong</p> <p>变征之声 [biàn zhēng zhī shēng] modified fifth note of the pentatonic scale</p> <p>权宜之策 [quán yí zhī cè] 1. stratagem of convenience (saw); stop-gap measure 2. makeshift plan 3. interim step</p> <p>权宜之计 [quán yí zhī jì] 1. plan of convenience (saw); stop-gap measure 2. makeshift stratagem 3. interim step</p> <p>患难之交 [huàn nàn zhī jiāo] a friend in times of tribulations (saw); a friend in need is a friend indeed</p> <p>患难之交才是真正的朋友 [huàn nàn zhī jiāo cái shì zhēn zhèng de péng you] 1. a friend in need is a friend indeed (English proverb) 2. cf saw , a friend in need</p> <p>呼之即来 [hū zhī jí lái] 1. to come when called (saw); ready and compliant 2. always at sb's beck and call</p> <p>一技之长 [yī jì zhī cháng] (saying) skill or proficiency</p> <p>称之为 [chēng zhī wéi] 1. to call it... 2. known as...</p> <p>置之脑后 [zhì zhī nǎo hòu] 1. to banish from one's thoughts 2. to ignore 3. to take no notice</p> <p>倒悬之急 [dǎo xuán zhī jí] 1. lit. the crisis of being hanged upside down (saw); fig. extremely critical situation</p> <p>2. dire straits</p> <p>燃眉之急 [rán méi zhī jí] 1. lit. the fire burns one's eyebrows (saw); fig. desperate situation 2. extreme emergency</p> <p>情急之下 [qíng jí zhī xià] in a moment of desperation</p> <p>欧洲之星 [ōu zhōu zhī xīng] Eurostar (train line)</p> <p>难言之隐 [nán yán zhī yǐn] 1. what ails one is hard to discuss (saw); sth too embarrassing to mention 2. an embarrassing illness 3. to have a secret 4. to refuse to talk about sth 5. reluctant to broach a topic</p> <p>缓兵之计 [huǎn bīng zhī jì] 1. delaying tactics 2. stalling 3. measures to stave off an attack 4. stratagem to win a respite</p>	<p>援助之手 [yuán zhù zhī shǒu] a helping hand</p> <p>付之一叹 I[fù zhī yī tàn] to dismiss with a sigh (saw); a hopeless case II[fù zhī yī tàn] to dismiss with a sigh (saw); a hopeless case</p> <p>心腹之患 [xīn fù zhī huàn] lit. calamity within one's bosom (saw); major trouble hidden within</p> <p>赤壁之战 [chì bì zhī zhàn] 1. Battle of Redwall of 208 at Chibi in Huangzhou district of Huanggang city , a decisive defeat of Cao Cao at the hands of southern kingdom of Wu 2. famous episode in the Romance of the Three Kingdoms</p> <p>处之泰然 [chù zhī tài rán] to take things calmly (saw); not losing one's cool</p> <p>他山之石可以攻玉 [tā shān zhī shí kě yǐ gōng yù] 1. lit. the other mountain's stone can polish jade (saw); to improve oneself by accepting criticism from outside 2. to borrow talent from abroad to develop the nation effectively</p> <p>群起而攻之 [qún qǐ ér gōng zhī] 1. the masses rise to attack it (saw); Everyone is against the idea. 2. universally abhorrent</p> <p>先王之政 [xiān wáng zhī zhèng] the rule of former kings</p> <p>牧师之职 [mù shī zhī zhí] ministry</p> <p>不败之地 [bù bài zhī dì] invincible position</p> <p>失败是成功之母 [shī bài shì chéng gōng zhī mǔ] Failure is the mother of success (proverb). You only learn from your mistakes.</p> <p>放之四海而皆准 [fàng zhī sì hǎi ér jiē zhǔn] 1. appropriate to any place and any time (saw); universally applicable 2. a panacea</p> <p>必由之路 [bì yóu zhī lù] 1. the road one must follow or take 2. the only way</p> <p>司马昭之心路人所知 [sī mǎ zhāo zhī xīn lù rén suǒ zhī] 1. Sima Zhao's stratagem is obvious to everyone 2. fig. an open secret</p> <p>加之 [jiā zhī] 1. moreover 2. in addition to that</p> <p>当务之急 [dāng wù zhī jí] urgent priority</p> <p>不急之务 [bù jí zhī wù] a matter of no great urgency</p> <p>略识之无 [lǚ shí zhī wú] 1. semi-literate 2. only knows words of one syllable 3. lit. to know only and</p> <p>束之高阁 [shù zhī gāo gé] 1. tied up in a bundle on a high shelf 2. to put sth on the back burner 3. no longer a high priority</p> <p>九分之一 [jiǔ fēn zhī yī] one ninth</p> <p>百分之九十 [bǎi fēn zhī jiǔ shí] 90 percent</p> <p>切骨之仇 [qiè gǔ zhī chóu] 1. bitter hatred 2. hatred that cuts to the bone</p> <p>九牛二虎之力 [jiǔ niú èr hǔ zhī lì] tremendous strength (saw)</p> <p>不正之风 [bù zhèng zhī fēng] unhealthy tendency</p> <p>破竹之势 [pò zhú zhī shì] lit. a force to smash bamboo (saw); fig. irresistible force</p> <p>张之洞 [zhāng zhī dòng] Zhang Zhidong (1837-1909), prominent politician in late Qing</p> <p>刑名之学 [xíng míng zhī xué] criminal law, pre-Han legalist school</p> <p>乘人之危 [chéng rén zhī wēi] to take advantage of sb's precarious position</p> <p>爱之如命 [ài zhī rú mìng] 1. inordinately fond of sth 2. lit. to love it as one's life</p> <p>之 [zhī] 1. (possessive particle, literary equivalent of) 2. him 3. her 4. it</p> <p>在这之前 [zài zhè zhī qián] 1. before then 2. up until that point</p> <p>操之过急 [cāo zhī guò jí] 1. to act with undue haste (saw); eager and impatient 2. over-hasty</p> <p>先王之道 [xiān wáng zhī dào] the way of former kings</p> <p>孔孟之道 [kǒng mèng zhī dào] the teaching of Confucius and Mencius</p> <p>霸王之道 [bà wáng zhī dào] 1. the Way of the Hegemon 2. despotic rule 3. abbr.</p> <p>反其道而行之 [fǎn qí dào ér xíng zhī] 1. to do the very opposite 2. to act in a diametrically opposite way</p> <p>助人为快乐之本 [zhù rén wéi kuài lè zhī běn] pleasure from helping others</p> <p>分而治之 [fēn ér zhì zhī] 1. divide and rule (strategy) 2. divide and conquer</p> <p>十分之一 [shí fēn zhī yī] one tenth</p>
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<p>三分之二 [sān fēn zhī èr] two-thirds</p> <p>三分之一 [sān fēn zhī yī] one third</p> <p>二分之一 [èr fēn zhī yī] one half</p> <p>久之 [jiǔ zhī] for a long time</p> <p>久而久之 [jiǔ ér jiǔ zhī] 1. over time 2. as time passes 3. in the fullness of time</p> <p>年之久 [nián zhī jiǔ] period of ... years</p> <p>不登大雅之堂 [bù dēng dà yǎ zhī táng] 1. lit. not fit for elegant hall (of artwork) 2. not presentable</p> <p>3. coarse 4. unrefined</p> <p>满口之乎者也 [mǎn kǒu zhī hū zhě yě] 1. mouth full of literary phrases 2. to spout the classics</p> <p>之乎者也 [zhī hū zhě yě] 1. four common characters of classical Chinese (saw); fig. semi-incomprehensible talk</p> <p>2. double Dutch 3. all Greek to me</p> <p>四分之一 [sì fēn zhī yī] one-quarter</p> <p>二者之一 [èr zhě zhī yī] either</p> <p>在此之际 [zài cǐ zhī jì] 1. meanwhile 2. at the same time</p> <p>在此之后 [zài cǐ zhī hòu] 1. after this 2. afterwards 3. next</p> <p>在之上 [zài zhī shàng] over</p> <p>不易之论 [bù yì zhī lùn] 1. perfectly sound proposition 2. unalterable truth 3. irrefutable argument</p> <p>不了了之 [bù liǎo liǎo zhī] 1. settle a matter by leaving it unsettled 2. end up with nothing definite</p> <p>却之不恭 [què zhī bù gōng] to refuse would be impolite</p> <p>不经之谈 [bù jīng zhī tán] 1. absurd statement 2. cock-and-bull story</p> <p>不幸之事 [bù xìng zhī shì] mishap</p> <p>不治之症 [bù zhì zhī zhèng] incurable disease</p> <p>百分之 [bǎi fēn zhī] percent</p> <p>不毛之地 [bù máo zhī dì] 1. barren land 2. desert</p> <p>不时之需 [bù shí zhī xū] a possible period of want or need</p> <p>拟古之作 [nǐ gǔ zhī zuò] 1. a work in a classic style 2. a pastiche</p> <p>必死之症 [bì sǐ zhī zhèng] 1. terminal illness 2. incurable condition (also fig.)</p> <p>后车之鉴 [hòu chē zhī jiàn] 1. lit. warning to the following cart (saw); don't follow the track of an overthrown cart</p> <p>2. fig. draw lesson from the failure of ones predecessor 3. learn from past mistake 4. once bitten twice shy</p> <p>丧家之犬 [sàng jiā zhī quǎn] lit. a homeless dog (saw); fig. homeless and with nowhere to go</p> <p>长平之战 [cháng píng zhī zhàn] battle of Changping of 260 BC, at which the Qin army encircled and annihilated a Zhao army of 400,000</p> <p>除了之外 [chú le zhī wài] except</p> <p>应仁之乱 [yīng rén zhī luàn] nin war 1467-1477 between factions of Ashikaga shogunate</p> <p>当世之冠 [dāng shì zhī guān] 1. the foremost person of his age 2. unequalled 3. a leading light</p> <p>百分之百 [bǎi fēn zhī bǎi] 1. a hundred percent 2. out and out 3. absolutely</p> <p>钱是万恶之源 [qián shì wàn è zhī yuán] Money is the root of all evil.</p> <p>黄巾之乱 [huáng jīn zhī luàn] the Yellow Turbans peasant uprising at the end of later Han (from 184)</p> <p>弹指之间 [tán zhǐ zhī jiān] 1. a snap of the fingers (saw); in an instant 2. in a short moment 3. in a flash 4. in the twinkling of an eye</p> <p>音乐之声 [yīn yuè zhī shēng] The Sound of Music, Broadway musical (1959) and Academy Award-winning movie (1965)</p> <p>天伦之乐 [tiān lún zhī lè] 1. pleasure of heavenly agreement (saw); family love and joy 2. domestic bliss</p> <p>先王之乐 [xiān wáng zhī yuè] the music of former kings</p> <p>除此之外 [chú cǐ zhī wài] 1. apart from this 2. in addition to this</p> <p>惊人之举 [jīng rén zhī jǔ] to astonish people (with a miraculous feat)</p> <p>柏举之战 [bǎi jǔ zhī zhàn] Baiju war of 506 BC, in which Wu scored a crushing victory over Chu</p>	<p>言外之意 [yán wài zhī yì] 1. meaning beyond the words (saw); unspoken implication 2. reading between the lines</p> <p>3. what is actually intended</p> <p>百分之一百 [bǎi fēn zhī yī bǎi] 1. one hundred percent 2. totally (effective)</p> <p>美国之音 [měi guó zhī yīn] Voice of America radio</p> <p>堂而皇之 [táng ér huáng zhī] 1. overt 2. to make no secret (of one's presence) 3. grandiose 4. with great scope</p> <p>之类 [zhī lèi] 1. and so on 2. and such</p> <p>鱼米之乡 [yú mǐ zhī xiāng] land of fish and rice</p> <p>万恶之源 [wàn è zhī yuán] the root of all evil</p> <p>星星之火 [xīng xing zhī huǒ] a single spark (saw); an insignificant cause can have a massive effect</p> <p>公之于众 [gōng zhī yú zhòng] 1. to make known to the masses (saw); to publicize widely 2. to let the world know</p> <p>侯景之乱 [hóu jǐng zhī luàn] rebellion against Liang of the Southern Dynasties in 548</p> <p>惊弓之鸟 [jīng gōng zhī niǎo] lit. bird startled by a bowshot (saw); fig. a frightened person</p> <p>总之 [zǒng zhī] 1. in a word 2. in short 3. in brief</p> <p>百分之五十 [bǎi fēn zhī wǔ shí] fifty percent</p> <p>总而言之 [zǒng ér yán zhī] 1. in short 2. in a word 3. in brief</p> <p>亡命之徒 [wáng mìng zhī tú] 1. runaway (saw); desperate criminal 2. fugitive</p> <p>德国之声 [dé guó zhī shēng] Deutsche Welle</p> <p>倒悬之危 [dào xuán zhī wēi] 1. lit. the crisis of being hanged upside down (saw); fig. extremely critical situation</p> <p>2. dire straits</p> <p>倒悬之苦 [dào xuán zhī kǔ] 1. lit. the pain of being hanged upside down (saw); fig. extremely critical situation</p> <p>2. dire straits</p> <p>代之以 [dài zhī yǐ] 1. (has been) replaced with 2. (its) place has been taken by</p> <p>天府之国 [tiān fǔ zhī guó] 1. land of plenty 2. Heavenly province (epithet of Sichuan, esp. area around Chengdu)</p> <p>付之丙丁 [fù zhī bǐng dīng] to burn down (saw)</p> <p>付之一笑 [fù zhī yī xiào] 1. to dismiss sth with a laugh (saw) 2. to laugh it off</p> <p>伯仲之间 [bó zhòng zhī jiān] almost on a par</p> <p>百分之十 [bǎi fēn zhī shí] ten percent</p> <p>持之以恒 [chí zhī yǐ héng] to pursue unremittingly (saw); to persevere</p> <p>百忙之中 [bǎi máng zhī zhōng] extremely busy</p> <p>吉之岛 [jí zhī dǎo] JUSCO, Japanese chain of hypermarkets</p> <p>乌合之众 [wū hé zhī zhòng] mob</p> <p>绳之以法 [shéng zhī yǐ fǎ] 1. to punish according to the law 2. to bring to justice</p> <p>漠然置之 [mò rán zhì zhī] 1. to set to one side and ignore (saw); quite indifferent 2. cold and uncaring</p> <p>之至 [zhī zhì] extremely</p> <p>之后 [zhī hòu] 1. afterwards 2. following 3. later 4. after</p> <p>置之死地而后生 [zhì zhī sǐ de ér hòu shēng] 1. place sb on field of death and he will fight to live (common saying based on Sunzi's Art of War); to fight desperately when confronting mortal danger 2. fig. to find a way out of an impasse</p> <p>置之死地 [zhì zhī sǐ dì] 1. to place sb on field of death 2. to confront with mortal danger 3. to give sb no way out</p> <p>4. with one's back to the wall 5. looking death in the eye 6. part of saw</p> <p>七分之一 [qī fēn zhī yī] one seventh</p> <p>之外 [zhī wài] 1. outside 2. excluding</p> <p>千里之外 [qiān lǐ zhī wài] thousand miles distant</p> <p>拒之门外 [jù zhī mén wài] to lock one's door and refuse to see sb</p> <p>众矢之的 [zhòng shǐ zhī dì] 1. lit. target of a multitude of arrows (saw); the butt of public criticism 2. attacked on all sides</p> <p>要之 [yào zhī] 1. in brief 2. in a word</p> <p>次之 [cì zhī] 1. second (in a competition) 2. occupying second place</p> <p>斗牛士之歌 [dòu niú shì zhī gē] Toreador Song (Votre toast, je peux vous le rendre), famous aria from opera Carmen by Georges Bizet</p>
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上上之策	[shàng shàng zhī cè] 1. the best policy 2. the best thing one can do in the circumstances
换言之	[huàn yán zhī] in other words
王夫之	[wáng fū zhī] Wang Fuzhi (1619-1692), wide-ranging scholar of the Ming-Qing transition
五分之一	[wǔ fēn zhī yī] one fifth
之内	[zhī nèi] inside
两国之间	[liǎng guó zhī jiān] 1. bilateral 2. between two countries
简言之	[jiǎn yán zhī] 1. in simple terms 2. to put things simply 3. briefly
简而言之	[jiǎn ér yán zhī] 1. in a nutshell 2. to put it briefly
国中之国	[guó zhōng zhī guó] state within a state
之间	[zhī jiān] 1. between 2. among 3. inter-
之下	[zhī xià] 1. under 2. beneath 3. less than
之上	[zhī shàng] above
之中	[zhī zhōng] inside
之一	[zhī yī] 1. one of (sth) 2. one out of a multitude 3. one (third, quarter, percent etc)
十二分之一	[shí èr fēn zhī yī] one twelfth
建	[jiàn] 1. to establish 2. to found 3. to set up 4. to build 5. to construct
建造	[jiàn zào] 1. construct 2. build
民主建港协进联盟	[mín zhǔ jiàn gǎng xié jìn lián méng] Democratic alliance for the betterment of Hong Kong (DAB), Hong Kong pro-Beijing party
建筑学	[jiàn zhù xué] 1. architectural 2. architecture
建筑	[jiàn zhù] 1. building 2. to construct 3. Taiwan pr. jian4 zhuz
建筑师	[jiàn zhù shī] architect
建筑材料	[jiàn zhù cái liào] building material
建筑物	[jiàn zhù wù] building
建筑业	[jiàn zhù yè] building industry
高层建筑	[gāo céng jiàn zhù] 1. high-rise building 2. skyscraper
上层建筑	[shàng céng jiàn zhù] superstructure
建筑工人	[jiàn zhù gōng rén] 1. construction worker 2. builder
建设	[jiàn shè] 1. to build 2. to construct 3. construction 4. constructive
中国建设银行	[zhōng guó jiàn shè yín háng] China Construction Bank
建设性	[jiàn shè xìng] 1. constructive 2. constructiveness
法治建设	[fǎ zhì jiàn shè] 1. legislation 2. constructing legal institutions
修建	[xiū jiàn] 1. to build 2. to construct
改建	[gǎi jiàn] 1. to rebuild 2. to transform (a building) 3. to refurbish
建政	[jiàn zhèng] 1. to establish a government 2. esp. refers to communist take-over of 1949
督建	[dū jiàn] 1. to supervise and construct 2. constructed under the supervision of
封建制度	[fēng jiàn zhì dù] feudalism
建华区	[jiàn huá qū] Jianhua district of Qiqihar city [Qiz qiz ha1 er3], Heilongjiang
建成区	[jiàn chéng qū] 1. built-up area 2. urban area
建交	[jiàn jiāo] to establish diplomatic relations
建立正式外交关系	[jiàn lì zhèng shì wài jiāo guān xi] formally establish diplomatic relations
建文帝	[jiàn wén dì] reign name of second Ming emperor, reigned 1398-1402, deposed in 1402 (mysterious disappearance is ongoing conspiracy theory)
建议	[jiàn yì] 1. to propose 2. to suggest 3. to recommend 4. proposal 5. suggestion 6. recommendation
提出建议	[tí chū jiàn yì] 1. to propose 2. to raise a suggestion
建构正义理论	[jiàn gòu zhèng yì lǐ lùn] constructivist theory
封建主义	[fēng jiàn zhǔ yì] feudalism
建湖	[jiàn hú] (N) Jianhu (place in Jiangsu)

布建	[bù jiàn] 1. to progressively extend (service delivery, network etc) to a wider area 2. rollout 3. also written
吴建豪	[wú jiàn háo] Wu Jianhao or VanNess Wu (1978-), Taiwan pop star and actress, F4 band member
建功立业	[jiàn gōng lì yè] to found a business
扬建利	[yáng jiàn lì] Yang JianLi, PRC human rights activist
建都	[jiàn dū] to build the capital
建立者	[jiàn lì zhě] founder
创建者	[chuàng jiàn zhě] 1. founder 2. creator
易建联	[yì jiàn lián] Yi Jianlian (1987-), Chinese basketball player for the New Jersey Nets (NBA)
李建成	[lǐ jiàn chéng] 1. Li Jiancheng (589-626), eldest son of first Tang emperor Li Yuan, murdered by his brother in the Xuanwu Gate coup 2. Professor Li Jiancheng (1993-), geophysicist and specialist in satellite geodesy
筹建	[chóu jiàn] to prepare to build sth
档案建立	[dàng àn jiàn lì] file creation
黄建南	[huáng jiàn nán] John Huang (Democratic Party fundraiser)
兴建	[xīng jiàn] 1. to build 2. to construct
新建	I [xīn jiàn] Xinjian county in Nanchang, Jiangxi II [xīn jiàn xīn jiàn] 1. new construction 2. newly built
新建县	[xīn jiàn xiàn] Xinjian county in Nanchang, Jiangxi
建立	[jiàn lì] 1. creation 2. set up 3. construction 4. build 5. establish
半封建半殖民地	[bàn fēng jiàn bàn zhí mín dì] semi-feudal and semi-colonial (the official Marxist description of China in the late Qing and under the Guomindang)
半封建	[bàn fēng jiàn] semi-feudal
建平	[jiàn píng] Jianping county in Chaoyang, Liaoning
建平县	[jiàn píng xiàn] Jianping county in Chaoyang, Liaoning
建党	[jiàn dǎng] party-founding
建业	[jiàn yè] an old name for Nanjing, called Jiankang or Jianye during the Eastern Jin (317-420)
民建联	[mín jiàn lián] abbr. for, Democratic alliance for the betterment of Hong Kong (DAB), Hong Kong pro-Beijing party
建基	[jiàn jī] to lay foundations
基建	[jī jiàn] 1. capital construction (project) 2. infrastructure
建德	[jiàn dé] (N) Jiande (city in Zhejiang)
建华	[jiàn huá] Jianhua district of Qiqihar city [Qiz qiz ha1 er3], Heilongjiang
董建华	[dǒng jiàn huá] Tung Chee-hwa (Hong Kong chief executive from 1997 to 2005)
封建时代	[fēng jiàn shí dài] feudal times
封建思想	[fēng jiàn sī xiǎng] feudal way of thinking
创建	[chuàng jiàn] 1. to found 2. to establish
统建	[tǒng jiàn] unified construction
组建	[zǔ jiàn] 1. to organize 2. to set up 3. to establish
构建	[gòu jiàn] to construct (sth abstract)
建构	[jiàn gòu] 1. to construct (often sth abstract, such as good relations) 2. to set up 3. to develop 4. construction (abstract) 5. architecture
承建	[chéng jiàn] to construct under contract
建始	[jiàn shǐ] (N) Jianshi (place in Hubei)
始建	[shǐ jiàn] 1. to start building 2. first built
建昌县	[jiàn chāng xiàn] Jianchang county in Huludao, Liaoning
中国民主建国会	[zhōng guó mín zhǔ jiàn guó huì] China Democratic National Construction Association
建阳	[jiàn yáng] (N) Jianyang (city in Fujian)
王建民	[wáng jiàn mín] Chien-Ming Wang (a Taiwanese starting pitcher for the New York Yankees in Major League Baseball, MLB)
建康	[jiàn kāng] old name for Nanjing, esp. during Southern dynasties
扩建	[kuò jiàn] to extend a building

<p>建安 [jiàn ān] reign name (196-219) at the end of the Han dynasty</p> <p>建水 [jiàn shuǐ] (N) Jianshui (place in Yunnan)</p> <p>建三江 [jiàn sān jiāng] (N) Jiansanjiang (place in Heilongjiang)</p> <p>搭建 [dā jiàn] 1. to build (esp. with simple materials) 2. to knock together (a temporary shed) 3. to rig up</p> <p>建成 [jiàn chéng] 1. to establish 2. to build</p> <p>建宁 [jiàn níng] (N) Jianning (place in Fujian)</p> <p>重建 [chóng jiàn] 1. reconstruction 2. rebuilding</p> <p>建国 [jiàn guó] 1. to found a country 2. nation-building 3. the foundation of PRC by Mao Zedong in 1949</p> <p>封建主 [fēng jiàn zhǔ] feudal ruler</p> <p>封建 [fēng jiàn] feudal</p> <p>建白 [jiàn bái] 1. to propose 2. to suggest 3. to state a view</p> <p>建制 [jiàn zhì] organizational structure</p> <p>建昌 [jiàn chāng] Jianchang county in Huludao, Liaoning</p> <p>§2181 健 [jiàn] 1. healthy 2. to invigorate 3. to strengthen 4. to be good at 5. to be strong in</p> <p>健美运动 [jiàn měi yùn dòng] body-building</p> <p>健步如飞 [jiàn bù rú fēi] running as fast as flying</p> <p>复健 [fù jiàn] 1. rehabilitation 2. recuperate</p> <p>稳健 [wěn jiàn] 1. firm 2. stable and steady</p> <p>健康食品 [jiàn kāng shí pǐn] health food</p> <p>大江健三郎 [dà jiāng jiàn sān láng] Oe Kenzaburo (1935-) Japanese novelist and 1994 Nobel laureate</p> <p>健康受损 [jiàn kāng shòu sǔn] health damage</p> <p>刚健 [gāng jiàn] 1. energetic 2. robust</p> <p>健康胜于财富 [jiàn kāng shèng yú cái fù] Health beats wealth.</p> <p>雄健 [xióng jiàn] 1. vigorous 2. robust 3. powerful</p> <p>健身 [jiàn shēn] 1. physical exercise 2. gymnastics for fitness</p> <p>健身房 [jiàn shēn fáng] 1. gym 2. gymnasium</p> <p>健身室 [jiàn shēn shì] gym</p> <p>医疗保健 [yī liáo bǎo jiàn] health care</p> <p>李雪健 [lǐ xuě jiàn] Li Xuejian</p> <p>健康保险 [jiàn kāng bǎo xiǎn] health insurance</p> <p>钱永健 [qián yǒng jiàn] Roger Yonchien Tsien (1952-), US Chinese chemist and 2008 Nobel laureate</p> <p>健诊 [jiàn zhěn] check-up (health, car safety, environment etc)</p> <p>健美 [jiàn měi] healthy and beautiful</p> <p>健美操 [jiàn měi cāo] 1. aerobics 2. aerobic dance (school P.E. activity)</p> <p>健行 [jiàn xíng] to hike</p> <p>高行健 [gāo xíng jiàn] Gao Xingjian (1940-), Chinese novelist and Nobel laureate, author of Soul Mountain</p> <p>保健 [bǎo jiàn] 1. health protection 2. health care</p> <p>性健康 [xìng jiàn kāng] sexual health</p> <p>健忘 [jiàn wàng] absent-minded</p> <p>健忘症 [jiàn wàng zhèng] amnesia</p> <p>强健 [qiáng jiàn] sturdy</p> <p>康健 [kāng jiàn] 1. healthy 2. fit</p> <p>健康 [jiàn kāng] 1. health 2. healthy</p> <p>健全 [jiàn quán] 1. robust 2. strong</p> <p>§2182 键 [jiàn] 1. (door lock) key 2. key (on piano or keyboard)</p> <p>化学键 [huà xué jiàn] chemical bond</p> <p>双键 [shuāng jiàn] double bond (chem.)</p> <p>右箭头键 [yòu jiàn tóu jiàn] right arrow key (on keyboard)</p> <p>左箭头键 [zuǒ jiàn tóu jiàn] left arrow key (on keyboard)</p>	<p>箭头键 [jiàn tóu jiàn] arrow key (on keyboard)</p> <p>下箭头键 [xià jiàn tóu jiàn] down arrow key (on keyboard)</p> <p>上箭头键 [shàng jiàn tóu jiàn] up arrow key (on keyboard)</p> <p>价键 [jià jiàn] valence bond</p> <p>共价键 [gòng jià jiàn] (chem.) covalent bond</p> <p>以慎为键 [yǐ shèn wéi jiàn] to take caution as the key (saw); to proceed very carefully</p> <p>回车键 [huí chē jiàn] carriage return</p> <p>关键字 [guān jiàn zì] keyword</p> <p>琴键 [qín jiàn] a piano key</p> <p>大键琴 [dà jiàn qín] a harpsichord</p> <p>键盘乐器 [jiàn pán yuè qì] keyboard instrument (piano, organ etc)</p> <p>单键 [dān jiàn] single bond (chem.)</p> <p>关键 [guān jiàn] 1. crucial 2. key 3. pivotal</p> <p>关键词 [guān jiàn cí] keyword</p> <p>键词 [jiàn cí] keyword</p> <p>键盘 [jiàn pán] keyboard</p> <p>按键 [àn jiàn] 1. a button or key (on keyboard, touchpad, piano etc) 2. a keystroke 3. to press (a button)</p> <p>键入 [jiàn rù] 1. to key in 2. to input</p> <p>电键 [diàn jiàn] 1. electric key 2. switch</p> <p>键帽 [jiàn mào] keycap</p> <p>三键 [sān jiàn] 1. triple bond (chem.) 2. triple link</p> <p>§2183 廷 [tíng] palace courtyard</p> <p>教廷 [jiào tíng] 1. the Papacy 2. the Vatican 3. the Church government 4. Holy See</p> <p>教廷大使 [jiào tíng dà shǐ] 1. an ambassador of the church 2. an Apostolic Nuncio (from the Vatican)</p> <p>罗马教廷 [luó mǎ jiào tíng] 1. the Church (as Royal Court) 2. the Holy See 3. the Vatican</p> <p>阿根廷 [ā gēn tíng] Argentina</p> <p>朝廷 [cháo tíng] 1. court 2. imperial household 3. dynasty</p> <p>清廷 [qīng tíng] the Qing court (as government of China)</p> <p>廷布 [tíng bù] Thimphu, capital of Bhutan</p> <p>谢长廷 [xiè cháng tíng] Frank Chang-ting Hsieh (1946-), Taiwanese DPP politician, mayor of Kaohsiung 1998-2005</p> <p>伍廷芳 [wǔ tíng fāng] Wu Tingfang (1842-1922), diplomat and lawyer</p> <p>张廷玉 [zhāng tíng yù] Zhang Tingyu (1672-1755), Qing politician, senior minister to three successive emperors, oversaw compilation of History of the Ming dynasty and the Kangxi dictionary</p> <p>陆荣廷 [lù róng tíng] Lu Rongting (1858-1928), provincial governor of Guangxi under the Qing, subsequently leader of old Guangxi warlord faction</p> <p>廷试 [tíng shì] court examination, the top grade imperial exam</p> <p>宫廷 [gōng tíng] court (of king or emperor)</p> <p>§2184 庭 [tíng] 1. court 2. courtyard</p> <p>巡回法庭 [xún huí fǎ tíng] 1. court of assizes 2. circuit court</p> <p>选举法庭 [xuǎn jǔ fǎ tíng] election court</p> <p>边庭 [biān tíng] bodies governing a border area</p> <p>过庭录 [guò tíng lù] lit. Notes on passing the hall; historical jottings by 12th century Southern Song poet Fan Gongcheng, containing moral instructions derived from great men of Song dynasty</p> <p>家庭教师 [jiā tíng jiào shī] tutor</p> <p>前庭窗 [qián tíng chuāng] fenestra vestibuli (of inner ear)</p> <p>黄庭坚 [huáng tíng jiān] Huang Tingjian (1045-1105), Song poet and calligrapher</p> <p>合议庭 [hé yì tíng] collegiate bench (legal term)</p> <p>洞庭湖 [dòng tíng hú] Dongting Lake in northeast Hunan province</p> <p>前庭 [qián tíng] 1. front courtyard 2. vestibule</p>
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	家庭消费者	[jiā tíng xiāo fèi zhě] household consumer
	刑庭	[xíng tíng] 1. criminal court 2. abbr. for [xíng2 shì4 fā3 tíng2]
	刑事审判庭	[xíng shì shēn pàn tíng] criminal court
	刑事法庭	[xíng shì fǎ tíng] criminal court
	开庭	[kāi tíng] begin a (judicial) court session
	庭训	[tíng xùn] 1. tuition within family 2. education from father
	家庭暴力	[jiā tíng bào lì] domestic violence
	家庭作业	[jiā tíng zuò yè] homework
	军事法庭	[jī shì fǎ tíng] 1. court-martial 2. military tribunal
	家庭	[jiā tíng] 1. family 2. household
	单亲家庭	[dān qīn jiā tíng] single parent family
	农家庭院	[nóng jiā tíng yuàn] farmyard
	家庭主妇	[jiā tíng zhǔ fù] housewife
	家庭生活	[jiā tíng shēng huó] home life
	家庭成员	[jiā tíng chéng yuán] family member
	家庭地址	[jiā tíng dì zhǐ] home address
	地主家庭	[dì zhǔ jiā tíng] land-owning household
	庭长	[tíng zhǎng] presiding judge
	石庭	[shí tíng] rock garden
	庭除	[tíng chú] 1. front court 2. courtyard
	韦慕庭	[wéi mù tíng] Clarence Martin Wilbur (1908-1997), US Sinologist and Professor of Columbia University
	庭堂	[tíng táng] courtyard in front of a palace
	国际战争罪法庭	[guó jì zhàn zhēng zuì fǎ tíng] International war crimes tribunal
	国际法庭	[guó jì fǎ tíng] International court of justice in the Hague
	径庭	[jìng tíng] completely different
	法庭	[fǎ tíng] court (of law)
	庭院	[tíng yuàn] courtyard
	民庭	[mín tíng] civil court
	大庭广众	[dà tíng guǎng zhòng] public place with numerous people
	庭外	[tíng wài] out-of-court (settlement)
	庭园	[tíng yuán] flower garden
	庭审	[tíng shěn] court hearing
	拜占庭	[bài zhàn tíng] 1. Byzantium 2. Byzantine or Eastern Roman empire (395-1453)
	中庭	[zhōng tíng] courtyard
	出庭	[chū tíng] to appear in court
§2185	蜓	[tíng] see , dragonfly
§2186	挺	[tíng] 1. straight and stiff 2. rather (good) 3. quite 4. very 5. classifier for guns or machinery
	挺进	[tíng jìn] 1. progress 2. to advance
	挺拔	[tíng bá] tall and straight
	昂首挺胸	[áng shǒu tíng xiōng] 1. head high, chest out (saw); to keep up one's spirits 2. in fine mettle (of animal)
	坚挺	[jiān tíng] 1. firm and upright 2. strong (of currency)
	劲挺	[jìng tíng] strong
	挺好	[tíng hǎo] very good
	挺举	[tíng jǔ] clean and jerk (weightlifting technique)
	挺立	[tíng lì] 1. to stand erect 2. to stand upright
	挺住	[tíng zhù] 1. to stand firm 2. to stand one's ground (in the face of adversity or pain)
	笔挺	[bǐ tíng] 1. (standing) very straight 2. straight as a ramrod 3. bolt upright 4. well-ironed 5. trim
	叶挺	[yè tíng] Ye Ting (1896-1946), communist military leader
§2187	艇	[tíng] 1. vessel 2. small ship

	巡逻艇	[xún luó tǐng] patrol boat
	反舰艇巡航导弹	[fǎn jiàn tǐng xún háng dǎo dàn] anti-ship cruise missile
	汽艇	[qì tǐng] motor boat
	飞艇	[fēi tǐng] airship
	齐柏林飞艇	[qí bó lín fēi tǐng] Zeppelin dirigible airship
	救生艇甲板	[jiù shēng tǐng jiǎ bǎn] boat deck (upper deck on which lifeboats are stored)
	救生艇	[jiù shēng tǐng] lifeboat
	艇甲板	[tǐng jiǎ bǎn] boat deck (upper deck on which lifeboats are stored)
	反舰艇	[fǎn jiàn tǐng] anti-ship
	皮艇	[pí tǐng] kayak
	皮划艇静水	[pí huá tǐng jìng shuǐ] canoe-kayak flatwater
	皮划艇	[pí huá tǐng] 1. canoe 2. kayak
	猎潜艇	[liè qián tǐng] anti-submarine vessel
	赛艇	I[sài tí] 1. boat race 2. racing ship or boat II[sài tísài tǐng] sport rowing
	炮艇	[pào tǐng] a gunboat
	导弹潜艇	[dǎo dàn qián tǐng] (guided) missile submarine
	快艇	[kuài tǐng] 1. speedboat 2. motor launch
	护卫艇	[hù wèi tǐng] 1. escort vessel 2. corvette
	舰艇	[jiàn tǐng] 1. warship 2. naval vessel
	潜水艇	[qián shuǐ tǐng] submarine
	潜艇	[qián tǐng] submarine
	鱼雷艇	[yú léi tǐng] torpedo boat
	划艇	[huá tǐng] 1. rowing boat 2. racing row-boat
	扫雷艇	[sǎo léi tǐng] minesweeper
§2188	乏	[fá] 1. short of 2. tired
	疲乏	[pí fá] 1. tired 2. weary
	解乏	[jiě fá] 1. to relieve tiredness 2. to freshen up
	乏燃料储存	[fá rán liào chǔ cún] spent fuel storage
	贫乏	[pín fá] 1. lack 2. incomplete
	不乏	[bù fá] there is no lack of
	乏燃料	[fá rán liào] spent fuel
	承乏	[chéng fá] to accept a position on a provisional basis, in the absence of better qualified candidates (humble expr.)
	缺乏症	[quē fá zhèng] clinical deficiency
	缺乏	[quē fá] 1. shortage 2. be lacking 3. to be short of 4. to lack 5. scarcity
	乏味	[fá wèi] tedious
	艾哈迈达巴德	[ài hā mài dá bā dé] Ahmadabad, largest city in west Indian state Gujarat [Gu3 jiz lai1 te4]
	廷巴克图	[tíng bā kè tú] Timbuktoo (town and historical cultural center in Mali, a World Heritage site)
	阿里巴巴	[ā lǐ bā bā] 1. Alibaba, name of character in the Arabian Nights 2. name of PRC e-commerce company
	巴耶利巴	[bā yē lì bā] Paya Lebar, a place in Singapore (GM)
	巴巴结结	[bā bā jiē jiē] 1. to manage with difficulty 2. only just getting by 3. in a difficult position
	结结巴巴	[jiē jiē bā bā] stammeringly
	姆巴巴纳	[mǔ bā bā nà] Mbabane, capital of Swaziland
	巴巴多斯	[bā bā duō sī] Barbados
	巴拉巴斯	[bā lā bā sī] Barabbas (in the Biblical passion story)
	紧巴巴	[jǐn bā bā] 1. tight fitting 2. hard up (i.e. lacking money)
	巴彦县	[bā yàn xiàn] Bayan county in Harbin [Ha1 er3 bin1], Heilongjiang
	眼巴巴	[yǎn bā bā] 1. waiting anxiously 2. impatient
	狠巴巴	[hěn bā bā] very fierce

§2190	<p>巴 I[bā] 1. Ba state during Zhou dynasty (in east of modern Sichuan) 2. abbr. for east Sichuan or Chongqing 3. surname Ba 4. abbr. for Palestine or Palestinian 5. abbr. for Pakistan II[bā] 1. to long for 2. to wish 3. to cling to 4. to stick to 5. sth that sticks 6. close to 7. next to 8. spread open 9. informal abbr. for bus 10. bar (unit of pressure) 11. nominalizing suffix on certain nouns, such as , tail</p> <p>巴彦 [bā yàn] Bayan county in Harbin [Ha1 er3 bin1], Heilongjiang</p> <p>向巴平措 [xiàng bā píng cuò] Qiangba Puncog (1947-), chairman of government of Tibet (i.e. governor)</p> <p>基里巴斯共和国 [jī lǐ bā sī gòng hé guó] Kiribati</p> <p>古巴共产党 [gǔ bā gòng chǎn dǎng] Communist Party of Cuba</p> <p>塞巴斯蒂安 [sāi bā sī dì ān] Sebastian (name)</p> <p>巴塞尔 [bā sāi ěr] Basel (city in Switzerland)</p> <p>镇巴 [zhèn bā] (N) Zhenba (place in Shaanxi)</p> <p>巴比妥 [bā bǐ tuǒ] 1. barbitone 2. barbitol</p> <p>卷巴 [juǎn bā] to bundle up</p> <p>奥尔巴尼 [ào ěr bā ní] Albany, New York</p> <p>巴东 [bā dōng] (N) Badong (place in Hubei)</p> <p>巴不得 [bā bù dé] 1. avid 2. eager for 3. longing for 4. to look forward to</p> <p>沙巴 [shā bā] Sabah, state of Malaysia in north Borneo</p> <p>巴力 [bā lì] Baal</p> <p>阿拉巴马州 [ā lā bā mǎ zhōu] Alabama, US state</p> <p>亚拉巴马州 [yà lā bā mǎ zhōu] Alabama, US state</p> <p>巴州 [bā zhōu] 1. East Sichuan and Chongqing 2. also abbr. for Bayin'guoleng Mongol autonomous prefecture of Xinjiang 3. abbr. for [Ba1 yin1 guo1 leng4 Meng3 gu3 zhi4 zhou1]</p> <p>巴赫 [bā hè] Bach</p> <p>留尾巴 [liú wěi ba] 1. loose ends 2. to leave matters unresolved</p> <p>库里提巴 [kù lǐ tí bā] Curitiba (city in Brazil)</p> <p>巴尔干半岛 [bā ěr gān bàn dǎo] Balkan Peninsula</p> <p>巴库 [bā kù] Baku, capital of Azerbaijan</p> <p>加拉巴哥斯 [jiā lā bā gē sī] Galapagos</p> <p>特古西加尔巴 [tè gǔ xī jiǎ ěr bā] Tegucigalpa, capital of Honduras</p> <p>阿巴拉契亚 [ā bā lā qì yà] Appalachian Mountains in North America</p> <p>巴别塔 [bā bié tǎ] Tower of Babel, in Genesis 11:5-foll.</p> <p>罗巴切夫斯基 [luó bā qiè fū sī jī] Nikolai Ivanovich Lobachevsky (1793-1856), one of the discoverers of non-Euclidean geometry</p> <p>斯里巴加湾港 [sī lǐ bā jiā wān gǎng] Bandar Seri Begawan, capital of Brunei</p> <p>德勒巴克 [dé lè bā kè] Drbak (city in Akershus, Norway)</p> <p>巴勒斯坦 [bā lè sī tǎn] Palestine</p> <p>猪尾巴 [zhū wěi ba] pig's tail (meat)</p> <p>卡尔巴拉 [kā ěr bā lā] Karbala (city in Iraq)</p> <p>蒙巴顿 [méng bā dùn] 1. Mountbatten (name, Anglicization of German Battenberg) 2. Lord Louis Mountbatten, 1st Earl Mountbatten of Burma (1900-1979), British commander in Southeast Asia during WWII, presided over the partition of India in 1947, murdered by the IRA.</p> <p>蒙巴萨 [méng bā sà] Mombasa (city in Kenya)</p> <p>巴林左 [bā lín zuǒ] Bairin Left banner of Baarin Zn Khoshuu, a county level subdivision of Chifeng , Inner Mongolia</p> <p>巴罗佐 [bā luó zuǒ] Jose Manuel Barroso (EU Commission President)</p> <p>巴林右 [bā lín yòu] Bairin Right banner or Baarin Baruun Khoshuu, a county level subdivision of Chifeng , Inner Mongolia</p> <p>津巴布韦 [jīn bā bù wéi] Zimbabwe</p> <p>巴音布克草原 [bā yīn bù kè cǎo yuán] Bayanbulak grasslands in Uldus basin of Tianshan mountains</p> <p>巴布尔 [bā bù ěr] Zaheeruddin Babur (1483-1530), first ruler of Mughal dynasty of India</p> <p>小型巴士 [xiǎo xíng bā shì] 1. minibus 2. microbus</p>	<p>戈尔巴乔夫 [gē ěr bā qiáo fū] 1. Gorbachev 2. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev (1931-), last president of the Soviet Union 1991-1995</p> <p>巴尔 [bā ěr] Baltic</p> <p>毫巴 [háo bā] millibar (mbar or mb), unit of pressure (equal to hecto-Pascal)</p> <p>费尔巴哈 [fěi ěr bā hā] Ludwig Feuerbach (1804-1872), materialist philosopher</p> <p>加拉巴哥斯群岛 [jiā lā bā gē sī qún dǎo] Galapagos islands</p> <p>丹巴 [dān bā] (N) Danba (place in Sichuan)</p> <p>巴青 [bā qīng] (N) Baqing (place in Tibet)</p> <p>巴前算后 [bā qián suàn hòu] 1. thinking and pondering (saw); to turn sth over in one's mind 2. to consider repeatedly</p> <p>巴塞罗那 [bā sài luó nà] Barcelona</p> <p>巴不能够 [bā bù néng gòu] 1. avid 2. eager for 3. longing for 4. to look forward to</p> <p>巴高望上 [bā gāo wàng shàng] to wish for higher status (saw); to curry favor in the hope of promotion</p> <p>巴望 [bā wàng] to look forward to</p> <p>巴黎俱乐部 [bā lí jù lè bù] Paris Club</p> <p>哥德巴赫猜想 [gē dé bā hè cāi xiǎng] the Goldbach conjecture in number theory</p> <p>闭上嘴巴 [bì shàng zuǐ bā] Shut up!</p> <p>刀子嘴巴豆腐心 [dāo zi zuǐ ba dòu fu xīn] 1. harshly spoken; gentle hearted 2. sharp words with a soft heart 3. lit. "knife mouth; tofu heart"</p> <p>嘴巴 [zuǐ bā] mouth</p> <p>巴利文 [bā lì wén] Pali, language of Theravad Pali canon</p> <p>东巴文化 [dōng bā wén huà] Dongba culture of the Nakhi ethnic minority of Lijiang in northwest Yunnan</p> <p>老实巴交 [lǎo shí bā jiāo] 1. honest 2. good natured</p> <p>巴希尔 [bā xī ěr] 1. Bashir (name) 2. Omar Hasan Ahmad al-Bashir (1944-), Sudanese military man and politician, President of Sudan from 1989</p> <p>巴中地区 [bā zhōng dì qū] (N) Bazhong district (district in Sichuan)</p> <p>紧巴 [jǐn bā] 1. tight (i.e. lacking money) 2. hard up 3. same as</p> <p>巴登 [bā dēng] Baden (region in Germany)</p> <p>亚巴郎 [yà bā láng] Abraham (name)</p> <p>巴克莱银行 [bā kè lái yín háng] Barclays bank</p> <p>巴伦支海 [bā lún zhī hǎi] Barents Sea</p> <p>双层巴士 [shuāng céng bā shì] double decker bus</p> <p>波拿巴 [bō ná bā] 1. Bonaparte (name) 2. Napoleon Bonaparte (1769-1821), Emperor of France 1804-1815</p> <p>巴山夜雨 [bā shān yè yǔ] 1. rain on Mt Ba (saw); lonely in a strange land 2. Evening Rain, 1980 movie about the Cultural revolution</p> <p>巴头探脑 [bā tóu tàn nǎo] 1. to poke one's head in and pry (saw); to spy 2. nosy</p> <p>巴豆树 [bā dòu shù] croton bush (Croton tiglium), evergreen bush of Euphorbiaceae family [da4 ji3 ke1], with seed having strong purgative properties</p> <p>鸡巴 I[jī bā] penis (slang) II[jī bāji ba] 1. cock (taboo) 2. penis</p> <p>桑给巴尔 [sāng jī bā ěr] Zanzibar</p> <p>萨巴德罗 [sà bā dé luó] 1. Zapatero (name) 2. Jos Luis Zapatero (1960-), Spanish PSOE politician, Prime minister of Spain from 2004</p> <p>桑巴 [sāng bā] samba (dance)</p> <p>岗巴 [gǎng bā] (N) Gangba (place in Tibet)</p> <p>巴克夏猪 [bā kè xià zhū] Berkshire (swine)</p> <p>巴勒斯坦解放组织 [bā lè sī tǎn jiě fàng zǔ zhī] Palestine Liberation Organization</p> <p>解放巴勒斯坦人民阵线 [jiě fàng bā lè sī tǎn rén mín zhèn xiàn] Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine</p> <p>巴格兰 [bā gé lán] Baghlan province of north Afghanistan</p> <p>巴格兰省 [bā gé lán shěng] Baghlan province of north Afghanistan</p>
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门兴格拉德巴赫	[mén xīng gé lǎ dé bā hè] M'chengladbach (city in Germany)
九巴	[jiǔ bā] Kowloon Motor Bus Company KMB
巴布亚新几内亚	[bā bù yà xīn jī nèi yà] Papua New Guinea
巴士海峡	[bā shì hǎi xiá] Bashi channel across south Taiwan
巴豆壳	[bā dòu ké] bark of Croton tiglium used as purgative
巴黎大学	[bā lí dà xué] University of Paris
斯巴达	[sī bā dá] Sparta
特立尼达和多巴哥	[tè lì ní dá hé duō bā gē] Trinidad and Tobago
安提瓜和巴布达	[ān tí guā hé bā bù dá] Antigua and Barbuda
巴格达	[bā gé dá] Baghdad, capital of Iraq
巴拿马运河	[bā ná mǎ yùn hé] Panama Canal
巴拉迪	[bā lā dí] Mohamed El Baradei (born 1942) Director of International Atomic Energy Agency and Nobel laureate
迈巴赫	[mài bā hè] Maybach
艾哈迈德阿巴德	[ài hǎ mài dé ā bā dé] Ahmedabad
穆巴拉克	[mù bā lā kè] Hosni Mubarak
阿尔巴尼亚	[ā ěr bā ní yà] Albania
克娄巴特拉	[kè lóu bā tè lā] 1. Cleopatra (name) 2. Cleopatra VII Thea Philopator (69-30BC), the last Egyptian pharaoh
亚拉巴马	[yà lā bā mǎ] Alabama, US state
巴拉基列夫	[bā lā jī liè fū] M.A. Balakirev, Russian composer
拉巴斯	[lā bā sī] La Paz, capital of Bolivia
阿拉巴马	[ā lā bā mǎ] Alabama, US state
拉巴特	[lā bā tè] Rabat, capital of Morocco
巴拉圭	[bā lā guī] Paraguay
巴士拉	[bā shì lā] Basra (city in Iraq)
夹起尾巴	[jiā qǐ wěi ba] 1. to tuck one's tail between one's legs 2. fig. to back down 3. in a humiliating situation
巴豆	[bā dòu] 1. croton (Croton tiglium), evergreen bush of Euphorbiaceae family [dā4 jī3 kē1] 2. croton seed, a strong purgative
阿尔巴尼亚人	[ā ěr bā ní yà rén] Albanian (person)
巴金	[bā jīn] Ba Jin (1904-2005), novelist, author of the trilogy , ,
乌兰巴托	[wū lán bā tuō] Ulaanbaatar or Ulan Bator, capital of Mongolia
巴掌	[bā zhǎng] 1. palm 2. hand
一巴掌	[yī bā zhǎng] spank
奥巴马	[ào bā mǎ] Barack Obama (1961-), US Democrat politician, Senator for Illinois from 2005, president from 2009
巴克莱	[bā kè lái] Barclay or Berkeley (name)
阿米巴	[ā mǐ bā] amoeba
亚的斯亚贝巴	[yà dì sī yà bèi bā] Addis Ababa, capital of Ethiopia
巴伦西亚	[bā lún xī yà] Valencia, Spain
巴伐利亚	[bā fá lì yà] Bavaria
巴尔舍夫斯基	[bā ěr shě fū sī jī] (Charlene) Barshefsky, US trade negotiator
巴贝西亚原虫病	[bā bèi xī yà yuán chóng bìng] babesiosis
巴尼亚卢卡	[bā ní yà lú kā] Banja Luka (city in Bosnia)
巴西利亚	[bā xī lì yà] Brasilia, capital of Brazil
基里巴斯	[jī lǐ bā sī] Kiribati (formerly the Gilbert Islands)
巴基斯坦	[bā jī sī tǎn] Pakistan
巴斯	[bā sī] Bath city in southwest England
巴斯德	[bā sī dé] Louis Pasteur (1822-1895), French chemist and microbiologist
阿巴斯	[ā bā sī] 1. Abbas (name) 2. Mahmoud Abbas (1935-), also called Abu Mazen, Palestinian leader, Chairman of the Palestinian National Authority (PNA) from 2005

阿斯巴特	[ā sī bā tè] aspartame C ₁₄ H ₁₈ N ₂ O (artificial sweetener)
巴斯克语	[bā sī kè yǔ] Basque (language)
巴斯特尔	[bā sī tè ěr] Basseterre, capital of Saint Kitts and Nevis
巴斯克	[bā sī kè] 1. Basque 2. the Basque Country
哈巴谷书	[hā bā gǔ shū] Book of Habakkuk
阿什哈巴德	[ā shén hā bā dé] Ashgabat, capital of Turkmenistan
伦巴	[lún bā] rumba
巴比伦	[bā bǐ lún] Babylon
古巴比伦	[gǔ bā bǐ lún] ancient Babylon
比埃兹巴伯	[bǐ āi zī bā bó] Beelzebub
所罗巴伯	[suǒ luó bā bó] Zerubbabel (son of Shealtiel)
荷巴特	[hé bā tè] Hobart, capital of Tasmania, Australia
仲巴	[zhòng bā] (N) Zhongba (place in Tibet)
纳扎尔巴耶夫	[nà zhā ěr bā yě fū] Nursultan Nazarbayev
巴克科思	[bā kè kē sī] Bacchus, Roman God of wine
巴儿狗	[bā ěr gǒu] 1. pekingese (a breed of dog) 2. sycophant 3. lackey
巴里岛	[bā lǐ dǎo] island of Bali
马尼托巴	[mǎ ní tuō bā] Manitoba province, Canada
巴拿马	[bā ná mǎ] Panama
巴拿马城	[bā ná mǎ chéng] Panama City
巴哈马	[bā hā mǎ] the Bahamas
巴马科	[bā mǎ kē] Bamako, capital of Mali
巴特纳	[bā tè nà] Batna, town in eastern Algeria
结巴	[jiē ba] to stutter
巴尔的摩	[bā ěr dì mó] Baltimore, Maryland
巴结	[bā jié] 1. to fawn on 2. to curry favor with 3. to make up to
巴县	[bā xiàn] Ba county in Chongqing, Sichuan
阿巴	[ā bā] 1. Aba, southeast Nigerian city 2. Aba, the Lisu word for grandfather
巴阿	[bā ā] Pakistan-Afghan
阿卢巴	[ā lú bā] Aruba, variant of
阿鲁巴	[ā lú bā] Aruba
泥巴	[ní bā] mud
帕尼巴特	[pà ní pā tè] 1. Panipat, Haryana state (near Delhi) 2. battle of Panipat (1526), when Babur
尾巴	[wěi ba] tail
拖尾巴	[tuō wěi ba] 1. to obstruct 2. to be a drag on sb 3. to delay finishing off a job
巴尔扎克	[bā ěr zhā kè] Honoré de Balzac (1799-1850), French novelist, author of series La comédie humaine
巴罗克	[bā luó kè] baroque (period in western art history)
巴黎	[bā lí] Paris, capital of France
酒吧	[jiǔ bā] 1. pub 2. also written
巴录	[bā lù] 1. Baruch (name) 2. Baruch, disciple of Jeremiah 3. book of Baruch in the Apocrypha
哈巴河	[hā bā hé] (N) Habahe (place in Xinjiang)
哈巴雪山	[hā bā xuě shān] Mt Haba (Nakhi: golden flower), in Lijiang, northwest Yunnan
哥打巴鲁	[gē dǎ bā lǔ] Kota Bharu, city in Malaysia on border with Thailand, capital of Kelantan sultanate
巴楚	[bā chǔ] (N) Bachu (place in Xinjiang)
巴利	[bā lì] 1. Pali, language of Theravada Pali canon 2. Barry (name) 3. Gareth Barry (1981-), English footballer
巴林	[bā lín] Bahrain
巴尔干	[bā ěr gān] Balkan
巴莫	[bā mò] Ba Maw
大巴	[dà bā] 1. a big coach 2. tourist bus

巴三览四	[bā sān lǎn sì] to talk about this and that (saw); to ramble incoherently
星巴克	[xīng bā kè] Starbucks, US coffeeshop chain
巴西	[bā xī] Brazil
巴中市	[bā zhōng shì] Bazhong prefecture level city in Sichuan
巴斗	[bā dòu] round-bottomed wicker basket
巴特	[bā tè] 1. Barth or Barthes (name) 2. Roland Barthes (1915-1980), French critic and semiotician
巴菲特	[bā fēi tè] Warren Buffett (1930-), US billionaire investor and philanthropist ("Sage of Omaha"), principal owner of holding company Berkshire Hathaway
巴生	[bā shēng] Klang (city in Malaysia)
巴斯蒂亚	[bā sī dì yà] Bastia (French town on Corsica island)
下巴	[xià ba] chin
印巴	[yìn bā] India and Pakistan
甘巴里	[gān bā lǐ] Professor Ibrahim Gambari (1944-), Nigerian scholar and diplomat, ambassador to UN 1990-1999, UN envoy to Burma from 2007
巴里	[bā lǐ] 1. island of Bali 2. Bari (Sardegna, Italy)
古巴	[gǔ bā] Cuba
巴中	[bā zhōng] Bazhong prefecture level city in Sichuan
中巴	I [zhōng bā] 1. China-Pakistan (relations) 2. China-Bahamas II [zhōng bāzhōng bā] minibus
中巴士	[zhōng bā shì] minibus
巴山	[bā shān] Mt Ba in eastern Sichuan
巴士	[bā shì] 1. bus 2. motor coach
巴士站	[bā shì zhàn] bus stop
把	I [bǎ] 1. to hold 2. to contain 3. to grasp 4. to take hold of 5. a handle 6. particle marking the following noun as a direct object 7. classifier for objects with handle II [bà] handle
投机倒把	[tóu jī dǎo bǎ] speculation and profiteering (saw); buying and selling on speculation
花把势	[huā bǎ shì] expert flower grower
把风	[bǎ fēng] 1. keep watch (during a clandestine activity) 2. be on the lookout
把稳	[bǎ wěn] 1. trustworthy 2. dependable
把戏	[bǎ xì] 1. acrobatics 2. jugglery 3. cheap trick 4. game
变把戏	[biàn bǎ xì] 1. to perform magic 2. to do magic tricks 3. prestidigitation
刹把	[shā bǎ] 1. brake lever 2. crank handle for stopping or turning off machinery
并把	[bìng bǎ] to include
无把握	[wú bǎ wò] 1. uncertain 2. without assurance
二把刀	[èr bǎ dāo] 1. inexpert 2. a botcher
把兄弟	[bǎ xiōng dì] sworn brothers
车把	[chē bǎ] handlebar (bike, motor)
车把式	[chē bǎ shì] 1. expert cart-driver 2. charioteer
把子	[bǎ zi] handle
拜把子	[bài bǎ zi] become sworn brothers
把关	[bǎ guān] 1. guard a pass 2. check on
火把	[huǒ bǎ] a torch (in a torchlit procession)
火把节	[huǒ bǎ jié] a torch (in a torchlit procession)
花把式	[huā bǎ shì] expert flower grower
倒把	[dǎo bǎ] 1. to play the market 2. to speculate (on financial markets) 3. to profiteer
枪把儿	[qiāng bǎ r] butt of a gun
把握	[bǎ wò] 1. grasp 2. seize 3. hold 4. assurance 5. certainty
一把死拿	[yī bǎ sǐ ná] 1. stubborn 2. inflexible
把酒	[bǎ jiǔ] 1. raise one's wine cup 2. fill a wine cup for sb
拖把	[tuō bǎ] mop
把式	[bǎ shì] 1. person skilled in a trade 2. skill

把头	[bǎ tóu] 1. labor contractor 2. gangmaster
个把	[gè bǎ] 1. one or two 2. a couple of
把儿	[bǎ r] a handle
把守	[bǎ shǒu] guard
把持	[bǎ chí] 1. control 2. dominate 3. monopolize
扫把	[sǎo ba] broom
把手	[bǎ shǒu] 1. handle 2. grip 3. knob
二把手	[èr bǎ shǒu] 1. deputy leader 2. the second-in-command
一把手	[yī bǎ shǒu] 1. working hand 2. member of a work team 3. participant
形形色色	[xíng xíng sè sè] 1. all kinds of 2. all sorts of 3. every (different) kind of
色色迷迷	[sè sè mí mí] 1. crazy about sex 2. lecherous 3. horny
色	I [sè] 1. color 2. look 3. appearance 4. sex II [shǎi] 1. color 2. dice
男色	[nán sè] sodomy
色鬼	[sè guǐ] sex maniac
色诱	[sè yòu] 1. to seduce 2. to lead into sex
粉红色	[fēn hóng sè] pink
粉色	[fēn sè] 1. white 2. light pink 3. erotic 4. beautiful woman 5. powdered (with make-up)
无色	[wú sè] colorless
灰白色	[huī bái sè] ash gray
深灰色	[shēn huī sè] dark gray
暗灰色	[àn huī sè] dark gray
灰色	[huī sè] 1. gray 2. grizzly 3. pessimistic 4. gloomy 5. dispirited 6. ambiguous
分色	[fēn sè] color separation
着色	[zhuó sè] 1. to paint 2. to apply color
丢眉弄色	[diū méi nòng sè] to wink at sb
形于色	[xíng yú sè] 1. to show one's feelings 2. to show it in one's face
喜形于色	[xǐ xíng yú sè] face light up with delight (saw); to beam with joy
青色	[qīng sè] 1. cyan 2. blue-green
色情狂	[sè qíng kuáng] 1. mad about sex 2. nymphomania
色情小说	[sè qíng xiǎo shuō] 1. pornographic novel 2. dirty book
色情业	[sè qíng yè] porn business
色情作品	[sè qíng zuò pǐn] 1. porn 2. book about sex
情色	[qíng sè] 1. erotic 2. pornographic
不动声色	[bù dòng shēng sè] 1. not a word or movement (saw); remaining calm and collected 2. not batting an eyelid
色情	[sè qíng] 1. erotic 2. pornographic
有色人种	[yǒu sè rén zhǒng] colored races
有声有色	[yǒu shēng yǒu sè] 1. having sound and color (saw); vivid 2. dazzling
有色	[yǒu sè] 1. colored 2. non-white 3. non-ferrous (metals)
角色	I [jiǎo sè] 1. persona 2. character in a novel II [jiǎo sèjué sè] role
清一色	[qīng yī sè] 1. monotone 2. only one ingredient 3. (mahjong) all in the same suit
色调	[sè diào] hue
调色	[tiáo sè] 1. to blend colors 2. to mix colors
脸色	[liǎn sè] 1. complexion 2. look
湖光山色	[hú guāng shān sè] scenic lakes and mountain (saw); beautiful lake and mountain landscape
色荒	[sè huāng] wallowing in lust
阿肯色	[ā kěn sè] Arkansas, US state
阿肯色州	[ā kěn sè zhōu] Arkansas, US state
细胞色素	[xì bāo sè sù] cytochrome

胆色素	[dǎn sè sù] bilirubin
色胆	[sè dǎn] 1. lust 2. desire for sex
肤色	[fū sè] skin color (race)
对比色	[duì bǐ sè] color contrast
网际色情	[wǎng jì sè qíng] cyberporn
百色地区	[bái sè dì qū] (N) Bose district (district in Guangxi)
色度	[sè dù] saturation (color theory)
惊慌失色	[jīng huāng shī sè] to go pale in panic (saw)
变色易容	[biàn sè yì róng] 1. to change color and alter one's expression (saw); to go white with fear 2. out of one's wits
变色龙	[biàn sè lóng] chameleon
变色	[biàn sè] 1. change color 2. discolor 3. change countenance 4. become angry
戴有色眼镜	[dài yǒu sè yǎn jìng] 1. to wear colored glasses 2. to have a prejudiced viewpoint
眼色	[yǎn sè] 1. a wink 2. to signal with one's eyes
色狼	[sè láng] 1. lecher 2. sex maniac 3. rapist
银色	[yín sè] silver (color)
察言观色	[chá yán guān sè] 1. to observe sb's words and gestures (saw, from Analects); to examine words and moods for a clue as to sb's thoughts 2. mind reading
玻色子	[bō sè zǐ] boson
夜色苍茫	[yè sè cāng máng] gathering dusk
黄赤色	[huáng chì sè] 1. golden colored 2. yellow red
夜色	[yè sè] night scene
绿色食品	[lǜ sè shí pǐn] 1. green food product 2. organic food
食色性也	[shí sè xìng yě] 1. Appetite and lust are only natural (Mencius 6A:4). 2. By nature we desire food and sex.
食色	[shí sè] 1. food and sex 2. appetite and lust
隐色	[yǐn sè] 1. protective coloration (esp. of insects) 2. camouflage
暖色	[nuǎn sè] 1. warm color (arch.) 2. esp. yellow, orange or red
怒形于色	[nù xíng yú sè] to betray anger (saw); fury written across one's face
白色战剂	[bái sè zhàn jì] Agent White
蓝色战剂	[lán sè zhàn jì] Agent Blue
脱色剂	[tuō sè jì] 1. bleaching agent 2. decolorant
套色	[tào shǎi] color printing using several overlaid images
做眼色	[zuò yǎn sè] to wink
各种颜色	[gè zhǒng yán sè] 1. multicolored 2. a variety of colors
各色各样	[gè sè gè yàng] diverse
不露声色	[bù lù shēng sè] not show one's feeling or intentions
眉飞色舞	[méi fēi sè wǔ] 1. smiles of exultation 2. radiant with delight
杂色	[zá sè] 1. varicolored 2. motley
染色质	[rǎn sè zhì] 1. chromosome 2. genetic material of chromosome
染色体	[rǎn sè tǐ] chromosome
染色体倍性	[rǎn sè tǐ bèi xìng] ploidy (number of homologous chromosomes)
基因染色体异常	[jī yīn rǎn sè tǐ yì cháng] genetic chromosome abnormality
马库色	[mǎ kù sè] Marcuse (philosopher)
染色	[rǎn sè] dye
乳白色	[rǔ bái sè] milky white
气色	[qì sè] complexion
设色	[shè sè] 1. to paint 2. to color
血色素沉积症	[xuè sè sù chén jī zhèng] hemochromatosis
白色恐怖	[bái sè kǒng bù] White Terror
化学比色法	[huà xué bǐ sè fǎ] chemical colorimetry

量子色动力学	[liàng zǐ sè dòng lì xué] quantum chromodynamics QCD, the theory of quarks in physics
桃色案件	[táo sè àn jiàn] legal case involving sex scandal
桃色新闻	[táo sè xīn wén] sex scandal
声色场所	[shēng sè chǎng suǒ] red-light district
桃色	[táo sè] 1. pink 2. peach color 3. illicit love 4. sexual
色达	[sè dá] (N) Seda (place in Sichuan)
目迷五色	[mù mí wǔ sè] the eye is bewildered by five colors (saw); a dazzling riot of colors
色迷	[sè mí] 1. crazy about sex 2. lecherous 3. horny
递眼色	[dì yǎn sè] to wink
毫不逊色	[háo bù xùn sè] not inferior in any respect
毫无逊色	[háo wú xùn sè] not in the least inferior (saw)
逊色	[xùn sè] inferior (often in the combination , not in the least inferior)
酒色之徒	[jiǔ sè zhī tú] 1. follower of wine and women 2. dissolute person
好色之徒	[hào sè zhī tú] 1. lecher 2. womanizer 3. dirty old man
单色照片	[dān sè zhào piàn] 1. monochrome photo 2. black and white picture
分色镜头	[fēn sè jìng tóu] process lens (working by color separation)
满园春色	[mǎn yuán chūn sè] everything in the garden is lovely
色彩	[sè cǎi] 1. tint 2. coloring 3. coloration 4. character
彩色	[cǎi sè] 1. color 2. multi-colored
经丝彩色显花	[jīng sī cǎi sè xiǎn huā] 1. warp brocade 2. woven fabric with single woof but colored
真彩色	[zhēn cǎi sè] truecolor
富色彩	[fù sè cǎi] colorful
菜色	[cài sè] 1. lean and hungry look (resulting from vegetarian diet) 2. emaciated look (from malnutrition)
色当	[sè dāng] Sedan (French town)
黄色	[huáng sè] 1. yellow 2. pornographic
金黄色	[jīn huáng sè] gold color
比色分析	[bǐ sè fēn xī] colorimetric analysis
黄绿色	[huáng lǜ sè] yellow green
浅黄色	[qiǎn huáng sè] 1. buff 2. pale yellow
颜色	[yán sè] color
五颜六色	[wǔ yán liù sè] 1. multi-colored 2. every color under the sun
色欲	[sè yù] 1. sexual desire 2. lust
脱色	[tuō sè] 1. to lose color 2. to turn pale 3. to bleach 4. to fade
暗紫色	[àn zǐ sè] dark purple
音色	[yīn sè] 1. tone 2. timbre 3. sound color
色拉	[sè lā] salad
色拉油	[sè lā yóu] salad oil
黄色炸药	[huáng sè zhà yào] trinitrotoluene (TNT), C ₆ H ₂ (NO ₂) ₃ CH ₃
色拉寺	[sè lā sì] Sera monastery near Lhasa, Tibet
单色	[dān sè] 1. monochrome 2. monochromatic 3. black and white
单色画	[dān sè huà] 1. monochrome picture 2. black and white picture
绿色和平组织	[lǜ sè hé píng zǔ zhī] Greenpeace
绿色和平	[lǜ sè hé píng] Greenpeace (environmental pressure group)
金色	[jīn sè] golden
紫罗兰色	[zǐ luó lán sè] violet
三色紫罗兰	[sān sè zǐ luó lán] pansy
以色列工党	[yǐ sè liè gōng dǎng] Labor (Israel)

色光	[sè guāng] colored light
作色	[zuò sè] 1. to show signs of anger 2. to flush with annoyance
五光十色	[wǔ guāng shí sè] brilliant colors
秋色	[qiū sè] 1. colors of autumn 2. autumn scenery
深色	[shēn sè] 1. dark 2. dark colored
深红色	[shēn hóng sè] scarlet
景色	[jǐng sè] 1. scenery 2. scene 3. landscape 4. view
大惊失色	[dà jīng shī sè] apprehensive
花色	[huā sè] 1. variety 2. design and color
色素体	[sè sù tǐ] plastid (organelle in plant cell)
白色体	[bái sè tǐ] leucoplast
保护色	[bǎo hù sè] 1. protective coloration 2. camouflage
物色	[wù sè] 1. to look for 2. to seek 3. to choose 4. color of object 5. color of fleece (of domestic animal) 6. to see 7. to notice 8. all kinds of things 9. odds and ends
乌黑色	[wū hēi sè] 1. black 2. crow-black
苍白色	[cāng bái sè] 1. pale 2. wan 3. sickly white
补色	[bǔ sè] complementary color
紫色	[zǐ sè] 1. purple 2. violet
紫红色	[zǐ hóng sè] 1. red-purple 2. mauve 3. prune (color) 4. claret
色素	[sè sù] pigment
黑色素	[hēi sè sù] 1. black pigment 2. melanin
血色素	[xuè sè sù] 1. hematin (blood pigment) 2. heme 3. hemoglobin 4. also written
绿色	[lǜ sè] green
绘声绘色	[huì shēng huì sè] 1. vivid and colorful (saw); true to life 2. lively and realistic
色长	[sè zhǎng] brothel keeper
红色	[hóng sè] 1. red (color) 2. revolutionary
红色高棉	[hóng sè gāo mián] 1. Red Khmers 2. Cambodian revolutionary army in the 1970s
朱红色	[zhū hóng sè] vermilion
带红色	[dài hóng sè] reddish
黑色	[hēi sè] black
原色	[yuán sè] primary color
殊色	[shū sè] 1. beautiful girl 2. a beauty
以色列	[yǐ sè liè] Israel
以色列人	[yǐ sè liè rén] 1. Israelite 2. Israeli
姿色	[zī sè] good looking
好色	[hào sè] 1. to want sex 2. given to lust 3. lecherous 4. lascivious 5. horny
女色	[nǚ sè] 1. female charms 2. femininity
酒色	[jiǔ sè] 1. wine and women 2. color of wine 3. drunken expression
浅色	[qiǎn sè] light color
水天一色	[shuǐ tiān yī sè] water and sky merge in one color (saw)
润色	[rùn sè] to decorate
失色	[shī sè] 1. to lose color 2. to turn pale
走色	[zǒu sè] 1. to lose color 2. to fade
白色人种	[bái sè rén zhǒng] the white race
天香国色	[tiān xiāng guó sè] divine fragrance, national grace (saw); an outstanding beauty
国色天香	[guó sè tiān xiāng] national grace, divine fragrance (saw); an outstanding beauty
色子	[shǎi zǐ] dice (used in gambling)
色相	[sè xiāng] 1. coloration 2. hue 3. sex 4. sex appeal
本色	I [běn sè] 1. inherent qualities 2. natural qualities 3. distinctive character 4. true qualities II [běn sè běn shǎi] natural color

成色	[chéng sè] 1. relative purity of silver or gold 2. purity in carat weight 3. quality 4. fineness
天色	[tiān sè] time of the day
天蓝色	[tiān lán sè] azure
全色	[quán sè] 1. full color 2. in all colors
百色市	[bó sè shì] Bose or Baise prefecture level city in Guangxi
蓝色	[lán sè] blue
特色	[tè sè] 1. characteristic 2. distinguishing feature or quality
血色	[xuè sè] 1. color (of one's skin, a sign of good health) 2. red of cheeks
贪色	[tān sè] 1. greedy for sex 2. given to lust for women
百色	[bó sè] Bose or Baise prefecture level city in Guangxi
白色	[bái sè] 1. white 2. fig. reactionary
掉色	I [diào sè] 1. to lose color 2. to fade II [diào sè diào shǎi] 1. to lose color 2. to fade
正色	[zhèng sè] 1. stern; grim; resolute; firm; unflinching 2. fundamental colors
瑞色	[ruì sè] lovely color
面色	[miàn sè] complexion
品色	[pǐn sè] 1. variety 2. kind
出色	[chū sè] 1. remarkable 2. outstanding
五色	[wǔ sè] 1. multi-colored 2. the rainbow 3. garish
三色	[sān sè] three colors
春色	[chūn sè] 1. colors of spring 2. spring scenery
绝	[jué] 1. to cut short 2. extinct 3. to disappear 4. to vanish 5. absolutely 6. by no means
天无绝人之路	[tiān wú jué rén zhī lù] 1. Heaven never bars one's way (saw); don't despair and you will find a way through. 2. Never give up hope. 3. Never say die.
违时绝俗	[wéi shí jué sù] 1. to defy the times and reject custom (saw); in breach of current conventions
绝迹	[jué jì] 1. to be eradicated 2. to vanish 3. extinct 4. to break off relations
绝对连续	[jué duì lián xù] absolutely continuous (math)
绝处逢生	[jué chǔ féng shēng] 1. to come back from death's door (saw); unexpected rescue from danger 2. fig. to recover from a seemingly impossible situation 3. to find a way out of a predicament
绝食抗议	[jué shí kàng yì] hunger strike
风华绝代	[fēng huá jué dài] magnificent style unmatched in his generation (saw); peerless talent
绝气	[jué qì] expire
分布式拒绝服务	[fēn bù shì jù jué fú wù] distributed denial of service (DDOS) form of internet attack
绝对数字	[jué duì shù zì] absolute (as opposed to relative) number
绝对大多数	[jué duì dà duō shù] 1. an absolute majority 2. an overwhelming majority
绝大多数	[jué dà duō shù] 1. absolute majority 2. overwhelming majority
做绝	[zuò jué] 1. to go to extremes 2. to leave no room for manoeuvre
弹尽粮绝	[dàn jìn liáng jué] out of ammunition and no food left (saw); in desperate straits
弹尽援绝	[dàn jìn yuán jué] out of ammunition and no hope of reinforcements (saw); in desperate straits
绝食	[jué shí] to go on a hunger strike
绝无仅有	[jué wú jīn yǒu] 1. one and only (saw); rarely seen 2. unique of its kind
绝技	[jué jì] stunt
绝对观念	[jué duì guān niàn] absolute idea (in Hegel's philosophy)
谢绝参观	[xiè jué cān guān] 1. closed to visitors 2. no admittance
根绝	[gēn jué] exterminate
绝对零度	[jué duì líng dù] absolute zero
绝对湿度	[jué duì shī dù] absolute humidity

绝对温度 [jué duì wēn dù] absolute temperature	拍案叫绝 [pāi àn jiào jué] lit. slap the table and shout with praise (saw); fig. wonderful!
绝对高度 [jué duì gāo dù] absolute temperature	绝种 [jué zhǒng] 1. extinct (species) 2. extinction
坚苦卓绝 [jiān kǔ zhuó jué] persisting despite trials and tribulations (saw); conspicuous determination	杜绝 [dù jué] put an end to
杀绝 [shā jué] to exterminate	奇绝 [qí jué] 1. strange 2. rare 3. bizarre
绝交 [jué jiāo] 1. to break off relations 2. to break with sb	绝罚 [jué fá] to excommunicate
绝对 [jué duì] 1. absolute 2. unconditional	誓绝 [shì jué] 1. to abjure 2. to swear to quit
绝对值 [jué duì zhí] absolute value	绝地 [jué dì] Jedi
绝对地址 [jué duì dì zhǐ] absolute address (comp.)	绝品 [jué pǐn] 1. peerless artwork 2. absolute gem
绝望 [jué wàng] 1. desperation 2. forlorn 3. hopeless	回绝 [huí jué] rebuff
绝望的境地 [jué wàng de jìng dì] 1. desperate straits 2. impossible situation	拒绝 [jù jué] 1. to refuse 2. to decline 3. to reject
深恶痛绝 [shēn è tòng jué] 1. to detest bitterly (saw); implacable hatred 2. to abhor 3. anathema	吧 I [bā] 1. (onomat.) 2. dumb II [ba] 1. (modal particle indicating polite suggestion) 2. ...right? 3. ...OK?
空前绝后 [kōng qián jué hòu hòu] 1. unique 2. unequaled	迪斯科吧 [dí sī kē bā] discotheque
绝顶聪明 [jué dǐng cōng míng] extremely bright (saw)	这样吧 [zhè yàng ba] Let's do it like this.
绝情 [jué qíng] 1. heartless 2. without regard for others' feelings	大氧吧 [dà yǎng bā] 1. source of oxygen (of forests and nature reserves) 2. (clich) lungs of the planet
超群绝伦 [chāo qún jué lún] outstanding (saw); incomparable	网吧 [wǎng bā] internet cafe
戒绝 [jiè jué] 1. abstinence 2. to give up (a bad habit)	吧台 [bā tái] counter of a bar (pub)
谢绝 [xiè jué] to refuse politely	酒吧 [jiǔ bā] 1. bar 2. pub
绝缘 [jué yuán] 1. to isolate 2. to prevent contact 3. to deny access 4. electric insulation	贴吧 [tiē bā] web page
绝缘体 [jué yuán tǐ] 1. electrical insulation 2. heat insulation	爸 [bà] 1. father 2. dad 3. pa 4. papa
绝密 [jué mì] top secret	爸爸 [bà ba] (informal) father
超绝 [chāo jué] 1. surpassing 2. excelling 3. preeminent 4. unique	阿爸父 [ā bà fù] 1. Abba (Aramaic word father) 2. by ext. God the Father in Christian gospel)
绝招 [jué zhāo] 1. unique skill 2. unexpected tricky move (as a last resort) 3. masterstroke 4. finishing blow	阿爸 [ā bà] 1. Abba (Aramaic word father) 2. by ext. God the Father in Christian gospel)
绝大部分 [jué dà bù fēn] overwhelming majority	肥 [féi] 1. loose-fitting 2. fat 3. fertile
绝妙 [jué miào] exquisite	乘坚策肥 [chéng jiān cè féi] 1. to live in luxury 2. lit. to ride a solid carriage pulled by fat horses
绝不 [jué bù] 1. in no way 2. not in the least 3. absolutely not	挑肥嫌瘦 [tiāo féi xián shòu] to choose sth over another to suit one's own convenience
香火不绝 [xiāng huǒ bù jué] an unending stream of pilgrims	嫌肥挑瘦 [xián féi tiāo shòu] to choose sth over another to suit one's own convenience
骂不绝口 [mà bù jué kǒu] to scold without end (saw); incessant abuse	合肥工业大学 [hé féi gōng yè dà xué] Hefei University of Technology
赞不绝口 I [zàn bù jué kǒu] to praise without cease (saw); praise sb to high heaven II [zàn bù jué kǒuzàn bù jué kǒu] to praise without cease (saw); praise sb to high heaven	肥效 [féi xiào] effectiveness of fertilizer
生物大灭绝 [shēng wù dà miè jué] great extinction of species	催肥剂 [cuī féi jì] (animal) fattening preparation
欲绝 [yù jué] 1. despair 2. wild grief	肥田粉 [féi tián fēn] ammonium sulfate fertilizer
绝壁 [jué bì] precipice	肥肠 [féi cháng] pig-gut (large intestine used as foodstuff)
绝产 [jué chǎn] 1. crop failure 2. property left with no-one to inherit 3. sterilization	肥力 [féi lì] fertility (of soil)
绝境 [jué jìng] 1. impasse 2. desperate straits 3. abbr. for [jue2 wang4 de5 jing4 di4]	肥东 [féi dōng] (N) Feidong (place in Anhui)
断绝 [duàn jué] 1. to sever 2. to break off	肥厚 [féi hòu] 1. plump 2. fleshy 3. fertile
绝灭 [jué miè] 1. to annihilate 2. to exterminate 3. extinction	骨肥厚 [gǔ féi hòu] hyperostosis (abnormal thickening of bone)
灭绝 [miè jué] 1. to extinguish 2. extinct 3. to die out	肥鲜 [féi xiān] 1. fresh and tender (of food) 2. delicious
大绝灭 [dà jué miè] mass extinction	肥胖 [féi pàng] fat
大灭绝 [dà miè jué] global extinction	病态肥胖 [bìng tài féi pàng] obese (clinically overweight)
绝伦 [jué lún] 1. outstanding 2. peerless 3. beyond compare	肥胖症 [féi pàng zhèng] obesity
绝代佳人 [jué dài zhī rén] 1. beauty unmatched in her generation (saw); woman of peerless elegance 2. prettiest girl ever	肥美 [féi měi] 1. fertile 2. luxuriant 3. plump 4. rounded
绝代 [jué dài] 1. peerless 2. unmatched in his generation 3. incomparable (talent, beauty)	肥料 [féi liào] 1. fertilizer 2. manure
绝经 [jué jīng] menopause	混合肥料 [hùn hé féi liào] compost
隔绝 [gé jué] 1. isolated (from the world) 2. disconnected	损公肥私 [sǔn gōng féi sī] 1. to damage the public interest for personal profit (saw); personal profit at public expense 2. venal and selfish behavior
世隔绝 [shì gé jué] 1. isolated from the world 2. disconnected	化肥 [huà féi] fertilizer
阻绝 [zǔ jué] 1. to block 2. to obstruct 3. to clog	催肥 [cuī féi] to fatten (animal before slaughter)
绝症 [jué zhèng] 1. incurable disease 2. terminal illness	堆肥 [duī féi] compost heap
五言绝句 [wǔ yán jué jù] poetic form consisting of four lines of five syllables, with rhymes on first, second and fourth line	肥乡 [féi xiāng] (N) Feixiang (place in Hebei)
	畜肥 [chù féi] animal manure

<p>减肥 [jiǎn féi] to lose weight</p> <p>肥沃 [féi wò] fertile</p> <p>肥缺 [féi quē] lucrative post</p> <p>菌肥 [jūn féi] bacterial manure</p> <p>肥城 [féi chéng] (N) Feicheng (city in Shandong)</p> <p>肥实 [féi shí] 1. plump (of fruit) 2. fat (of meat) 3. fertile (of land)</p> <p>肥头大耳 [féi tóu dà ěr] 1. robust and prosperous (a compliment in former times) 2. fat person (modern)</p> <p>肥大 [féi dà] 1. loose fitting clothes 2. fat 3. stout 4. swelling (of internal organ) 5. hypertrophy</p> <p>合肥 [hé féi] Hefei, capital of Anhui province in south central China</p> <p>合肥市 [hé féi shì] Hefei, capital of Anhui province in south central China</p> <p>肥肉 [féi ròu] 1. fat (e.g. pork fat) 2. fat meat</p> <p>肥西 [féi xī] (N) Feixi (place in Anhui)</p>	<p>看菜吃饭 [kān cài chī fàn] 1. eat depending on the dish (saw); fig. to act according to actual circumstances 2. to live within one's means</p> <p>生米做成熟饭 [shēng mǐ zuò chéng shú fàn] 1. lit. the raw rice is now cooked (saw); fig. it is done and can't be changed 2. It's too late to change anything now. 3. also written</p> <p>生米熟饭 [shēng mǐ shú fàn] 1. abbr. for , lit. the raw rice is now cooked (saw); fig. it is done and can't be changed 2. It's too late to change anything now.</p> <p>做饭 [zuò fàn] 1. to prepare a meal 2. to cook</p> <p>饭食 [fàn shí] food</p> <p>年夜饭 [nián yè fàn] New Year's Eve family dinner</p> <p>便饭 [biàn fàn] 1. an ordinary meal 2. simple home cooking</p> <p>稀饭 [xī fàn] 1. porridge 2. gruel</p> <p>开饭 [kāi fàn] serve a meal</p> <p>茶饭无心 [chá fàn wú xīn] 1. no heart for tea or rice (saw); melancholic and suffering 2. to have no appetite</p> <p>留饭 [liú fàn] 1. to stay for a meal 2. food kept for sb</p> <p>饭团 [fàn tuán] onigiri (Japanese rice-ball snack)</p> <p>茶饭不思 [chá fàn bù sī] 1. no thought for tea or rice (saw); melancholic and suffering 2. to have no appetite</p> <p>长城饭店 [cháng chéng fàn diàn] Great Wall Hotel (Beijing Sheraton)</p> <p>饭碗 [fàn wǎn] 1. rice bowl 2. fig. livelihood 3. job 4. way of making a living</p> <p>铁饭碗 [tiě fàn wǎn] secure employment (lit. iron rice bowl)</p> <p>丢饭碗 [diū fàn wǎn] to lose one's job</p> <p>找饭碗 [zhǎo fàn wǎn] to look for a job</p> <p>饭菜 [fàn cài] food</p> <p>夹生饭 [jiā shēng fàn] half cooked rice</p> <p>饭类 [fàn lèi] rice dishes (on menu)</p> <p>米饭 [mǐ fàn] (cooked) rice</p> <p>盖饭 [gài fàn] rice with meat and vegetables</p> <p>蛋包饭 [dàn bāo fàn] rice omelet</p> <p>乌饭果 [wū fàn guǒ] blueberry</p> <p>泡饭 [pào fàn] 1. to soak cooked rice in soup or water 2. cooked rice reheated in boiling water</p> <p>包饭 [bāo fàn] 1. get or supply meals at a fixed rate 2. board</p> <p>饭局 [fàn jú] 1. dinner party 2. banquet</p> <p>饭店 [fàn diàn] 1. restaurant 2. hotel</p> <p>饭厅 [fàn tīng] 1. dining room 2. dining hall 3. mess hall</p> <p>讨饭 [tǎo fàn] 1. to ask for food 2. to beg</p> <p>要饭 [yào fàn] to beg (for food or money)</p> <p>混饭 [hùn fàn] to work for a living</p> <p>酒饭 [jiǔ fàn] food and drink</p> <p>盒饭 [hé fàn] 1. box meal 2. packed lunch 3. take-away food</p> <p>晚饭 [wǎn fàn] 1. evening meal 2. dinner 3. supper</p> <p>饭桌 [fàn zhuō] dining table</p> <p>白饭 [bái fàn] 1. plain cooked rice 2. rice with nothing to go with it</p> <p>午饭 [wǔ fàn] lunch</p> <p>早饭 [zǎo fàn] breakfast</p> <p>中饭 [zhōng fàn] lunch</p> <p>出饭 [chū fàn] to swell on steaming (of hard rice grain)</p> <p>干饭 [gān fàn] cooked rice</p> <p>饮 [yǐn] drink</p> <p>热饮 [rè yǐn] hot drink</p> <p>饮水机 [yǐn shuǐ jī] 1. water dispenser 2. drinking fountain</p> <p>餐饮 [cān yǐn] repast</p>
<p>饱 [bǎo] 1. to eat till full 2. satisfied</p> <p>饱学 [bǎo xué] 1. learned 2. erudite 3. scholarly</p> <p>饱食终日无所用心 [bǎo shí zhōng rì wú suǒ yòng xīn] 1. eat three square meals a day and do no work 2. be sated with food and remain idle</p> <p>饱食终日 [bǎo shí zhōng rì] to spend the whole day eating (i.e. not doing any work)</p> <p>饱餐 [bǎo cān] 1. to eat and eat 2. to stuff oneself</p> <p>饱餐一顿 [bǎo cān yī dùn] 1. to eat one's fill 2. to be full</p> <p>饱受 [bǎo shòu] suffer to the fullest</p> <p>饱以老拳 [bǎo yǐ lǎo quán] to thump repeatedly with one's fist</p> <p>不饱 [bù bǎo] unsaturated</p> <p>饱含 [bǎo hán] 1. to be full of (emotion) 2. to brim with (love, tears etc)</p> <p>饱尝 [bǎo cháng] 1. to enjoy fully 2. to experience to the full over a long period</p> <p>饱读 [bǎo dú] to read intensively</p> <p>饱满 [bǎo mǎn] 1. full 2. plump</p> <p>温饱 [wēn bǎo] 1. to have enough food and warm clothes 2. adequately provided</p> <p>饱足 [bǎo zú] to be full (after eating)</p> <p>饱和 [bǎo hé] saturation</p> <p>饱览 [bǎo lǎn] 1. to look intensively 2. to feast one's eyes on</p> <p>中饱 [zhōng bǎo] 1. embezzlement 2. to line one's pockets with public funds 3. (possible etymological meaning: the middle-man makes a profit)</p>	<p>饲 [sì] 1. to raise 2. to rear 3. to feed</p> <p>青饲料 [qīng sì liào] 1. silage 2. green fodder</p> <p>鼻饲法 [bí sì fǎ] nasal feeding</p> <p>饲养 [sì yǎng] 1. to raise 2. to rear</p> <p>饲养场 [sì yǎng chǎng] 1. farm 2. feed lot 3. dry lot</p> <p>饲养者 [sì yǎng zhě] feeder</p> <p>动物性饲料 [dòng wù xìng sì liào] animal feed</p> <p>饲料 [sì liào] 1. feed 2. fodder</p> <p>粗饲料 [cū sì liào] 1. silage 2. rough fodder</p> <p>饲草 [sì cǎo] forage grass</p>
<p>饿 [è] 1. to be hungry 2. hungry</p> <p>饿肚子 [è dù zi] 1. to go hungry 2. to starve</p> <p>解饿 [jiě è] to relieve hunger</p> <p>穷饿 [qióng è] exhausted and hungry</p> <p>饿死 [è sǐ] starvation</p> <p>饭 [fàn] 1. food 2. cuisine 3. cooked rice 4. meal</p> <p>剩饭 [shèng fàn] left-over food</p> <p>吃饭 [chī fàn] to eat a meal</p>	<p>§2202</p>

百胜餐饮集团	[bǎi shèng cān yǐn jí tuán] Tricon Global Restaurants (incl. Pizza Hut and KFC)
百胜餐饮	[bǎi shèng cān yǐn] Tricon Global Restaurants (incl. Pizza Hut and KFC)
餐饮店	[cān yǐn diàn] 1. dining room 2. restaurant
聚饮	[jù yǐn] to meet for social drinking
饮食	[yǐn shí] food and drink
饮食疗养	[yǐn shí liáo yǎng] diet
狂饮暴食	[kuáng yǐn bào shí] drunken gluttony (saw); eating and drinking to excess
酒精饮料	[jiǔ jīng yǐn liào] liquor
饮用	[yǐn yòng] 1. drink 2. drinking or drinkable (water)
饮用水	[yǐn yòng shuǐ] 1. drinking water 2. potable water
软饮	[ruǎn yǐn] soft drink
软饮料	[ruǎn yǐn liào] soft drink
留饮	[liú yǐn] 1. edema (accumulation of interstitial fluids in internal organs) 2. dropsy
冷饮	[lěng yǐn] cold drink
饮料	[yǐn liào] 1. drink 2. beverage
饮茶	[yǐn chá] 1. to have tea and refreshments 2. dimsum lunch (Cantonese: yam cha)
饮水思源	[yǐn shuǐ sī yuán] 1. lit. when you drink water, think of its source (saw); gratitude for blessings and their well-spring 2. Don't forget where your happiness come from. 3. Be grateful for all your blessings!
狂饮	[kuáng yǐn] to drink hard
饮酒	[yǐn jiǔ] to drink wine
饮水	[yǐn shuǐ] drinking water
牛饮	[niú yǐn] gulp
饮品	[yǐn pǐn] beverage
装饰	[shì] 1. decoration 2. ornament 3. to decorate 4. to adorn 5. to hide 6. to conceal (a fault) 7. excuse (to hide a fault) 8. to play a role (in opera) 9. to impersonate
饰边	[shì biān] ornamental border
修饰	[xiū shì] 1. to decorate 2. to adorn 3. to do up 4. (grammar) to modify
用于修饰	[yòng yú xiū shì] 1. to use in respect to 2. to pertain to
不加修饰	[bù jiā xiū shì] 1. undecorated 2. unvarnished 3. no frills
窗饰	[chuāng shì] window decoration
隐饰	[yǐn shì] a cover-up
服饰	[fú shì] 1. dress and adornment 2. trappings
纹饰	[wén shì] 1. decorative motif 2. figure
文饰	[wén shì] 1. to polish a text 2. rhetoric 3. ornate language 4. to use florid language to conceal errors 5. to gloss over
雕饰	[diāo shì] 1. to carve 2. to decorate 3. carved 4. decorated
伪饰	[wěi shì] faked decoration
缘饰	[yuán shì] fringe
不加掩饰	[bù jiā yǎn shì] undisguised
饰物	[shì wù] 1. decorations 2. jewelry
饰演	[shì yǎn] 1. to act 2. to play a part
首饰	[shǒu shì] 1. jewelry 2. head ornament
金饰	[jīn shì] gold ornaments
花饰	[huā shì] 1. floral decoration 2. ornament 3. floral pattern
蓝饰带花	[lán shì dài huā] blue lace flower (Trachymene caerulea)
配饰	[pèi shì] 1. ornament (jewelry, accoutrements etc) 2. decorations
衣饰	[yī shì] clothes and ornaments
饰词	[shì cí] 1. excuse 2. pretext
润饰	[rùn shì] 1. to adorn 2. to embellish
掩饰	[yǎn shì] 1. to conceal a fault 2. to gloss over

饰带	[shì dài] 1. sash 2. streamer
饰巾	[shì jīn] kerchief as head ornament
饰面	[shì miàn] 1. ornamental facing 2. veneer
饰品	[shì pǐn] 1. ornament 2. item of jewelry 3. accessory
爪	[zhuǎ] claw
凤爪	[fèng zhuǎ] chicken feet
脚爪	[jiǎo zhuǎ] claw
张牙舞爪	[zhāng yá wǔ zhǎo] to bare fangs and brandish claws (saw); to make threatening gestures
无爪	[wú zhuǎ] 1. without claws 2. fig. powerless
爪牙	[zhǎo yá] 1. pawn 2. lackey 3. accomplice (in crime) 4. collaborator 5. henchman
爪子	[zhuǎ zi] (animal's) claw
鹰爪翻自拳	[yīng zhuǎ fān zì quán] Ying Zhua Fan Zi Quan - "Eagle Claw"- Martial Art
爪尖儿	[zhuǎ jiān r] pig's trotters
毒爪	[dú zhuǎ] the sting (of scorpion etc)
利爪	[lì zhǎo] 1. sharp claw 2. talon
爪儿	[zhuǎ r] 1. paws (of small animal) 2. same as 3. legs of furniture or apparatus 4. stupid person
畏	[wèi] to fear
敬畏	[jìng wèi] revere
敌敌畏	[dí dí wèi] 1. dichlorvos C ₄ H ₇ Cl ₂ PO ₄ , organic phosphate used as insecticide 2. also called dimethyl dichloro-vinyl phosphate DDVP
畏罪自杀	[wèi zuì zì shā] to commit suicide to escape punishment
望而生畏	[wàng ér shēng wèi] 1. intimidate at the first glance (saw); awe-inspiring 2. terrifying 3. overwhelming
畏缩不前	[wèi suō bù qián] to shrink back in fear (saw); too cowardly to advance
大无畏	[dà wú wèi] utterly fearless
不畏	[bù wèi] 1. unafraid 2. to defy
畏惧	[wèi jù] 1. fear 2. foreboding
畏缩	[wèi suō] 1. to cower 2. to flinch 3. to quail 4. to recoil
后生可畏	[hòu shēng kě wèi] 1. will be redoubtable in later life (saw); a young person's abilities must be respected, though inexperienced 2. the younger generations will surpass us in time
畏罪	[wèi zuì] 1. to dread punishment 2. afraid of being arrested for a crime
喂	I [wèi] 1. hello (interj., esp. on telephone) 2. hey 3. to feed (sb or some animal) II [wèi] to feed
母乳喂养	[mǔ rǔ wèi yǎng] breast feeding
喂母乳	[wèi mǔ rǔ] breast feeding
喂养	[wèi yǎng] 1. feeding 2. nutrition
抓	[zhuā] 1. to grab 2. to catch 3. to arrest 4. to snatch
抓饭	[zhuā fàn] 1. pilau 2. pilaf 3. a type of food popular among Muslims
头发胡子一把抓	[tóu fa hú zi yī bǎ zhuā] 1. lit. hair and beard all in one stroke 2. fig. to handle different things by the same method 3. one method to solve all problems 4. one size fits all
眉毛胡子一把抓	[méi mao hú zi yī bǎ zhuā] 1. careless 2. any-old-how, regardless of the specific task
一把抓	[yī bǎ zhuā] 1. to attempt all tasks at once 2. to manage every detail regardless of its importance
抓紧学习	[zhuā jǐn xué xí] to concentrate on studying hard
抓紧	[zhuā jǐn] grasp
抓紧时间	[zhuā jǐn shí jiān] 1. to snatch time 2. to rush 3. to hurry (up) 4. to seize the moment
抓捕	[zhuā bǔ] 1. to seize 2. to capture
抓获	[zhuā huò] to arrest
抓伤	[zhuā shāng] scratch
抓功夫	[zhuā gōng fu] 1. to maximize one's time 2. to catch some time out 3. to find enough time 4. (also)

§2209	抓力 [zhuā lì] grip
	抓力跑法 [zhuā lì pǎo fǎ] to grip the road (in car racing)
	抓地力 [zhuā dì lì] traction
	抓子儿 [zhuā zǐ r] kids' game involving throwing and grabbing
	抓举 [zhuā jǔ] snatch (weightlifting technique)
	抓住 [zhuā zhù] 1. to grab 2. to capture
	抓药 [zhuā yào] to make up a prescription (of herbal medicine)
	[zhuā qù] to arrest and take away
	抓走 [zhuā zǒu] to arrest
	抓工夫 [zhuā gōng fu] 1. to maximize one's time 2. to catch some time out 3. to find enough time 4. (also)
	爬 [pá] 1. to crawl 2. to climb
	连滚带爬 [lián gǔn dài pá] (idiom) rolling and crawling
	爬山虎 [pá shān hǔ] Boston ivy or Japanese creeper (Parthenocissus tricuspidata)
	爬格子 [pá gé zǐ] 1. (oral) to write (esp. for a living) 2. to spell out laboriously on squared paper
	爬升 [pá shēng] 1. to climb (of a plane) 2. to gain height
	爬灰 [pá huī] 1. incest between father-in-law and daughter-in-law 2. also written
	爬山涉水 [pá shān shè shuǐ] to climb mountains and wade rivers (saw); fig. to make a long and difficult journey
	爬行动物 [pá xíng dòng wù] reptile
	爬虫动物 [pá chóng dòng wù] reptile
	横爬行 [héng pá xíng] 1. to walk sideways 2. crab-wise
§2211	爬墙 [pá qiáng] wall climbing
	槽齿类爬虫 [cáo chǐ lèi pá chóng] thecodontia (primitive dinosaur)
	爬行类 [pá xíng lèi] 1. reptiles 2. also written
	爬虫类 [pá chóng lèi] 1. reptiles 2. also written
	爬行 [pá xíng] 1. to crawl 2. to creep
	爬虫 [pá chóng] reptile (old or common word for)
	爬上 [pá shàng] climb up
	爬山 [pá shān] 1. to climb a mountain 2. to mountaineer 3. hiking 4. mountaineering
	愚 [yú] stupid
	愚不可及 [yú bù kě jí] impossibly stupid
	愚弄 [yú nòng] 1. derision 2. mock 3. ridicule
	大智若愚 [dà zhì ruò yú] the wise may appear stupid (saw); a genius not appreciated in his own time
	愚蒙 [yú méng] 1. ignorant 2. block-head
	卢泰愚 [lú tài yú] Roh Tae-woo (former South Korean president)
	愚人节快乐 [yú rén jié kuài lè] April Fool!
	愚意 [yú yì] in my humble opinion (lit. stupid opinion)
	愚公移山 [yú gōng yí shān] the old man moves mountains (traditional folk tale); fig. nothing is impossible if you have the will
	愚民 [yú mín] block-head
	大智如愚 [dà zhì rú yú] the wise may appear stupid (saw); a genius not appreciated in his own time
§2212	愚鲁 [yú lǔ] simple-minded and ill-informed
	愚顽 [yú wán] ignorant and stubborn
	大愚 [dà yú] 1. idiot 2. ignorant fool
	愚人 [yú rén] 1. stupid person 2. ignoramus
	愚人节 [yú rén jié] April fool's day
	愚见 [yú jiàn] in my humble opinion (lit. stupid opinion)
	偶 [ǒu] 1. accidental 2. image 3. pair 4. mate
	玩偶之家 [wán ǒu zhī jiā] Doll's House (1879), drama by Ibsen
	偶数 [ǒu shù] even number

§2212	偶函数 [ǒu hán shù] even function (math.)
	偶极 [ǒu jí] dipole (e.g. magnetic dipole)
	对偶 [duì ǒu] 1. dual 2. duality 3. antithesis 4. coupled phrases (as rhetorical device) 5. spouse
	对偶多面体 [duì ǒu duō miàn tǐ] dual polyhedron
	对偶性 [duì ǒu xìng] (math.) duality
	无独有偶 [wú dú yǒu ǒu] 1. not alone but in pairs (saw, usually derog.); not a unique occurrence 2. it's not the only case
	木偶秀 [mù ǒu xiù] puppet show
	偶像 [ǒu xiàng] idol
	力偶 [lì ǒu] moment of forces (mechanics)
	偶尔 [ǒu ěr] 1. occasionally 2. once in a while 3. sometimes
	偶然事件 [ǒu rán shì jiàn] 1. random accident 2. chance event
	偶然性 [ǒu rán xìng] 1. chance 2. fortuity 3. serendipity
	奇偶性 [jī ǒu xìng] parity (odd or even)
	偶犯 [ǒu fàn] 1. casual offender 2. casual offence
	配偶 [pèi ǒu] 1. consort 2. mate 3. spouse
	偶然 [ǒu rán] 1. incidentally 2. occasional 3. occasionally 4. by chance 5. randomly
	木偶 [mù ǒu] puppet
	奇偶 [jī ǒu] 1. parity 2. odd and even
	偶合 [ǒu hé] coincidence
	偶人 [ǒu rén] idol (i.e. statue for worship)
	偶见 [ǒu jiàn] 1. to happen upon 2. to see incidentally 3. occasional 4. accidental
§2212	玩偶 [wán ǒu] doll
	排偶 [pái ǒu] parallel and antithesis (paired sentences as rhetoric device)
	偶一 [ǒu yī] 1. accidentally 2. once in a while 3. very occasionally
	迷离 [mí lí] 1. blurred 2. hard to make out distinctly
	迷离马虎 [mí lí mǎ hu] muddle-headed
	逃离 [táo lí] 1. to run out 2. to escape
	远离 [yuǎn lí] removed from
	远距离 [yuǎn jù lí] long-distance
	挑拨离间 [tiǎo bō lí jiàn] to sow dissension (saw); to drive a wedge between
	离散数学 [lí sǎn shù xué] discrete mathematics
	气体离心 [qì tǐ lí xīn] gas centrifuge
	调虎离山 [diào hǔ lí shān] 1. to move the tiger from the mountain (saw); to lure an opponent out by a stratagem 2. to get rid of an opponent or a problem 3. to maneuver sb out of the way
	离心机 [lí xīn jī] centrifuge
	八九不离十 [bā jiǔ bù lí shí] 1. pretty close 2. very near 3. about right
	离散 [lí sǎn] 1. discrete 2. scatter 3. disperse
	离散性 [lí sǎn xìng] discreteness
	严格隔离 [yán gé gé lí] rigorous isolation
	离开故乡 [lí kāi gù xiāng] to leave one's homeland
	圆珠形离子交换剂 [yuán zhū xíng lí zǐ jiāo huàn jì] bead-type ion exchanger
	离奇有趣 [lí qí yǒu qù] quaint
	离合板 [lí hé bǎn] clutch pedal
	光怪陆离 [guāng guài lù lí] 1. monstrous and multicolored 2. grotesque and variegated
	悲欢离合 [bēi huān lí hé] 1. joys and sorrows 2. partings and reunions 3. the vicissitudes of life
	支离破碎 [zhī lí pò suì] scattered and smashed (saw)
	不即不离 [bù jí bù lí] 1. be neither too familiar nor too distant 2. keep sb at arm's length
	难舍难离 [nán shě nán lí] loath to part (saw); emotionally close and unwilling to separate

离子交换	[lí zǐ jiāo huàn] ion exchange
分离主义	[fēn lí zhǔ yì] separatism
阴离子	[yīn lí zǐ] negative ion
阴离子部位	[yīn lí zǐ bù wèi] anionic site
解离	[jiě lí] 1. dissociation 2. to break up a chemical compound into its elements
离情别绪	[lí qíng bié xù] sad feeling at separation (saw)
离异	[lí yì] divorce
形影不离	[xíng yǐng bù lí] inseparable (as form and shadow)
离开	[lí kāi] 1. to depart 2. to leave
离不开	[lí bu kāi] 1. inseparable 2. inevitably linked to
离开北京	[lí kāi běi jīng] 1. to leave Beijing 2. to depart from Beijing
离开人世	[lí kāi rén shì] 1. to die 2. to leave this world
离乡背井	[lí xiāng bèi jǐng] 1. to live far from home (saw); away from ones native place 2. to leave for a foreign land
背井离乡	[bèi jǐng lí xiāng] to leave one's native place, esp. against one's will (saw)
差不离	[chà bù lí] 1. a little inferior 2. not good enough
差不离儿	[chà bù lí r] 1. erhua variant of , a little inferior 2. not good enough
偏差距离	[piān chā jù lí] offset distance
抛离	[pāo lí] 1. to desert 2. to leave 3. to forsake
离别	[lí bié] 1. to leave (on a long journey) 2. to part from sb
别离	[bié lí] 1. take leave of 2. leave
自动离合	[zì dòng lí hé] automatic clutch
离心力	[lí xīn lì] centrifugal force
分离	[fēn lí] to separate
分离分子	[fēn lí fēn zǐ] separatist
不可分离	[bù kě fēn lí] inseparable
同位素分离	[tóng wèi sù fēn lí] isotopic separation
不大离	[bù dà lí] 1. pretty close 2. just about right 3. not bad 4. same as
不大离儿	[bù dà lí r] 1. erhua variant of , pretty close 2. just about right 3. not bad
不离儿	[bù lí er] 1. not bad 2. pretty good 3. pretty close
离家出走	[lí jiā chū zǒu] 1. to leave home 2. to abandon one's family
长距离	[cháng jù lí] long distance
离子	[lí zǐ] ion
等离子体	[děng lí zǐ tǐ] plasma (phys.)
阳离子	[yáng lí zǐ] 1. cation (chem.) 2. positive ion
负离子	[fù lí zǐ] negative ion (phys.)
重离子	[zhòng lí zǐ] heavy ion (physics)
正离子	[zhèng lí zǐ] positive ion (phys.)
离石	[lí shí] (N) Lishi (place in Shanxi)
零距离	[líng jù lí] 1. zero distance 2. face-to-face
脱离危险	[tuō lí wēi xiǎn] to avoid danger
离港	[lí gǎng] 1. to leave harbor 2. departure (at airport)
离港大厅	[lí gǎng dà tīng] departure lounge
脱离	[tuō lí] 1. separate 2. break away
脱离苦海	[tuō lí kǔ hǎi] 1. to escape from the abyss of suffering 2. to shed off a wretched plight
资产剥离	[zī chǎn bō lí] asset stripping
短距离	[duǎn jù lí] 1. short distance 2. a stone's throw away
离职	[lí zhí] 1. retire 2. leave office 3. quit a job
离	[lí] 1. to leave 2. to depart 3. to go away 4. from
偏离	[piān lí] 1. deviate 2. diverge 3. wander

离休	[lí xiū] 1. to retire 2. to leave work and rest (euphemism for compulsory retirement of old cadres)
离任	[lí rèn] 1. to leave office 2. to leave one's post
距离	[jù lí] 1. distance 2. to be apart
离心	[lí xīn] centrifugal (force)
貌合心离	[mào hé xīn lí] the appearance of unity, but divided at heart (saw); seeming harmony belies underlying disagreement
离岛	[lí dào] outlying islands
电离层	[diàn lí céng] ionosphere
电离室	[diàn lí shì] ionization chamber
离去	[lí qù] 1. to leave 2. to exit
离心分离机	[lí xīn fēn lí jī] centrifuge
隔离	[gé lí] 1. to separate 2. to isolate
离队	[lí duì] leave one's post
剥离	[bō lí] 1. to peel 2. to strip 3. to peel off 4. to come off (of tissue, skin, covering etc)
背离	[bèi lí] 1. deviate from 2. depart from
离题	[lí tí] 1. to digress 2. to stray from the subject
离合器	[lí hé qì] clutch
离奇	[lí qí] odd
离合器	[lí hé] clutch (in car gearbox)
离宫	[lí gōng] 1. detached palace 2. imperial villa
电离	[diàn lí] 1. ion 2. ionized (e.g. gas)
离子键	[lí zǐ jiàn] ionic bond (chem.)
§2214 璃	[lí] 1. colored glaze 2. glass
风档玻璃	[fēng dǎng bō lí] windscreen (car window)
挡风玻璃	[dǎng fēng bō lí] 1. windshield 2. wind screen
窗玻璃	[chuāng bō lí] window pane
玻璃钢	[bō lí gāng] 1. glass-reinforced plastic 2. fiberglass
钢化玻璃	[gāng huà bō lí] reinforced glass
玻璃	[bō lí] 1. glass 2. nylon 3. plastic
玻璃杯	[bō lí bēi] glass tumbler
不碎玻璃	[bù suì bō lí] shatterproof or safety glass
玻璃化	[bō lí huà] vitrification
玻璃体	[bō lí tǐ] vitreous humor
玻璃市	[bō lí shì] Perlis, state of Malaysia adjacent to Thailand, capital Kangar [Jia1 yang1]
§2215 遇	[yù] 1. meet with 2. how one is treated 3. an opportunity 4. surname Yu
遭遇	[zāo yù] 1. to befall 2. to encounter
随遇而安	[suí yù ér ān] 1. at home wherever one is (saw); ready to adapt 2. flexible 3. to accept circumstances with good will
遇难船	[yù nán chuán] shipwreck
机遇	[jī yù] 1. opportunity 2. favorable circumstance 3. stroke of luck
遇难	[yù nàn] 1. to perish 2. to be killed
遇难者	[yù nàn zhě] 1. victim 2. fatality
最惠国待遇	[zuì huì guó dài yù] most favored nation
不期而遇	[bù qī ér yù] 1. meet by chance 2. have a chance encounter
遇袭	[yù xí] 1. to suffer attack 2. to be ambushed
特别待遇	[tè bié dài yù] special treatment
怀才不遇	[huái cái bù yù] 1. to cherish one's unrecognized talents (saw); to have talent but no opportunity 2. not living up to one's abilities 3. under-achieving
百年不遇	[bǎi nián bù yù] only met with once every hundred years (drought, flood etc)
冷遇	[lěng yù] 1. a cold reception 2. to cold-shoulder sb

遇险	[yù xiǎn] 1. to get into difficulties 2. to meet with danger
境遇	[jìng yù] circumstance
遇火	[yù huǒ] 1. to catch fire 2. to ignite
际遇	[jì yù] 1. luck 2. fate 3. opportunity 4. the ups and downs of life
待遇	[dài yù] 1. treatment 2. pay 3. wages 4. status 5. salary
值遇	[zhí yù] 1. to meet with 2. to bump into
感遇	[gǎn yù] 1. gratitude for good treatment 2. to sigh 3. to lament
感遇诗	[gǎn yù shī] a lament (poem)
遇到	[yù dào] 1. to meet 2. to run into 3. to come across
外遇	[wài yù] an extramarital affair
相遇	[xiāng yù] 1. to meet 2. to encounter 3. to come across
奇遇	[qí yù] 1. happy encounter 2. fortuitous meeting 3. adventure
遇见	[yù jiàn] meet
遇害	[yù hài] 1. to be murdered 2. assassinated 3. executed
属 I	[shǔ] 1. category 2. genus (taxonomy) 3. family members 4. dependents 5. to belong to 6. subordinate to 7. affiliated with 8. be born in the year of (one of the 12 animals) 9. to be 10. to prove to be 11. to constitute II [zhǔ] 1. to join together 2. to fix one's attention on 3. to concentrate on
有色金属	[yǒu sè jīn shǔ] non-ferrous metals (all metals excluding iron, chromium, manganese and their alloys)
黑色金属	[hēi sè jīn shǔ] ferrous metals (i.e. iron, chromium, manganese and alloys containing them)
巴豆属	[bā dòu shǔ] Croton, genus of evergreen bush of Euphorbiaceae family [dà jiā kē]
金属键	[jīn shǔ jiàn] metallic bond
衰之以属	[shuāi zhī yǐ shǔ] to treat a debility according to its nature
过渡金属	[guò dù jīn shǔ] transition metal, usually includes: scandium Sc21, titanium Ti22, vanadium V23, chromium Cr24, manganese Mn25, iron Fe26, cobalt Co27, nickel Ni28, copper Cu29, zinc Zn30, yttrium Y39, zirconium Zr40, niobium Nb41, molybdenum Mo42, technetium Tc43, ruthenium Ru44, rhodium Rh45, palladium Pd46, silver Ag47, cadmium Cd48, hafnium Hf72, tantalum Ta73, tungsten W74, rhenium Re75, osmium Os76, iridium Ir77, platinum Pt78, gold Au79, mercury Hg80
金属外壳	[jīn shǔ wài ké] metal cover
属格	[shǔ gé] genitive case (in grammar)
金属板	[jīn shǔ bǎn] metal plate
金属破片	[jīn shǔ pò piàn] shrapnel
稀土金属	[xī tǔ jīn shǔ] rare earth element
交响金属	[jiāo xiǎng jīn shǔ] 1. symphonic metal (pop music) 2. heavy metal with symphonic pretensions
金属薄片	[jīn shǔ bó piàn] foil
法属圭亚那	[fǎ shǔ guī yà nà] French Guiana
美属维尔京群岛	[měi shǔ wéi ěr jīng qún dǎo] United States Virgin Islands
英属维尔京群岛	[yīng shǔ wéi ěr jīng qún dǎo] British Virgin Islands
归属	[guī shǔ] 1. to belong to 2. affiliated to 3. to fall under the jurisdiction of
归属感	[guī shǔ gǎn] loyalty
暴龙属	[bào lóng shǔ] genus Tyrannosaurus
金属探伤	[jīn shǔ tàn shāng] metal crack detection
男性亲属	[nán xìng qīn shǔ] kinsman
紫苏属	[zǐ sū shǔ] genus Perilla (includes basil and mints)
分属	[fēn shǔ] classification
金属材料	[jīn shǔ cái liào] metal material
贾第虫属	[jiǎ dì chóng shǔ] Giardia lamblia protozoan parasite that inhabits the gut
家属	[jiā shǔ] 1. family member 2. (family) dependent
石南属	[shí nán shǔ] heather

紫菜属	[zǐ cài shǔ] Porphyra (genus of edible seaweed)
档案属性	[dàng àn shǔ xìng] file attribute
类属词典	[lèi shǔ cí diǎn] thesaurus
亲属	[qīn shǔ] 1. kin 2. kindred
直系亲属	[zhí xì qīn shǔ] 1. next of kin 2. immediate dependant
所属单位	[suǒ shǔ dān wèi] 1. affiliated unit 2. subsidiary
部属	[bù shǔ] affiliated to a ministry
金属	[jīn shǔ] metal
类金属	[lèi jīn shǔ] metalloid (chem.), element with properties intermediate between metals and nonmetals, usually taken to include Boron B, Silicon Si, Germanium Ge, Arsenic As, Antimony Sb, Tellurium Te, Polonium Po (sometimes also the halogen Astatine At)
金属线	[jīn shǔ xiàn] metal wire
非金属元素	[fēi jīn shǔ yuán sù] nonmetal, includes: carbon C, nitrogen N, oxygen O, phosphorus P, sulfur S, selenium S (and others in some classifications)
贵金属	[guì jīn shǔ] precious metal
重金属	[zhòng jīn shǔ] heavy metal
非金属	[fēi jīn shǔ] nonmetal, includes: carbon C, nitrogen N, oxygen O, phosphorus P, sulfur S, selenium S (and others in some classifications)
木兰属	[mù lán shǔ] Magnolia, genus of trees and shrubs
英属哥伦比亚	[yīng shǔ gē lún bǐ yà] British Columbia, Pacific province of Canada
属灵	[shǔ líng] spiritual
荷属安的列斯	[hé shǔ ān de liè sī] Netherlands Antilles
全资附属公司	[quán zī fù shǔ gōng sī] wholly owned subsidiary
下属公司	[xià shǔ gōng sī] subsidiary (company)
依属	[yī shǔ] dependence
附属	[fù shǔ] 1. subsidiary 2. auxiliary 3. attached 4. affiliated 5. subordinate 6. subordinating
附属品	[fù shǔ pǐn] accessory
属性	[shǔ xìng] 1. attribute 2. property
安息香属	[ān xī xiāng shǔ] 1. Styrax (tree genus) 2. snowdrop 3. benzoin
配属	[pèi shǔ] troops attached to a unit
纯属	[chún shǔ] 1. pure and simple 2. sheer 3. outright
统属	[tǒng shǔ] 1. subordination 2. line of command
烈属	[liè shǔ] family or dependents of martyr (in PRC, esp. revolutionary martyr)
所属	[suǒ shǔ] 1. one's affiliation (i.e. the organization one is affiliated with) 2. subordinate (i.e. those subordinate to oneself) 3. belonging to 4. affiliated 5. under one's command
隶属	[lì shǔ] 1. to belong to (a category) 2. to be attached to
牵牛属	[qiān niú shǔ] Pharbitis, genus of herbaceous plants including Morning glory (Pharbitis nil)
属实	[shǔ shí] 1. turn out to be true 2. verified 3. true
从属	[cóng shǔ] subordinate
属国	[shǔ guó] vassal state
属下	[shǔ xià] 1. subordinate 2. affiliated to 3. subsidiary
下属	[xià shǔ] 1. subordinate 2. underling
属地	[shǔ dì] 1. dependency 2. possession 3. annexed territory
属世	[shǔ shì] of this world
属于	[shǔ yú] 1. classified as 2. to belong to 3. to be part of
直属	[zhí shǔ] directly subordinate
育	[yù] 1. nourish 2. to rear
体育之窗	[tǐ yù zhī chuāng] Window on Sports
选育	[xuǎn yù] 1. seed selection 2. breeding
体育运动	[tǐ yù yùn dòng] 1. sports 2. physical culture

§2218

普通教育 [pǔ tōng jiào yù] general education	中华全国体育总会 [zhōng huá quán guó tǐ yù zǒng huì] All-China sports federation
中等普通教育 [zhōng děng pǔ tōng jiào yù] general middle school education	体育 [tǐ yù] 1. sports 2. physical education
通识教育 [tōng shí jiào yù] general education	体育系 [tǐ yù xì] Physical Education department
教育学 [jiào yù xué] pedagogy	体育项目 [tǐ yù xiàng mù] sporting event
北京教育学院 [běi jīng jiào yù xué yuàn] Beijing Institute of Education	保育 [bǎo yù] 1. child care 2. child welfare
发育生物学 [fā yù shēng wù xué] developmental biology	生育率 [shēng yù lǜ] birth rate
没有生育能力 [méi yǒu shēng yù néng lì] 1. infertile 2. unable to have children	阿育王 [ā yù wáng] Ashoka (304-232 BC), Indian emperor of the Maurya dynasty [Kong3 que4 wang2 chao2], ruled 273-232 BC
义务教育 [yì wù jiào yù] compulsory education	多育 [duō yù] 1. prolific 2. bearing many offspring
繁育 [fán yù] to breed	计划生育 [jì huà shēng yù] 1. planned childbirth 2. the one child policy
繁育 [jiào yù] 1. to educate 2. to teach 3. education	生育 [shēng yù] to bear and raise children
教育界 [jiào yù jiè] 1. academic world 2. academic circles 3. academia	生育水 [yù shuǐ] 1. name of river 2. old name of Baihe in Henan
初等教育 [chū děng jiào yù] 1. primary education 2. junior school education	智育 [zhì yù] intellectual development
教育工作者 [jiào yù gōng zuò zhě] educator	生育 [shēng yù] 1. to bear 2. to give birth 3. to grow 4. to rear 5. to bring up (children)
教育家 [jiào yù jiā] educationalist	节育 [jié yù] birth control
基础教育 [jī chǔ jiào yù] elementary education	赤道逆流 [chì dào nǐ liú] equatorial counter current
应试教育 [yìng shì jiào yù] 1. exam-oriented education 2. teaching to the test	逆流 [nǐ liú] 1. against the stream 2. adverse current 3. a counter-current 4. fig. reactionary tendency 5. to go against the trend
教育相谈 [jiào yù xiāng tán] education counselor	流连 [liú lián] 1. to loiter (i.e. reluctant to leave) 2. to linger on
教育部 [jiào yù bù] Ministry of Education	流通 [liú tōng] to circulate
业余教育 [yè yù jiào yù] 1. spare-time education 2. evening classes	流连忘返 [liú lián wàng fǎn] 1. to linger 2. to remain enjoying oneself and forget to go home
教育背景 [jiào yù bèi jǐng] educational background	墨累达令流域 [mò lèi dá lǐng liú yù] Murray-Darling river system in south Australia
电化教育 [diàn huà jiào yù] 1. multimedia education 2. abbr. to	源远流长 [yuán yuǎn liú cháng] 1. lit. source is distant and the flow is long (saw); fig. sth goes back to the dim and distant past 2. a lot of water has flowed under the bridge since then
教育性 [jiào yù xìng] 1. instructive 2. educational	随大流 [suí dà liú] 1. to follow the crowd 2. going with the tide
性教育 [xìng jiào yù] sex education	不随大流 [bù suí dà liú] 1. not following the crowd 2. to go against the tide
教育委员会 [jiào yù wěi yuán huì] school board	流速 [liú sù] 1. flow speed 2. rate of flow
特殊教育 [tè shū jiào yù] special education	流动人口 [liú dòng rén kǒu] 1. transient population 2. floating population
教育质量 [jiào yù zhì liàng] quality of education	随波逐流 [suí bō zhú liú] to drift with the waves and go with the flow (saw); to follow the crowd blindly
正规教育 [zhèng guī jiào yù] regular education	随波逐流 [suí bō xùn liú] to drift with the waves and yield to the flow (saw); to follow the crowd blindly
高等教育 [gāo děng jiào yù] higher education	付之东流 [fù zhī dōng liú] to commit to the waters (saw); to lose sth irrevocably
中等教育 [zhōng děng jiào yù] 1. secondary education 2. middle school education	饮流怀源 [yǐn liú huái yuán] 1. lit. when you drink water, think of its source (saw); gratitude for blessings and their well-spring 2. Don't forget where your happiness come from. 3. Be grateful for all your blessings!
发育 [fā yù] 1. to develop 2. growth 3. development	流离失所 [liú lí shī suǒ] 1. destitute and homeless (saw); forced from one's home and wandering about 2. displaced
发育期 [fā yù qī] 1. puberty 2. period of development	流离 [liú lí] 1. homeless and miserable 2. forced to leave home and wander from place to place 3. to live as a refugee
生育能力 [shēng yù néng lì] 1. fertility 2. ability to have children	流离遇合 [liú lí yù hé] to reunite after being homeless refugees
养育 [yǎng yù] 1. foster 2. rear	流里流气 [liú lǐ liú qì] 1. hooliganism 2. rowdiness
体育界 [tǐ yù jiè] 1. sports circles 2. the sporting world	流 [liú] 1. to flow 2. to spread 3. to circulate 4. to move
抚育 [fǔ yù] 1. to nurture 2. to raise 3. to foster 4. to tend	流动性 [liú dòng xìng] 1. flowing 2. shifting 3. fluidity 4. mobility 5. liquidity (of funds)
训育 [xùn yù] 1. pedagogy 2. to instruct and guide	流动负债 [liú dòng fù zhài] current liability
法兰西体育场 [fǎ lán xī tǐ yù chǎng] Stade de France	流动资产 [liú dòng zī chǎn] current asset
奥林匹克体育场 [ào lín pǐ kè tǐ yù chǎng] Olympic Stadium	流动性大沙漠 [liú dòng xìng dà shā mò] shifting sand dunes
北京工人体育场 [běi jīng gōng rén tǐ yù chǎng] Workers Stadium	流动 [liú dòng] flow
体育场 [tǐ yù chǎng] stadium	川流不息 [chuān liú bù xī] (saying) the stream flows without stopping; the flow of an endless stream
上海体育场 [shàng hǎi tǐ yù chǎng] Shanghai Stadium	快步流星 [kuài bù liú xīng] 1. to walk quickly 2. striding quickly
体育活动 [tǐ yù huó dòng] 1. sports 2. sporting activity	轮流 [lún liú] alternate
不育性 [bù yù xìng] sterility	流别 [liú bié] 1. tributary 2. branch of river
不育症 [bù yù zhèng] 1. sterility 2. barrenness	第一流 [dì yī liú] first-class
体育比赛 [tǐ yù bǐ sài] sporting competition	
育空 [yù kōng] Yukon (Canadian territory adjacent to Alaska)	
培育 [péi yù] 1. to train 2. to breed	
森林培育 [sēn lín péi yù] 1. forestry 2. silviculture	
定向培育 [dìng xiàng péi yù] directed breeding	

付诸东流	[fù zhū dōng liú] wasted effort
软流层	[ruǎn liú céng] 1. asthenosphere (geol., upper layer of mantle, viewed as viscous fluid) 2. also called low velocity zone
软流圈	[ruǎn liú quān] 1. asthenosphere (geol., upper layer of mantle, viewed as viscous fluid) 2. also called low velocity zone
流芳	[liú fāng] to leave a good reputation
射流	[shè liú] jet (math.)
流布	I [liú bù] 1. to spread 2. to circulate 3. to disseminate II [liú bùliú bù] 1. to spread 2. to circulate 3. to disseminate
奔流	[bēn liú] 1. flow at great speed 2. pour 3. racing current
开源节流	[kāi yuán jié liú] 1. lit. to open a water source and reduce outflow (saw); to increase income and save on spending 2. to broaden the sources of income and economize on expenditure
流刑	[liú xíng] exile (as form of punishment)
流线型	[liú xiàn xíng] streamline
流年不利	[liú nián bù lì] the year's horoscope augurs ill (saw); an unlucky year
三江并流	[sān jiāng bìng liú] Three Parallel Rivers National Park, in mountainous northwest Yunnan World Heritage protected area: the three rivers are Nujiang or Salween, Jinsha or upper reaches of Changjiang and Lancang or Mekong
流形	[liú xíng] manifold (math.)
琉球群岛	[liú qiú qún dǎo] the Ryukyu or Luchu islands (incl. Okinawa)
岁月如流	[suì yuè rú liú] 1. the passage of the years 2. the flow of time
流明	[liú míng] lumen (unit of light flux)
涌流	[yǒng liú] 1. to gush 2. to spurt
清流	[qīng liú] (N) Qingliu (place in Fujian)
潮流	[cháo liú] 1. tide 2. current 3. trend
对答如流	[duì dá rú liú] able to reply quickly and fluently (saw); having a ready answer
对流层顶	[duì liú céng dǐng] 1. tropopause 2. top of troposphere
流水不腐	[liú shuǐ bù fǔ] flowing water does not rot
对流层	[duì liú céng] 1. troposphere 2. lower atmosphere
对流	[duì liú] convection
交流电	[jiāo liú diàn] alternating current
思想交流	[sī xiǎng jiāo liú] exchange of ideas
海峡交流基金会	[hǎi xiá jiāo liú jī jīn huì] Taiwan Strait Exchange Foundation (SEF)
文化的交流	[wén huà de jiāo liú] cultural exchange
文化交流	[wén huà jiāo liú] cultural exchange
交流	[jiāo liú] 1. exchange 2. give-and-take 3. to exchange 4. to alternate 5. communication 6. alternating current (elec.)
变流器	[biàn liú qì] converter
流变能力	[liú biàn néng lì] rheology
汇流环	[huì liú huán] 1. slip-ring 2. rotary electrical interface 3. collector ring
交变流电	[jiāo biàn liú diàn] 1. alternating current 2. same as
交变电流	[jiāo biàn diàn liú] 1. alternating current (elec.) 2. also written
流变	[liú biàn] 1. to flow and change 2. development and change (of society)
支流	[zhī liú] tributary (river)
双流	[shuāng liú] 1. (N) Shuangliu (place in Sichuan) 2. Chengdu's main airport
流脑	[liú nǎo] epidemic encephalitis
急流	[jí liú] torrent
节流踏板	[jié liú tà bǎn] 1. throttle pedal 2. accelerator
暖流	[nuǎn liú] warm current
流浪儿	[liú làng ér] 1. street urchin 2. waif
流亡在海外	[liú wáng zài hǎi wài] to be in exile overseas

流浪者	[liú làng zhě] 1. rover 2. vagabond 3. vagrant 4. wanderer
流浪汉	[liú làng hàn] 1. tramp 2. wanderer
流浪	[liú làng] 1. to drift about 2. to wander 3. to roam 4. nomadic 5. homeless 6. unsettled (e.g. population) 7. vagrant
液流	[yè liú] 1. a stream 2. flow of liquid
流程图	[liú chéng tú] flow chart
流亡政府	[liú wáng zhèng fǔ] government in exile (e.g. of Tibet)
整流器	[zhěng liú qì] rectifier (transforming alternating electric current to direct current)
整流	[zhěng liú] to rectify (alternating current to direct current)
数据流	[shù jù liú] 1. data stream 2. data flow
代数流形	[dài shù liú xíng] (math.) manifold
漂流者	[piāo liú zhě] 1. white water rafter 2. paddler 3. river runner
流放	[liú fàng] 1. banishment 2. exile
激流	[jī liú] 1. torrent 2. torrential current 3. whitewater
流落他乡	[liú luò tā xiāng] to wander far from home
流落	[liú luò] to wander destitute
流露出	[liú lù chū] 1. to display (talent) 2. to exude (pleasure)
流露	[liú lù] 1. to express 2. to reveal (one's thoughts or feelings)
飞短流长	[fēi duǎn liú cháng] 1. lit. flies near and flows far (saw); fig. malicious gossip-mongering 2. to calumny
三教九流	[sān jiào jiǔ liú] 1. the Three Religions (Daoism, Confucianism, Buddhism) and Nine Schools (Confucians, Daoists, Yin-Yang, Legalists, Logicians, Mohists, Political Strategists, Eclectics, Agriculturists) 2. fig. people from all trades (often derog.)
九流	[jiǔ liú] Nine Schools of Thought (Confucians, Daoists, Yin-Yang, Legalists, Logicians, Mohists, Political Strategists, Eclectics, Agriculturists)
杂流	[zá liú] small craftsman (contemptuous)
人才外流	[rén cái wài liú] brain drain
空气流	[kōng qì liú] 1. flow of air 2. draft
大气环流	[dà qì huán liú] atmospheric circulation
不稳定气流	[bù wěn dìng qì liú] turbulent
气流	[qì liú] 1. stream of air 2. airflow 3. slipstream 4. draft 5. breath 6. turbulence (of aircraft)
卖风流	[mài fēng liú] 1. to exert flirtatious allure 2. to entice coquettishly
风流债	[fēng liú zhài] involved in a love affair
风水轮流转	[fēng shuǐ lún liú] The wheel of fortune turns.
云散风流	[yún sǎn fēng liú] 1. lit. clouds scatter, wind flows (saw); the crisis settles down 2. people disperse home 3. things return to normal
风流云散	[fēng liú yún sǎn] 1. lit. wind flows, clouds scatter (saw); the crisis settles down 2. people disperse home 3. things return to normal
风流	[fēng liú] 1. distinguished and accomplished 2. outstanding 3. talented in letters and unconventional in life style 4. romantic 5. dissolute 6. loose
才外流	[cái wài liú] brain drain
高温热流	[gāo wēn rè liú] a heat wave
热对流	[rè duì liú] heat convection
飘流	[piāo liú] 1. rafting 2. to float on the current 3. also written
流感疫苗	[liú gǎn yì miáo] 1. flu shot 2. influenza vaccination
流行病学	[liú xíng bìng xué] epidemiology
流体力学	[liú tǐ lì xué] 1. fluid mechanics 2. hydrodynamics
流体动力学	[liú tǐ dòng lì xué] fluid dynamics
科学的交流	[kē xué de jiāo liú] scientific exchange
流变学	[liú biàn xué] rheology
反赤道流	[fǎn chì dào liú] equatorial counter current
分流	[fēn liú] bypass
流辈	[liú bèi] 1. a contemporary 2. similar class of people

黄流	[huáng liú] Huangliu township in Ledong Lizu autonomous county [Le4 dong1 Liz zu2 zi4 zhi4 xian4], Hainan	汇流	[huì liú] 1. confluence 2. converging together
黄河流域	[huáng hé liú yù] the Yellow river basin	泄流	[xiè liú] drainage
洪流	[hóng liú] 1. a powerful current 2. a flood (often fig., e.g. a flood of ideas)	流泪	[liú lèi] to shed tears
流弹	[liú dàn] stray bullet	河流	[hé liú] river
流行音乐	[liú xíng yīn yuè] popular music	两河流域	[liǎng hé liú yù] Mesopotamia
流产	[liú chǎn] 1. a miscarriage 2. an abortion 3. to abort (an action)	泥石流	[ní shí liú] 1. landslide 2. torrent of mud and stones 3. mudslide
人工流产	[rén gōng liú chǎn] abortion	内流河	[nèi liú hé] 1. inward flowing river 2. river flowing into desert or salt lake, e.g. Tarim river
滴流	[dī liú] trickle	流汗	[liú hàn] to sweat
意识流	[yì shí liú] stream of consciousness (in literature)	流入	[liú rù] flow into
暗流	[àn liú] undercurrent	流失	[liú shī] 1. drainage 2. to run off 3. to wash away
车流	[chē liú] 1. traffic 2. rate of traffic flow	流利	[liú lì] fluent
单向电流	[dān xiàng diàn liú] 1. direct current (elec.) 2. also written	流程	[liú chéng] 1. course 2. stream 3. sequence of processes 4. work flow in manufacturing
半流体	[bàn liú tǐ] semi-fluid	人流手术	[rén liú shǒu shù] 1. an abortion 2. abbr. of
平流层	[píng liú céng] stratosphere	末流	[mò liú] late degenerate stage
现金流量	[xiàn jīn liú liàng] cash flow	珠流	[zhū liú] 1. fluent with words 2. words flowing like pearl beads
洋流	[yáng liú] ocean current	流域	[liú yù] 1. river basin 2. valley 3. drainage area
从善如流	[cóng shàn rú liú] readily following good advice (saw); willing to accept other people's views	黄流镇	[huáng liú zhèn] Huanliu township in Ledong Lizu autonomous county [Le4 dong1 Liz zu2 zi4 zhi4 xian4], Hainan
断流	[duàn liú] to run dry (of river)	全节流	[quán jié liú] 1. full throttle 2. top speed
普雷克斯流程	[pǔ léi kè sī liú chéng] purex	合流	[hé liú] 1. to converge 2. to flow together 3. fig. to act alike 4. to evolve together
漂流	[piāo liú] carried by the current	内流	[nèi liú] 1. inward flowing (of river) 2. flowing into desert
径流	[jìng liú] runoff	人流	[rén liú] 1. a stream of people 2. an abortion 3. abbr. of
物流	[wù liú] 1. distribution (business) 2. logistics	浏览	[liú lǎn] 1. to skim 2. to browse
流行	[liú xíng] 1. to spread 2. to rage (of contagious disease) 3. popular 4. fashionable 5. prevalent 6. (math.) manifold	流言	[liú yán] 1. rumor 2. gossip 3. to spread rumors
流行性	[liú xíng xìng] epidemic	流亡	[liú wáng] 1. to force into exile 2. to be exiled 3. in exile
流行性感	[liú xíng xìng gǎn mào] influenza	主流	[zhǔ liú] 1. main stream (of a river) 2. fig. the essential point 3. main viewpoint of a matter
流行病	[liú xíng bìng] epidemic disease	血流	[xuè liú] blood flow
伏流	[fú liú] 1. hidden stream 2. ground stream	流血	[liú xuè] 1. to bleed 2. to shed blood
倒流	[dǎo liú] reverse flow (e.g. sewage backs up into the house because of a blockage)	镇流器	[zhèn liú qì] electrical ballast
倒背如流	[dǎo bèi rú liú] to know by heart (so well that you can recite it backwards)	血流量	[xuè liú liàng] blood flow
流体	[liú tǐ] fluid	流星	[liú xīng] meteor
流星体	[liú xīng tǐ] meteoroid	流星电击	[xīng liú diàn jī] 1. meteor shower and violent thunderclaps (saw); omens of violent development 2. portentous signs
流感	[liú gǎn] 1. flu 2. influenza	流星雨	[liú xīng yǔ] meteor shower
长江流域	[cháng jiāng liú yù] Changjiang or Yangtse river basin	流年	[liú nián] 1. fleeting time 2. horoscope for the year
流感病毒	[liú gǎn bìng dú] 1. influenza virus 2. flu virus	下流	[xià liú] 1. lower course of a river 2. low-class 3. mean and lowly 4. vulgar
强流	[qiáng liú] high current (e.g. electric)	上流	[shàng liú] upper class
绕流	[rào liú] turbulence (in fluid mechanics)	北流	[běi liú] (N) Beiliu (city in Guangxi)
层流	[céng liú] laminar flow	电流	[diàn liú] electric current
流理台	[liú lǐ tái] 1. kitchen counter 2. drainer	直流电	[zhí liú diàn] direct current
尾流	[wěi liú] wake	流播	[liú bō] 1. to circulate 2. to hand around
流民	[liú mín] refugee	羽流	[yǔ liú] plume
流居	[liú jū] to live in exile	节流	[jié liú] 1. to control flow 2. to choke 3. weir valve 4. a throttle 5. a choke
源流	[yuán liú] headstream	流量	[liú liàng] 1. flow rate 2. rate 3. throughput
外流	[wài liú] 1. outflow 2. to flow out 3. to drain	中流	[zhōng liú] midstream
粒子流	[lì zǐ liú] 1. stream of particles 2. particle flow	流出	[liú chū] 1. to flow out 2. to disgorge 3. to effuse
名流	[míng liú] 1. gentry 2. celebrities	巨流	[jù liú] 1. strong current 2. CL:[gu3]
流量计	[liú liàng jì] flowmeter	直流	[zhí liú] 1. to flow directly 2. direct current (D.C.)
同流合污	[tóng liú hé wū] to wallow in the mire with sb (saw); to follow the bad example of others	流干	[liú gān] 1. to drain 2. to run dry
流水	[liú shuǐ] running water	干流	[gān liú] main stream (of a river)
水流	[shuǐ liú] 1. river 2. stream		

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一流	[yī liú] 1. top quality 2. front ranking
寒流	[hán liú] cold stream
疏通	[shū] 1. to dredge 2. to clear away obstruction 3. thin 4. sparse 5. scanty 6. distant (relation) 7. not close 8. to neglect 9. negligent 10. surname Shu 11. to present a memorial to the Emperor 12. commentary 13. annotation
疏远	[shū yuǎn] 1. to drift apart 2. to become estranged 3. to alienate 4. estrangement
才疏学浅	[cái shū xué qiǎn] (humble expr.) of humble talent and shallow learning (saw); Pray forgive my ignorance,...
疏肝理气	[shū gān lǐ qì] to course the liver and rectify qi4 (traditional Chinese medicine)
疏挖	[shū wā] 1. to dredge 2. to dig out (a channel)
疏散	[shū sǎn] 1. to scatter 2. to disperse 3. to evacuate 4. to relax by taking a stroll
疏略	[shū lǚ] 1. negligence 2. to neglect inadvertently
疏落	[shū luò] 1. sparse 2. scattered
疏放	[shū fàng] 1. eccentric 2. self-indulgent 3. free and unconventional (written style) 4. unbuttoned
疏财仗义	[shū cái zhàng yì] distributing money, fighting for virtue (saw); fig. generous in helping the needy
仗义疏财	[zhàng yì shū cái] to help the needy for justice (saw); to be loyal to one's friends and generous to the needy
稀疏	[xī shū] 1. sparse 2. infrequent 3. thinly spread
疏财重义	[shū cái zhòng yì] distributing money, supporting virtue (saw); fig. to give generously in a public cause
疏解	[shū jiě] 1. to mediate 2. to mitigate 3. to ease 4. to relieve
疏开	[shū kāi] to disperse
疏勒	[shū lè] Shule ancient name for modern Kashgar
疏勒县	[shū lè xiàn] Shule county near Kashgar
疏勒国	[shū lè guó] Shule, oasis state in central Asia (near modern Kashgar) at different historical periods
疏忽	[shū hu] 1. to neglect 2. to overlook 3. negligence 4. carelessness
疏忽大意	[shū hu dà yì] 1. oversight 2. negligence 3. carelessness 4. negligent 5. not concentrating on the main point
疏忽职守	[shū hū zhí shǒu] to neglect one's duties
疏于防范	[shū yú fáng fàn] 1. to neglect to take precautions 2. relaxed vigilance
荒疏	[huāng shū] neglect
疏松	[shū sōng] to loosen
骨质疏松症	[gǔ zhì shū sōng zhèng] osteoporosis
骨质疏松	[gǔ zhì shū sōng] osteoporosis
空疏	[kōng shū] 1. shallow 2. empty
亲疏	[qīn shū] close and distant (relatives)
粗疏	[cū shū] 1. coarse 2. rough
疏淡	[shū dàn] 1. sparse 2. thin 3. distant
疏附	[shū fù] (N) Shufu (place in Xinjiang)
疏附县	[shū fù xiàn] Shufu county near Kashgar in Xinjiang
疏导	[shū dǎo] 1. to dredge 2. to open up a path for 3. to remove obstructions 4. to clear the way 5. to enlighten 6. persuasion
疏率	[shū shuài] 1. careless and rash 2. heedless
疏阔	[shū kuò] 1. inaccurate 2. slipshod 3. poorly thought-out 4. distant 5. vague 6. long-separated 7. broadly scattered
疏失	[shū shī] 1. to make a (careless) mistake 2. oversight
生疏	[shēng shū] 1. unfamiliar 2. strange 3. out of practice 4. not accustomed
梳理	[shū lǐ] 1. to clarify (disparate material into a coherent narrative) 2. to marshal an argument
亥	[hài] 12th earthly branch: 9-11 p.m., 10th solar month (7th November-6th December), year of the Boar
乙亥	[yǐ hài] twelfth year B12 of the 60 year cycle, e.g. 1995 or 2055
亥猪	[hài zhū] Year 12, year of the Boar (e.g. 2007)
俄亥俄州	[é hài é zhōu] Ohio

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辛亥	[xīn hài] 1. forty eighth year H12 of the 60 year cycle, e.g. 1971 or 2031 2. cf., Xinhai revolution of 1911
辛亥革命	[xīn hài gé mìng] the Xinhai revolution of 1911 that ended the Qing dynasty
俄亥俄	[é hài é] Ohio
己亥	[jǐ hài] thirty sixth year F12 of the 60 year cycle, e.g. 2019 or 2079
丁亥	[dīng hài] twenty fourth year D12 of the 60 year cycle, e.g. 2007 or 2067
刻	[kè] 1. quarter (hour) 2. moment 3. to carve 4. to engrave 5. to cut 6. oppressive 7. (classifier for short time intervals)
关键时刻	[guān jiàn shí kè] 1. key moment 2. critical time
学习刻苦	[xué xí kè kǔ] 1. to study hard 2. assiduous
刻苦学习	[kè kǔ xué xí] 1. to study hard 2. assiduous
时刻准备	[shí kè zhǔn bèi] ready at any moment
尖酸刻薄	[jiān suān kè bó] sharp and unkind (words)
刻不容缓	[kè bù róng huǎn] 1. to brook no delay 2. to demand immediate action
刻苦努力	[kè kǔ nǔ lì] 1. assiduous 2. taking great pains
刻板	[kè bǎn] 1. stiff 2. inflexible 3. mechanical 4. stubborn 5. to cut blocks for printing
即刻	[jí kè] 1. immediately 2. instant 3. instantly
版刻	[bǎn kè] 1. carving 2. engraving
刻版	[kè bǎn] engraved blocks (for printing)
刻度	[kè dù] 1. marked scale 2. graduated scale
刻痕	[kè hén] notch
精雕细刻	[jīng diāo xì kè] lit. fine sculpting (saw); fig. to work with extreme care and precision
刻薄	[kè bó] 1. unkind 2. harsh 3. cutting 4. mean 5. acrimony 6. to embezzle by making illegal deductions
雕刻	[diāo kè] 1. to carve 2. to engrave 3. carving
雕刻家	[diāo kè jiā] sculptor
雕刻品	[diāo kè pǐn] sculpture
刻苦钻研	[kè kǔ zuān yán] to study diligently
勤奋刻苦	[qín fèn kè kǔ] 1. diligent 2. assiduous
刻苦耐劳	[kè kǔ nài láo] 1. to bear hardships and work hard (saw); assiduous and long-suffering 2. hard-working and capable of overcoming adversity
初刻拍案惊奇	[chū kè pāi àn jīng qí] 1. Slap the table in amazement, Part I 2. first of two books of stories by Ming dynasty novelist Ling Mengchu
印像深刻	[yìn xiàng shēn kè] impress
片刻	[piàn kè] 1. short period of time 2. a moment
少刻	[shǎo kè] 1. a short while 2. soon
石刻	[shí kè] 1. stone inscription 2. carved stone
刻舟求剑	[kè zhōu qiú jiàn] lit. a notch on the side of a boat to locate a sword dropped overboard (saw); fig. an action made pointless by changed circumstances
刻意	[kè yì] 1. meticulous 2. painstaking 3. scrupulous (effort)
刻意求工	[kè yì qiú gōng] assiduous and painstaking
立刻	[lì kè] 1. forthwith 2. immediate 3. prompt 4. promptly 5. straightway 6. thereupon 7. at once
一时半刻	[yī shí bàn kè] 1. a short time 2. a little while
光刻	[guāng kè] photolithography
深刻	[shēn kè] 1. profound 2. deep 3. deep-going
时刻表	[shí kè biǎo] 1. timetable 2. schedule
刻写	[kè xiě] inscribe
刻毒	[kè dú] 1. spiteful 2. venomous
每时每刻	[měi shí měi kè] 1. at all times 2. at every moment
刻录	[kè lù] 1. to record on a CD or DVD 2. to burn a disk
骨刻	[gǔ kè] carving in bone
顷刻间	[qíng kè jiān] in an instant

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刻本 [kè běn] block printed edition	核磁共振 [hé cí gòng zhèn] nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR)
木刻 [mù kè] woodcut	核四级共振 [hé sì jí gòng zhèn] nuclear quadruple resonance
此刻 [cǐ kè] 1. this moment 2. now 3. at present	核支援 [hé zhī yuán] nuclear support
此时此刻 [cǐ shí cǐ kè] at this very moment	核轰炸 [hé hōng zhà] nuclear bomb
时刻 [shí kè] moment	核能源 [hé néng yuán] nuclear power
刻画 [kè huà] to portray	核聚变 [hé jù biàn] 1. fusion 2. nuclear fusion
刻苦 [kè kù] 1. hardworking 2. assiduous	核废物 [hé fèi wù] nuclear waste
该 [gāi] 1. that 2. the above-mentioned 3. most likely 4. to de-serve 5. should 6. ought to 7. owe	复核 [fù hé] 1. to reconsider 2. to reexamine 3. to review (e.g. a report prior to accepting it)
撒都该人 [sǎ dū gāi rén] Sadducees	核燃料后处理 [hé rán liào hòu chù lǐ] nuclear fuel repro-cessing
该隐 [gāi yín] Cain (in Genesis 4:1)	核冬天 [hé dōng tiān] nuclear winter
不该 [bù gāi] 1. should not 2. to owe nothing	核酸 [hé suān] nucleic acid
该应 [gāi yīng] should	核武器事故 [hé wǔ qì shì gù] nuclear weapon accident
应该 [yīng gāi] 1. ought to 2. should 3. must	联合核事故协调中心 [lián hé hé shì gù xié tiáo zhōng xīn] Joint nuclear Acci- dent Coordinating Center (JNACC)
应该说 [yīng gāi shuō] it should be mentioned that ...	核爆炸效应 [hé bào zhà xiào yīng] nuclear explosion effect
米该亚 [mǐ gāi yà] Micah	核爆炸地球物理效应 [hé bào zhà dì qiú wù lǐ xiào yīng] geophysical effects of nuclear explosion
该亚 [gāi yà] Gaea, the Earth Goddess and mother of the Titans	中国核能总公司 [zhōng guó hé néng zǒng gōng sī] China National Nuclear Corporation (CNNC)
亚该亚 [yà gāi yà] Achaia	核电荷数 [hé diàn hè shù] 1. electric charge on nucleus 2. atomic number
该死 [gāi sǐ] 1. expression of anger 2. Damn it!	放射性核素 [fāng shè xìng hé sù] 1. radioactive nuclide 2. ra- dionuclide
活该 [huó gāi] 1. (coll.) serve sb right 2. deservedly 3. ought 4. should	全面禁止核试验条约 [quán miàn jìn zhǐ hé shì yàn tiáo yuē] Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty
哈该书 [hǎ gāi shū] Book of Haggai	禁止核武器试验条约 [jìn zhǐ hé wǔ qì shì yàn tiáo yuē] nuclear test ban treaty
合该 [hé gāi] 1. ought to 2. should	核军备 [hé j bēi] nuclear arms
细胞核 [xì bāo hé] nucleus (of cell)	核武器储备 [hé wǔ qì chǔ bèi] nuclear stockpile
单核细胞 [dān hé xì bāo] 1. monocyte 2. mononuclear cell	原核细胞型微生物 [yuán hé xì bāo xíng wēi shēng wù] prokaryotic cell type microor- ganism
单核细胞增多症 [dān hé xì bāo zēng duō zhèng] Mononu- cleosis	战略核武器 [zhàn lǜ hé wǔ qì] strategic nuclear weapon
多形核白细胞 [duō xíng hé bái xì bāo] polymorphonuclear leukocyte	战略核力量 [zhàn lǜ hé lì liang] strategic nuclear force
核电磁脉冲 [hé diàn cí mài chōng] nuclear electro-magnetic pulse	核扩散 [hé kuò sǎn] nuclear proliferation
核对 [hé duì] 1. to check (figures) 2. to audit	核生存能力 [hé shēng cún néng lì] nuclear survivability
核发电 [hé fā diàn] nuclear power generation	核不扩散 [hé bù kuò sǎn] nuclear nonproliferation
核发电厂 [hé fā diàn chǎng] nuclear power plant	核散射 [hé sǎn shè] nuclear scattering
发展核武器 [fā zhǎn hé wǔ qì] to develop nuclear weapons	不扩散核武器条约 [bù kuò sǎn hé wǔ qì tiáo yuē] Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty
核协议 [hé xié yì] nuclear agreement	核火箭发动机 [hé huǒ jiàn fā dòng jī] nuclear rocket en- gine
民用核国家 [mín yòng hé guó jiā] civil nuclear power	核轰炸机 [hé hōng zhà jī] nuclear bomber (aircraft)
无核区 [wú hé qū] nuclear weapon-free zone	大气层核试验 [dà qì céng hé shì yàn] atmospheric nuclear test
核查制度 [hé chá zhì dù] verification regime	北京核武器研究所 [běi jīng hé wǔ qì yán jiū suǒ] Nuclear Weapon Institute in Beijing
千吨级核武器 [qiān dūn jí hé wǔ qì] kiloton weapon	欧洲核子研究中心 [ōu zhōu hé zǐ yán jiū zhōng xīn] European center for nuclear research CERN, at Geneva
百万吨级核武器 [bǎi wàn dūn jí hé wǔ qì] megaton weapon	核均势 [hé j shì] nuclear parity
核情报 [hé qíng bào] nuclear intelligence	核势 [hé shì] nuclear potential
核反击 [hé fǎn jī] nuclear counter strike	核能 [hé néng] nuclear energy
核反应堆 [hé fǎn yīng duī] nuclear reactor	热核武器 [rè hé wǔ qì] 1. fusion weapon 2. thermonuclear weapon
核反应 [hé fǎn yīng] nuclear reaction	热核反应堆 [rè hé fǎn yīng duī] thermal reactor
反核 [fǎn hé] anti-nuclear (e.g. protest)	热核聚变反应 [rè hé jù biàn fǎn yīng] thermonuclear fu- sion reaction
核裂变 [hé liè biàn] 1. atomic fission 2. nuclear fission 3. fission	核热 [hé rè] nuclear heat
核相互作用 [hé xiāng hù zuò yòng] nuclear interaction	抗核加固 [kàng hé jiā gù] nuclear hardening
核变形 [hé biàn xíng] nuclear deformation	
核技术 [hé jì shù] nuclear technology	
核能技术 [hé néng jì shù] nuclear technology	
双核 [shuāng hé] dual core (computing)	
核杀伤破坏估计 [hé shā shāng pò huài gū jì] nuclear damage assessment	
欧洲核子中心 [ōu zhōu hé zǐ zhōng xīn] European center for nuclear research CERN, at Geneva	

核动力航空母舰 [hé dòng lì háng kōng mǔ jiàn] nuclear-powered aircraft carrier
 脱氧核糖 [tuō yǎng hé táng] deoxyribose
 脱氧脱糖核酸 [tuō yǎng tuō táng hé suān] deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA)
 核子医学 [hé zǐ yī xué] nuclear medicine
 核桃仁 [hé tao rén] walnut kernel
 朝核问题 [cháo hé wèn tí] Korean nuclear problem
 核桃 [hé tao] 1. walnut 2. CL:[ge4],[ke1]
 核推进 [hé tuī jìn] nuclear propulsion
 核连锁反应 [hé lián suǒ fǎn yīng] nuclear chain reaction
 核潜艇 [hé qián tǐng] 1. nuclear submarine 2. abbr. for [hez dong4 li4 qian2 ting3]
 导弹核潜艇 [dǎo dàn hé qián tǐng] nuclear-powered missile submarine
 核动力潜艇 [hé dòng lì qián tǐng] 1. nuclear submarine 2. same as [hez qian2 ting3]
 核动力攻击潜艇 [hé dòng lì gōng jī qián tǐng] nuclear attack submarine
 攻击型核潜艇 [gōng jī xíng hé qián tǐng] nuclear-powered attack submarine
 流体核试验 [liú tǐ hé shì yàn] hydronuclear explosion (HNE)
 核糖核酸 [hé táng hé suān] ribonucleic acid (RNA)
 朝鲜核谈 [cháo xiǎn hé tán] talks on North Korea's nuclear program
 去氧核糖核酸 [qù yǎng hé táng hé suān] 1. deoxyribonucleic acid 2. DNA
 脱氧核糖核酸 [tuō yǎng hé táng hé suān] DNA
 核 I [hé] 1. pit 2. stone 3. nucleus II [hé] to investigate thoroughly
 原核细胞 [yuán hé xì bāo] 1. prokaryote 2. prokaryotic cell
 有核国家 [yǒu hé guó jiā] nuclear weapon states
 核武器演练 [hé wǔ qì yǎn liàn] nuclear weapon maneuver
 核武器操练 [hé wǔ qì cāo liàn] nuclear weapon exercise
 防核 [fáng hé] 1. nuclear defense 2. anti-nuclear (installation)
 核防御 [hé fáng yù] nuclear defense
 核试验场 [hé shì yàn chǎng] nuclear test site
 核武库 [hé wǔ kù] nuclear arsenal
 核动力 [hé dòng lì] nuclear powered
 核分裂 [hé fēn liè] nuclear fission
 核武器材料 [hé wǔ qì cái liào] 1. nuclear weapon material 2. weapon's grade material
 核燃料循环 [hé rán liào xún huán] nuclear fuel cycle
 原核生物界 [yuán hé shēng wù jiè] 1. Kingdom Monera 2. prokaryote
 核爆炸 [hé bào zhà] nuclear explosion
 空中核爆炸 [kōng zhōng hé bào zhà] 1. air nuclear explosion 2. nuclear airburst
 核爆炸烟云 [hé bào zhà yān yún] nuclear cloud
 水下核爆炸 [shuǐ xià hé bào zhà] 1. nuclear underwater burst 2. underwater nuclear explosion
 地下核爆炸 [dì xià hé bào zhà] 1. nuclear underground burst 2. underground nuclear explosion
 地面核爆炸 [dì miàn hé bào zhà] surface nuclear explosion
 军事核大国 [jī shì hé dà guó] military nuclear power
 原核生物 [yuán hé shēng wù] prokaryote
 核物理 [hé wù lǐ] nuclear physics
 核易损性 [hé yì sǔn xìng] nuclear vulnerability
 核武器研制计划 [hé wǔ qì yán zhì jì huà] nuclear weapons (manufacturing) program
 非核武器国家 [fēi hé wǔ qì guó jiā] non-nuclear weapon states (NNWS)
 核国家 [hé guó jiā] nuclear nations
 非核国家 [fēi hé guó jiā] non-nuclear country
 核子 [hé zǐ] 1. nuclear 2. nucleus

原子核 [yuán zǐ hé] atomic nucleus
 验核 [yàn hé] to check
 核试验堆 [hé shì yàn duī] nuclear test reactor
 核试验 [hé shì yàn] nuclear test
 水下核试验 [shuǐ xià hé shì yàn] underwater nuclear test
 核武器试验 [hé wǔ qì shì yàn] nuclear test
 爆缩型核武器 [bào suō xíng hé wǔ qì] implosion bomb
 地下核试验 [dì xià hé shì yàn] underground nuclear test
 核当量 [hé dāng liàng] nuclear yield
 核销 [hé xiāo] to audit and write off
 核试爆 [hé shì bào] a nuclear test
 核黄素 [hé huáng sù] riboflavin (vitamin B2)
 核糖 [hé táng] ribose
 核糖体 [hé táng tǐ] ribosome
 核燃料燃耗 [hé rán liào rán hào] nuclear fuel burnup
 核燃料 [hé rán liào] nuclear fuel
 核燃料元件 [hé rán liào yuán jiàn] nuclear fuel element
 小型核武器 [xiǎo xíng hé wǔ qì] mini-nuke
 核出口控制 [hé chū kǒu kòng zhì] nuclear export control
 核弹 [hé dàn] nuclear warhead
 核弹头 [hé dàn tóu] 1. nuclear reentry vehicle 2. nuclear warhead
 标称核武器 [biāo chēng hé wǔ qì] nominal weapon
 核算 [hé suàn] 1. an audit 2. a valuation
 核电站 [hé diàn zhàn] nuclear power plant
 核工业部 [hé gōng yè bù] Ministry of Nuclear Industry
 核战斗部 [hé zhàn dòu bù] nuclear warhead
 苹果核 [píng guǒ hé] apple core
 核原料 [hé yuán liào] nuclear material
 核证模型 [hé zhèng mó xíng] verification model
 核工业 [hé gōng yè] nuclear industry
 核小体 [hé xiǎo tǐ] nucleosome
 真核 [zhēn hé] eukaryotic
 似核 [sì hé] nucleoid (of prokaryotic cell)
 非核化 [fēi hé huà] denuclearization
 核准 [hé zhǔn] 1. to authorize 2. to investigate then ratify
 核事件 [hé shì jiàn] nuclear incident
 核仁 [hé rén] nucleolus (within nucleus of cell)
 核心 [hé xīn] 1. core 2. nucleus
 核素 [hé sù] nuclide
 核模型 [hé mó xíng] nuclear model
 结核菌素 [jié hé jūn sù] tubercule bacillus
 结核 [jié hé] 1. tuberculosis 2. consumption 3. nodule
 核结构 [hé jié gòu] nuclear structure
 结核病 [jié hé bìng] tuberculosis
 原核 [yuán hé] prokaryotic (cell)
 核电厂 [hé diàn chǎng] nuclear power plant
 核试 [hé shì] a nuclear test
 核威 [hé wēi] 1. nuclear strength 2. nuclear might
 核武器安全 [hé wǔ qì ān quán] nuclear weapon safety
 减核 [jiǎn hé] reduce nuclear weapons
 核谈判 [hé tán pàn] nuclear negotiations

核问题	[hé wèn tí] the nuclear problem
核工程	[hé gōng chéng] nuclear engineering
战术核武器	[zhàn shù hé wǔ qì] tactical nuclear weapons
核柱	[hé zhù] nuclear column
核查	[hé chá] 1. examine 2. inspect
查核	[chá hé] to check
核合成	[hé hé chéng] nucleosynthesis
核战	[hé zhàn] nuclear warfare
核武	[hé wǔ] nuclear weapon
核武器	[hé wǔ qì] nuclear weapon
无核	[wú hé] seedless (fruit)
核实	[hé shí] 1. to verify 2. to check
核大国	[hé dà guó] a nuclear power (country)
内核	[nèi hé] kernel (computer science)
审核	[shěn hé] 1. to audit 2. to investigate thoroughly
核定	[hé dìng] 1. to audit and determine 2. to check and ratify 3. to appraise and decide 4. determination 5. on a deemed basis (taxation) 6. to deem
重核	[zhòng hé] heavy nucleus
地核	[dì hé] core of the earth (geology)
核地雷	[hé dì léi] 1. nuclear land mine 2. nuclear mine
核电	[hé diàn] nuclear power
非核	[fēi hé] non-nuclear
无核化	[wú hé huà] 1. to make nuclear-free 2. to de-nuclearize
孩	[hái] child
孩子气	[hái zi qì] 1. boyish 2. childish
狼孩	[láng hái] 1. wolf child 2. human child raised by wolves (in legends)
男孩	[nán hái] boy
男孩子	[nán hái zi] boy
男孩乐队	[nán hái yuè duì] boy band (type of pop group)
男孩儿	[nán hái er] boy
孩子	[hái zi] child
孩子们	[hái zi men] children
抱孩子	[bào hái zi] to hold the baby in one's arms
野孩子	[yě hái zi] feral child
女孩子	[hái zi] girl
小孩	[xiǎo hái] child
小孩儿	[xiǎo hái r] erhua variant of , child
红孩症	[hóng hái zhèng] kwashiorkor (a form of malnutrition)
泥孩	[ní hái] clay doll
女孩	[hái] 1. girl 2. lass
女孩儿	[hái r] daughter
弃	[qì] 1. to abandon 2. to relinquish 3. to discard 4. to throw away
弃核	[qì hé] to renounce nuclear weapons
弃离	[lì qì] abandon
弃绝	[qì jué] 1. to abandon 2. to forsake
逐渐废弃	[zhú jiàn fèi qì] to abandon gradually
遗弃	[yí qì] 1. to leave 2. to abandon
遗妻弃子	[yí qī qì zǐ] to abandon wife and children
可选择丢弃	[kě xuǎn zé diū qì] 1. discard eligible (Frame Relay) 2. DE
弃船	[qì chuán] to abandon ship
放弃	[fàng qì] 1. to renounce 2. to abandon 3. to give up

故旧不弃	[gù jiù bù qì] do not neglect old friends
弃旧图新	[qì jiù tú xīn] to turn over a new leaf
废弃	[fèi qì] 1. to discard 2. to abandon (old ways) 3. to invalidate
弃权	[qì quán] 1. to abstain from voting 2. to forfeit 3. to waive one's right to vote 4. to abdicate
背信弃义	[bèi xìn qì yì] 1. breaking faith and abandoning right (saw); to betray 2. treachery 3. perfidy
弃邪归正	[qì xié guī zhèng] to give up evil and return to virtue
抛弃	[pāo qì] 1. discard 2. dump 3. abandon
扔弃	[rēng qì] 1. to abandon 2. to discard 3. to throw away
自暴自弃	[zì bào zì qì] 1. to abandon oneself to despair 2. to give up and stop bothering
丢弃	[diū qì] 1. discard 2. abandon
厌弃	[yàn qì] 1. to spurn 2. to reject
嫌弃	[xián qì] 1. to avoid sb (out of dislike) 2. to one's back on sb 3. to ignore
背弃	[bèi qì] 1. abandon 2. desert 3. renounce
舍弃	[shě qì] 1. to give up 2. to abandon 3. to abort
弃置	[qì zhì] 1. to throw away 2. to discard
弃世	[qì shì] 1. to leave this world 2. to die
吐弃	[tǔ qì] 1. to spurn 2. to reject
撤回	[chè] 1. to remove 2. to take away 3. to withdraw
撤离	[chè lí] 1. withdraw from 2. evacuate
撤退	[chè tuì] retreat
不可撤销信用证	[bù kě chè xiāo xìn yòng zhèng] irrevocable letter of credit
撤兵	[chè bīng] 1. withdraw troops 2. retreat
撤军	[chè jūn] 1. to withdraw troops 2. to retreat
撤销	[chè xiāo] to repeal
撤除	[chè chú] remove
撤职	[chè zhí] to sack
裁撤	[cái chè] dissolve
后撤	[hòu chè] 1. to pull back (an army) 2. to retreat
撤换	[chè huàn] 1. recall 2. dismiss and replace
撤走	[chè zǒu] withdraw
撤营	[chè yíng] to withdraw troops
撤掉	[chè diào] 1. to cut 2. to throw out 3. to depose (from office) 4. to tear off
撤回	[chè huí] withdraw
撤出	[chè chū] 1. to withdraw 2. to leave 3. to retreat 4. to pull out
祖	[zǔ] 1. ancestor 2. forefather 3. grandparents 4. surname Zu
祖冲之	[zǔ chōng zhī] Zu Chongzhi (429-500), astronomer and mathematician
远祖	[yuǎn zǔ] a remote ancestor
祖国光复会	[zǔ guó guāng fù huì] movement to restore the fatherland
叔祖	[shū zǔ] grandfather's younger brother
伯叔祖父	[bó shū zǔ fù] father's father's brother; great uncle
伯叔祖母	[bó shū zǔ mǔ] father's father's brother's wife; great aunt
叔祖母	[shū zǔ mǔ] wife of paternal grandfather's younger brother
汉高祖刘邦	[hàn gāo zǔ liú bāng] Liu Bang (256 or 247-195 BC), first Han emperor, reigned 207-195 BC
汉高祖	[hàn gāo zǔ] posthumous name of the first Han emperor Liu Bang (256 or 247-195 BC), reigned 202-195 BC
祭祖	[jì zǔ] to sacrifice to one's ancestors
王祖贤	[wáng zǔ xián] Joey Wong (actress)
祖父	[zǔ fù] 1. father's father 2. paternal grandfather
曾祖父	[zēng zǔ fù] father's father's father; paternal great-grandfather

外祖父	[wài zǔ fù] maternal grandfather (i.e. mother's father)
祖父母	[zǔ fù mǔ] paternal grandparents
高祖父	[gāo zǔ fù] great-great-grandfather
清太祖	[qīng tài zǔ] posthumous title of Nurhaci (1559-1626), founder and first Khan of the Manchu Later Jin dynasty (from 1616)
明成祖	[míng chéng zǔ] posthumous name of Ming Emperor Yongle
明太祖	[míng tài zǔ] posthumous name of the first Ming emperor Zhu Yuanzhang (reigned 1368-1398)
鼻祖	[bí zǔ] 1. the earliest ancestor 2. originator (of a tradition, school of thought etc)
开山祖师	[kāi shān zǔ shī] 1. founding master of a monastery 2. founder 3. originator
汤显祖	[tāng xiǎn zǔ] Tang Xianzu (1550-1616), Ming poet and dramatist, author of Peony pavilion
沙祖康	[shā zǔ kāng] Sha Zukang
祖籍	[zǔ jí] 1. ancestral hometown 2. original domicile (and civil registration)
祖宗	[zǔ zōng] 1. ancestor 2. forebear
光宗耀祖	[guāng zōng yào zǔ] to bring honor to one's ancestors
荣宗耀祖	[róng zōng yào zǔ] 1. to bring honor to one's ancestors (saw) 2. also written
曾祖	[zēng zǔ] great-grandfather (father of one's paternal grandfather)
曾外祖母	[zēng wài zǔ mǔ] great-grandmother (mother's grandmother)
曾祖母	[zēng zǔ mǔ] father's father's mother; paternal great-grandmother
五祖拳	[wǔ zǔ quán] Wuzuquan - "Five Ancestors"- Martial Art
祖鸟类	[zǔ niǎo lèi] dinosaur ancestors of birds
郑光祖	[zhèng guāng zǔ] Zheng Guangzu, Yuan dynasty dramatist in the tradition of musical comedy, one of the Four Great Yuan dramatists
积祖	[jī zǔ] many generations of ancestors
安祖花	[ān zǔ huā] Anthurium hybrida, tropical flower originally from Colombia
保卫祖国	[bǎo wèi zǔ guó] to defend one's country
妈祖	[mā zǔ] Matsu (goddess)
马祖列岛	[mǎ zǔ liè dǎo] Matsu Islands
祖鸟	[zǔ niǎo] dinosaur ancestor of birds
始祖鸟	[shǐ zǔ niǎo] Archaeopteryx
马祖	[mǎ zǔ] Matsu Islands off Fujian, administered by Taiwan
直系祖先	[zhí xì zǔ xiān] direct ancestor
祖母绿	[zǔ mǔ lǜ] emerald
始祖	[shǐ zǔ] 1. primogenitor 2. founder of a school or trade
祖居	[zǔ jū] 1. former residence 2. one's original home
唐高祖	[táng gāo zǔ] Li Yuan (566-635), first Tang emperor Gaozu, reigned 618-626
外祖母	[wài zǔ mǔ] 1. mother's mother 2. maternal grandmother
祖母	[zǔ mǔ] 1. father's mother 2. paternal grandmother
祖母	[zǔ mǔ] 1. father's mother 2. paternal grandmother
祖母	[zǔ mǔ] 1. father's mother 2. paternal grandmother
高祖母	[gāo zǔ mǔ] great-great-grandmother
宋太祖	[sòng tài zǔ] Emperor Taizu of Song, posthumous title of the founding Song emperor Zhao Kuangyin (927-976), reigned from 960
祖鲁	[zǔ lǔ] Zulu
祖鲁人	[zǔ lǔ rén] Zulu people
太祖	[tài zǔ] Great Ancestor (posthumous title, e.g. for the founder of a dynasty)
祖先	[zǔ xiān] 1. ancestor 2. forebears
先祖	[xiān zǔ] ancestry
元世祖	[yuán shì zǔ] Kublai Khan
祖国	[zǔ guó] 1. homeland 2. motherland
礼	[lǐ] 1. gift 2. propriety 3. rite

分庭抗礼	[fēn tíng kàng lǐ] 1. peer competition 2. to function as rivals 3. to make claims as an equal
送礼	[sòng lǐ] give a present
还礼	[huán lǐ] 1. to return a politeness 2. to present a gift in return
虚文浮礼	[xū wén fú lǐ] empty formality
抗礼	[kàng lǐ] 1. to behave informally as equals 2. not to stand on ceremony
敬礼	[jìng lǐ] salute
礼教	[lǐ jiào] Confucian code of ethics
收礼	[shōu lǐ] 1. to accept a gift 2. to receive presents
做礼拜	[zuò lǐ bài] to go to church on Sunday (of Christians)
克己复礼	[kè jǐ fù lǐ] 1. restrain yourself and return to the rites (saw, from Analects); to subdue self and observe proprieties 2. (any number of possible translations)
坚振礼	[jiān zhèn lǐ] confirmation (Christian ceremony)
圣礼	[shèng lǐ] 1. Holy sacrament 2. Christian rite (esp. Protestant) 3. also called by Catholics
破土典礼	[pò tǔ diǎn lǐ] ground breaking ceremony
祭礼	[jì lǐ] 1. sacrificial offerings 2. worship 3. religious rite
观礼	[guān lǐ] to attend a ritual
礼服	[lǐ fú] full dress
晚礼服	[wǎn lǐ fú] evening dress
受礼	[shòu lǐ] 1. to accept a gift 2. to acknowledge greetings
坚信礼	[jiān xìn lǐ] confirmation (Christian ceremony)
礼贤下士	[lǐ xián xià shì] respect for the wise
礼仪	[lǐ yí] 1. etiquette 2. ceremony
仪礼	[yí lǐ] Rites and Ceremonies, part of the Confucian Classic of Rites
礼拜仪式	[lǐ bài yí shì] liturgical
礼义	[lǐ yì] 1. righteousness 2. justice
薄礼	[bó lǐ] humility term: my meager gift
周礼	[zhōu lǐ] the rites of Zhou (in Confucianism)
有礼貌	[yǒu lǐ mào] 1. courteous 2. polite 3. politeness
礼轻情意重	[lǐ qīng qíng yì zhòng] goose feather sent from afar, a trifling present with a weighty thought behind it (saw); It's not the gift that counts, but the thought behind it.
开幕典礼	[kāi mù diǎn lǐ] opening ceremony
就职典礼	[jiù zhí diǎn lǐ] inauguration
无礼	[wú lǐ] 1. rude 2. rudely
谢礼	[xiè lǐ] 1. honorarium 2. gift as thanks
卑辞厚礼	[bēi cí hòu lǐ] humble expression for generous gift
先礼后兵	[xiān lǐ hòu bīng] 1. peaceful measures before using force (saw); diplomacy before violence 2. jaw-jaw is better than war-war
礼轻人意重	[lǐ qīng rén yì zhòng] slight present but weighty meaning (saw); It's not the present the counts, it's the thought behind it.
行军礼	[xíng jūn lǐ] military salute
礼物	[lǐ wù] 1. gift 2. present
厚礼	[hòu lǐ] generous gifts
寿礼	[shòu lǐ] birthday present (for an old person)
典礼	[diǎn lǐ] 1. celebration 2. ceremony
毕业典礼	[bì yè diǎn lǐ] graduation
赔礼	[péi lǐ] 1. to offer an apology 2. to make amends
崇礼	[chóng lǐ] (N) Chongli (place in Hebei)
礼炮	[lǐ pào] 1. a gun salute (e.g. 21-gun salute) 2. salvo
礼部尚书	[lǐ bù shàng shū] Director of Board of Rites (Confucian)
礼堂	[lǐ táng] 1. assembly hall 2. auditorium
礼拜堂	[lǐ bài táng] chapel

<p>礼俗 [lǐ sú] 1. etiquette 2. custom</p> <p>以礼相待 [yǐ lǐ xiāng dài] to treat sb with due respect (saw)</p> <p>行礼 [xíng lǐ] salute</p> <p>礼貌 [lǐ mào] 1. courtesy 2. manners</p> <p>礼记 [lǐ jì] Classic of Rites</p> <p>礼经 [lǐ jīng] Classic of Rites (same as)</p> <p>礼县 [lǐ xiàn] Li county in Gansu</p> <p>礼法 [lǐ fǎ] 1. etiquette 2. ceremonial rites</p> <p>厂礼拜 [chǎng lǐ bài] day off (work)</p> <p>多礼 [duō lǐ] 1. too polite 2. over-courteous</p> <p>诗礼 [shī lǐ] 1. the Book of Songs and Classic of Rites 2. a cultured well-read person</p> <p>证实礼 [zhèng shí lǐ] confirmation</p> <p>按手礼 [àn shǒu lǐ] ordination</p> <p>礼泉 [lǐ quán] (N) Liquan (place in Shaanxi)</p> <p>下水礼 [xià shuǐ lǐ] launching ceremony</p> <p>洗礼 [xǐ lǐ] baptism</p> <p>答礼 [dá lǐ] 1. to return a courtesy 2. return gift</p> <p>丧礼 [sāng lǐ] funeral</p> <p>礼赞 [lǐ zàn] 1. to praise 2. well done, bravo!</p> <p>失礼 [shī lǐ] lacking in manners</p> <p>礼器 [lǐ qì] 1. ritual dishes 2. sacrificial vessels</p> <p>礼拜天 [lǐ bài tiān] Sunday</p> <p>割礼 [gē lǐ] circumcision</p> <p>定礼 [dìng lǐ] 1. betrothal gift 2. bride-price</p> <p>礼制 [lǐ zhì] 1. etiquette 2. system of rites</p> <p>礼节 [lǐ jié] etiquette</p> <p>礼拜日 [lǐ bài rì] Sunday</p> <p>礼品 [lǐ pǐn] 1. gift 2. present</p> <p>礼拜 [lǐ bài] 1. week 2. religious service 3. worship</p> <p>非礼 [fēi lǐ] 1. rudeness 2. insolence 3. impropriety 4. harassment 5. molestation 6. indecent assault</p> <p>大饱眼福 [dà bǎo yǎn fú] to feast one's eyes</p> <p>身在福中不知福 [shēn zài fú zhōng bù zhī fú] to live in plenty without appreciating it (saw); not to know when one is well off</p> <p>福 [fú] 1. good fortune 2. happiness 3. luck 4. abbr. for Fujian province 5. surname Fu</p> <p>加利福尼亚大学 [jiā lì fú ní yà dà xué] University of California</p> <p>加利福尼亚理工学院 [jiā lì fú ní yà lǐ gōng xué yuàn] California Institute of Technology (Caltech)</p> <p>史丹福大学 [shǐ dān fú dà xué] Stanford University</p> <p>达尔福尔 [dá ěr fú ěr] Darfur (western province of Sudan)</p> <p>造福万民 [zào fú wàn mín] to benefit thousands of people</p> <p>造福 [zào fú] to benefit (e.g. the people)</p> <p>福建省 [fú jiàn shěng] Fujian province (Fukien) in east China, abbr. or , capital Fuzhou</p> <p>福建 [fú jiàn] Fujian province (Fukien) in east China, abbr. or , capital Fuzhou</p> <p>大饱口福 [dà bǎo kǒu fú] 1. to eat one's fill 2. to have a good meal</p> <p>斯坦福大学 [sī tǎn fú dà xué] Stanford University</p> <p>汉福斯 [hàn fú sī] Hnefoss, city (and soccer team) in Buskerud, Norway</p> <p>眼福 [yǎn fú] 1. a treat for the eyes 2. the rare chance of seeing sth beautiful</p> <p>法兰克福汇报 [fǎ lán kè fú huì bào] Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung</p> <p>福田区 [fú tián qū] Futian district of Shenzhen City , Guangdong</p>	<p>福山区 [fú shān qū] Fushan district of Yantai city , Shandong</p> <p>福冈 [fú gāng] Fukuoka, city in Kyushyu, Japan</p> <p>福冈县 [fú gāng xiàn] Fukuoka prefecture</p> <p>洪福齐天 [hóng fú qí tiān] flood of good fortune fills the heavens (saw); a lucky sign</p> <p>发福 [fā fú] 1. to put on weight 2. to get fat (a sign of prosperity, so a compliment)</p> <p>福清 [fú qīng] (N) Fuqing (city in Fujian)</p> <p>坐吃享福 [zuò chī xiǎng fú] 1. vegetative existence 2. to consume passively without doing anything useful</p> <p>享清福 [xiǎng qīng fú] living in ease and comfort</p> <p>若望福音 [ruò wàng fú yīn] Gospel according to St John</p> <p>金钱不能买来幸福 [jīn qián bù néng mǎi lái xìng fú] money can't buy happiness</p> <p>博福斯 [bó fú sī] Bofors, Swedish arms company involved in major corruption case during 1980s</p> <p>有福 [yǒu fú] to be blessed</p> <p>福克兰群岛 [fú kè lán qún dào] Falkland Islands</p> <p>弗莱福兰 [fú lái fú lán] Flevoland</p> <p>诺福克岛 [nuò fú kè dǎo] Norfolk Island</p> <p>福布斯 [fú bù sī] 1. Forbes (US publisher) 2. Forbes magazine</p> <p>索福克勒斯 [suǒ fú kè lè sī] Sophocles (496-406 BC), Greek tragedian, author of Oedipus the King</p> <p>福特汽车 [fú tè qì chē] Ford motors</p> <p>克劳福德 [kè láo fú dé] Crawford (town in Texas)</p> <p>福星高照 [fú xīng gāo zhào] lucky star in the ascendant (saw); a lucky sign</p> <p>加利福尼亚州 [jiā lì fú ní yà zhōu] California</p> <p>加利福尼亚 [jiā lì fú ní yà] California</p> <p>杨福家 [yáng fú jiā] Yang Fujia (1936-), nuclear physicist, famous for Yang-Mills gauge theory</p> <p>福州 [fú zhōu] 1. Fuzhou prefecture level city and capital of Fujian province in east China 2. formerly known as Foochow or Fuchow</p> <p>福州市 [fú zhōu shì] 1. Fuzhou prefecture level city and capital of Fujian province in east China 2. formerly known as Foochow or Fuchow</p> <p>福分 [fú fēn] 1. one's happy lot 2. good fortune</p> <p>作威作福 [zuò wēi zuò fú] tyrannical abuse (saw); riding roughshod over people</p> <p>卢瑟福 [lú sè fú] Rutherford (Earnest, an early nuclear physicist from New Zealand)</p> <p>福气 [fú qì] 1. good luck 2. to enjoy good fortune</p> <p>法兰克福车展 [fǎ lán kè fú chē zhǎn] the Frankfurt motor show</p> <p>福如东海 [fú rú dōng hǎi] lucky as immense as the East sea (saw); a lucky sign</p> <p>家乐福 [jiā lè fú] Carrefour, one of the first European supermarket chains to operate in PRC and Taiwan</p> <p>全家福 [quán jiā fú] 1. family portrait 2. picture of the entire family</p> <p>享福 [xiǎng fú] 1. to live comfortably 2. happy and prosperous life</p> <p>惜福 [xī fú] to appreciate one's good fortune</p> <p>徐福 [xú fú] Xu Fu</p> <p>福摩萨 [fú mó sà] Formosa</p> <p>快乐幸福 [kuài lè xìng fú] 1. cheerful 2. happy</p> <p>福尔 [fú ěr] Flix Faure (former president of France)</p> <p>斯福尔瓦尔 [sī fú ěr wǎ ěr] Svolvær (city in Nordland, Norway)</p> <p>福尔摩斯 [fú ěr mó sī] Sherlock Holmes,</p> <p>埃尔福特 [āi ěr fú tè] Erfurt (German city)</p> <p>薛福成 [xuē fú chéng] Xue Fucheng (1838-1894), Qing official and progressive political theorist</p> <p>福兴乡 [fú xīng xiāng] (N) Fuhsing (village in Taiwan)</p> <p>福音 [fú yīn] gospel</p> <p>符类福音 [fú lèi fú yīn] synoptic gospels (i.e. Matthew, Mark and Luke, with similar accounts and chronology)</p>
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<p>马太福音 [mǎ tài fú yīn] Gospel according to St Matthew</p> <p>马可福音 [mǎ kě fú yīn] Gospel according to St Mark</p> <p>约翰福音 [yuē hàn fú yīn] Gospel according to St John</p> <p>福音书 [fú yīn shū] Gospel (book of the Christian New Testament)</p> <p>降福 [jiàng fú] blessings from heaven</p> <p>法兰克福 [fǎ lán kè fú] Frankfurt (Germany)</p> <p>幸福 [xìng fú] 1. blessed 2. happiness 3. happy</p> <p>来福枪 [lái fú qiāng] 1. rifle 2. (loan word) 3. also written</p> <p>福晋 [fú jìn] in Qing dynasty, Manchurian word for wife</p> <p>福利事业 [fú lì shì yè] welfare work</p> <p>德雷福斯案件 [dé léi fú sī àn jiàn] Dreyfus affair 1894-1906, notorious political scandal in France case involving antisemitism and miscarriage of justice</p> <p>德雷福斯 [dé léi fú sī] 1. Dreyfus (name) 2. Alfred Dreyfus (1859-1935), French artillery officer of Alsatian and Jewish background, infamously imprisoned 1894 in miscarriage of justice</p> <p>索福克利斯 [suǒ fú kè lì sī] Sophocles (496-406 BC), Greek playwright</p> <p>罗斯福 [luó sī fú] 1. Roosevelt (name) 2. Theodore Roosevelt (1858-1919), US President 1901-1909 3. Franklin D. Roosevelt (1882-1945), US President 1933-1945</p> <p>福斯塔夫 [fú sī tā fū] Falstaff (Shakespearian character)</p> <p>路加福音 [lù jiā fú yīn] Gospel according to St Luke</p> <p>福斯特 [fú sī tè] 1. Foster or Forster (name) 2. Stephen Collins Foster (1826-1864), American composer</p> <p>斯坦福 [sī tǎn fú] Stanford (university)</p> <p>哈特福德 [hā tè fú dé] Hartford</p> <p>福岛县 [fú dǎo xiàn] Fukushima prefecture in north Japan</p> <p>福马林 [fú mǎ lín] formalin</p> <p>威福自己 [wēi fú zì jǐ] 1. to abuse power 2. conflict of interest 3. power to judge as tyrant over one's own case</p> <p>纳福 [nà fú] 1. to accept a life of ease 2. to enjoy a comfortable retirement</p> <p>福克纳 [fú kè nà] William Faulkner (1897-1962), American novelist and poet</p> <p>安福县 [ān fú xiàn] Anfu county in Ji'an , Jiangxi</p> <p>福贡县 [fú gòng xiàn] Fugong county in Nujiang Lisu autonomous prefecture [Nu4 jiang1 Li4 su4 zu2 zi4 zhi4 zhou1] in northwest Yunnan</p> <p>福利政策 [fú lì zhèng cè] welfare policy</p> <p>福委会 [fú wěi huì] 1. welfare committee 2. abbr. for</p> <p>福利院 [fú lì yuàn] welfare agency</p> <p>福安 [fú ān] (N) Fu'an (city in Fujian)</p> <p>安福 [ān fú] Anfu county in Ji'an , Jiangxi</p> <p>福海 [fú hǎi] (N) Fuhai (place in Xinjiang)</p> <p>福娃 [fú wá] Fuwa (official 2008 Olympic mascots)</p> <p>永福 [yǒng fú] (N) Yongfu (place in Guangxi)</p> <p>福泉 [fú quán] Fuquan county level city in Qiannan Buyei and Miao Autonomous Prefecture [Qian2 nan2 zhou1], Guizhou</p> <p>福泉市 [fú quán shì] Fuquan county level city in Qiannan Buyei and Miao Autonomous Prefecture [Qian2 nan2 zhou1], Guizhou</p> <p>福柯 [fú kē] Foucault</p> <p>桑德尔福德 [sāng dé ěr fú dé] Sandefjord (city in Vestfold, Norway)</p> <p>福贡 [fú gòng] Fugong county in Nujiang Lisu autonomous prefecture [Nu4 jiang1 Li4 su4 zu2 zi4 zhi4 zhou1] in northwest Yunnan</p> <p>福利 [fú lì] 1. (material) welfare 2. well-being</p> <p>福林 [fú lín] forint (Hungarian currency)</p> <p>福克 [fú kè] Fock or Foch (name)</p> <p>托福 [tuō fú] 1. TOEFL 2. Test of English as a Foreign Language</p> <p>福特 [fú tè] 1. Ford (name) 2. Ford, US car make</p>	<p>福地 [fú dì] 1. happy land 2. paradise</p> <p>福田 [fú tián] Futian district of Shenzhen City , Guangdong</p> <p>口福 [kǒu fú] 1. fortuitous knack for getting to eat excellent food 2. luck and good timing when tasty food is involved</p> <p>福山 [fú shān] Fushan district of Yantai city , Shandong</p> <p>福泽 [fú zé] good fortune</p> <p>§2232 祝 [zhù] 1. invoke 2. pray to 3. wish 4. to express good wishes 5. surname Zhu</p> <p>祝福 [zhù fú] 1. blessings 2. wish well</p> <p>敬祝 [jìng zhù] 1. to offer humbly (written at the end of letter from sb of lower status to higher status) 2. your humble servant</p> <p>祝枝山 [zhù zhī shān] Zhu Zhishan (1460-1526), Ming calligrapher and poet, one of Four great southern talents of the Ming</p> <p>祝允明 [zhù yǔn míng] Zhu Yunming (1460-1526), Ming dynasty calligrapher</p> <p>祝谢 [zhù xiè] to give thanks</p> <p>祝贺 [zhù hè] 1. to congratulate 2. congratulations</p> <p>祝贺词 [zhù hè cí] congratulatory speech</p> <p>祝寿 [zhù shòu] birthday congratulations</p> <p>恭祝 [gōng zhù] 1. to congratulate respectfully 2. to wish good luck and success (esp. to a superior) 3. with best wishes (in writing)</p> <p>祝愿 [zhù yuàn] wish</p> <p>预祝 [yù zhù] 1. congratulate beforehand 2. offer best wishes for</p> <p>庆祝会 [qīng zhù huì] celebration</p> <p>庆祝 [qīng zhù] celebrate</p> <p>祝酒 [zhù jiǔ] 1. to toast 2. to congratulate and drink a toast</p> <p>§2233 祥 [xiáng] 1. auspicious 2. propitious</p> <p>不祥之兆 [bù xiáng zhī zhào] a bad omen</p> <p>凭祥 [píng xiáng] (N) Pingxiang (city in Guangxi)</p> <p>和气致祥 [hé qì zhì xiáng] (saw) amiability leads to harmony</p> <p>文天祥 [wén tiān xiáng] Wen Tianxiang (1236-1283), Song dynasty politician and poet, folk hero in resisting Mongol invasion in Jiangxi in 1275</p> <p>发祥 [fā xiáng] 1. to give rise to (sth good) 2. to emanate from</p> <p>发祥地 [fā xiáng dì] 1. the birthplace (of sth good) 2. the cradle (e.g. of art)</p> <p>嘉祥 [jiā xiáng] Jiaxiang county in Ji'ning , Shandong</p> <p>嘉祥县 [jiā xiáng xiàn] Jiaxiang county in Ji'ning , Shandong</p> <p>不祥 [bù xiáng] 1. ominous 2. inauspicious</p> <p>吉祥物 [jí xiáng wù] mascot</p> <p>钟祥县 [zhōng xiáng xiàn] Zhongxiang county in Hubei</p> <p>陆征祥 [lù zhēng xiáng] Lu Zhengxiang (1871-1949), Chinese diplomat and Catholic monk</p> <p>慈祥 [cí xiáng] 1. kindly 2. benevolent (often of older person)</p> <p>罗志祥 [luó zhì xiáng] Luo Zhixiang or Show Luo or Alan Luo (1979-), Taiwanese pop star</p> <p>冯玉祥 [féng yù xiáng] Feng Yuxiang (1882-1948), warlord during Republic of China, strongly critical of Chiang Kai-shek</p> <p>祥云 [xiáng yún] (N) Xiangyun (place in Yunnan)</p> <p>安祥 [ān xiáng] 1. serene 2. composed 3. unruffled</p> <p>祥瑞 [xiáng ruì] 1. auspicious 2. propitious</p> <p>吉祥 [jí xiáng] lucky</p> <p>§2234 祸 [huò] disaster</p> <p>祸福 [huò fú] disaster and happiness</p> <p>祸福吉凶 [huò fú jí xiōng] 1. fate 2. portent 3. luck or disasters as foretold in the stars (astrology)</p> <p>祸福无常 [huò fú wú cháng] disaster and happiness do not follow rules (saw); future blessings and misfortunes are unpredictable</p> <p>因祸得福 [yīn huò dé fú] 1. to profit from a disaster (saw); some good comes out of a setback 2. It's an ill wind that blows nobody any good.</p>
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兵连祸结	[bīng lián huò jié] 1. ravaged by successive wars 2. war-torn 3. war-ridden	神速	[shén sù] 1. lightning speed 2. amazingly rapid 3. incredible pace of development
飞来横祸	[fēi lái hèng huò] sudden and unexpected disaster (saw)	迎神赛会	[yíng shén sài huì] folk festival, esp. involving shrine or image of God
惹祸	[rě huò] 1. stirring up trouble 2. to invite disaster	神迹	[shén jì] miracle
招灾惹祸	[zhāo zāi rě huò] to invite disaster	迷走神经	[mí zǒu shén jīng] vagus nerve
祸不单行	[huò bù dān xíng] 1. Misfortune does not come singly (saw). 2. It never rains but it pours.	心醉神迷	[xīn zuì shén mí] 1. ecstatic 2. enraptured
车祸	[chē huò] 1. traffic accident 2. car crash	敬鬼神而远之	[jìng guǐ shén ér yuǎn zhī] to respect Gods and demons from a distance (saw); to remain at a respectful distance
惨祸	[cǎn huò] 1. terrible tragedy 2. grave mishap	精神健康	[jīng shén jiàn kāng] mental health
灾祸	[zāi huò] disaster	鬼神	[guǐ shén] Gods and demons
幸灾乐祸	[xìng zāi lè huò] 1. to delight in other people's misfortune 2. Schadenfreude	神色	[shén sè] 1. expression 2. look
天灾人祸	[tiān zāi rén huò] natural and man-made disasters (saw); natural calamities (flood, drought, earthquake)	精神饱满	[jīng shén bǎo mǎn] 1. full of vigor (saw) 2. lively 3. in high spirits
added to human calamity (fire, famine, war, Microsoft software)		貌合神离	[mào hé shén lí] the appearance of unity, but divided at heart (saw); seeming harmony belies underlying disagreement
祸首	[huò shǒu] 1. chief offender 2. main culprit	神祖	[shén zǔ] Godhead
包藏祸心	[bāo cáng huò xīn] to harbor evil intentions (saw); concealing malice	神	[shén] 1. God 2. unusual 3. mysterious 4. soul 5. spirit 6. divine essence 7. lively 8. spiritual being 9. abbr. for [shen2 zhou1], "Divine boat"PRC series of manned spacecraft
祸患	[huò huàn] 1. disaster 2. calamity	神魔小说	[shén mó xiǎo shuō] 1. supernatural novel 2. novel of ghosts and goblins
战祸	[zhàn huò] disaster of war	神魂	[shén hún] 1. mind 2. state of mind (often abnormal)
奇祸	[qí huò] 1. unexpected calamity 2. sudden disaster	无神论	[wú shén lùn] atheism
大祸临头	[dà huò lín tóu] 1. facing imminent catastrophe 2. calamity looms 3. all hell will break loose	六神无主	[liù shén wú zhǔ] 1. all six vital organs fail (saw); besides oneself with panic 2. distracted 3. out of one's wits
大祸	[dà huò] 1. disaster 2. calamity	无神论者	[wú shén lùn zhě] atheist
祸从口出	[huò cóng kǒu chū] Trouble issues from the mouth (saw). A loose tongue may cause a lot of trouble.	形神	[xíng shén] 1. body and soul 2. physical and spiritual 3. material form and internal spirit
人祸	[rén huò] human disaster	养神	[yǎng shén] 1. to rest 2. to recuperate 3. to regain composure
祸害	[huò hài] 1. disaster 2. harm 3. scourge 4. bad person 5. to damage 6. to harm 7. to wreck	大力神	[dà lì shén] Titan
祸事	[huò shì] 1. disaster 2. doom	神佛	[shén fó] Gods and Buddhas
抗精神病	[kàng jīng shén bìng] antipsychotic (drug)	费神	[fèi shén] 1. to spend effort 2. to take trouble 3. May I trouble you to...? (as part of polite request) 4. Please would you mind...?
月亮女神	[yuè liang shén] 1. the Moon Goddess 2. name of Japanese moon space probe	月女神	[yuè shén] Moon Goddess
神殿	[shén diàn] shrine	青神	[qīng shén] (N) Qingshen (place in Sichuan)
神学院	[shén xué yuàn] seminary	神情	[shén qíng] 1. look 2. expression
神经学	[shén jīng xué] neurology	奉若神明	[fèng ruò shén míng] 1. to honor sb as a God (saw); to revere 2. to worship 3. to deify 4. to make a holy cow of sth 5. to put sb on a pedestal
认知神经心里学	[rèn zhī shén jīng xīn lǐ xué] cognitive neuropsychology	神明	[shén míng] 1. deities 2. gods
神经学家	[shén jīng xué jiā] neurologist	有神论	[yǒu shén lùn] theism (the belief in the existence of God)
神学家	[shén xué jiā] a theologist	有神论者	[yǒu shén lùn zhě] theist (believer in one or more Deities)
神经生物学	[shén jīng shēng wù xué] neurobiology	精神疾病	[jīng shén jí bìng] mental illness
精神病学	[jīng shén bìng xué] psychiatry	神力	[shén lì] 1. occult force 2. the power of a God or spirit
留神	[liú shén] (idiom) "Take care to..."; "Be careful of..."	精神病	[jīng shén bìng] 1. mental disorder 2. psychosis
精神学家	[jīng shén xué jiā] psychologist	精神病医院	[jīng shén bìng yī yuàn] psychiatric hospital
精神学	[jīng shén xué] psychology	精神衰弱	[jīng shén shuāi ruò] 1. psychasthenia 2. obsessive-compulsive disorder
神学研究所	[shén xué yán jiū suǒ] seminary	提起精神	[tí qǐ jīng shen] 1. to raise one's spirits 2. to take courage
神学	[shén xué] 1. theological 2. theology	精神病患	[jīng shén bìng huàn] mental illness
神不知鬼不觉	[shén bù zhī guǐ bù jué] 1. top secret 2. hush-hush	奥林匹克精神	[ào lín pǐ kè jīng shén] Olympic spirit
爱神	[ài shén] 1. God of Love (in translation) 2. Venus 3. Eros	精神百倍	[jīng shén bǎi bèi] 1. lit. vitality a hundredfold (saw); refreshed 2. one's vigor thoroughly restored
神经过敏	[shén jīng guò mǐn] 1. jumpy 2. nervous 3. oversensitive	创新精神	[chuàng xīn jīng shén] creativity
神道	[shén dào] Shinto (Japanese religion)	精神错乱	[jīng shén cuò luàn] insanity
大显神通	[dà xiǎn shén tōng] (set phrase) to display one's remarkable skill or prowess, give full play to one's brilliant abilities	精神领袖	[jīng shén líng xiù] 1. spiritual leader (of a nation or church) 2. religious leader
钱能通神	[qián néng tōng shén] 1. money is all-powerful 2. money can move God	神成为人	[shén chéng wéi rén] God became man
疑神疑鬼	[yí shén yí guǐ] 1. to suspect everyone 2. overly suspicious	精神疗法	[jīng shén liáo fǎ] 1. psychotherapy 2. mental health treatment
神通	[shén tōng] 1. remarkable ability 2. magical power		
运神	[yùn shén] 1. to concentrate 2. to think what you're doing		
兵贵神速	[bīng guì shén sù] speed is precious in war		

精神药物	[jīng shén yào wù] psychotropic drugs	自由神像	[zì yóu shén xiàng] Statue of Liberty
团队精神	[tuán duì jīng shén] 1. group mentality 2. collectivism 3. solidarity 4. team spirit	神经性毒剂	[shén jīng xìng dú jì] 1. nerve agent 2. nerve gas
精神财富	[jīng shén cái fù] spiritual wealth	精神满腹	[jīng shén mǎn fù] full of wisdom (saw); astute and widely experienced
精神分析	[jīng shén fēn xī] psychoanalysis	神女峰	[shén nǚ fēng] name of a peak by Changjiang Three Gorges
精神分裂症	[jīng shén fēn liè zhèng] 1. schizophrenia 2. split personality	神权政治	[shén quán zhèng zhì] theocracy
龙马精神	[lóng mǎ jīng shén] old but still full of vitality (saw)	神话故事	[shén huà gù shi] 1. mythological story 2. myth
有精神病	[yǒu jīng shén bìng] insane	牧神节	[mù shén jié] Lupercalia, Roman festival to Pan on 15th February
精神	I [jīng shén] 1. spirit 2. mind 3. consciousness 4. thought 5. mental 6. psychological 7. essence 8. gist II [jīng shénjīng shen] 1. vigor 2. vitality 3. drive 4. spiritual	牧神午后	[mù shén wǔ hòu] Prlude l'après-midi d'un faune, by Claude Debussy based on poem by by Stphane Mallarm
神经细胞	[shén jīng xì bǎo] nerve cells	牧神	[mù shén] 1. shepherd God 2. faun 3. Pan in Greek mythology
神奈川县	[shén nài chuān xiàn] Kanagawa prefecture, Japan	一神教	[yī shén jiào] monotheism (belief in a single God)
封神演义	[fēng shén yǎn yì] Investiture of the Gods, major Ming dynasty vernacular novel of mythology and fantasy, very loosely based on King Wu of Zhou's overthrow of the Shang, subsequent material for opera, film, TV series, computer games etc	多神教	[duō shén jiào] polytheism, belief in the existence of many gods
神秘主义	[shén mì zhǔ yì] mysticism	自由女神像	[zì yóu shén xiàng] Statue of Liberty, Ellis Island, New York
精神文明	[jīng shén wén míng] spiritual culture	神经网络	[shén jīng wǎng luò] 1. neurological 2. neural network(s)
物质文明和精神文明	[wù zhì wén míng hé jīng shén wén míng] 1. material and spiritual culture 2. matter and mind 3. material progress, ideology and culture (philosophic slogan, adopted into Deng Xiaoping theory from 1978)	人格神	[rén gé shén] 1. personal God 2. anthropomorphic God
神父	[shén fù] 1. padre (title of Catholic priest) 2. (spiritual) father	神格	[shén gé] Godhead
交感神经	[jiāo gǎn shén jīng] sympathetic nervous system	神经网络	[shén jīng wǎng lù] neural network (artificial or biological)
希腊神话	[xī là shén huà] Greek mythology	敬神	[jìng shén] 1. to respect a deity 2. to pray to a God
希神	[xī shén] 1. Greek mythology 2. abbr. for	圣神降临	[shèng shén jiàng lín] Whit Sunday (Christian Festival celebrating the Holy Spirit)
神冈乡	[shén gāng xiāng] (N) Shengkang (village in Taiwan)	圣神降临周	[shèng shén jiàng lín zhōu] Whitsuntide
神经元网	[shén jīng yuán wǎng] neural network	神采飞扬	[shén cǎi fēi yáng] in high spirits (saw); glowing with health and vigor
神奈川	[shén nài chuān] Kanagawa, city and prefecture in Japan	神出鬼没	[shén chū guǐ mò] 1. lit. Gods appear and devils vanish (saw); to appear and disappear unpredictably 2. to change rapidly
神经网络	[shén jīng wǎng] neural net	神气	[shén qì] 1. expression 2. manner 3. spirited 4. vigorous
神农架林区	[shén nóng jià lín qū] (N) Shennongjialin (area in Hubei)	神像	[shén xiàng] image of a God
凶神	[xiōng shén] 1. demon 2. fiend	分神	[fēn shén] 1. to give attention to sth 2. please give (some of your valuable) attention to my task
神差鬼使	[shén chāi guǐ shǐ] 1. the work of gods and devils (saw); unexplained event crying out for a supernatural explanation 2. curious coincidence	神采	[shén cǎi] 1. expression 2. bright
鬼使神差	[guǐ shǐ shén chāi] 1. demons and gods at work (saw); unexplained event crying out for a supernatural explanation 2. curious coincidence	横神经	[héng shén jīng] transverse commisure
神权统治	[shén quán tǒng zhì] theocracy	神慰	[shén wèi] spiritual consolation
神权	[shén quán] divine right (of kings)	神经突	[shén jīng tū] nerve process
眼神	[yǎn shén] expression or emotion showing in one's eyes	神童	[shén tóng] child prodigy
神乎其技	[shén hū qí jì] 1. (saw) brilliant 2. extremely skillful 3. virtuosic	神兽	[shén shòu] mythological animal
脑神经	[nǎo shén jīng] cranial nerves	平安神宫	[píng ān shén gōng] Heian Jing or Heian shrine, in east Kyo , Japan
神州	[shén zhōu] old name for China	美神	[měi shén] Goddess of beauty
精神性厌食症	[jīng shén xìng yàn shí zhèng] anorexia nervosa	神经失常	[shén jīng shī cháng] 1. mental aberration 2. nervous abnormality
神圣罗马帝国	[shén shèng luó mǎ dì guó] the Holy Roman empire (hist.)	神奥	[shén ào] 1. mysterious 2. an enigma
神圣周	[shén shèng zhōu] 1. Holy week 2. Easter week (esp. Catholic)	神妙	[shén miào] 1. marvelous 2. wondrous
神圣	[shén shèng] 1. divine 2. hallow 3. holy 4. sacred	料事如神	[liào shì rú shén] to prophecy with supernatural accuracy (saw); incredible foresight
圣神	[shèng shén] 1. feudal term of praise for ruler, king or emperor 2. general term for saint in former times 3. term for God during the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom 4. Holy Spirit (in Christian Trinity)	恶神	[è shén] 1. malignant deity 2. fiend
聚精会神	[jù jīng huì shén] concentrate one's attention	神灵	[shén líng] 1. a God 2. spirit 3. demon 4. occult or supernatural entities in general
泛神论	[fàn shén lùn] pantheism, theological theory equating God with the Universe	火神	[huǒ shén] 1. God of fire 2. Vulcan
泛自然神论	[fàn zì rán shén lùn] pandeism, theological theory that God created the Universe and became one with it	神探	[shén tàn] 1. master sleuth; lit. miraculous detective 2. cf Sherlock Holmes [Fuz er3 mo2 si1] or Di Renjie [Diz Ren2 jiez]
超泛神论	[chāo fàn shén lùn] panentheism, theological theory of God as equal to the Universe while transcending it	神职	[shén zhí] theocratic
提神剂	[tí shén jì] 1. stimulant to enhance mental performance 2. stay-awake drug 3. agrypnotic	神职人员	[shén zhí rén yuán] 1. clergy 2. cleric
		六神	[liù shén] six vital organs ruled by six Daoist deities: heart , lungs , liver , kidneys , spleen , gall bladder
		谷神	[gǔ shén] harvest God
		谷神星	[gǔ shén xīng] Ceres, dwarf planet in the asteroid belt between Mars and Jupiter, discovered in 1801 by G. Piazzi

财神	[cái shén] the God of Wealth
真神	[zhēn shén] the True God
神往	[shén wǎng] 1. to amaze 2. to fascinate 3. to take one's breath away 4. carried away 5. charmed 6. fascinating 7. absorbing
活神仙似	[huó shén xiān sì] to live like the immortals (advertising real estate)
神化	[shén huà] 1. to make divine 2. apotheosis
出神入化	[chū shén rù huà] to reach perfection (saw); a superb artistic achievement
神体	[shén tǐ] Godhead
神仙	[shén xiān] 1. a Daoist immortal 2. a supernatural entity 3. (in modern fiction) fairy, elf, leprechaun etc 4. fig. lighthearted person 5. (used in advertising: Live like an immortal)
跑神儿	[pǎo shén r] 1. absent-minded 2. one's mind is wandering
神性	[shén xìng] divinity
神经性	[shén jīng xìng] 1. neural 2. mental 3. neurological
信神者	[xìn shén zhě] a believer
怔神儿	[zhēng shén r] 1. lost in thought 2. in a daze
神态	[shén tài] 1. appearance 2. manner 3. bearing 4. deportment 5. look 6. expression 7. mien
神志	[shén zhì] 1. consciousness 2. state of mind 3. compos mentis
心神	[xīn shén] 1. mind 2. state of mind 3. attention 4. (Chinese medicine) psychic constitution
神农	[shén nóng] Shennong or "Farmer God", legendary creator of agriculture and medicine
神农本草经	[shén nóng běn cǎo jīng] Shennong's compendium of materia medica, a Han dynasty pharmacological compendium, 3 scrolls
帕台农神庙	[pà tái nóng shén miào] Parthenon Temple on the Acropolis, Athens
神经索	[shén jīng suǒ] spinal chord
纵神经索	[zòng shén jīng suǒ] longitudinal nerve cord
神经系统	[shén jīng xì tǒng] nervous system
多神论者	[duō shén lùn zhě] polytheist (believer in a plurality of Deities)
神经毒素	[shén jīng dú sù] neurotoxin
神经	[shén jīng] nerve
太阳神经丛	[tài yáng shén jīng cóng] solar plexus chakra
神经病	[shén jīng bìng] 1. mental disorder 2. neuropathy
神经症	[shén jīng zhèng] 1. nervous illness 2. mental illness
神经原	[shén jīng yuán] 1. neuron 2. also written
神经外科	[shén jīng wài kē] neurosurgery
神经质	[shén jīng zhì] nervousness
神经元	[shén jīng yuán] neuron
中间神经元	[zhōng jiān shén jīng yuán] interneuron
神不守舍	[shén bù shǒu shě] 1. not in one's right mind 2. restless
自然神论	[zì rán shén lùn] deism, theological theory of God who does not interfere in the Universe
神治国	[shén zhì guó] 1. theocracy 2. also written [shén2 quan2 tong3 zhi4] or [shén2 quan2 zheng4 zhi4]
护法神	[hù fǎ shén] protector deities of Buddhist law
太阳神计划	[tài yáng shén jì huà] the Apollo project
太阳神	[tài yáng shén] 1. Sun God 2. Apollo
守护神	[shǒu hù shén] 1. protector God 2. patron saint
神户	[shén hù] Kobe, major Japanese port near Osaka
神庙	[shén miào] a temple (not specific)
死神	[sǐ shén] 1. Death personified 2. Azrael (Angel of Death of Jewish and Islamic mythology) 3. the Grim Reaper 4. Bleach (Japanese cartoon series by KUBO Tait)
多神论	[duō shén lùn] polytheism (belief in a plurality of Deities)
神秘	[shén mì] 1. mysterious 2. mystery
理神论	[lǐ shén lùn] deism, theological theory of God who does not interfere in the Universe

一神论	[yī shén lùn] 1. monotheism 2. unitarianism (denying the Trinity)
神话	[shén huà] 1. fairy tale 2. mythology 3. myth
安神	[ān shén] 1. calm (soothe) the nerves 2. relieve uneasiness of body and mind
海神	[hǎi shén] 1. Emperor of the Sea 2. Neptune
神舟	[shén zhōu] "Divine boat"PRC series of manned spacecraft
神女	[shén] goddess
女神	[shén] 1. goddess 2. nymph
神池	[shén chí] (N) Shenchì (place in Shanxi)
酒神	[jiǔ shén] 1. the Wine God 2. Bacchus
神秘莫测	[shén mì mò cè] 1. mystery 2. unfathomable 3. enigmatic
水神	[shuǐ shén] river God
全神贯注	[quán shén guàn zhù] 1. to concentrate one's attention completely (saw); entirely absorbed 2. with rapt attention
丧门神	[sàng mén shén] 1. messenger of death (cf Irish banshee) 2. person bringing bad luck
入神	[rù shén] 1. to be enthralled 2. to be entranced
智神星	[zhì shén xīng] Pallas, an asteroid, discovered in 1802 by H.W. Olbers
失神	[shī shén] 1. absent-minded 2. to lose spirit 3. despondent
走神	[zǒu shén] 1. absent-minded 2. one's mind is wandering
走神儿	[zǒu shén r] 1. absent-minded 2. one's mind is wandering
操心	[cāo shén] 1. to worry about 2. to look after 3. to take care of
神木	[shén mù] (N) Shenmu (place in Shaanxi)
神的儿子	[shén de ér zǐ] the Son of God
神奇	[shén qí] 1. magical 2. mystical 3. miraculous
天神	[tiān shén] 1. a God 2. a deity
神笔	[shén bǐ] 1. lit. divine pen 2. fig. outstanding writing
提神	[tí shén] 1. to freshen up 2. to be cautious or vigilant 3. to watch out 4. stimulant to enhance mental performance 5. stay-awake drug 6. agrypnotic
门神	[mén shén] door god
神曲	[shén qǔ] The Divine Comedy by Dante Alighieri
日神	[rì shén] 1. the Sun God 2. Apollo
出神	[chū shén] 1. entranced 2. Trance (music genre)
神山	[shén shān] mountain of Gods
土神	[tǔ shén] earth God
心领神会	[xīn lǐng shén huì] 1. to understand the meaning behind sb's words (saw); I appreciate your kindness 2. to know intuitively 3. to understand tacitly 4. to speak without words
社会名流	[shè huì míng liú] 1. celebrity 2. public figure
造福社群	[zào fú shè qún] to benefit the community
严岛神社	[yán dǎo shén shè] Itsukujima shrine in Hiroshima prefecture, Japan
神社	[shén shè] shrine
社	[shè] 1. society 2. group
彭博通讯社	[péng bó tōng xùn shè] Bloomberg L.P., financial software services, news and data company
朝鲜中央通讯社	[cháo xiān zhōng yāng tōng xùn shè] Korean Central News Agency
通讯社	[tōng xùn shè] a news service (e.g. Xinhua)
路透社	[lù tòu shè] Reuters news agency
苏联之友社	[sū lián zhī yǒu shè] Soviet Union friendly society
封建社会	[fēng jiàn shè huì] feudal society
巴黎公社	[bā lí gōng shè] Paris Commune 1871, an unsuccessful proletarian uprising against the French third republic
社会主义教育运动	[shè huì zhǔ yì jiào yù yùn dòng] Socialist education movement
上流社会	[shàng liú shè huì] 1. upper class 2. high society

<p>联合通讯社 [lián hé tōng xùn shè] Yonghap (South Korean news agency)</p> <p>奴隶社会 [nú lì shè huì] slave-owning society (precedes feudal society in Marxist theory)</p> <p>社戏 [shè xì] theatrical performance (e.g. on religious festival)</p> <p>中国大百科全书出版社 [zhōng guó dà bǎi kē quán shū chū bǎn shè] Encyclopedia of China Publishing House</p> <p>出版社 [chū bǎn shè] publishing house</p> <p>反社会行为 [fǎn shè huì xíng wéi] antisocial behaviour</p> <p>反社会 [fǎn shè huì] antisocial (behaviour)</p> <p>报社 [bào shè] 1. general office of a newspaper 2. newspaper office</p> <p>社会主义制度 [shè huì zhǔ yì zhì dù] socialist system</p> <p>社区 [shè qū] community</p> <p>社交 [shè jiāo] 1. interaction 2. social contact</p> <p>韩国联合通讯社 [hán guó lián hé tōng xùn shè] Yonghap (South Korean news agency)</p> <p>社交才能 [shè jiāo cái néng] social accomplishment</p> <p>社交舞 [shè jiāo wǔ] social dancing</p> <p>社交语言 [shè jiāo yǔ yán] lingua franca</p> <p>人文社科 [rén wén shè kē] (abbr.) humanities and social sciences</p> <p>苏维埃社会主义共和国联盟 [sū wéi āi shè huì zhǔ yì gòng hé guó lián méng] 1. Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR), 1922-1991 2. abbr. Soviet Union</p> <p>社会主义者 [shè huì zhǔ yì zhě] socialist</p> <p>社会主义国家 [shè huì zhǔ yì guó jiā] socialist state</p> <p>空想社会主义 [kōng xiǎng shè huì zhǔ yì] utopian socialism</p> <p>社会民主主义 [shè huì mín zhǔ zhǔ yì] social democracy</p> <p>社会主义 [shè huì zhǔ yì] socialism</p> <p>社学 [shè xué] Ming or Qing dynasty school</p> <p>社会正义 [shè huì zhèng yì] social justice</p> <p>朝鲜中央新闻社 [cháo xiǎn zhōng yāng xīn wén shè] Korean Central News Agency (KCNA, North Korea)</p> <p>朝中社 [cháo zhōng shè] KCNA; (North) Korean Central News Agency</p> <p>社群 [shè qún] 1. community 2. social grouping</p> <p>社会阶层 [shè huì jiē céng] 1. social hierarchy 2. stratum in society 3. social status</p> <p>春柳社 [chūn liǔ shè] Spring willow society, pioneering Chinese theatrical company set up in Tokyo in 1906, part of New Culture movement, continued in China from 1912 as</p> <p>挂帅的社会 [guà shuài de shè huì] a society in which that is regarded as all-important</p> <p>秘密会社 [mì mì huì shè] a secret society</p> <p>扶轮社 [fú lún shè] Rotary Club</p> <p>社会行动 [shè huì xíng dòng] social actions</p> <p>九三学社 [jiǔ sān xué shè] Jiusan Society</p> <p>社会动乱 [shè huì dòng luàn] social unrest</p> <p>打击社会财富 [dǎ jī shè huì cái fù] countervalue</p> <p>社团 [shè tuán] 1. mass organization (e.g. trade union) 2. union 3. society</p> <p>社会团体 [shè huì tuán tǐ] 1. social group 2. community organization</p> <p>社会工作者 [shè huì gōng zuò zhě] 1. caseworker 2. social worker</p> <p>社会关怀 [shè huì guān huái] social care</p> <p>社会环境 [shè huì huán jìng] 1. milieu 2. social environment</p> <p>农业生产合作社 [nóng yè shēng chǎn hé zuò shè] agricultural producers' cooperative</p> <p>社会工作 [shè huì gōng zuò] social work</p> <p>合作社 [hé zuò shè] 1. cooperative 2. workers' or agricultural producers' cooperative etc</p>	<p>人文社会科学 [rén wén shè huì xué kē] humanities and social sciences</p> <p>社长 [shè zhǎng] president or director (of association etc)</p> <p>社会保险 [shè huì bǎo xiǎn] 1. social security 2. abbr. to</p> <p>社会公共利益 [shè huì gōng gòng lì yì] public interest</p> <p>日本共同社 [rì běn gòng tóng shè] Kyd, Japanese news agency</p> <p>共同社 [gòng tóng shè] Kyd, Japanese news agency</p> <p>新华社 [xīn huá shè] Xinhua news agency</p> <p>新社乡 [xīn shè xiāng] (N) Hsinshé (village in Taiwan)</p> <p>法新社 [fǎ xīn shè] 1. Agence France Presse 2. AFP news agency</p> <p>中国新闻社 [zhōng guó xīn wén shè] China News Service</p> <p>中新社 [zhōng xīn shè] China News Service (CNS), abbr. for</p> <p>社会学 [shè huì xué] sociology</p> <p>社评 [shè píng] 1. editorial (in a newspaper) 2. also written</p> <p>社会平等 [shè huì píng děng] social equality</p> <p>美联社 [měi lián shè] Associated Press (AP)</p> <p>德国统一社会党 [dé guó tǒng yī shè huì dǎng] Sozialistische Einheitspartei Deutschlands (Socialist unity party of Germany 1949-), the ruling communist party of the former German Democratic Republic (East Germany)</p> <p>社会党 [shè huì dǎng] socialist party</p> <p>社会民主党 [shè huì mín zhǔ dǎng] Social Democratic Party</p> <p>日本社会党 [rì běn shè huì dǎng] Japan Socialist Party</p> <p>社民党 [jī mín dǎng] Social democratic party</p> <p>人类社会 [rén lèi shè huì] human society</p> <p>韩联社 [hán lián shè] Yonhap (South Korean news agency)</p> <p>中国社会科学院 [zhōng guó shè huì kē xué yuàn] Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS)</p> <p>社会关系 [shè huì guān xi] social relation</p> <p>社火 [shè huǒ] festival entertainment (lion dance, dragon lantern etc)</p> <p>塔斯社 [tǎ sī shè] 1. TASS 2. Information Telegraph Agency of Russia</p> <p>公社 [gōng shè] commune</p> <p>人民公社化 [rén mín gōng shè huà] collectivization of agriculture (disastrous policy of communist Russia around 1930 and China in the 1950s)</p> <p>人民公社 [rén mín gōng shè] people's commune</p> <p>国际社会 [guó jì shè huì] the international community</p> <p>合众国际社 [hé zhòng guó jì shè] United Press International (UPI, US news service)</p> <p>小康社会 [xiǎo kāng shè huì] middle-class society</p> <p>社会总需求 [shè huì zǒng xū qiú] 1. aggregate social demand 2. total requirement of society</p> <p>社会科学 [shè huì kē xué] social sciences</p> <p>社会化 [shè huì huà] 1. socialization 2. to socialize 3. to fit into society 4. to train sb for society</p> <p>社保 [shè bǎo] 1. social insurance 2. abbr. for</p> <p>社会性 [shè huì xìng] social</p> <p>母系社会 [mǔ xì shè huì] matrilineality</p> <p>结社自由 [jié shè zì yóu] (constitutional) freedom of association</p> <p>社头乡 [shè tóu xiāng] (N) Shetou (village in Taiwan)</p> <p>大社乡 [dà shè xiāng] (N) Tashe (village in Taiwan)</p> <p>黑社会 [hēi shè huì] 1. "dark society" 2. mafia 3. mob 4. organized crime syndicate</p> <p>原始社会 [yuán shǐ shè huì] primitive society</p> <p>社会 [shè huì] society</p> <p>社会服务 [shè huì fú wù] social security (pensions, medical insurance)</p>
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会社 [huì shè] 1. a guild 2. (in olden times) an association such as a political party, religious group or trade guild 3. the Japanese word for company
 社会民主 [shè huì mín zhǔ] social democracy
 社科院 [shè kē yuàn] (Chinese) Academy of Social Sciences (CASS)
 剧社 [jù shè] theater company
 社论 [shè lùn] editorial (in a newspaper)
 社员 [shè yuán] member of society (association, club etc)
 社科 [shè kē] social science (abbr.)
 中央社 [zhōng yāng shè] Central News Agency (Taiwan)
 社工人 [shè gōng rén] social worker
 书社 [shū shè] 1. a reading group 2. press (i.e. publishing house)
 社教 [shè jiào] 1. Socialist education 2. abbr. for
 视若路人 [shì ruò lù rén] to view as strangers
 视微知著 [shì wēi zhī zhuó] one tiny clue reveals the general trend (saw); small beginnings show how things will develop
 电视机 [diàn shì jī] 1. television set 2. CL: [taiz]
 双眼视觉 [shuāng yǎn shì jué] binocular vision
 视觉 [shì jué] 1. sight 2. visual
 连续监视 [lián xù jiān shì] continuous monitoring
 假性近视 [jiǎ xìng jìn shì] pseudomyopia
 近视 [jìn shì] 1. shortsighted 2. nearsighted 3. myopia
 远视 [yuǎn shì] 1. farsighted 2. hyperopia or hypermetropia (longsightedness)
 视窗加速器 [shì chuāng jiā sù qì] Windows accelerator
 视窗基准 [shì chuāng jī zhǔn] Windows based
 迫视 [pò shì] 1. to stare at 2. to watch intently
 透视画 [tòu shì huà] perspective drawing
 透视画法 [tòu shì huà fǎ] perspective drawing
 透视法 [tòu shì fǎ] perspective (in drawing)
 透视图 [tòu shì tú] 1. a figure in perspective 2. perspective drawing
 透视学 [tòu shì xué] perspective (in drawing)
 透视 [tòu shì] 1. to see through 2. perspective 3. to examine by fluoroscopy (i.e. X-ray)
 巡视 [xún shì] go on an inspection tour
 逼视 [bī shì] 1. look at from close-up 2. watch intently
 视为畏途 [shì wéi wèi tú] to view as dangerous (saw); afraid to do sth
 视窗新技 [shì chuāng xīn jì] Windows NT
 远距离监视 [yuǎn jù lí jiān shì] off-site monitoring
 教育电视 [jiào yù diàn shì] Educational Television (Hong Kong)
 重视教育 [zhòng shì jiào yù] to stress education
 视神经盘 [shì shén jīng pán] optic disk (terminal of the optic nerve on the retina)
 视神经 [shì shén jīng] optic nerve
 神经性视损伤 [shén jīng xìng shì sǔn shāng] neurological visual impairment (NVI)
 视神经乳头 [shì shén jīng rǔ tóu] optic disk (terminal of the optic nerve on the retina)
 视 [shì] 1. to look at 2. to regard 3. to inspect
 视窗 [shì chuāng] 1. a window (on a computer screen) 2. Windows (the Microsoft operating system)
 敌视 [dí shì] 1. hostile 2. malevolence 3. antagonism 4. to view as enemy 5. to stand against
 收视率 [shōu shì lǜ] ratings
 数字电视 [shù zì diàn shì] digital television
 高清数字电视 [gāo qīng shù zì diàn shì] high definition digital television
 傲视 [ào shì] 1. turn up one's nose 2. show disdain for 3. regard superciliously

闭路电视 [bì lù diàn shì] closed-circuit television
 视图 [shì tú] view
 视网膜 [shì wǎng mó] retina
 巨细胞病毒视网膜炎 [jù xì bāo bìng dú shì wǎng mó yán] CMV Retinitis
 对视 [duì shì] to look face to face
 自视清高 [zì shì qīng gāo] 1. to think highly of oneself (saw); giving oneself airs 2. arrogant and self-important
 高清电视 [gāo qīng diàn shì] HDTV; high definition TV
 视角 [shì jiǎo] 1. viewpoint 2. angle on sth 3. perspective
 有线电视 [yǒu xiàn diàn shì] cable television
 视界 [shì jiè] field of vision
 视死如归 [shì sǐ rú guī] 1. to view death as a return home (saw); not afraid of dying 2. to face death with equanimity
 视差 [shì chā] parallax
 复视 [fù shì] 1. double vision 2. diplopia
 无视 [wú shì] 1. ignore 2. disregard
 视频 [shì pín] video
 视频点播 [shì pín diǎn bō] video on demand
 视频节目 [shì pín jié mù] video program
 目不忍视 [mù bù rěn shì] lit. the eye cannot bear to see it (saw); a scene too pitiful to behold
 电视秀 [diàn shì xiù] TV show
 电视采访 [diàn shì cǎi fǎng] TV interview
 实地访视 [shí dì fǎng shì] onsite visit
 忽视 [hū shì] 1. neglect 2. ignore
 视损伤 [shì sǔn shāng] visual impairment
 怒目而视 [nù mù ér shì] to glare at
 密切注视 [mì qiè zhù shì] to watch closely
 互动电视 [hù dòng diàn shì] interactive TV
 视为 [shì wéi] 1. to view sth as 2. to see as 3. to consider sth to be 4. to deem
 视为知己 [shì wéi zhī jǐ] to consider sb as close friend (saw); to take into one's confidence
 视力 [shì lì] 1. vision 2. eyesight
 视力表 [shì lì biǎo] eye chart (used by optician)
 视力测定法 [shì lì cè dìng fǎ] 1. optometry 2. eyesight testing
 省视 [xǐng shì] 1. to visit sb 2. to call upon sb 3. to inspect
 视听材料 [shì tīng cái liào] 1. evidence of material seen and heard 2. oral testimony
 视而不见 [shì ér bù jiàn] 1. to turn a blind eye to 2. to ignore
 视同儿戏 [shì tóng ér xì] 1. to regard sth as a plaything (saw); to consider unimportant 2. to view as trifling
 不重视 [bù zhòng shì] indifference
 轻视 [qīng shì] 1. contempt 2. contemptuous 3. to despise 4. to scorn 5. scornful
 国家广播电影电视总局 [guó jiā guǎng bō diàn yǐng diàn shì zǒng jú] 1. state committee on films and broadcast media 2. PRC film censorship bureau 3. abbr.
 凝视 [níng shì] gaze
 凝视时间 [níng shì shí jiān] gaze duration
 检视 [jiǎn shì] 1. inspection 2. postmortem 3. to view 4. to look into 5. to peep
 活体检视 [huó tǐ jiǎn shì] biopsy
 彩电 [cǎi diàn shì] color TV
 广播电影电视总局 [guǎng bō diàn yǐng diàn shì zǒng jú] 1. state committee on films and broadcast media 2. PRC film censorship bureau 3. abbr.
 电视广播 [diàn shì guǎng bō] 1. television broadcast 2. telecast 3. videocast

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欧洲电视歌唱赛	[ōu zhōu diàn shì gē chàng sài] Eurovision song contest
影视	[yǐng shì] movies and television
视空间系统	[shì kōng jiān xì tǒng] visuo-spatial sketchpad
重新审视	[chóng xīn shěn shì] 1. a re-examination 2. to have another look at sth
电视新闻	[diàn shì xīn wén] TV news
暗中监视	[àn zhōng jiān shì] 1. to monitor secretly 2. to spy on
短视	[duǎn shì] to lack foresight
首次注视时间	[shǒu cì zhù shì shí jiān] first fixation duration
半岛电视台	[bàn dǎo diàn shì tái] Al-Jazeera Television
半视野	[bàn shì yě] half visual field
探视	[tàn shì] pay a visit to
欧洲电视	[ōu zhōu diàn shì] 1. European TV 2. Eurovision
自视甚高	[zì shì shèn gāo] 1. to think highly of oneself (saw); giving oneself airs 2. arrogant and self-important
中国电视公司	[zhōng guó diàn shì gōng sī] China TV, CTV, Taiwan
斜视	[xié shì] 1. a squint 2. sideways glance 3. to look askance
央视国际	[yāng shì guó jì] 1. CCTV international 2. www.cctv.com.cn
小视	[xiǎo shì] 1. to belittle 2. to look down upon 3. to despise
华视	[huà shì] 1. China TV (Taiwan), CTS 2. abbr. for
中华电视	[zhōng huá diàn shì] China TV (Taiwan), CTS
监视居住	[jiān shì jū zhù] residential surveillance, a form of noncustodial house arrest
一视同仁	[yī shì tóng rén] to treat everyone equally favourably (saw); not to discriminate between people
视距	[shì jù] visible range
视察	[shì chá] 1. to inspect 2. an investigation
视线	[shì xiàn] line of sight
黑白电视	[hēi bái diàn shì] black and white TV
点视	[diǎn shì] 1. to check (items) 2. to count and verify
点视厅	[diǎn shì tīng] hall where convicts are counted and verified
台视	[tái shì] Taiwan TV
中国中央电视台	[zhōng guó zhōng yāng diàn shì tái] China Central Television (CCTV), Chinese National TV
中央电视台	I [zhōng yāng diàn shì tái] China Central Television (CCTV) II [zhōng yāng diàn shì tái zhōng yāng diàn shì tái] CCTV (Chinese state television)
电视台	[diàn shì tái] television station
视野	[shì yě] 1. field of view 2. horizon
电视剧	[diàn shì jù] 1. TV play 2. soap opera
现场视察	[xiàn chǎng shì chá] on-site inspection
可视电话	[kě shì diàn huà] videophone
漠视	[mò shì] 1. to ignore 2. to neglect 3. to treat with contempt
注视	[zhù shì] to watch attentively
电视塔	[diàn shì tǎ] TV tower
央视	[yāng shì] CCTV, the PRC state TV network, abbr. for
审视	[shěn shì] 1. look closely at 2. examine
临视	[lín shì] to observe personally
监视	[jiān shì] 1. to monitor 2. to oversee 3. to keep a close watch over 4. to spy on
重视	[zhòng shì] 1. to attach importance to sth 2. to value
自视	[zì shì] to view oneself
皮层性视损伤	[pí céng xìng shì sǔn shāng] cortical visual impairment (CVI)
卫星电视	[wèi xīng diàn shì] satellite TV
正视	[zhèng shì] 1. to face squarely 2. to meet head on 3. to face up to

电视	[diàn shì] 1. television 2. TV
电视节目	[diàn shì jié mù] television program
视同	[shì tóng] 1. to regard the same as 2. to regard as being the same as
弱视	[ruò shì] amblyopia
卫视	[wèi shì] 1. satellite TV 2. abbr. of
盯视	[dīng shì] 1. to stare fixedly 2. to look concentratedly
中视	[zhōng shì] 1. China TV (Taiwan), CTV 2. abbr. for
回视	[huí shì] regression
视区	[shì qū] field of view
感觉器官	[gǎn jué qì guān] 1. sense organs 2. the five senses
加官进位	[jiā guān jìn wèi] promotion in official post and salary raise (saw)
加官进爵	[jiā guān jìn jué] promotion to the nobility (saw)
达官贵人	[dá guān guì rén] high official and noble persons (saw); the great and the good
达官	[dá guān] high ranking official
官运亨通	[guān yùn hēng tōng] (of a political carrer) everything is going smoothly (saw)
官逼民反	[guān bī mín fǎn] a government official drives the people to revolt (saw); a minister provokes a rebellion by exploiting the people
官渡之战	[guān dù zhī zhàn] battle of Guandu of 199 that established Cao Cao's domination over north China, at Guandu (near modern [Xu3 chang1] in north Henan)
新官上任三把火	[xīn guān shàng rèn sān bǎ huǒ] 1. the new boss cracks the whip three times 2. a new broom sweeps clean 3. fig. vigorous new policies
官官相护	[guān guān xiāng hù] officials shield one another (saw); a cover-up
政府官员	[zhèng fǔ guān yuán] government employee
官	[guān] 1. official 2. government 3. organ of body
行政长官	[xíng zhèng cháng guān] magistrate
做官	[zuò guān] 1. to take an official post 2. to become a government employee
官客	[guān kè] male guest at party
警官	[jīng guān] 1. constable 2. police officer
官报私仇	[guān bào sī chóu] to take advantage of official post for personal revenge (saw)
首席执行官	[shǒu xī zhí xíng guān] CEO, Chief Executive Officer
执行指挥官	[zhí xíng zhǐ huī guān] executing commander
执政官	[zhí zhèng guān] consulate
官复原职	[guān fù yuán zhí] 1. restored to one's official post 2. to send sb back to his former post
使领馆官员	[shǐ lǐng guān yuán] 1. ambassador and consul 2. diplomat
官吏	[guān lì] 1. a functionary 2. an office holder
贪官污吏	[tān guān wū lì] grasping officials, corrupt mandarins (saw); abuse and corruption
奸官污吏	[jiān guān wū lì] traitor minister and corrupt official (saw); abuse and corruption
史官	[shǐ guān] 1. scribe 2. court recorder 3. historian 4. also translated as historiographer
校官	[xiào guān] 1. military officer 2. ranked officer in Chinese army, divided into , , ,
外交官	[wài jiāo guān] diplomat
官老爷	[guān lǎo ye] nickname for official
文武百官	[wén wǔ bǎi guān] civil and military officials
发音器官	[fā yīn qì guān] 1. vocal organs 2. vocal chords
检察官	[jiǎn chá guān] the prosecution (in a court case)
发声器官	[fā shēng qì guān] 1. vocal organs 2. vocal chords
细胞器官	[xì bāo qì guān] organelle
五角大楼官员	[wǔ jiǎo dà lóu guān yuán] Pentagon official
官能	[guān néng] 1. function 2. capability 3. sense (i.e. the five senses of sight , hearing , smell , taste and touch) 4. faculty (i.e. specific ability)

官能团 [guān néng tuán] functional group	人体器官 [rén tǐ qì guān] human organ
官阶 [guān jiē] official rank	官府 [guān fǔ] 1. authorities 2. feudal official
加封官阶 [jiā fēng guān jiē] to confer additional titles on a nobleman	官渡区 [guān dù qū] (N) Guandu (area in Yunnan)
官费 [guān fèi] 1. government funded 2. paid by state stipend	侍卫官 [shì wèi guān] guard
官价 [guān jià] official price	性器官 [xìng qì guān] sexual organ
官场现形记 [guān chǎng xiàn xíng jì] Observations on the current state of officialdom, late Qing novel of denunciation by Li Boyuan or Li Baojia	封官许愿 [fēng guān xǔ yuàn] 1. to confer an official position with lavish promises 2. to buy support
情报官员 [qíng bào guān yuán] intelligence official	感官 [gǎn guān] 1. sense 2. sense organ
判官 [pàn guān] 1. magistrate (during Tang and Song dynasties) 2. mythological underworld judge	官舱 [guān cāng] second class cabin (on ship)
裁判官 [cái pàn guān] judge	官田乡 [guān tián xiāng] (N) Kuantien (village in Taiwan)
官差 [guān chāi] 1. official business 2. government workmen 3. odd-job men	法官 [fǎ guān] 1. a judge 2. judge 3. to judge
官办 [guān bàn] 1. government run 2. state enterprise	大法官 [dà fǎ guān] 1. grand justice 2. high court justice 3. supreme court justice
官场 [guān chǎng] 1. officialdom 2. bureaucracy	罢官 [bà guān] dismiss from office
官架子 [guān jià zi] putting on official airs	海瑞罢官 [hǎi ruì bà guān] Hai Rui dismissed from office, 1960 historical play by historian Wu Han
加官 [jiā guān] 1. promotion 2. to take additional post	官爵 [guān jué] 1. official ranking 2. titles and honors
官厅水库 [guān tīng shuǐ kù] Guanting or Kuan-ting reservoir in Hebei, one of the main water reservoirs serving Beijing	居官 [jū guān] 1. to secure a position 2. to take an official appointment
官方 [guān fāng] 1. official 2. (by the) government	源器官 [yuán qì guān] source organ
地方官职位 [dì fāng guān zhí wèi] prefecture	器官移植 [qì guān yí zhí] organ transplant
加官晋级 [jiā guān jìn jí] new post and promotion	官名 [guān míng] 1. name of job in Imperial bureaucracy 2. official position
半官方 [bàn guān fāng] semi-official	生殖器官 [shēng zhí qì guān] reproductive organ
官方语言 [guān fāng yǔ yán] official language	官话 [guān huà] 1. "officialese" 2. bureaucratic language 3. Mandarin
地方官 [dì fāng guān] local official	打官话 [dǎ guān huà] 1. to talk officiously 2. to assume the air of a functionary 3. to talk in official jargon
非官方 [fēi guān fāng] unofficial	奸官 [jiān guān] 1. a treacherous official 2. a mandarin who conspires against the state
官兵 [guān bīng] officers and men	次官 [cì guān] 1. undersecretary 2. secondary official
官署 [guān shù] 1. official institution 2. state bureau	官员 [guān yuán] 1. official (in an organization or government) 2. administrator
指挥官 [zhǐ huī guān] commander	加官晋爵 [jiā guān jìn jué] to confer a title an an official position
军官 [jū guān] (military) officer	卫生官员 [wèi shēng guān yuán] health official
官军 [guān jūn] official army government army	武官 [wǔ guān] 1. military official 2. military attach
海军官 [hǎi jūn guān] naval officer	武器官 [qì guān] 1. organ (part of body tissue) 2. apparatus
高级军官 [gāo jí jūn guān] 1. senior military officers 2. top brass	买官 [mǎi guān] 1. to buy a title 2. to use wealth to acquire office
官家 [guān jiā] 1. emperor 2. government 3. official	吴官正 [wú guān zhèng] Wu Guanzheng
长官 [zhǎng guān] senior official	高官 [gāo guān] high official
官子 [guān zi] endgame (in go or chess)	官司 [guān si] lawsuit
贪官 [tān guān] 1. corrupt official 2. grasping functionary 3. greedy mandarin	打官司 [dǎ guān si] 1. to file a lawsuit 2. to sue 3. to dispute
验尸官 [yàn shī guān] coroner	出官 [chū guān] to leave the capital for an official post
检控官 [jiǎn kòng guān] 1. prosecutor 2. procurator	五官 [wǔ guān] 1. five sense organs of traditional Chinese medicine (nose eyes lips tongue ears) 2. facial features
税官 [shuì guān] 1. a taxman 2. a customs officer	高官显爵 [gāo guān xiǎn jué] high ranking
官称 [guān chēng] 1. title 2. official appellation	输出管 [shū chū guǎn] vas efferens
打官腔 [dǎ guān qiāng] 1. to talk officiously 2. to assume the air of a functionary 3. to talk in official jargon	输油管 [shū yóu guǎn] petroleum pipeline
辞官 [cí guān] to resign a government post	输水管 [shū shuǐ guǎn] 1. water duct 2. aqueduct
高级官员 [gāo jí guān yuán] 1. high ranking official 2. high level official	储水管 [chù shuǐ guǎn] standpipe (fire-fighting water storage system for a building)
官位 [guān wèi] official post	管辖 [guǎn xiá] 1. to administer 2. to have jurisdiction (over)
首席法官 [shǒu xī fǎ guān] Chief Justice	无线电台管理委员会 [wú xiàn diàn guǎn lǐ wěi yuán huì] Wireless transmission regulatory commission
首席大法官 [shǒu xī dà fǎ guān] Chief Justice (of US Supreme Court)	管井 [guǎn jǐng] tube well
海关官员 [hǎi guān guān yuán] customs officer	本地管理界面 [běn dì guǎn lǐ jiè miàn] 1. Local Management Interface 2. LMI
公安官员 [gōng ān guān yuán] public safety officials	管用 [guǎn yòng] 1. efficacious 2. useful
官职 [guān zhí] 1. an official position 2. a job in the bureaucracy	管理功能 [guǎn lǐ gōng néng] management function
小官 [xiǎo guān] 1. petty official 2. minor functionary	国家军品贸易管理委员会 [guó jiā jūn pǐn mào yì guǎn lǐ wěi yuán huì] State Administration Committee on Military Products Trade (SACMPT)
官倒 [guān dǎo] 1. speculation by officials 2. profiteering by government employees 3. bureaucratic turpitude	

输精管	[shū jīng guǎn] vas deferens
射精管	[shè jīng guǎn] ejaculatory duct
胆管	[dǎn guǎn] bile duct
脉管组织	[mài guǎn zǔ zhī] vascular tissue
脉管	[mài guǎn] vascular (made up of vessels)
网管员	[wǎng guǎn yuán] 1. network manager 2. network administrator
网管系统	[wǎng guǎn xì tǒng] network management
网管接口	[wǎng guǎn jiē kǒu] network management interface
网管	[wǎng guǎn] 1. network management 2. webmaster
呼吸管	[hū xī guǎn] snorkel
肠管	[cháng guǎn] 1. intestine 2. gut
吸管	[xī guǎn] 1. (drinking) straw 2. pipette 3. eyedropper
二极管	[èr jí guǎn] 1. diode 2. valve (elec.) 3. vacuum tube
三极管	[sān jí guǎn] triode (vacuum tube or transistor)
光二极管	[guāng èr jí guǎn] 1. light emitting diode 2. LED
阴极射线管	[yīn jí shè xiàn guǎn] cathode ray tube
发光二极管	[fā guāng èr jí guǎn] 1. light-emitting diode 2. LED
不受管束	[bù shòu guǎn shù] 1. to refuse to accept discipline 2. out of control
咽鼓管	[yān gǔ guǎn] 1. Eustachian tube (linking pharynx to tympanic cavity of middle ear) 2. auditory tube
双管齐下	[shuāng guǎn qí xià] 1. lit. to paint holding two brushes (saw); fig. to work on two tasks at the same time 2. to attack one problem from two angles at the same time
双管	[shuāng guǎn] double-barreled
管理信息库	[guǎn lǐ xìn xī kù] 1. Management Information Base 2. MIB
行波管	[xíng bō guǎn] traveling wave tube (electronics)
脑血管屏障	[nǎo xuè guǎn píng zhàng] blood brain barrier
食物及药品管理局	[shí wù jí yào pǐn guǎn lǐ jú] US Food and Drug Administration authority (FDA)
食管	[shí guǎn] esophagus
中国保险监督管理委员会	[zhōng guó bǎo xiǎn jiān dū guǎn lǐ wěi yuán huì] China insurance regulatory commission CIRC
中国证券监督管理委员会	[zhōng guó zhèng quàn jiān dū guǎn lǐ wěi yuán huì] 1. China securities regulatory commission CSRC 2. abbr.
国有资产监督管理委员会	[guó yǒu zī chǎn jiān dū guǎn lǐ wěi yuán huì] State-owned assets supervision and administration commission SACAC
中国银行业监督管理委员会	[zhōng guó yínháng yè jiān dū guǎn lǐ wěi yuán huì] China banking regulatory commission CBRC
食品药品监督管理局	[shí pǐn yào pǐn jiān dū guǎn lǐ jú] food and drug administration
国家食品药品监督管理局	[guó jiā shí pǐn yào pǐn jiān dū guǎn lǐ jú] PRC State food and drug administration
加强管制	[jiā qiáng guǎn zhì] to tighten control (over sth)
导液管	[dǎo yè guǎn] (med.) catheter
钢管舞	[gāng guǎn wǔ] pole dancing (a form of strip-tease)
钢管	[gāng guǎn] steel pipe
总管理处	[zǒng guǎn lǐ chù] 1. headquarters 2. main administrative office
图书管理员	[tú shū guǎn lǐ yuán] librarian
行政管理	[xíng zhèng guǎn lǐ] 1. political management 2. administration
管教无方	[guǎn jiào wú fāng] 1. unable to discipline a child 2. incapable of dealing with (unruly child)
主管教区	[zhǔ guǎn jiào qū] diocese
管教	[guǎn jiào] 1. to discipline 2. to teach
计数管	[jì shù guǎn] counter

别管	[bié guǎn] no matter (who, what etc)
激光二极管	[jī guāng èr jí guǎn] laser diode
落水管	[luò shuǐ guǎn] 1. drainpipe 2. water spout
网络管理	[wǎng luò guǎn lǐ] network management
网络管理员	[wǎng luò guǎn lǐ yuán] network administrator
网络管理系统	[wǎng luò guǎn lǐ xì tǒng] 1. network management system 2. NMS
简单网络管理协议	[jiǎn dān wǎng luò guǎn lǐ xié yì] 1. Simple Network Management Protocol 2. SNMP
管家职务	[guǎn jiā zhí wù] stewardship
国务院国有资产监督管理委员会	[guó wù yuán guó yǒu zī chǎn jiān dū guǎn lǐ wěi yuán huì] State-owned assets supervision and administration commission of State Council SACAC
微血管	[wēi xuè guǎn] capillary
微丝血管	[wēi sī xuè guǎn] capillary blood vessels
照管	[zhào guǎn] 1. to look after 2. to provide for
微管蛋白	[wēi guǎn dàn bái] tubulin
微管	[wēi guǎn] 1. tubule 2. microtubule
主管机关	[zhǔ guǎn jī guǎn] 1. the authorities 2. higher competent body
排气管	[pái qì guǎn] exhaust pipe
气管炎	[qì guǎn yán] 1. bacterial tracheitis (inflammation of the windpipe, often caused by Staphylococcus aureus) 2. hen-pecked (a pun on used in comic theater)
支气管炎	[zhī qì guǎn yán] bronchitis
气管	[qì guǎn] 1. windpipe 2. trachea 3. respiratory tract 4. air duct
管风琴	[guǎn fēng qín] 1. organ 2. pipe organ
铅管工	[qiān guǎn gōng] plumber
管理学	[guǎn lǐ xué] management studies
男管家	[nán guǎn jiā] 1. butler 2. majordomo 3. housekeeper
科学管理	[kē xué guǎn lǐ] scientific management
国家留学基金管理委员会	[guó jiā liú xué jī jīn guǎn lǐ wěi yuán huì] China scholarship council CSC
尿生殖管道	[niào shēng zhí guǎn dào] urinogenital tract
管道	[guǎn dào] pipeline
交通管理局	[jiāo tōng guǎn lǐ jú] department of transport
空中交通管制	[kōng zhōng jiāo tōng guǎn zhì] air traffic control
空中交通管制员	[kōng zhōng jiāo tōng guǎn zhì yuán] air traffic controller
通风管	[tōng fēng guǎn] ventilation duct
管道运输	[guǎn dào yùn shù] pipeline transport
速调管	[sù tiáo guǎn] klystron (electronic tube used to produce high frequency radio waves)
协管员	[xié guǎn yuán] 1. assistant manager 2. steward
巴松管	[bā sōng guǎn] 1. bassoon 2. also written or
玻璃管	[bō li guǎn] glass tube
物流管理	[wù liú guǎn lǐ] logistics
管	[guǎn] 1. to take care (of) 2. to control 3. to manage 4. to be in charge of 5. to look after 6. to run 7. tube 8. pipe 9. surname Guan
协管	[xié guǎn] 1. to assist in managing (e.g. traffic police or crowd control) 2. to steward
显像管	[xiǎn xiàng guǎn] 1. CRT used in TV or computer monitor 2. picture tube 3. kinescope
国家标准化管理委员会	[guó jiā biāo zhǔn huà guǎn lǐ wěi yuán huì] Standardization administration of PRC SAC
女管家	[nǚ guǎn jiā] housekeeper
管子	I [guǎn zǐ] 1. Guanzi or Guan Zhong (-645 BC), famous politician of Qi of Spring and Autumn period 2. Guanzi, classical book containing writings of Guan Zhong and his school II [guǎn zǐguǎn zǐ] 1. tube 2. pipe 3. drinking straw

妻子管得严	[qī zi guǎn dé yán] hen-pecked male (esp. one obliged to forsake male friends)
电子管	[diàn zǐ guǎn] 1. valve (electronics) 2. vacuum tube
管子工	[guǎn zǐ gōng] 1. plumber 2. pipe-fitter
磁控管	[cí kòng guǎn] cavity magnetron (used to produce microwaves)
铜管乐器	[tóng guǎn yuè qì] brass instruments
爆管	[bào guǎn] 1. cartridge igniter 2. squib
香港金融管理局	[xiāng gǎng jīn róng guǎn lǐ jú] Hong Kong Monetary Authority
映像管	[yǐng xiàng guǎn] 1. CRT used in TV or computer monitor 2. picture tube 3. kinescope
共管	[gòng guǎn] to administer jointly
吹管乐器	[chuī guǎn yuè] woodwind music
木管乐器	[mù guǎn yuè qì] woodwind instrument
管乐器	[guǎn yuè qì] 1. wind instrument 2. woodwind
消化管	[xiāo huà guǎn] 1. digestive tube 2. gut
真空管	[zhēn kōng guǎn] vacuum tube
滴管	[dī guǎn] 1. eyedropper 2. pipette 3. burette
滴定管	[dī dìng guǎn] 1. burette 2. buret
管理站	[guǎn lǐ zhàn] management station
站管理	[zhàn guǎn lǐ] station management
管套	[guǎn tāo] pipe sleeve
音管	[yīn guǎn] pipe (of organ)
商业管理	[shāng yè guǎn lǐ] business administration
接管	[jiē guǎn] 1. take over 2. assume control
临时的本地管理接口	[lín shí de běn dì guǎn lǐ jiē kǒu] 1. Interim Local Management Interface 2. ILMI
管理接口	[guǎn lǐ jiē kǒu] management interface
半规管	[bàn guī guǎn] semicircular canal
掌管	[zhǎng guǎn] 1. in charge of 2. to control
自来水管	[zì lái shuǐ guǎn] 1. water mains 2. service pipe 3. tap-water pipe
妻管严	[qī guǎn yán] hen-pecked male (esp. one obliged to forsake male friends)
企业管理	[qǐ yè guǎn lǐ] business management (as a study)
套管	[tào guǎn] pipe casing
三联管	[sān lián guǎn] triplet
灯管	[dēng guǎn] fluorescent light
导管组织	[dǎo guǎn zǔ zhī] vascular tissue
只管	[zhǐ guǎn] 1. solely engrossed in one thing 2. just (one thing, no need to worry about the rest) 3. simply 4. by all means 5. please feel free 6. do not hesitate (to ask for sth)
经营管理和维护	[jīng yíng guǎn lǐ hé wéi hù] 1. Operations Administration and Maintenance 2. OAM
维管柱	[wéi guǎn zhù] vascular column
维管束	[wéi guǎn shù] vascular bundle
维管管	[zhēn dú guǎn] detector tube
侦毒管	[jī guǎn] header (of piping system)
集管	[jiān guǎn tǐ zhì] 1. regulatory system 2. supervisory body
监管体制	[jiān guǎn tǐ zhì] 1. regulatory system 2. supervisory body
少管闲事	[shǎo guǎn xián shì] 1. Mind your own business! 2. Don't interfere!
晶体管	[jīng tǐ guǎn] transistor
保管	[bǎo guǎn] 1. to assure 2. to guarantee 3. to take care of 4. to safeguard 5. certainly 6. surely
保管员	[bǎo guǎn yuán] 1. custodian 2. storeroom clerk
信管	[xìn guǎn] 1. a fuse (for explosive charge) 2. detonator
信息管	[xìn xī guǎn lǐ] information management
信息管	[dìng shí xìn guǎn] a timed detonator

管仲	I [guǎn zhòng] 1. Guan Zhong (-645 BC), famous politician of Qi of Spring and Autumn period 2. known as Guangzi II [guǎn zhòngguǎn zhòng] a restricted view through a bamboo tube
心血管疾病	[xīn xuè guǎn jí bìng] cardiovascular disease
心血管	[xīn xuè guǎn] cardiovascular
管圆线虫	[guǎn yuán xiàn chóng] "eel worm", a parasitic worm carrying meningitis
看管	[kān guǎn] to look after
导管	[dǎo guǎn] vascular (made up of vessels)
枪管	[qiāng guǎn] gun barrel
包管	[bāo guǎn] 1. assure 2. guarantee
经管	[jīng guǎn] be in charge of
统管	[tǒng guǎn] unified administration
毛细血管	[máo xì xuè guǎn] capillary blood vessels
管治	[guǎn zhì] governance
管委会	[guǎn wěi huì] 1. regulatory commission 2. abbr. for [guǎn3 lǐ3 wěi3 yuán2 huì4]
管理委员会	[guǎn lǐ wěi yuán huì] regulatory commission (e.g. regulating employment, financial services etc)
尽管	[jìn guǎn] 1. despite 2. although 3. even though 4. in spite of 5. unhesitatingly 6. do not hesitate (to ask, complain etc) 7. (go ahead and do it) without hesitating
不管	[bù guǎn] 1. no matter (what, how) 2. regardless of 3. no matter
管座	[guǎn zuò] 1. to mount an electronic valve 2. to plug in a bulb
中压管	[zhōng yā guǎn] 1. medium pressure tube 2. middle pressure hose (diving)
多管闲事	[duō guǎn xián shì] meddling in other people's business
试管	[shì guǎn] test tube
盘管	[pán guǎn] coil in still (used for distilling)
排污管	[pái wū guǎn] sewer
水管	[shuǐ guǎn] water pipe
水管工人	[shuǐ guǎn gōng rén] plumber
排水管	[pái shuǐ guǎn] 1. drainpipe 2. waste pipe
水管工	[shuǐ guǎn gōng] plumber
不管三七二十一	[bù guǎn sān qī èr shí yī] 1. regardless of the consequences 2. recklessly relying on a hopelessly optimistic forecast
程式管理员	[chéng shì guǎn lǐ yuán] program manager (Windows)
主管人员	[zhǔ guǎn rén yuán] executive
管理人员	[guǎn lǐ yuán] 1. manager 2. administrator
质量管理	[zhì liàng guǎn lǐ] quality management
管闲事	[guǎn xián shì] 1. to meddle 2. to be a "nosy Parker" 3. to be too inquisitive about other people's business
管束	[guǎn shù] control
规管	[guī guǎn] to regulate
人事管理	[rén shì guǎn lǐ] personal management
管理人	[guǎn lǐ rén] keeper
监管	[jiān guǎn] 1. to oversee 2. to take charge of 3. to supervise 4. to administer 5. supervisory 6. supervision
物业管理	[wù yè guǎn lǐ] property management
托管	[tuō guǎn] 1. trusteeship 2. to trust
主管	[zhǔ guǎn] 1. in charge (of a position etc) 2. the person in charge 3. responsible
血管	[xuè guǎn] 1. vein 2. artery
田间管理	[tián jiān guǎn lǐ] land management
竹管	[zhú guǎn] bamboo pipe
管制	[guǎn zhì] 1. control 2. supervision
雷管	[léi guǎn] 1. detonator 2. fuse
管管理	[guǎn lǐ] 1. to supervise 2. to manage 3. to administer 4. management 5. administration

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品管	[pǐn guǎn] quality control
管工	[guǎn gōng] 1. plumber 2. pipe-worker
管家	[guǎn jiā] 1. housekeeper 2. butler 3. manage one's household
追	[zhuī] 1. to pursue (a problem) 2. to chase
追肥	[zhuī féi] 1. top soil dressing 2. additional fertilizer
追逼	[zhuī bī] 1. to pursue closely 2. to press 3. to demand (payment) 4. to extort (a concession)
追逐	[zhuī zhú] 1. to chase 2. to pursue vigorously
追风逐电	[zhuī fēng zhú diàn] 1. proceeding at a tremendous pace 2. getting on like a house on fire
追奔逐北	[zhuī bēn zhú běi] to pursue and attack a fleeing enemy
追逐赛	[zhuī zhú sài] 1. pursuit race 2. chase
追亡逐北	[zhuī wáng zhú běi] to pursue and attack a fleeing enemy
追述	[zhuī shù] 1. recollections 2. to relate (past events)
追随	[zhuī suí] 1. to follow 2. to accompany
追随者	[zhuī suí zhě] 1. follower 2. adherent 3. following
追还	[zhuī huán] 1. to recover (lost property or money) 2. to win back
乘胜追击	[chéng shèng zhuī jī] 1. to follow up a victory and press home the attack 2. to pursue retreating enemy
追究	[zhuī jiū] 1. investigate 2. look into
追忆	[zhuī yì] 1. to recollect 2. to recall (past times) 3. to look back
追缴	[zhuī jiǎo] 1. to recover (stolen property) 2. to pursue and force sb to give back the spoils
追诉时效	[zhuī sù shí xiào] 1. period during which one can prosecute or sue sb 2. within the statute of limitation
追根	[zhuī gēn] 1. to trace sth back to its source 2. to get to the bottom of sth
追根求源	[zhuī gēn qiú yuán] to track sth to its roots
追踪报导	[zhuī zōng bào dào] follow-up report
紧追	[jǐn zhuī] to pursue closely
追捕很紧	[zhuī bǔ hěn jǐn] very close on our trail
追踪调查	[zhuī zōng diào chá] 1. follow-up study 2. investigative follow-up
追捕	[zhuī bǔ] 1. to hunt (a criminal) 2. to hunt and capture
追本穷源	[zhuī běn qióng yuán] to trace sth back to its origin
追加	[zhuī jiā] 1. to add something extra 2. an additional increment 3. addendum 4. to append 5. an additional posthumous title
追怀	[zhuī huái] 1. to recall 2. to bring to mind 3. to reminisce
追念	[zhuī niàn] to recollect
追踪	[zhuī zōng] 1. to follow a trail 2. to trace 3. to pursue
万里追踪	[wàn lǐ zhuī zōng] to pursue for ten thousand miles
雪地追踪	[xuě dì zhuī zōng] to pursue through snow
追寻现代中国	[zhuī xún xiàn dài zhōng guó] In search of Modern China by Jonathan D Spence
追悔	[zhuī huǐ] 1. to repent 2. remorse
追想	[zhuī xiǎng] to recall
追思	[zhuī sī] 1. memorial 2. recollection (of the deceased)
追思会	[zhuī sī huì] 1. memorial service 2. memorial meeting
奋起直追	[fèn qǐ zhí zhuī] 1. to catch up vigorously 2. to set off in hot pursuit
追记	[zhuī jì] 1. a memorial citation 2. a posthumous award 3. a retrospective (used in titles of news articles) 4. notes written down from memory
追补	[zhuī bǔ] 1. a supplement 2. additional budget
追索	[zhuī suǒ] 1. to demand payment 2. to extort 3. to trace 4. to seek 5. to pursue 6. to explore
追购	[zhuī gòu] 1. a bounty 2. a reward for capturing an outlaw
追歼	[zhuī jiān] 1. to pursue and kill 2. to wipe out
追询	[zhuī xún] 1. to interrogate 2. to question closely
追认	[zhuī rèn] 1. to recognize sth after the event 2. posthumous recognition 3. to ratify 4. to endorse retroactively

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追诉	[zhuī sù] 1. to prosecute 2. given leave to sue
追求	[zhuī qiú] 1. to pursue (a goal etc) stubbornly 2. to seek after 3. to woo
追赶	[zhuī gǎn] 1. to pursue 2. to chase after 3. to accelerate 4. to catch up with 5. to overtake
追查	[zhuī chá] 1. to investigate 2. to track down (information)
追寻	[zhuī xún] 1. pursue 2. to track down 3. to search
追问	[zhuī wèn] 1. to question closely 2. to investigate in detail 3. to examine minutely 4. to get to the heart of the matter
追上	[zhuī shàng] overtake
追比	[zhuī bǐ] 1. to flog 2. to cane (as punishment)
追打	[zhuī dǎ] to chase and beat
追击	[zhuī jī] pursue and attack
馆	[guǎn] 1. house 2. establishment
体育场馆	[tǐ yù chǎng guǎn] gymnasium
体育馆	[tǐ yù guǎn] 1. gym 2. gymnasium 3. stadium
饭馆	[fàn guǎn] restaurant
小饭馆	[xiǎo fàn guǎn] 1. tearoom 2. canteen 3. cafeteria
饭馆儿	[fàn guǎn r] a restaurant
健身馆	[jiàn shēn guǎn] a gym (health center)
上海商务印书馆	[shàng hǎi shāng wù yìn shū guǎn] Commercial Press, Shanghai (from 1897)
商务印书馆	[shāng wù yìn shū guǎn] Commercial Press, Shanghai (from 1897)
国家图书馆	[guó jiā tú shū guǎn] national library
伯德雷恩图书馆	[bó dé léi ēn tú shū guǎn] Bodleian Library (Oxford)
图书馆员	[tú shū guǎn yuán] librarian
图书馆	[tú shū guǎn] library
餐馆	[cān guǎn] restaurant
中国餐馆症候群	[zhōng guó cān guǎn zhèng hòu qún] Chinese restaurant syndrome
中餐馆	[zhōng cān guǎn] Chinese restaurant
报馆	[bào guǎn] newspaper office
使馆	[shǐ guǎn] 1. consulate 2. diplomatic mission
使领馆	[shǐ lǐng guǎn] embassy and consulate
大使馆	[dà shǐ guǎn] embassy
清史馆	[qīng shǐ guǎn] office set up in 1914 to compile official history of the Qing dynasty
历史博物馆	[lì shǐ bó wù guǎn] historical museum
中国历史博物馆	[zhōng guó lì shǐ bó wù guǎn] Museum of Chinese History
同文馆	[tóng wén guǎn] the first modern Chinese library established in 1898 by William A.P. Martin, becoming the foundation for Beijing University library
熊猫馆	[xióng māo guǎn] panda exhibition hall
博物馆	[bó wù guǎn] museum
大英博物馆	[dà yīng bó wù guǎn] the British museum
蒙馆	[méng guǎn] primary school
球场会馆	[qiú chǎng huì guǎn] clubhouse (golf)
宾馆	[bīn guǎn] guesthouse
国宾馆	[guó bīn guǎn] state guesthouse
老山自行车馆	[lǎo shān zì xíng chē guǎn] Laoshan velodrome, a Beijing 2008 Olympics venue
自行车馆	[zì xíng chē guǎn] 1. cycling stadium 2. velodrome
领馆	[lǐng guǎn] 1. consulate 2. consular official
总领馆	[zǒng lǐng guǎn] 1. Consulate general 2. same as [zong3 ling3 shi4 guan3]
总领事馆	[zǒng líng shì guǎn] Consulate General
领事馆	[líng shì guǎn] consulate

纪念馆	[jì niàn guǎn] 1. memorial hall 2. commemorative museum
屈原纪念馆	[qū yuán jì niàn guǎn] Qu Yuan memorial hall in Zigui County, Hubei, built in 1982 and a major tourist attraction since then
档案馆	[dàng àn guǎn] archive library
美术馆	[měi shù guǎn] art gallery
中国美术馆	[zhōng guó měi shù guǎn] China National Art Gallery
公馆	[gōng guǎn] 1. residence (of sb rich or important) 2. mansion
公馆乡	[gōng guǎn xiāng] (N) Kungkuan (village in Taiwan)
茶馆	[chá guǎn] teahouse
茶馆儿	[chá guǎn r] a teashop
展览馆	[zhǎn lǎn guǎn] exhibition hall
馆陶	[guǎn táo] (N) Guantao (place in Hebei)
酒馆	[jiǔ guǎn] 1. tavern 2. pub 3. wine shop
酒馆儿	[jiǔ guǎn r] 1. a hotel 2. a restaurant 3. a wine shop
书馆儿	[shū guǎn r] teashop with performance by story tellers
书馆	[shū guǎn] 1. teashop with performance by story tellers 2. (attached to name of publishing houses) 3. (in former times) private school 4. library (of classic texts)
遣	[qiǎn] dispatch
遣送	[qiǎn sòng] 1. to repatriate 2. to send sb back to his country 3. enforced repatriation
遣送出境	[qiǎn sòng chū jìng] deport
遣返	[qiǎn fǎn] 1. to repatriate (e.g. prisoners of war) 2. to send back
遣散	[qiǎn sǎn] 1. to disband 2. to dismiss 3. demobilization
调兵遣将	[diào bīng qiǎn jiāng] 1. to move an army and send a general (saw); to deploy an army 2. to send a team on a task
差遣	[chāi qiǎn] to send (on errand)
消遣	[xiāo qiǎn] 1. to while away time 2. to kill time 3. amusement 4. pastime 5. diversion 6. recreation
遣闷	[qiǎn mèn] to dispel anguish
编遣	[biān qiǎn] to reorganize (troops etc) and discharge surplus personnel
遣词	[qiǎn cí] use of words
排遣	[pái qiǎn] to divert oneself from loneliness
巧	[qiǎo] 1. opportunely 2. coincidentally 3. as it happens 4. skillful 5. timely
视觉加工技巧	[shì jué jiā gōng jì qiǎo] visual processing skill
熟能生巧	[shú néng shēng qiǎo] with familiarity you learn the trick (saw); practice makes perfect
孰能生巧	[shú néng shēng qiǎo] practice makes perfect
牙机巧制	[yá jī qiǎo zhì] 1. ingenious gear machine 2. elaborate contraption
七巧板	[qī qiǎo bǎn] tangram (traditional Chinese block puzzle)
慢工出巧匠	[màn gōng chū qiǎo jiàng] patient work makes a skilled craftsman
技巧	[jì qiǎo] 1. skill 2. technique
语音技巧	[yǔ yīn jì qiǎo] phonological skill
刚巧	[gāng qiǎo] 1. by chance 2. by coincidence 3. by good luck
取巧	[qǔ qiǎo] 1. quick fix 2. opportune short cut (around a difficulty) 3. cheap trick (to get what one wants) 4. to pull a fast one
精巧	[jīng qiǎo] elaborate
巧克力脆片	[qiǎo kè lì cuì piàn] chocolate chip
巧克力	[qiǎo kè lì] chocolate
巧妙	[qiǎo miào] 1. ingenious 2. clever
不凑巧	[bù còu qiǎo] unluckily
不巧	[bù qiǎo] 1. unfortunately 2. as luck would have it
轻巧	[qīng qiǎo] 1. dexterous 2. deft 3. easy 4. light and easy to use 5. nimble 6. agile 7. lithe 8. graceful
巧家	[qiǎo jiā] Qiaojia county of Zhaotong prefecture in Yunnan

碰巧	[pèng qiǎo] 1. by chance 2. by coincidence 3. to happen to
凑巧	[còu qiǎo] 1. fortuitously 2. luckily 3. as chance has it
巧立名目	[qiǎo lì míng mù] 1. to fabricate excuses (saw) 2. to concoct various items (e.g. to pad an expense account)
灵巧	[líng qiǎo] handy
花巧	[huā qiǎo] fancy
花言巧语	[huā yán qiǎo yǔ] 1. graceful words, flowery speech (saw); elegant but insincere words 2. cheating wheedling 3. dishonest rhetoric
恰巧	[qià qiǎo] 1. fortunately 2. unexpectedly 3. by coincidence
讨巧	[tǎo qiǎo] 1. to act cleverly to get what one desires 2. to get the best at least expense
巧计	[qiǎo jì] 1. maneuver 2. scheme
巧妇	[qiǎo fù] 1. clever wife 2. ingenious housewife
巧合	[qiǎo hé] coincidence
正巧	[zhèng qiǎo] 1. just by chance 2. to happen to (just at the right time) 3. opportune
可巧	[kě qiǎo] by happy coincidence
巧手	[qiǎo shǒu] 1. skillful hands 2. dexterous 3. a dab hand
巧干	[qiǎo gàn] 1. to work resourcefully 2. to apply intelligence
识别号	[shí bié hào] identifier
别号	[bié hào] alias
号召	[hào zhào] 1. to call 2. to appeal
伤号	[shāng hào] 1. casualties 2. wounded soldiers
帐号	[zhàng hào] account number
无符号	[wú fú hào] unsigned (i.e. the absolute value, regardless of plus or minus sign)
着重号	[zhuó zhòng hào] Chinese underdot (punct. used for emphasis, sim. to western italics)
井号	[jǐng hào] hash sign #
亚符号模型	[yà fú hào mó xíng] subsymbolic model
型号	[xíng hào] model number
不等号	[bù dēng hào] inequality sign (i.e. not equal, or greater than >, or less than
佛号	[fó hào] one of the many names of Buddha
三月二十一号	[sān yuè èr shí yī hào] March 21
前信号灯	[qián xìn hào dēng] car front indicator
六角括号	[liù jiǎo kuò hào] square brackets []
四角号码	[sì jiǎo hào mǎ] four corner code (input method for Chinese characters)
号角	[hào jiǎo] bugle horn
调号	[diào hào] tone mark on a Chinese syllable (i.e. accents on)
联盟号	[lián méng hào] Soyuz (union), Russian spacecraft series
号脉	[hào mài] to feel sb's pulse
对号入座	[duì hào rù zuò] 1. lit. to take one's appointed place (according to the seat number) 2. fig. to put sb in his place 3. to accept one's social role 4. to admit criticism
省字号	[shěng zì hào] an apostrophe (punct.)
对号	[duì hào] 1. checkmark 2. number for verification (serial number, seat number etc) 3. fig. two things match up
发现号	[fā xiàn hào] the Discovery space shuttle
电话区号	[diàn huà qū hào] telephone area code
区号	[qū hào] area code
拨号盘	[bō hào pán] telephone dial
拨号音	[bō hào yīn] dial tone
拨号	[bō hào] dial (a telephone)
狼号鬼哭	[láng háo guǐ kū] lit. wolves howling, devils groaning (saw); pathetic screams
破折号	[pò zhé hào] 1. dash 2. Chinese dash (punct., double the length of the western dash)
感叹号	[gǎn tàn hào] exclamation mark!

<p>号码牌 [hào mǎ pái] 1. number plate 2. car license plate</p> <p>惊叹号 [jīng tàn hào] exclamation mark!</p> <p>叹号 [tàn hào] exclamation mark (punct.)</p> <p>信号处理 [xìn hào chù lǐ] signal processing</p> <p>数位信号 [shù wèi xìn hào] digital signal</p> <p>数字信号 [shù zì xìn hào] digital signal</p> <p>余留无符号数 [yú liú wú fú hào shù] unsigned remainder (i.e. the remainder after rounding to the nearest integer)</p> <p>号数 [hào shù] 1. number in a sequence 2. ordinal number 3. serial number</p> <p>警号 [jīng hào] 1. alarm 2. alert 3. warning signal</p> <p>省略符号 [shěng lǚ fú hào] apostrophe</p> <p>省略号 [shěng lǚ hào] the ellipsis (punct., consisting of six dots)</p> <p>车牌号 [chē hào pái] car number-plate</p> <p>讯号 [xùn hào] signal</p> <p>股票代码 [gǔ piào dài hào] ticker symbol (to identify share coupon)</p> <p>虚缺号 [xū quē hào] Chinese blank character (punct. used to represent an unreadable character)</p> <p>符号学 [fú hào xué] semiotics; semiology</p> <p>挑战者号 [tiǎo zhàn zhě hào] space shuttle Challenger</p> <p>乘号 [chéng hào] 1. multiplication sign 2. times x</p> <p>奋进号 [fèn jìn hào] space shuttle Endeavor</p> <p>进步号 [jìn bù hào] Progress (name of Russian spaceship)</p> <p>连接号 [lián jiē hào] hyphen</p> <p>连字符号 [lián zì fú hào] hyphen</p> <p>牌号 [pái hào] trademark</p> <p>通用资源识别号 [tōng yòng zī yuán shí bié hào] 1. universal resource identifier 2. URI</p> <p>邮递区号 [yóu dì qū hào] 1. ZIP code 2. postal code</p> <p>礼炮号 [lǐ pào hào] Salyut (salute), Russian spacecraft series</p> <p>号 I [háo] 1. roar 2. cry II [hào] 1. day of a month 2. (suffix used after) name of a ship 3. (ordinal) number</p> <p>分号 [fēn hào] semicolon (punct.)</p> <p>方括号 [fāng kuò hào] square brackets []</p> <p>方头括号 [fāng tóu kuò hào] square brackets []</p> <p>加号 [jiā] 'plus' sign +</p> <p>二号人物 [èr hào rén wù] 1. second best person 2. second-rate person</p> <p>番号 [fān hào] number of military unit</p> <p>号炮 [hào pào] signaling cannon fire</p> <p>号称 [hào chēng] 1. to have a reputation as 2. known as 3. de facto 4. to claim to be (often exaggeratedly or falsely)</p> <p>称号 [chēng hào] 1. name 2. term of address 3. title</p> <p>尊号 [zūn hào] 1. an honorific title 2. a form of address reserved for a queen, ancestor, emperor etc</p> <p>暗号 [àn hào] 1. secret signal (sign) 2. countersign 3. cipher</p> <p>注音符号 [zhù yīn fú hào] 1. Annotated Sounds, a phonetic transliteration for Chinese used esp. in Taiwan 2. also known as Bopomofo</p> <p>语音信号 [yǔ yīn xìn hào] voice signal</p> <p>商号 [shāng hào] 1. store 2. a business</p> <p>订单号 [dìng dān hào] order number</p> <p>长号 [cháng hào] trombone</p> <p>呼号 [hū hào] 1. to cry out 2. to wail</p> <p>尼米兹号 [ní mǐ zī hào] Nimitz class, US nuclear-powered aircraft carrier, 8 in commission since 1975</p> <p>亚罗号事件 [yà luó hào shì jiàn] the Arrow incident of 1856 (used as pretext for the second Opium War)</p>	<p>亚罗号 [yà luó hào] the Arrow (a Hong Kong registered ship involved in historical incident in 1856 used as pretext for the second Opium War)</p> <p>光信号 [guāng xìn hào] optical signal</p> <p>信号灯 [xìn hào dēng] 1. signal light 2. car indicator</p> <p>后信号灯 [hòu xìn hào dēng] car rear indicator</p> <p>尖括号 [jiān kuò hào] angle brackets</p> <p>标号 [biāo hào] grade</p> <p>标点符号 [biāo diǎn fú hào] 1. punctuation 2. a punctuation mark</p> <p>字号 [zì hào] 1. character size 2. font size (on website)</p> <p>小号 [xiǎo hào] trumpet</p> <p>小鹰号 [xiǎo yīng hào] Kitty Hawk (US aircraft carrier)</p> <p>小括号 [xiǎo kuò hào] 1. brackets 2. parentheses ()</p> <p>六号 [liù hào] 6th day of the month</p> <p>二十六号 [èr shí liù hào] 26th day of a month</p> <p>二十八号 [èr shí bā hào] 28th day of the month</p> <p>符号 [fú hào] 1. symbol 2. mark 3. sign</p> <p>书写符号 [shū xiě fú hào] writing symbol</p> <p>花括号 [huā kuò hào] 1. braces 2. curly brackets</p> <p>代号 [dài hào] code name</p> <p>头号字 [tóu hào zì] 1. largest typeface 2. biggest letters</p> <p>信号 [xìn hào] signal</p> <p>信号台 [xìn hào tái] signal station</p> <p>电话信号 [diàn huà xìn hào] telephone signal</p> <p>模拟信号 [mó nǐ xìn hào] analog signal</p> <p>电信号 [diàn xìn hào] electrical signal</p> <p>引号 [yǐn hào] quotation mark (punct.)</p> <p>创刊号 [chuàng kān hào] first issue</p> <p>泡病号 [pào bìng hào] 1. to dilly-dally on the pretence of being ill 2. to malingering</p> <p>记号 [jì hào] 1. notation 2. seal</p> <p>哀号 [āi hào] 1. to cry piteously 2. anguished wailing 3. same as</p> <p>号码 [hào mǎ] number</p> <p>编号 [biān hào] 1. number 2. serial number</p> <p>点号 [diǎn hào] punctuation mark</p> <p>法号 [fǎ hào] name in religion (of Buddhist or Daoist within monastery)</p> <p>法国号 [fǎ guó hào] French horn</p> <p>间隔号 [jiàn gé hào] Chinese centred dot mark (punct. used to separate western names or words)</p> <p>病号 [bìng hào] 1. sick personnel 2. person on the sick list 3. patient</p> <p>庙号 [miào hào] 1. posthumous name (given after death of Emperor, and used in sacrificing to him) 2. also translated as temple name</p> <p>外号 [wài hào] nickname</p> <p>名号 [míng hào] 1. a name 2. a title</p> <p>书名号 [shū míng hào] Chinese guillemet(punct. used for names of books etc)</p> <p>电话号码 [diàn huà hào mǎ] telephone number</p> <p>句号 [jù hào] period (punct.)</p> <p>挂号证 [guà hào zhèng] register card</p> <p>混号 [hùn hào] nickname</p> <p>四号电池 [sī hào diàn chí] 1. AAA battery (Taiwan) 2. PRC equivalent:</p> <p>七号电池 [qī hào diàn chí] 1. AAA battery (PRC) 2. Taiwan equivalent:</p> <p>五号电池 [wǔ hào diàn chí] 1. AA battery (PRC) 2. Taiwan equivalent:</p>
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<p>三号电池 [sān hào diàn chí] 1. C size battery (PRC) 2. AA battery (Taiwan) 3. see (C battery in Taiwan) and (AA battery in PRC)</p> <p>二号电池 [èr hào diàn chí] 1. C size battery (Taiwan) 2. PRC equivalent:</p> <p>一号电池 [yī hào diàn chí] D size battery</p> <p>号丧 [hào sang] 1. to weep 2. to howl as if at a funeral</p> <p>紫石英号 [zǐ shí yīng hào] HMS Amethyst, Royal Navy corvette involved in a 1949 gunfight with the PLA on the Changjiang</p> <p>吹号 [chuī hào] to blow a brass instrument</p> <p>顿号 [dùn hào] Chinese back-sloping comma (punct. used to separate items in a list)</p> <p>正负号 [zhèng fù hào] sign (i.e. plus or minus)</p> <p>圆括号 [yuán kuò hào] 1. parentheses 2. round brackets ()</p> <p>头号 [tóu hào] 1. first rate 2. top rank 3. number one</p> <p>号头 [hào tóu] 1. number 2. serial number</p> <p>大号 [dà hào] tuba</p> <p>大括号 [dà kuò hào] 1. braces 2. curly brackets</p> <p>二十四号 [èr shí sì hào] 24th day of a month</p> <p>宇宙号 [yǔ zhòu hào] Cosmos, Russian spacecraft series</p> <p>号令 [hào lìng] 1. an order (esp. army) 2. bugle call expressing military order 3. verbal command</p> <p>括号 [kuò hào] 1. parentheses 2. brackets</p> <p>中括号 [zhōng kuò hào] square brackets []</p> <p>国号 [guó hào] 1. title of current dynasty (as the name of China), such as Tang or Ming 2. name of a country (such as People's Republic of China or Republic of China)</p> <p>封号 [fēng hào] title granted to a person (archaic)</p> <p>拍号 [pāi hào] time signature (music)</p> <p>问号 [wèn hào] 1. question mark (punct.) 2. unknown factor 3. unsolved problem 4. interrogation</p> <p>星号 [xīng hào] asterisk</p> <p>年号 [nián hào] the Emperor's reign name</p> <p>刊号 [kān hào] 1. issue (of journal) 2. number</p> <p>批号 [pī hào] 1. lot number 2. batch number</p> <p>号令如山 [hào lìng rú shān] 1. lit. order like a mountain 2. a military order is inviolable 3. strict discipline</p> <p>二十七号 [èr shí qī hào] 27th day of a month</p> <p>冒号 [mào hào] colon (punct.)</p> <p>口号 [kǒu hào] 1. slogan 2. catchphrase</p> <p>挂号 [guà hào] to register (a letter etc)</p> <p>号手 [hào shǒu] 1. trumpeter 2. military bugler</p> <p>五号 [wǔ hào] 1. the fifth 2. fifth day of a month</p> <p>干号 [gān hào] to cry out loud without tears</p> <p>二十二号 [èr shí èr hào] 22nd day of a month</p> <p>二号 [èr hào] 2nd day of the month</p> <p>一号 [yī hào] first day of the month</p> <p>泰坦尼克号 [tài tǎn ní kè hào] RMS Titanic</p> <p>专 [zhuān] 1. for a particular person, occasion, purpose 2. focused on one thing 3. special 4. expert 5. particular (to sth) 6. concentrated 7. specialized</p> <p>专管 [zhuān guǎn] to be in charge of something specific</p> <p>专业教育 [zhuān yè jiào yù] 1. specialized education 2. technical school</p> <p>中等专业教育 [zhōng děng zhuān yè jiào yù] technical middle school education</p> <p>专属经济区 [zhuān shǔ jīng jì qū] exclusive economic zone</p> <p>特快专递 [tè kuài zhuān dì] express mail</p> <p>中等专业学校 [zhōng děng zhuān yè xué xiào] specialized middle school</p> <p>专科学校 [zhuān kē xué xiào] 1. specialized school 2. college for professional training 3. polytechnic</p>	<p>医学专家 [yī xué zhuān jiā] 1. medical expert 2. medical specialist</p> <p>专门机构 [zhuān mén jī gòu] specialist organization</p> <p>联合国难民事务高级专员办事处 [lián hé guó nán mín shì wù gāo jí zhuān yuán bàn shì chù] Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)</p> <p>专用网路 [zhuān yòng wǎng lù] dedicated network</p> <p>专用集成电路 [zhuān yòng jī chéng diàn lù] 1. ASIC 2. Application-specific integrated circuit</p> <p>不敢自专 [bù gǎn zì zhuān] not daring to act for oneself (saw)</p> <p>专政 [zhuān zhèng] dictatorship</p> <p>人民民主专政 [rén mín mín zhǔ zhuān zhèng] people's democratic dictatorship</p> <p>专权 [zhuān quán] 1. autocracy 2. dictatorship</p> <p>中央专制集权 [zhōng yāng zhuān zhì jí quán] centralized autocratic rule</p> <p>专利权 [zhuān lì quán] patent right</p> <p>高级专员 [gāo jí zhuān yuán] high commissioner</p> <p>专区 [zhuān qū] 1. special district 2. prefecture</p> <p>专科学校 [zhuān kē yuàn xiào] academy</p> <p>专制主义 [zhuān zhì zhǔ yì] 1. absolutism 2. despotism 3. autocracy</p> <p>专用 [zhuān yòng] 1. special 2. dedicated</p> <p>专有 [zhuān yǒu] 1. exclusive 2. proprietary</p> <p>专有名词 [zhuān yǒu míng cí] proper noun</p> <p>专家评价 [zhuān jiā píng jià] expert evaluation</p> <p>专访 [zhuān fǎng] exclusive interview</p> <p>专业人才 [zhuān yè rén cái] expert (in a field)</p> <p>专著 [zhuān zhù] 1. monograph 2. specialized text</p> <p>专辑 [zhuān jí] 1. album 2. record (music) 3. special collection of printed or broadcast material</p> <p>军事职业专业 [jī shì zhí yè zhuān yè] Military occupation specialty (MOS, US military term)</p> <p>专车 [zhuān chē] special (or reserved) train (or other vehicle)</p> <p>生物专一性 [shēng wù zhuān yī xìng] biospecificity</p> <p>专家 [zhuān jiā] 1. expert 2. specialist</p> <p>专家评论 [zhuān jiā píng lùn] expert commentary</p> <p>专家系统 [zhuān jiā xì tǒng] expert system</p> <p>专门家 [zhuān mén jiā] specialist</p> <p>专长 [zhuān cháng] 1. specialty 2. special knowledge or ability</p> <p>专控 [zhuān kòng] exclusive control</p> <p>专款 [zhuān kuǎn] 1. special fund 2. money allocated for a particular purpose</p> <p>专意 [zhuān yì] 1. deliberately 2. on purpose</p> <p>专心一意 [zhuān xīn yī yì] to concentrate on</p> <p>一党专制 [yī dǎng zhuān zhì] one party dictatorship</p> <p>专断 [zhuān duàn] 1. to act arbitrarily 2. to make decisions without consulting others</p> <p>独断专行 [dú duàn zhuān xíng] 1. to decide and act alone (saw); to take arbitrary action 2. a law unto oneself</p> <p>专业 [zhuān yè] 1. specialized field 2. main field of study (at university) 3. major</p> <p>专业知识 [zhuān yè zhī shì] specialized knowledge</p> <p>专业化 [zhuān yè huà] specialization</p> <p>专业户 [zhuān yè hù] 1. family firm producing a special product 2. cottage industry</p> <p>专职 [zhuān zhí] 1. special duty 2. assigned full time to a task</p> <p>专征 [zhuān zhēng] to go on a personal punitive expedition</p> <p>专门化 [zhuān mén huà] specialize</p> <p>专任 [zhuān rèn] 1. full time 2. to appoint sb to a specific task</p> <p>专心 [zhuān xīn] 1. to concentrate 2. absorption 3. concentration 4. engrossed</p>
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专线	[zhuān xiàn] 1. special-purpose phone line or communications link 2. hotline 3. special rail line (eg between airport and city)
4. CL:[tiaoz]	
专利药品	[zhuān lì yào pǐn] patent drugs
专案组	[zhuān àn zǔ] special investigating team (legal or judicial)
专治	[zhuān zhì] (of medicine) to use specifically for the treatment of
专利法	[zhuān lì fǎ] patent law
专利局	[zhuān lì jú] patent office
专卖店	[zhuān mài diàn] specialty store
专名	[zhuān míng] proper noun
专名词	[zhuān míng cí] proper noun
专案	[zhuān àn] 1. project (Taiwanese) 2. special case for investigation
专注	[zhuān zhù] 1. concentrated 2. single-mindedly devoted to
专题	[zhuān tí] special topic
专员	[zhuān yuán] 1. assistant director 2. commissioner
专门人员	[zhuān mén rén yuán] 1. specialist 2. specialized staff
专责	[zhuān zé] specific responsibility
专利	[zhuān lì] patent
专程	[zhuān chéng] special-purpose trip
专科	[zhuān kē] 1. specialized subject 2. branch (of medicine) 3. specialized training school
专卖	[zhuān mài] 1. monopoly 2. exclusive right to trade
专人	[zhuān rén] 1. specialist 2. person appointed for specific task
专营	[zhuān yíng] 1. special trade 2. monopoly
专自	[zì zhuān] 1. to act arbitrarily 2. to act for oneself
专门	[zhuān mén] 1. specialist 2. specialized 3. customized
专制	[zhuān zhì] 1. autocracy 2. dictatorship
专事	[zhuān shì] specialized
专司	[zhuān sī] specialist (responsible some task)
专一	[zhuān yī] 1. single-minded 2. concentrated
超文本传送协议	[chāo wén běn chuán sòng xié yì] hypertext transfer protocol (HTTP)
资料传送服务	[zī liào chuán sòng fú wù] data delivery service
电子邮件传送服务	[diàn zǐ yóu jiàn chuán sòng fú wù] (E-)mail delivery service
传送服务	[chuán sòng fú wù] delivery service
传送	[chuán sòng] 1. to convey 2. to deliver
传遍	[chuán biàn] spread widely
遗传工程	[yí chuán gōng chéng] genetic engineering
遗传性疾病	[yí chuán xìng jí bìng] genetic disorder
遗传性	[yí chuán xìng] 1. hereditary 2. inherited 3. genetic
遗传信息	[yí chuán xìn xī] 1. genetic information 2. heredity
传输率	[chuán shū lǜ] transmission rate
遗传物质	[yí chuán wù zhì] genetic material
非遗传多型性	[fēi yí chuán duō xíng xìng] polyphenism
分子遗传学	[fēn zǐ yí chuán xué] molecular genetics
遗传学	[yí chuán xué] genetics
遗传	[yí chuán] 1. heredity 2. inheritance 3. to transmit
传递者	[chuán dì zhě] 1. messenger 2. transmitter (of information)
力传递	[lì chuán dì] mechanical transmission
讯息传递中介	[xùn xī chuán dì zhōng jiè] 1. message transfer agent 2. MTA
力学传递	[lì xué chuán dì] mechanical transmission
传递	[chuán dì] 1. to transmit 2. to pass on to sb else
传输媒体	[chuán shū méi tǐ] transmission medium

传输距离	[chuán shū jù lí] transmission distance
传流	[chuán liú] 1. to spread 2. to hand down 3. to circulate
流传	[liú chuán] 1. to spread 2. to circulate 3. to hand down
祖传	[zǔ chuán] 1. passed on from ancestors 2. handed down from generation to generation
传出神经	[chuán chū shén jīng] 1. efferent nerve (transmitting out from the brain) 2. efferent neuron 3. motor nerve
传入神经	[chuán rù shén jīng] 1. afferent nerve (transmitting in to the brain) 2. afferent neuron
传神	[chuán shén] 1. vivid 2. lifelike
国际文传通讯社	[guó jì wén chuán tōng xùn shè] Interfax News Agency
传真号码	[chuán zhēn hào mǎ] fax number
传	I [chuán] 1. to pass on 2. to spread 3. to transmit 4. to infect 5. to transfer 6. to circulate 7. to conduct (electricity) II [zhuàn] biogra-
资料传输	[zī liào chuán shū] data transmission
传输控制	[chuán shū kòng zhì] transmission control
非同步传输模式	[fēi tóng bù chuán shū mó shì] 1. asynchronous transfer mode 2. ATM
传输协定	[chuán shū xié dìng] 1. transfer protocol 2. transportation protocol
传输控制协定	[chuán shū kòng zhì xié dìng] 1. transmission control protocol 2. TCP
档案传输协定	[dǎng àn chuán shū xié dìng] File transfer protocol (FTP)
传输	[chuán shū] 1. transport 2. transmission
魔宫传奇	[mó gōng chuán qí] Name of the Rose, 1986 movie based on novel by Umberto Eco
传动器	[chuán dòng qì] drive (engine)
谷梁传	[gù liáng zhuàn] Mr Guliang's annals or commentary on , early history probably written during Han dynasty
传粉	[chuán fěn] 1. pollination 2. to pollinate
孙传芳	[sūn chuán fāng] Sun Chuanfang (1885-1935) one of the northern warlord, murdered in Tianjin in 1935
左传	[zuǒ zhuàn] Zuo Zhiuan or Tsochuan, Mr Zuo's annals or Mr Zuo's commentary on , early history c. 400 BC attributed to famous blind historian Zuo Qiuming
传布	[chuán bù] 1. to spread 2. to hand down 3. to disseminate
龙的传人	[lóng de chuán rén] Descendant of the Dragon (i.e. Han Chinese)
儿女英雄传	[ér yǐng xióng zhuàn] Heroic women, novel by Manchu born Qing dynasty writer
传开	[chuán kāi] spread (news)
传讲	[chuán jiǎng] to preach
异步传输模式	[yì bù chuán shū mó shì] 1. asynchronous transfer mode 2. ATM
传动系统	[chuán dòng xì tǒng] 1. transmission system 2. power drive
传戒	[chuán jiè] to initiate novice (Buddhist monk)
言归正传	[yán guī zhèng zhuàn] 1. to return to the main topic (saw); back to business 2. to finish a digression and get back to the main subject 3. retournons nos moutons
传输媒介	[chuán shū méi jiè] transport method
眉目传情	[méi mù chuán qíng] 1. to make sheep eyes at 2. to cast amorous glances at
传情	[chuán qíng] 1. to pass on amorous feelings 2. to send one's love to sb
射雕英雄传	[shè diāo yīng xióng zhuàn] Legend of the Condor Heroes, wuxia (, martial arts chivalry) novel by Jin Yong and its screen adaptations
文化传统	[wén huà chuán tǒng] cultural tradition
超文本传输协定	[chāo wén běn chuán shū xié dìng] 1. hypertext transfer protocol 2. HTTP
超文件传输协定	[chāo wén jiàn chuán shū xié dìng] 1. hypertext transfer protocol 2. HTTP
史传小说	[shǐ zhuàn xiǎo shuō] historical novel
传动	[chuán dòng] drive (transmission in an engine)
清史列传	[qīng shǐ liè zhuàn] Biographic history of Qing dynasty by a succession of authors, published 1928 and revised 1987, with biographies of 2,900 notable Qing commoner citizens, 80 scrolls

史传	[shǐ zhuàn] historical biography
使徒行传	[shǐ tú xíng zhuàn] Acts of the Apostles
皮带传动	[pí dài chuán dòng] a leather drive belt
传真电报	[chuán zhēn diàn bào] phototelegram
捷报频传	[jié bào pín chuán] victory reports pour in (saw); news of success in an endless stream
反革命宣传	[fǎn gé mìng xuān chuán] counter-revolutionary propaganda
反传算法	[fǎn chuán suàn fǎ] back propagation algorithm
反共宣传罪	[fǎn gòng xuān chuán zuì] the crime of anticommunist propaganda
反共宣传	[fǎn gòng xuān chuán] anticommunist propaganda (as a crime)
齿轮传动	[chǐ lún chuán dòng] gear drive
传授	[chuán shòu] 1. to impart 2. to pass on 3. to teach
中山狼传	[zhōng shān láng zhuàn] the fable of Mr Dongguo and the ungrateful Wolf by Ma Zhongxi
传观	[chuán guān] to pass sth around (for others to look at)
传输技术	[chuán shū jì shù] transmission technology
同声传译	[tóng shēng chuán yì] simultaneous interpretation
传译	[chuán yì] 1. to translate 2. to interpret
圣经外传	[shèng jīng wài zhuàn] 1. Apocrypha 2. biography external to the classics
圣经贤传	[shèng jīng xián zhuàn] lit. holy scripture and biography of sage (saw); refers to Confucian canonical texts
液压传动	[yè yā chuán dòng] 1. hydraulic drive 2. hydraulic transmission
做广告宣传	[zuò guǎng gào xuān chuán] 1. to advertise 2. to make propaganda for sth
留传	[liú chuán] 1. a legacy 2. to bequeath (to later generations)
传教士	[chuán jiào shì] missionary
传教团	[chuán jiào tuán] a mission (group of missionaries)
言传身教	[yán chuán shēn jiào] explain in words, but teach by example (saw); Action speaks louder than words.
藏传佛教	[cáng chuán fó jiào] Tibetan Buddhism
传教	[chuán jiào] 1. to preach 2. a missionary
数据传输	[shù jù chuán shū] data transmission
传输服务	[chuán shū fú wù] transport service
传略	[zhuàn lǚ] bibliographic sketch
传艺	[chuán yì] 1. to impart skills 2. to pass on one's art
传真机	[chuán zhēn jī] fax machine
传扬	[chuán yáng] to spread (by word of mouth)
传动机构	[chuán dòng jī gòu] transmission mechanism
传染源	[chuán rǎn yuán] source of an infection
传染病	[chuán rǎn bìng] 1. infectious disease 2. contagious disease 3. pestilence
传染性	[chuán rǎn xìng] epidemicity
传染	[chuán rǎn] 1. infect 2. contagious
传讯	[chuán xùn] 1. subpoena 2. summon for interrogation
柳毅传	[liǔ yì zhuàn] story of Liu Yi, Tang fantasy fiction by Li Chaowei , popular with dramatist of subsequent dynasties
传输设备	[chuán shū shè bèi] 1. transmission facility 2. transmission equipment
宣传攻势	[xuān chuán gōng shì] marketing campaign
热传导	[rè chuán dǎo] 1. heat transfer 2. thermal conduction
传输模式	[chuán shū mó shì] 1. transfer mode 2. transmission method
传热	[chuán rè] 1. heat transfer 2. heat transmission
名不虚传	[míng bù xū chuán] 1. lit. name is not in vain (saw); a fully justified reputation 2. enjoys a well-deserved reputation
传染病学	[chuán rǎn bìng xué] epidemiology

传热学	[zhuàn rè xué] 1. theory of heat (math. phys.) 2. heat transmission
传三过四	[chuán sān guò sì] 1. to spread rumors 2. to gossip
在传输过程中	[zài chuán shū guò chéng zhōng] 1. while transmitting 2. during transmission
传道书	[chuán dào shū] 1. book of sermons 2. the biblical book of Ecclesiastes
传道部	[chuán dào bù] mission
传道者	[chuán dào zhě] 1. missionary 2. preacher
传道	[chuán dào] 1. to lecture on doctrine 2. to expound the wisdom of ancient sages 3. to preach 4. a sermon
传输媒质	[chuán shū méi zhì] transmission medium
传输通道	[chuán shū tōng dào] transport channel
传达员	[chuán dá yuán] 1. usher 2. receptionist
传达室	[chuán dá shì] reception room
传达	[chuán dá] convey
传输速率	[chuán shū sù lǜ] 1. transmission rate 2. transmission speed
变速传动	[biàn sù chuán dòng] to change gear
传述	[chuán shù] 1. to relay 2. to retell
传送带	[chuán sòng dài] conveyor belt
行李传送带	[xíng li chuán sòng dài] 1. luggage conveyor belt 2. carousel
传真发送	[chuán zhēn fā sòng] fax transmission
传输层	[chuán shū céng] transport layer
传动带	[chuán dòng dài] transmission belt
传家	[chuán jiā] to pass on through the generations
传家宝	[chuán jiā bǎo] family heirloom
李娃传	[lǐ wá zhuàn] Tale of courtesan Li Wa, novel by Tang writer Bai Xingjian along the lines of La Traviata, favorite opera plot
传令	[chuán lìng] to transmit an order
春秋三传	[chūn qiū sān zhuàn] Three commentaries on the Spring and Autumn annals , including Mr Gongyang's annals , Mr Guliang's annals and Mr Zuo's annals or Zuo's annals
传销	[chuán xiāo] multi level marketing
传播	[chuán bō] 1. to disseminate 2. to propagate 3. to spread
性传播	[xìng chuán bō] sexually transmitted
大众传播	[dà zhòng chuán bō] mass communication
中国共产党中央委员会宣传部	[zhōng guó gòng chǎn dǎng zhōng yāng wēi yuán huì xuān chuán bù] 1. Propaganda Department of the PRC communist party central committee 2. the Ministry of Truth
传令兵	[chuán lìng bīng] orderly
中共中央宣传部	[zhōng gòng zhōng yāng xuān chuán bù] Propaganda Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China
传宗接代	[chuán zōng jiē dài] to carry on one's ancestral line
中央宣传部	[zhōng yāng xuān chuán bù] 1. Central Propaganda Section 2. abbr. for 3. Central Propaganda Department (of the Chinese communist party)
短传	[duǎn chuán] short pass (in ball game)
传单	[chuán dān] 1. leaflet 2. flier 3. pamphlet
传单广	[chuán dān guǎng] 1. advertising leaflet 2. circular
传呼	[chuán hū] 1. to notify sb of a call 2. to call sb to the phone
传呼电话	[chuán hū diàn huà] 1. to notify sb of a call 2. to call sb to the phone
公羊传	[gōng yáng zhuàn] Mr Gongyang's annals or commentary on , early history, probably written by multiple authors during Han dynasty, same as
传统词类	[chuán tǒng cí lèi] traditional parts of speech (grammar)
都会传奇	[dū huì chuán qí] 1. urban legend (translation of recent western term) 2. story or theory circulated as true 3. same as
传来	[chuán lái] to arrive (news)

恶事传千里 [è shì chuán qiān lǐ] evil deeds spread a thousand miles (saw); scandal spreads like wildfire	传寄 [chuān jì] 1. to send (message to sb) 2. to communicate 3. to forward (message)
纳尼亚传奇 [nà ní yà chuán qí] The Chronicles of Narnia, Children's stories by C.S. Lewis	传入 [chuán rù] 1. to import 2. transmitted inwards 3. afferent
传灯 [chuán dēng] to pass on the light of Buddha	传唤 [chuán huàn] 1. a summons (to the police) 2. subpoena
传票 [chuán piào] summons	传赞 [zhuàn zàn] postscript to bibliography
小传 [xiǎo zhuàn] 1. sketch biography 2. profile	失传 [shī chuán] 1. not transmitted 2. no longer extant 3. lost in transmission
传真 [chuán zhēn] 1. fax 2. facsimile	传种 [chuán zhǒng] 1. to reproduce 2. to propagate
传说 [chuán shuō] 1. legend 2. folklore 3. tradition 4. it is said 5. they say that...	相传 [xiāng chuán] 1. to pass on 2. to hand down 3. according to legend
民间传说 [mín jiān chuán shuō] 1. popular tradition 2. folk legend	传本 [chuán běn] edition (of a book) currently in circulation
传阅 [chuán yuè] 1. to read and pass on 2. to pass on for perusal	秘传 [mì chuán] 1. secretly transmitted 2. esoteric lore
都市传奇 [dū shì chuán qí] 1. urban legend (translation of recent western term) 2. story or theory circulated as true	盛传 [shèng chuán] 1. widely spread 2. widely rumored 3. stories abound 4. (sb's exploits are) widely circulated
3. same as	传奇 [chuán qí] 1. legendary 2. fantasy saga 3. romance 4. short stories of the Tang and Song Dynasty
海上花列传 [hǎi shàng huā liè zhuàn] 1. The Sing-Song Girls of Shanghai by Han Bangqing, long novel of lower life in classical Chinese and Jiangsu vernacular 2. translated into Putonghua as by Iris Chang	传人 [chuán rén] 1. to teach 2. to impart 3. a disciple 4. descendant
纪传体 [jì zhuàn tǐ] history genre based on biography, such as Sima Qian's Record of the Historian	人传人 [rén chuán rén] transmitted person-to-person
传代 [chuán dài] to pass to the next generation	传见 [chuán jiàn] to summon for an interview
代代相传 [dài dài xiāng chuán] passed on from generation to generation (saw); to hand down	传言 [chuán yán] 1. rumor 2. hearsay
世代相传 [shì dài xiāng chuán] passed on from generation to generation (saw); to hand down	宣传 [xuān chuán] 1. to disseminate 2. to give publicity to 3. propaganda
传记性 [zhuàn jì xìng] bibliographic	宣传画 [xuān chuán huà] 1. propaganda poster 2. advertising hoarding
传感 [chuán gǎn] 1. to pass on feelings 2. telepathy	宣传册 [xuān chuán cè] 1. commercial brochure 2. advertising pamphlet 3. flyer
传感器 [chuán gǎn qì] 1. sensor 2. transducer	自传 [zì zhuàn] 1. autobiography 2. self propagating
传心术 [chuán xīn shù] telepathy	生物传感器 [shēng wù chuán gǎn qì] biosensor
白蛇传 [bái shé zhuàn] 1. Tale of the White Snake 2. Madam White Snake	传闻 [chuán wén] rumor
家丑不可外传 [jiā chǒu bù kě wài chuán] The shame of the family must not be spread abroad (common expression); Don't wash your dirty linen in public.	传告 [chuán gào] 1. to convey (a message) 2. to inform
传导 [chuán dǎo] to conduct (heat, electricity etc)	正传 [zhèng zhuàn] true biography
记传 [jì zhuàn] history and biography	上传 [shàng chuán] upload
传记 [zhuàn jì] biography	传习 [chuán xí] 1. teaching and learning 2. to study and impart
传经 [chuán jīng] 1. to pass on scripture 2. to teach Confucian doctrine 3. to pass on one's experience	传世 [chuán shì] 1. handed down from ancient times 2. family heirloom
传统 [chuán tǒng] 1. tradition 2. convention	传唱 [chuán chàng] (of a song) to pass from person to person
传统医药 [chuán tǒng yī yào] Chinese traditional medicine	传回 [chuán huí] to send back
传统中国医药 [chuán tǒng zhōng guó yī yào] Chinese traditional medicine	口传 [kǒu chuán] orally transmitted
传给 [chuán gěi] to pass on to (orally)	传出 [chuán chū] 1. to transmit outwards 2. efferent (nerve)
传承 [chuán chéng] 1. to pass on (to future generations) 2. passed on (from former times) 3. a continued tradition 4. an inheritance	传奇人物 [chuán qí rén wù] 1. legendary person 2. legend (i.e. person)
传帮带 [chuán bāng dài] to pass on experience (to the next generation)	转差 [zhuǎn chā] 1. to slip (e.g. of clutch) 2. slippage 3. also used of economic indicators, statistical discrepancies etc
不传 [bù chuán] not passed on	转型 [zhuǎn xíng] 1. transformation 2. to transform
阿甘正传 [ā gān zhèng zhuàn] Forrest Gump	转面无情 [zhuǎn miàn wú qíng] to turn one's face against sb and show no mercy (saw); to turn against a friend
传声 [chuán shēng] 1. microphone 2. to use a microphone	周转金 [zhōu zhuǎn jīn] 1. (accounting) petty cash 2. turnover
传声器 [chuán shēng qì] microphone	周转 [zhōu zhuǎn] 1. turnover (in cash or personnel) 2. to have enough resources to cover a need
广传 [guǎng chuán] propagate	转用 [zhuǎn yòng] adapt for use for another purpose
传名 [chuán míng] spreading fame	转弯抹角 [zhuǎn wān mò jiǎo] 1. lit. (of road) winding and turning (saw); to speak in a roundabout way 2. to equivocate 3. to beat about the bush
列传 [liè zhuàn] historical biography	转角 [zhuǎn jiǎo] 1. bend in a street 2. corner 3. to turn a corner
传写 [chuán xiě] 1. to copy 2. to pass on a copy	目不转睛 [mù bù zhuǎn jīng] 1. unable to take one's eyes off (saw); to gaze steadily 2. to stare
传话 [chuán huà] 1. to pass on a story 2. to communicate a message	转脸 [zhuǎn liǎn] 1. to turn one's head 2. in no time 3. in the twinkling of an eye
传话人 [chuán huà rén] 1. messenger 2. communicator 3. relay	转轮 [zhuǎn lún] 1. reel 2. rotary grill 3. the Buddhist cycle of reincarnation
传语 [chuán yǔ] to pass on (information)	转义 [zhuǎn yì] transferred meaning
不见经传 [bù jiàn jīng zhuàn] 1. not found in the classics (saw); unknown 2. unfounded 3. not authoritative	转浑天仪 [zhuǎn hún tiān yí] armillary sphere (astronomy)
传媒 [chuán méi] media	转发 [zhuǎn fā] 1. to transmit 2. forwarding (mail, SMS, packets of data) 3. to pass on 4. to reprint (an article from another publication)
传球 [chuán qiú] 1. pass (in soccer) 2. to feed (ball)	转文 [zhuǎn wén] to decorate one's speech or writing with literary allusions

转交 [zhuǎn jiāo] 1. to pass on to sb 2. to carry and give to sb else
 刚体转动 [gāng tǐ zhuǎn dòng] rigid rotation
 使转向 [shǐ zhuǎn xiàng] divert
 反转录 [fǎn zhuǎn lù] reverse transcription
 反转录病毒 [fǎn zhuǎn lù bìng dú] retrovirus
 反转 [fǎn zhuǎn] 1. reversal 2. inversion 3. to reverse 4. to invert (upside-down, inside-out, back-to-front, white to black etc)
 转移阵地 [zhuǎn yí zhèn dì] 1. to move one's base (of operations) 2. to reposition 3. to relocate
 转变立场 [zhuǎn biàn lì chǎng] 1. to change positions 2. to shift one's ground
 转变抹角 [zhuǎn biàn mò jiǎo] 1. lit. (of road) winding and turning (saw); to speak in a roundabout way 2. to equivocate 3. to beat about the bush
 转变 [zhuǎn biàn] 1. change 2. transform
 转授 [zhuǎn shòu] to delegate
 转眼 [zhuǎn yǎn] 1. in a flash 2. in the blink of an eye 3. to glance
 转移支付 [zhuǎn yí zhī fù] transfer payment (payment from government or private sector for which no good or service is required in return)
 转鼓 [zhuǎn gǔ] rotary drum
 急转直下 [jí zhuǎn zhí xià] to develop rapidly after abrupt turn (saw); dramatic change
 急转弯 [jí zhuǎn wǎn] to make a sudden turn
 急转 [jí zhuǎn] 1. to whirl 2. to turn around quickly
 转弯 [zhuǎn wǎn] turn (around)
 转译 [zhuǎn yì] to translate (to another language)
 转轮圣王 [zhuǎn lún shèng wáng] 1. Chakravarti raja (Sanskrit: King of Kings) 2. emperor in Hindu mythology
 复转 [fù zhuǎn] 1. to demobilize 2. to transfer to other tasks (of troops)
 转败为胜 [zhuǎn bài wéi shèng] to turn defeat into victory (saw); snatching victory from the jaws of defeat
 简繁转换 [jiǎn fán zhuǎn huàn] conversion from simple to traditional Chinese characters
 峰回路转 [fēng huí lù zhuǎn] A mountain road twists and turns (saw); In a complicated situation, you need a twisty approach.
 飞转 [fēi zhuǎn] 1. to spin very fast 2. fig. fleeting passage of time
 轮转机 [lún zhuǎn jī] merry-go-round
 转机 [zhuǎn jī] 1. (to take) a turn for the better 2. to change planes
 转船 [zhuǎn chuán] to transfer ships
 转载 [zhuǎn zài] 1. to forward (a shipment) 2. to reproduce (e.g. a printed work)
 转轨 [zhuǎn guǐ] to change track
 转学生 [zhuǎn xué shēng] student who changes school
 转学 [zhuǎn xué] 1. to change schools 2. to transfer to another college
 转乘 [zhuǎn chéng] 1. to transfer 2. to change trains, buses etc
 转变过程 [zhuǎn biàn guò chéng] process of change
 转道 [zhuǎn dào] 1. make a detour 2. go by way of
 逆转录病毒 [nì zhuǎn lù bìng dú] 1. reverse transcription virus 2. retrovirus
 不可逆转 [bù kě nì zhuǎn] irreversible
 逆转 [nì zhuǎn] 1. to turn back 2. to reverse
 转达 [zhuǎn dá] 1. pass on 2. convey 3. communicate
 蒙头转向 [mēng tóu zhuǎn xiàng] 1. to lose one's bearings 2. utterly confused
 时来运转 [shí lái yùn zhuǎn] 1. the time comes, fortune turns (saw); to have a lucky break 2. things change for the better
 转运 [zhuǎn yùn] 1. transportation 2. transfer
 运转 [yùn zhuǎn] 1. to work 2. to operate 3. to revolve 4. to turn around
 反转选择 [fǎn zhuǎn xuǎn zé] to invert the selection (on computer)
 转速 [zhuǎn sù] 1. angular velocity 2. number of revolutions per minute

转述 [zhuǎn shù] 1. to pass on (stories) 2. to relate
 档案转送 [dàng àn zhuǎn sòng] file transfer
 转送 [zhuǎn sòng] transfer
 转递 [zhuǎn dì] 1. to pass on 2. to relay
 风水轮流转 [fēng shuǐ lún liú zhuǎn] 1. Reversal of the wheel of fortune. 2. Every dog has his day.
 可转让证券 [kě zhuǎn ràng zhèng quàn] negotiable securities
 核转变 [hé zhuǎn biàn] 1. nuclear transformation 2. nuclear transmutation
 转移视线 [zhuǎn yí shì xiàn] 1. to divert attention 2. to change the subject
 电视转播 [diàn shì zhuǎn bō] 1. TV relay 2. to broadcast
 档案转送存取及管理 [dàng àn zhuǎn sòng cún qǔ jí guǎn lǐ] 1. File Transfer, Access and Management 2. FTAM
 转来转去 [zhuǎn lái zhuǎn qù] rove around
 转 [zhuǎn] 1. to convey 2. to forward (mail) 3. to transfer 4. to turn 5. to shift II [zhuǎn] 1. to revolve 2. to turn 3. to circle about 4. to walk about
 转帐 [zhuǎn zhàng] transfer money from or into an account
 转身 [zhuǎn shēn] 1. (of a person) to turn round 2. to face about
 转差率 [zhuǎn chā lǜ] slippage rate
 转轮王 [zhuǎn lún wáng] 1. Chakravarti raja (Sanskrit: King of Kings) 2. emperor in Hindu mythology
 转车台 [zhuǎn chē tái] a turntable
 转字锁 [zhuǎn zì suǒ] combination lock
 转注字 [zhuǎn zhù zì] 1. transfer character (one of the Six Methods of forming Chinese characters) 2. character with meanings influenced by other words 3. sometimes called mutually explanatory character
 好转 [hǎo zhuǎn] 1. to improve 2. to take a turn for the better 3. improvement
 转子 [zhuǎn zǐ] rotor
 转磨 [zhuǎn mò] rotary grindstone
 转铃 [zhuǎn líng] bicycle bell (with revolving cap)
 转铃儿 [zhuǎn líng er] erhua variant of , bicycle bell (with revolving cap)
 转念 [zhuǎn niàn] 1. to have second thoughts about sth 2. to think better of
 转圈 [zhuǎn quān] 1. rotation 2. encircling 3. to rotate 4. to twirl 5. to run around
 转动 [zhuǎn dòng] 1. to turn 2. to rotate
 翻转 [fǎn zhuǎn] 1. to roll 2. to turn over 3. to invert 4. to flip
 转播 [zhuǎn bō] 1. relay 2. broadcast (on radio or TV)
 实况转播 [shí kuàng zhuǎn bō] 1. live relay 2. broadcast of actual scene 3. to broadcast live
 转诊 [zhuǎn zhěn] to transfer (a patient for treatment in a different hospital)
 转化糖 [zhuǎn huà táng] inverted sugar
 转产 [zhuǎn chǎn] 1. to change production 2. to move over to new products
 中转站 [zhōng zhuǎn zhàn] hub (network equipment)
 暗转 [àn zhuǎn] blackout
 转接 [zhuǎn jiē] 1. switch 2. connection 3. to put through (to telephone extension)
 可转换同位素 [kě zhuǎn huàn tóng wèi sù] fertile isotope
 转动惯量 [zhuǎn dòng guàn liàng] moment of inertia (mechanics)
 转换断层 [zhuǎn huàn duàn céng] transform fault (geol., fault in oceanic crust between two branches of a mid-ocean ridge)
 转业 [zhuǎn yè] 1. to change one's profession 2. to transfer to civilian work
 转关系 [zhuǎn guān xi] to transfer registration (from the communist party committee of one unit to another)
 转炉 [zhuǎn lú] converter (rotary furnace in steel making)
 转基因 [zhuǎn jī yīn] genetic modification
 公转 [gōng zhuǎn] orbital revolution

转往	[zhuǎn wǎng] to change (to final stretch of journey)
玩儿得转	[wán r dé zhuàn] 1. can handle it 2. up to the task
转行	[zhuǎn háng] to change profession
偏转	[piān zhuǎn] 1. deflection (physics) 2. deviation (away from a straight line)
电动转盘	[diàn dòng zhuàn pán] an electric turntable
转化	[zhuǎn huà] 1. change 2. transform
转侧	[zhuǎn cè] 1. to change one's viewpoint 2. to turn from side to side (in bed)
倒转	[dǎo zhuǎn] 1. to make an about-turn 2. to reverse one's direction, policy, sequence etc 3. to turn things on their head
转体	[zhuǎn tǐ] 1. to roll over 2. to turn over (one's body)
转距	[zhuàn jù] torque
转引	[zhuǎn yǐn] to quote from secondary source
转导	[zhuǎn dǎo] transduction
转给	[zhuǎn gěi] to pass on to
转纽	[zhuàn niǔ] organ stop (button activating a row of pipes)
转折点	[zhuǎn zhé diǎn] 1. turning point 2. breaking point
转悲为喜	[zhuǎn bēi wéi xǐ] to turn grief into happiness (saw)
承转	[chéng zhuǎn] to transmit a document (up or down a chain of bureaucracy)
转台	[zhuàn tái] 1. rotating stage 2. swivel table
中转柜台	[zhōng zhuǎn guì tái] 1. transfer desk 2. correspondence desk
转院	[zhuǎn yuàn] 1. to transfer (a patient) to a different hospital 2. to transfer to hospital (e.g. a prisoner)
转剧	[zhuǎn jù] 1. to make acute 2. to exacerbate
转移	[zhuǎn yí] 1. to shift 2. to divert (investment, attention etc) 3. to migrate
转移安置	[zhuǎn yí ān zhì] 1. to relocate 2. to evacuate
转写	[zhuǎn xiě] 1. to transmit 2. to pass on written message
地址的转换	[dì zhǐ de zhuǎn huàn] address translation
转让	[zhuǎn ràng] transfer (technology, goods etc)
转危为安	[zhuǎn wēi wéi ān] to turn peril into safety (saw); to avert a danger (esp. political or medical)
可转让	[kě zhuǎn ràng] 1. transferable 2. negotiable
转盘	[zhuàn pán] a turntable
电转盘	[diàn zhuàn pán] an electric turntable
转录	[zhuǎn lù] transcription
转注	[zhuǎn zhù] 1. transfer character (one of the Six Methods of forming Chinese characters) 2. character with meanings influenced by other words 3. sometimes called mutually explanatory character
转塔	[zhuàn tǎ] rotating turret
转寄	[zhuǎn jì] to forward (a message, letter, article etc)
转背	[zhuǎn bèi] 1. to turn one's back 2. to turn around 3. fig. change in a very short time
转入	[zhuǎn rù] 1. change over to 2. shift to 3. switch to
转入地下	[zhuǎn rù dì xià] 1. to go underground 2. to turn to secret activities
团团转	[tuán tuán zhuàn] 1. to go round and round 2. running around in circles 3. fig. frantically busy
转换	[zhuǎn huàn] 1. to transform 2. to change 3. to convert
转换器	[zhuǎn huàn qì] 1. converter 2. transducer
转租	[zhuǎn zū] to sublet
转科	[zhuǎn kē] 1. to change special subject 2. to move to a different major (university course)
转椅	[zhuàn yǐ] 1. swivel chair 2. children's roundabout
转战	[zhuǎn zhàn] to fight in one place after another
转战千里	[zhuǎn zhàn qiān lǐ] 1. fighting everywhere over a thousand miles (saw); constant fighting across the country 2. never-ending struggle
转卖	[zhuǎn mài] to resell

转头	[zhuǎn tóu] 1. to turn one's head 2. to change direction 3. U-turn 4. volte face 5. to repent 6. nutation (plants turning to face the sun)
转向	[zhuǎn xiàng] 1. change of direction 2. to change direction
耍得团团转	[shuǎ de tuán tuán zhuàn] 1. to fool 2. to dupe
转托	[zhuǎn tuō] 1. to pass on a task 2. to delegate one's work 3. to pass the buck
自转	[zì zhuàn] rotation
转门	[zhuàn mén] revolving door
转生	[zhuàn shēng] 1. reincarnation 2. to be reborn (in Buddhism)
转告	[zhuǎn gào] 1. pass on 2. communicate 3. transmit
掉转	[diào zhuǎn] to turn about (through 180 degrees)
转正	[zhuǎn zhèng] 1. to transfer to full membership 2. to obtain tenure
批转	[pī zhuǎn] 1. to approve and forward 2. to endorse 3. stamp "approved for distribution"
转折	[zhuǎn zhé] 1. turning point 2. shift in the trend of events 3. plot shift in a book
折转	I [zhé zhuǎn] 1. reflex (angle) 2. to turn back II [zhé zhuǎnzhé zhuǎn] 1. reflex (angle) 2. to turn back
玩儿不转	[wán er bù zhuàn] 1. can't handle it 2. can't find any way (of doing sth) 3. not up to the task
转置	[zhuàn zhì] to transpose
转世	[zhuàn shì] 1. (Buddhist) reincarnation 2. (Buddhist) transmigration
转而	[zhuǎn ér] 1. conversely 2. but rather 3. to turn and (address a topic, face attackers etc) 4. to turn against sb 5. to turn one's thoughts back to 6. to come around (to a point of view)
中转	[zhōng zhuǎn] 1. to change (train or plane) 2. transfer 3. correspondence
转回	[zhuàn huí] 1. to turn back 2. to put back 3. reversal 4. melodic inversion (in music)
回转	[huí zhuǎn] slalom
转口	[zhuǎn kǒu] import
扭转	[niǔ zhuǎn] 1. to reverse 2. to turn around (an undesirable situation)
转手	[zhuǎn shǒu] to resell
转干	[zhuǎn gàn] to become a cadre (e.g. a promotion from shopfloor)
转车	I [zhuǎn chē] 1. to transfer 2. to change trains, buses etc II [zhuǎn chēzhuàn chē] a turntable
§2250 考	[kǎo] 1. to check 2. to verify 3. to test 4. to examine 5. to take an exam
考官	[kǎo guān] 1. an examiner 2. an official conducting an exam
考核	[kǎo hé] 1. to examine 2. to check up on 3. to assess 4. to review 5. appraisal 6. review 7. evaluation
考古学家	[kǎo gǔ xué jiā] archaeologist
考古学	[kǎo gǔ xué] archaeology
考察船	[kǎo chá chuán] survey ship
考究	[kǎo jiū] 1. to investigate 2. to check and research 3. exquisite
考虑	[kǎo lǜ] 1. to think over 2. to consider 3. consideration
充分考虑	[chōng fèn kǎo lǜ] to give sufficient consideration to
安全考虑	[ān quán kǎo lǜ] security consideration
备考	[bèi kǎo] (an appendix, note etc) for reference
汉语水平考试	[hàn yǔ shuǐ píng kǎo shì] 1. HSK Test 2. Chinese Proficiency Test
考波什堡	[kǎo bō shí bǎo] Kaposvár in southwest Hungary (German: Ruppertsburg), capital of Somogy county
考察	[kǎo chá] 1. to inspect 2. on-the-spot investigation
报考	[bào kǎo] enter oneself for an examination
考区	[kǎo qū] 1. the exam area 2. the district where an exam takes place
参考文献	[cān kǎo wén xiàn] 1. cited material 2. reference (to the literature) 3. bibliography
考文垂	[kǎo wén chuī] Coventry city in West Midlands [X11 mǐ3 de2 lan2 zī], UK
考文垂市	[kǎo wén chuī shì] Coventry (UK)
考取	[kǎo qǔ] to pass an entrance exam

考拉熊	[kǎo lā xióng] koala
考期	[kǎo qī] 1. the exam period 2. the exam date
期考	[qī kǎo] end of term examination
考研	[kǎo yán] 1. Master's course entrance exams 2. taking a graduate exam
研考	[yán kǎo] 1. to investigate 2. to inspect and study
考勤	[kǎo qín] 1. exam records 2. attendance roll
考场	[kǎo chǎng] exam room
考分	[kǎo fēn] 1. grade 2. exam mark
久经考验	[jiǔ jīng kǎo yàn] 1. well tested (saw); seasoned 2. veteran
参考材料	[cān kǎo cái liào] 1. reference material 2. source documents
考古家	[kǎo gǔ jiā] archaeologist
考卷	[kǎo juàn] an exam paper
考验	[kǎo yàn] 1. to test 2. to put to the test
参考	[cān kǎo] 1. consultation 2. reference 3. to consult 4. to refer
参考消息	[cān kǎo xiāo xī] Reference News (PRC limited-distribution daily newspaper)
参考资料	[cān kǎo zī liào] 1. reference material 2. bibliography
参考系	[cān kǎo xì] frame of reference
参考书	[cān kǎo shū] reference
考评	[kǎo píng] 1. evaluation 2. to investigate and evaluate
兰考	[lán kǎo] (N) Lankao (place in Henan)
显考	[xiǎn kǎo] great-great-grandfather (arch.)
联考	[lián kǎo] entrance examination
斯科特	[sī kǎo tè] Scott (name)
待考	[dài kǎo] 1. under investigation 2. currently unknown
代考	[dài kǎo] to take a test or exam for sb
思考	[sī kǎo] 1. to reflect on 2. to ponder over
补考	[bǔ kǎo] make-up examination
考绩	[kǎo jì] to check up on sb's achievements
考试成绩	[kǎo shì chéng jì] 1. exam results 2. grades
统考	[tǒng kǎo] unified examination (e.g. across the country)
会士考试	[huì shì kǎo shì] agrgation (exam for teaching diploma in French universities)
考试院	[kǎo shì yuàn] 1. examination authority 2. exam board 3. (hist.) Examination Yuan during Republic of China
考据	[kǎo jù] textual criticism
考试	[kǎo shì] exam
考证	[kǎo zhèng] to verify (based on written evidence)
考订	[kǎo dìng] to check and correct
考入	[kǎo rù] 1. to pass entrance exam 2. to enter college after a competitive exam
考查	[kǎo chá] 1. investigate 2. study
考完	[kǎo wán] to finish an exam
高考	[gāo kǎo] college entrance exam
监考	[jiān kǎo] 1. to monitor students during a written exam 2. an invigilator
考生	[kǎo shēng] 1. exam candidate 2. student whose name has been put forward for an exam
考上	[kǎo shàng] to pass a university entrance exam
考量	[kǎo liáng] 1. to consider 2. to give serious consideration to sth
考古	[kǎo gǔ] archaeology
考中	[kǎo zhòng] to pass an exam
亏	[kuī] 1. deficiency 2. deficit
吃亏	[chī kuī] 1. to suffer losses 2. to come to grief 3. to lose out 4. to get the worst of it 5. to be at a disadvantage 6. unfortunately

吃亏上当	[chī kuī shàng dàng] to be taken advantage of
吃大亏	[chī dà kuī] 1. to cost one dearly 2. to end disastrously 3. to pay bitterly
亏格	[kuī gé] (math.) genus
亏产	[kuī chǎn] a shortfall in production
亏空	[kuī kōng] 1. in debt 2. in the red 3. in deficit
幸亏	[xìng kuī] 1. fortunately 2. luckily
亏待	[kuī dài] to treat sb unfairly
亏得	[kuī de] 1. fortunately 2. luckily 3. (sarcastic) fancy that, how fortunate!
亏本出售	[kuī běn chū shòu] to sell at a loss
亏心	[kuī xīn] a guilty conscience
多亏	[duō kuī] 1. thanks to 2. luckily
亏缺	[kuī quē] wane
亏负	[kuī fù] 1. deficient 2. to let sb down 3. to cause sb suffering
亏欠	[kuī qiàn] 1. to fall short of 2. to have a deficit 3. deficit 4. deficiency
亏损	[kuī sǔn] 1. deficit 2. (financial) loss
亏本	[kuī běn] to make a loss
血亏	[xuè kuī] anemia
亏折	[kuī zhé] to make a capital loss
夸	I [kuā] to boast II [kuā] 1. to boast 2. to exaggerate 3. to praise
虚夸	[xū kuā] 1. to boast 2. to brag 3. boastful 4. exaggerative 5. pompous 6. bombastic
有宝何必人前夸	[yǒu bǎo hé bì rén qián kuā] There is no need to boast about one's treasures (proverb).
奇异夸克	[qí yì kuā kè] strange quark (phys.)
夸张	[kuā zhāng] 1. to exaggerate 2. vaunted 3. overstated 4. exaggerated
浮夸	[fú kuā] grandiose
夸耀	[kuā yào] 1. proudly 2. flaunt
吉普斯夸	[jí pǔ sī kuā] Gipuzkoa or Guipzcoa, one of the seven Basque provinces in north Spain
顶夸克	[dǐng kuā kè] top quark (phys.)
夸赞	[kuā zàn] 1. to praise 2. to speak highly of 3. to commend
夸大	[kuā dà] exaggerate
夸克	[kuā kè] quark (phys.)
下夸克	[xià kuā kè] down quark (phys.)
上夸克	[shàng kuā kè] up quark (phys.)
自夸	[zì kuā] boast
夸口	[kuā kǒu] to boast
跨	[kuà] 1. step across 2. step astride
跨通道启动技术	[kuà tōng dào qǐ dòng jì shù] cross modal technique
跨过	[kuà guò] 1. to surmount 2. to cross over
跨学科	[kuà xué kē] 1. interdisciplinary 2. spanning several branches of science
跨度	[kuà dù] 1. span 2. horizontal distance between vertical supports
跨地区	[kuà dì qū] 1. inter-regional 2. spanning two or more PRC provinces
跨文化	[kuà wén huà] intercultural
跨线桥	[kuà xiàn qiáo] fly-over (road bridge)
跨海大桥	[kuà hǎi dà qiáo] bay bridge (elevated bridge across stretch of water)
跨洲	[kuà zhōu] intercontinental
横跨	[héng kuà] 1. stretch across 2. stretch over
跨境	[kuà jìng] cross-border (trade)
跨接器	[kuà jiē qì] jumper
跨平台	[kuà píng tái] cross-platform

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跨国公司	[kuà guó gōng sī] 1. transnational corporation 2. multinational corporation
跨国化	[kuà guó huà] 1. internationalize 2. globalize
跨语言	[kuà yǔ yán] 1. cross-language 2. polyglot
跨越	[kuà yuè] 1. to step across 2. step over
跨越式	[kuà yuè shì] 1. breakthrough 2. going beyond 3. leap-forward 4. unusual new development
跨国	[kuà guó] 1. transnational 2. multinational
壮	[zhuàng] 1. to strengthen 2. strong 3. robust
肥壮	[féi zhuàng] stout and strong
健壮	[jiàn zhuàng] 1. robust 2. healthy 3. sturdy
理直气壮	[lǐ zhí qì zhuàng] 1. in the right and selfconfident (saw); bold and confident with justice on one's side
2. to have the courage of one's convictions 3. just and forceful	
壮观	[zhuàng guān] 1. spectacular 2. magnificent sight
青壮年	[qīng zhuàng nián] the prime of one's life
雄壮	[xióng zhuàng] 1. majestic 2. awesome 3. full of power and grandeur
身强力壮	[shēn qiáng lì zhuàng] young and vigorous (saw)
老当益壮	[lǎo dāng yì zhuàng] old but vigorous (saw); hale and hearty despite the years
年轻力壮	[nián qīng lì zhuàng] young and vigorous (saw)
兵强马壮	[bīng qiáng mǎ zhuàng] 1. strong soldiers and sturdy horses 2. a well-trained and powerful army
壮举	[zhuàng jǔ] 1. magnificent feat 2. impressive feat 3. heroic undertaking 4. heroic attempt
壮美	[zhuàng měi] magnificent
粗壮	[cū zhuàng] thick and solid
悲壮	[bēi zhuàng] 1. solemn and stirring 2. moving and tragic
壮志	[zhuàng zhì] 1. great goal 2. magnificent aspiration
强壮	[qiáng zhuàng] 1. strong 2. sturdy 3. robust
矮壮素	[ǎi zhuàng sù] 1. chlormequat chloride 2. cycocel
壮围乡	[zhuàng wéi xiāng] (N) Chuangwei (village in Taiwan)
壮烈	[zhuàng liè] 1. brave 2. heroic
壮大	[zhuàng dà] 1. to expand 2. to strengthen
壮年	[zhuàng nián] 1. lit. robust years 2. prime of life 3. summer 4. able-bodied (fit for military service) 5. mature (talent, garden etc)
壮丽	[zhuàng lì] 1. magnificence 2. magnificent 3. majestic 4. glorious
壮士	[zhuàng shì] 1. hero 2. fighter 3. brave strong guy 4. warrior (in armor)
装饰物	[zhuāng shì wù] 1. ornament 2. ornamentation
装饰	[zhuāng shì] 1. to decorate 2. decoration 3. decorative 4. ornamental
核装置	[hé zhuāng zhì] nuclear device
核爆炸装置	[hé bào zhà zhuāng zhì] nuclear explosion device
装神弄鬼	[zhuāng shén nòng guǐ] 1. lit. dress up as God, play the devil (saw); fig. to mystify 2. to deceive people
3. to scam	
装	[zhuāng] 1. adornment 2. to adorn 3. dress 4. clothing 5. costume (of an actor in a play) 6. to play a role 7. to pretend 8. to install 9. to fix 10. to wrap (sth in a bag) 11. to load 12. to pack
装饰品	[zhuāng shì pǐn] ornament
时装设计师	[shí zhuāng shè jì shī] fashion designer
机械装置	[jī xiè zhuāng zhì] machinery
散装	[sǎn zhuāng] 1. loose goods 2. goods sold open 3. draft (of beer, as opposed to bottled)
中国人民武装警察部队	[zhōng guó rén mín wǔ zhuāng jīng chá bù duì] People's Armed Police (PAP)
装修	[zhuāng xiū] 1. to decorate 2. interior decoration 3. to fit up 4. to renovate
重新装修	[chóng xīn zhuāng xiū] refurbishment; renovation
微型封装块	[wēi xíng fēng zhuāng kuài] microcapsule
改装	[gǎi zhuāng] remodel

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装备	[zhuāng bèi] 1. equipment 2. to equip 3. to outfit
个人防护装备	[gè rén fáng hù zhuāng bèi] individual protective equipment
女装裁缝师	[zhuāng cái fēng shī] dressmaker
潜水装备拖轮箱	[qián shuǐ zhuāng bèi tuō lún xiāng] 1. diving bag 2. diving suitcase
总装备部	[zǒng zhuāng bèi bù] General Armaments Department (GAD)
起落装置	[qǐ luò zhuāng zhì] aircraft take-off and landing gear
整装	[zhěng zhuāng] 1. to equip 2. to fit out 3. to get ready (for a journey) 4. to arrange (clothes) to be ready
整装待发	[zhěng zhuāng dài fā] 1. to get ready (for a journey) 2. ready and waiting
浮力调整装置	[fú lì tiáo zhěng zhuāng zhì] 1. BCD 2. Buoyancy Compensation Device (diving)
西装革履	[xī zhuāng gé lǚ] 1. got up in Western dress 2. impeccably attired
假装	[jiǎ zhuāng] 1. to feign 2. to pretend
服装	[fú zhuāng] 1. dress 2. clothing 3. costume 4. clothes
奇装异服	[qí zhuāng yì fú] bizarre dress
激进武装分子	[jī jìn wǔ zhuāng fēn zǐ] armed extremists
服装秀	[fú zhuāng xiù] 1. fashion show 2. clothes show
高档服装	[gāo dǎng fú zhuāng] 1. haute couture 2. high fashion clothing
装有	[zhuāng yǒu] fitted with
乔装	[qiáo zhuāng] 1. to pretend 2. to feign 3. to disguise oneself
乔装打扮	[qiáo zhuāng dǎ bàn] to dress up in disguise (saw); to pretend for the purpose of deceit
拼装	[pīn zhuāng] to assemble
着装	[zhuó zhuāng] 1. dress 2. clothes 3. outfit
伪装	[wěi zhuāng] 1. to fake 2. to feign 3. to pretend 4. living under a false identity 5. dressed up as 6. under the guise of
装载	[zhuāng zài] 1. to load 2. to stow
男装	[nán zhuāng] men's clothes
激进武装	[jī jìn wǔ zhuāng] armed extremists
男扮女装	[nán bàn zhuāng] 1. dress in drag (male to female) 2. man disguised as a woman
套装	[tào zhuāng] a suit (of clothes)
装扮	[zhuāng bàn] 1. dress up as 2. be disguised as
扮装	[bàn zhuāng] makeup
武装力量	[wǔ zhuāng lì liàng] armed force
武装分子	[wǔ zhuāng fēn zǐ] 1. armed elements 2. gunmen
不懂装懂	[bù dǒng zhuāng dǒng] to pretend to understand when you don't
装作	[zhuāng zuò] 1. to pretend 2. to feign 3. to act a part
装模作样	[zhuāng mú zuò yàng] 1. to put on an act (saw); to show affectation 2. to indulge in histrionics
军装	[jūn zhuāng] military uniform
装可爱	[zhuāng kě ài] 1. to act cute 2. putting on adorable airs 3. to pretend to be lovely
装甲车	[zhuāng jiǎ chē] armored car
装置物	[zhuāng zhì wù] 1. fixture 2. installation
引爆装置	[yǐn bào zhuāng zhì] detonator
装弹	[zhuāng dàn] 1. to charge (ammunition into gun) 2. to load
武装冲突	[wǔ zhuāng chōng tū] armed conflict
武装部队	[wǔ zhuāng bù duì] armed forces
涂装	[tú zhuāng] 1. painted ornament 2. livery (on airline or company vehicle)
索具装置	[suǒ jù zhuāng zhì] rig
行装	[xíng zhuāng] 1. travel outfit 2. dressed for traveling
装货	[zhuāng huò] shipping
旧瓶装新酒	[jiù píng zhuāng xīn jiǔ] 1. lit. new wine in old bottles; fig. new concepts in an old framework 2. (loan saw from Matthew 9:17, but fig. meaning is opposite)

化装	[huà zhuāng] 1. (of actors) to make up 2. to disguise oneself
集装箱	[jí zhuāng xiāng] container (for shipping)
倒装	[dǎo zhuāng] 1. inversion (rhetoric device of inverting the word order for heightened effect) 2. anastrophe
倒装句	[dǎo zhuāng jù] 1. inversion (rhetoric device of inverting the word order for heightened effect) 2. anastrophe
装配	[zhuāng pèi] 1. to assemble 2. to fit together
装配线	[zhuāng pèi xiàn] 1. assembly line 2. production line
装配工厂	[zhuāng pèi gōng chǎng] assembly plant
装配员	[zhuāng pèi yuán] assembly worker
包装	[bāo zhuāng] 1. pack 2. package
衣装	[yī zhuāng] garment
装船	[zhuāng chuán] shipment
组装	[zú zhuāng] assemble and install
预装	[yù zhuāng] 1. prefabricated 2. preinstalled 3. bundled (software)
装订	[zhuāng dìng] bookbinding
安装	[ān zhuāng] 1. install 2. erect 3. fix 4. mount 5. installation
女装	[zhuāng] women's clothes
装满	[zhuāng mǎn] to fill up
封装块	[fēng zhuāng kuài] 1. capsule 2. encapsulated unit (e.g. circuit board)
装入	[zhuāng rù] to load
装束	[zhuāng shù] 1. attire 2. clothing
束装	[shù zhuāng] to bundle up (one's possessions for a journey)
集装箱船	[jí zhuāng xiāng chuán] container ship
未武装	[wèi wǔ zhuāng] unarmed
盛装	[shèng zhuāng] 1. splendid clothes 2. rich attire 3. one's Sunday best
装成	[zhuāng chéng] to pretend
武装	[wǔ zhuāng] 1. arms 2. equipment 3. to arm 4. military 5. armed (forces)
全副武装	[quán fù wǔ zhuāng] 1. fully armed 2. armed to the teeth 3. fig. fully equipped
内装	[nèi zhuāng] 1. filled with 2. internal decoration 3. installed inside
西装	[xī zhuāng] (Western-style) clothes
指向装置	[zhǐ xiàng zhuāng zhì] pointing device (for notebook computer)
装卸	[zhuāng xiè] 1. to load or unload 2. to transfer 3. to assemble and disassemble
卸装	[xiè zhuāng] to unload
装疯卖傻	[zhuāng fēng mài shǎ] 1. to play the fool (saw) 2. to feign madness
装卸工	[zhuāng xiè gōng] 1. docker 2. longshoreman
封装	[fēng zhuāng] 1. to encapsulate 2. to enclose 3. to wrap 4. to seal inside
时装	[shí zhuāng] 1. the latest fashion in clothes 2. fashionable
自装	[zì zhuāng] 1. self-loading (weapon, tape deck etc) 2. self-charging
上装	[shàng zhuāng] upper garment
吊装	[diào zhuāng] to construct by hoisting ready-built components into place
装置	[zhuāng zhì] 1. equipment 2. system 3. device
装甲	[zhuāng jiǎ] vehicle armor
中装	[zhōng zhuāng] Chinese dress
中山装	[zhōng shān zhuāng] Chinese tunic suit
装设	[zhuāng shè] 1. to install 2. to fit (e.g. a light bulb)
状	[zhuàng] 1. accusation 2. suit 3. state 4. condition 5. strong 6. great 7. -shaped
精神状态	[jīng shén zhuàng tài] 1. mental state 2. psychological condition
健康状况	[jiàn kāng zhuàng tài] state of health
健康状况	[jiàn kāng zhuàng kuàng] health status

运行状况	[yùn xíng zhuàng kuàng] 1. operational state 2. running state
冠状动脉旁通手术	[guān zhuàng dòng mài páng tōng shù] coronary bypass operation
乙状结肠	[yǐ zhuàng jié cháng] 1. sigmoid colon (anat.) 2. bent colon, linking the descending colon to the rectum
波状热	[bō zhuàng rè] 1. undulant fever 2. brucellosis
气候状况	[qì hòu zhuàng kuàng] 1. climatic conditions 2. atmospheric conditions
没有形状	[méi yǒu xíng zhuàng] shapeless
冠状动脉旁路移植手术	[guān zhuàng dòng mài páng lù yí zhí shù] coronary bypass operation
恢复原状	[huī fù yuán zhuàng] to restore something to its original state
羽状复叶	[yǔ zhuàng fù yè] bipinnate leaf (in phyllotaxy)
板状	[bǎn zhuàng] board-shaped
奇形怪状	[qí xíng guài zhuàng] fantastic oddities of every description (saw); grotesquely shaped
树突状细胞	[shù tū zhuàng xì bāo] dendritic cell
树状细胞	[shù zhuàng xì bāo] dendritic cell
紧急状态	[jǐn jí zhuàng tài] state of emergency
应急状态	[yīng jí zhuàng tài] emergency state
波状	[bō zhuàng] wave-shaped
波状云	[bō zhuàng yún] undulatus
紧张状态	[jǐn zhāng zhuàng tài] 1. tense situation 2. stand-off
距状皮层	[jù zhuàng pí céng] calcarine
网状脉	[wǎng zhuàng mài] 1. a net of capillary blood vessels 2. veined wings
经济状况	[jīng jì zhuàng kuàng] economic situation
冠状动脉	[guān zhuàng dòng mài] coronary artery
情状	[qíng zhuàng] 1. situation 2. circumstances
情绪状态	[qíng xù zhuàng tài] emotional state
临界状态	[lín jiè zhuàng tài] 1. critical state 2. criticality
异状	[yì zhuàng] 1. unusual state 2. different condition
形状	[xíng zhuàng] 1. form 2. shape
形状	[xíng zhuàng] shape
叶片状	[yè piàn zhuàng] 1. foliated 2. striated into thin leaves
环状	[huán zhuàng] 1. a ring 2. a circuit 3. loop-shaped
环状列石	[huán zhuàng liè shí] circular standing stones
不正常状况	[bù zhèng cháng zhuàng kuàng] abnormal state
不可名状	[bù kě míng zhuàng] 1. indescribable 2. beyond description
军令状	[jūn lìng zhuàng] military order
圈状物	[quān zhuàng wù] hoop
持续性植物人状态	[chí xù xìng zhí wù rén zhuàng tài] persistent vegetative state
植物人状态	[zhí wù rén zhuàng tài] vegetative state (i.e. in a comma)
丝状物	[sī zhuàng wù] filament
球状物	[qiú zhuàng wù] globe
石状	[shí zhuàng] stony
零等待状态	[líng děng dài zhuàng tài] zero wait state
令状	[lìng zhuàng] writ
针状	[zhēn zhuàng] needle-shaped
惨状	[cǎn zhuàng] 1. devastation 2. miserable condition
恶人先告状	[è rén xiān gào zhuàng] 1. the villain sues first 2. the guilty party files the suit
自由漂浮的状态	[zì yóu piāo yí de zhuàng tài] free-floating state
标准状态	[biāo zhǔn zhuàng tài] standard conditions for temperature and pressure

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标准状况	[biāo zhǔn zhuàng kuàng] standard conditions for temperature and pressure
行行出状元	[háng háng chū zhuàng yuán] lit. in every trade, a master appears (saw); fig. You can produce outstanding achievements in any task, provided you put it enough love and diligence
鹰状星云	[yīng zhuàng xīng yún] Eagle or Star Queen Nebula M16
催眠状态	[cuī mián zhuàng tài] hypnosis
晶状体	[jīng zhuàng tǐ] 1. lens 2. crystalline lens
性状	[xìng zhuàng] 1. nature (i.e. properties of sth) 2. character
症状性	[zhèng zhuàng xìng] symptomatic
状态	[zhuàng tài] 1. state of affairs 2. state 3. mode 4. situation
麻醉状态	[má zùi zhuàng tài] 1. narcosis 2. narcotism 3. anesthesia 4. anesthesia
球状蛋白质	[qiú zhuàng dàn bái zhì] globular protein
弓状	[gōng zhuàng] 1. bowed 2. curved like a bow
线状	[xiàn zhuàng] linear
结晶状	[jié jīng zhuàng] crystalline
丝状	[sī zhuàng] thread-like
层状	[céng zhuàng] 1. stratified 2. bedded (geology)
非层状	[fēi céng zhuàng] unstratified
病状	[bìng zhuàng] symptom (of a disease)
症状	[zhèng zhuàng] symptom (of an illness)
名状	[míng zhuàng] 1. to express 2. to describe
莫可名状	[mò kě míng zhuàng] 1. indescribable (joy) 2. inexpressible (pleasure)
特许状	[tè xǔ zhuàng] charter
状语	[zhuàng yǔ] adverbial adjunct (adverb or adverbial clause)
状况	[zhuàng kuàng] 1. condition 2. state 3. situation
球状	[qiú zhuàng] sphere
块状	[kuài zhuàng] lump
现状	[xiàn zhuàng] current situation
状元	[zhuàng yuán] 1. Number One Scholar, title conferred on the person who came first in the highest imperial examination
2. very best (in any field)	
状告	[zhuàng gào] 1. to sue 2. to take to court 3. to file a lawsuit
告状	[gào zhuàng] 1. to complain 2. to sue 3. to bring a lawsuit 4. to lodge a complaint against sb with a manager
罪状	[zuì zhuàng] 1. charges or facts about a crime 2. nature of offense
晶状	[jīng zhuàng] crystalline
甲状	[jiǎ zhuàng] thyroid (gland)
申状	[shēn zhuàng] 1. to present (a document) 2. to submit (a petition)
奖	[jiǎng] 1. prize 2. award 3. encouragement
奖状	[jiǎng zhuàng] certificate (of prize, degree, diploma etc)
夸奖	[kuā jiǎng] 1. to praise 2. to applaud 3. to compliment
幸运抽奖	[xìn yùn chōu jiǎng] 1. lucky draw 2. lottery
过奖	[guò jiǎng] 1. to over-praise 2. to flatter
文学奖	[wén xué jiǎng] a literary prize
诺贝尔文学奖	[nuò bèi ěr wén xué jiǎng] the Nobel prize for literature
诺贝尔物理学奖	[nuò bèi ěr wù lǐ xué jiǎng] Nobel prize for physics
奖学金	[jiǎng xué jīn] scholarship
萨克洛夫奖	[sà kè luò fū jiǎng] Sakharov prize for freedom of thought, awarded by European parliament annually since 1988
图灵奖	[tú líng jiǎng] Turing Award
银奖	[yín jiǎng] silver medal
银质奖	[yín zhì jiǎng] 1. silver medal 2. runner-up

萨哈诺夫人权奖	[sà hǎ nuò fū rén quán jiǎng] the EU Sakharov prize for human rights
萨哈罗夫人权奖	[sà hǎ luò fū rén quán jiǎng] the EU Sakharov prize for human rights
授奖	[shòu jiǎng] to award a prize
发奖	[fā jiǎng] to award a prize
诺贝尔和平奖	[nuò bèi ěr hé píng jiǎng] Nobel peace prize
诺贝尔奖	[nuò bèi ěr jiǎng] Nobel prize
获奖	[huò jiǎng] prize-winning
获奖者	[huò jiǎng zhě] 1. prize-winner 2. laureate
奖励	[jiǎng lì] reward (as encouragement)
嘉奖	[jiā jiǎng] to award an honor
奥斯卡金像奖	[ào sī kǎ jīn xiàng jiǎng] 1. Oscars 2. CL:[jie]
奖牌	[jiǎng pái] 1. medal 2. trophy 3. prize
领奖	[lǐng jiǎng] 1. to accept a prize 2. a prize-winner
纪念奖	[jì niàn jiǎng] trophy
萨哈罗夫奖	[sà hǎ luò fū jiǎng] Sakharov Prize for Freedom of Thought (awarded by EU since 1988)
菲尔兹奖得主	[fēi ěr zī jiǎng dé zhǔ] recipient of Fields medal
菲尔兹奖	[fēi ěr zī jiǎng] Fields medal (for mathematics, approximate equivalent to Nobel prize)
沃尔夫奖	[wò ěr fū jiǎng] the Wolf prize (for science and arts)
奖章	[jiǎng zhāng] medal
和平奖	[hé píng jiǎng] a peace prize
金奖	[jīn jiǎng] 1. gold medal 2. first prize
奖金	[jiǎng jīn] 1. premium 2. award money 3. a bonus
金马奖	[jīn mǎ jiǎng] Golden Horse Film Festival and Awards
金球奖	[jīn qiú jiǎng] Golden Globe Award
慈善抽奖	[cí shàn chōu jiǎng] a raffle (for charity)
葛莱美奖	[gè lái měi jiǎng] Grammy Award (prize for music recording)
奖赏	[jiǎng shǎng] 1. reward 2. prize 3. an award
得奖	[dé jiǎng] win a prize
奖得主	[jiǎng dé zhǔ] 1. recipient of an award 2. prize winner
百花奖	[bǎi huā jiǎng] Hundred flowers film prize, awarded since 1962
头奖	[tóu jiǎng] first prize
大奖	[dà jiǎng] the big prize (e.g. lottery)
一等奖	[yī děng jiǎng] first prize
抽奖	[chōu jiǎng] 1. to draw a prize 2. a lottery 3. a raffle
中奖	[zhòng jiǎng] 1. to win a prize 2. a successful gamble
奖品	[jiǎng pǐn] 1. award 2. prize
氏	[shì] 1. clan name 2. maiden name
春秋左氏传	[chūn qiū zuǒ shì zhuàn] 1. Mr Zuo's Spring and Autumn Annals, attributed to famous blind historian Zuo Qiuming 2. usually called Zuo Zhuan
神农氏	[shén nóng shì] Shennong or "Farmer God", legendary creator of agriculture and medicine
克雷伯氏菌属	[kè léi bó shì jǔ] Klebsiella
革兰氏染色法	[gé lán shì rǎn sè fǎ] Gram stain (used to distinguished two different kinds of bacteria)
瑞氏染色	[ruì shì rǎn sè] Wright's stain (used in studying blood)
巴氏	[bā shì] Pasteur
巴氏杀菌法	[bā shì shā jūn fǎ] pasteurization (sterilization by heating)
巴金森氏症	[bā jīn sēn shì zhèng] Parkinson's disease
欧氏几何学	[ōu shì jī hé xué] Euclidean geometry
段氏	[duàn shì] a branch of the Xianbei nomadic people

瑞氏染料	[ruì shì rǎn liào] Wright's stain (used in studying blood)
罗氏几何	[luó shì jǐ hé] Lobachevsky's non-Euclidean geometry
克隆氏病	[kè lóng shì bìng] Crohn's disease
简氏防务周刊	[jiǎn shì fáng wù zhōu kān] Jane's defense weekly
格兰氏阴性	[gé lǎn shì yīn xìng] 1. Gram negative (of bacteria) 2. also written
摄氏	[shè shì] 1. Celsius 2. centigrade
摄氏温度	[shè shì dù] degrees centigrade
摄氏温度	[shè shì wēn dù] Celsius (C)
摄氏温标	[shè shì wēn biāo] Celsius (centigrade) temperature scale
里氏震级	[lǐ shì zhèn jí] Richter magnitude scale
欧氏	[ōu shì] 1. Euclid 2. abbr. for
变异型克雅氏症	[biàn yì xíng kè yǎ shì zhèng] variant Creutzfeldt-Jacobs disease, vCJD
华氏度	[huá shì dù] degrees Fahrenheit
革兰氏阴性	[gé lǎn shì yīn xìng] Gram negative (bacteria that do not retain Gram stain, often the more dangerous kind)
李氏朝鲜	[lǐ shì cháo xiǎn] Korean during the Yi or Lee Dynasty (1392-1910)
月氏	[yuè zhī] 1. Tokhara 2. Tokharians, historic Indo-European people of central Asia 3. same as
大月氏	[dà yuè zhī] 1. Tokhara 2. Tokharians (historic people of central Asia)
月氏人	[yuè zhī rén] 1. Tokharian Indo-European people of central Asia 2. same as
吉伯特氏症候群	[jí bó tè shì zhèng hòu qún] Gilbert's Syndrome
土拉弗氏菌	[tǔ lā fú shì jūn] Francisella tularensis
韦氏拼法	[wéi shì pīn fǎ] Wade-Giles system (romanization of Chinese)
无名氏	[wú míng shì] anonymous (e.g. author, donor etc)
布鲁氏菌病	[bù lǔ shì jūn bìng] Brucella
布氏菌苗	[bù shì jūn miáo] Brucella vaccine
左氏春秋	[zuǒ shì chūn qiū] 1. Mr Zuo's Spring and Autumn Annals, attributed to famous blind historian Zuo Qiuming 2. usually called Zuo Zhuan
伤寒沙门氏菌	[shāng hán shā mén shì jūn] salmonella typhimurium
沙门氏菌	[shā mén shì jūn] Salmonella
克雅氏症	[kè yǎ shì zhèng] Creutzfeldt-Jacobs disease CJD
李氏	[lǐ shì] the Korean Yi or Lee Dynasty (1392-1910)
李斯特氏菌	[lǐ sī tè shì jūn] listeria bacillus
吕氏春秋	[lǚ shì chūn qiū] Mr L's Annals, a historical miscellany from the point of view of Qin kingdom politician
L Buwei	
尉氏	[wèi shì] (N) Weishi (place in Henan)
阿尔茨海默氏病	[ā ěr cí hǎi mò shì bìng] 1. Alzheimer's disease 2. senile dementia
阿尔茨海默氏症	[ā ěr cí hǎi mò shì zhèng] 1. Alzheimer's disease 2. senile dementia
高辛氏	[gāo xīn shì] one of the five legendary emperors, also called
威氏注音法	[wēi shì zhù yīn fǎ] Wade-Giles transliteration scheme for Chinese (with p for unaspirated pinyin b and p' for aspirated pinyin p etc)
立氏立克次体	[lì shì lì kè cì tǐ] Rickettsia rickettsii
普氏立克次体	[pǔ shì lì kè cì tǐ] Rickettsia prowazekii
革兰氏	[gé lǎn shì] 1. Mr Gram 2. Dr. Hans Christian Jaochim Gram (1853-1938), Danish doctor and inventor of the Gram stain
普氏	[pǔ shì] Nikolai Mikhailovich Przevalski (1839-1888), Russian explorer who made four expeditions to Central Asian from 1870
普氏野马	[pǔ shì yě mǎ] Przevalski horse (Equus przewalskii) wild horse of Central Asia first identified in 1881 by Nikolai Mikhailovich Przevalski
列氏温标	[liè shì wēn biāo] Raumur temperature scale

华氏	[huá shì] Fahrenheit
卢氏	[lú shì] (N) Lushi (place in Henan)
唐氏症	[táng shì zhèng] 1. Downs syndrome 2. mongolism
唐氏儿	[táng shì ér] Downs syndrome child
盘古氏	[pán gǔ shì] Pangu (creator of the universe in Chinese mythology)
梅氏	[méi shì] Charles Messier (1730-1817), French astronomer who catalogued nebulae and galaxies
姓氏	[xìng shì] family name
人氏	[rén shì] 1. native 2. a person who comes from a particular place, ie. means "a person from Hebei Province"
元氏	[yuán shì] (N) Yuanshi (place in Hebei)
里氏	[lǐ shì] Richter (scale)
昏昏	[hūn hūn] 1. muddle-headed 2. twilight 3. to faint 4. to lose consciousness
昏昏沉沉	[hūn hūn chén chén] dizzy
昏昏头脑	[hūn tóu hūn nǎo] 1. confused 2. dizzy 3. fainting
昏迷	[hūn mí] 1. to lose consciousness 2. to be in a coma
昏迷不醒	[hūn mí bù xǐng] stay unconscious
昏沉	[hūn chén] 1. murky 2. dazed 3. befuddled 4. dizzy
头昏脑闷	[tóu hūn nǎo mèn] 1. fainting and giddy 2. one's head spins
冲昏头脑	I[chōng hūn tóu nǎo] lit. victory muddles the brain (saw); fig. excited and unable to act rationally II [chōng hūn tóu nǎo] lit. victory muddles the brain (saw); fig. excited and unable to act rationally
头昏眼暗	[tóu hūn yǎn àn] 1. head spinning and eyes dark (saw); dizzy 2. fainting 3. vertigo
头昏眼花	[tóu hūn yǎn huā] to faint with blurred vision (saw); dizzy and eyes dimmed
晨昏	[chén hūn] 1. morning and twilight 2. day and night
发昏	[fā hūn] to faint
黄昏	[huáng hūn] 1. dusk 2. evening 3. nightfall
昏暗	[hūn àn] dusky
昏花	[hūn huā] 1. dim (eyesight) 2. blurred (vision)
头昏	[tóu hūn] 1. dizzy 2. giddy 3. one's head spins
昏睡	[hūn shuì] 1. sleep 2. drowse when unconscious 3. lethargic sleep 4. lethargy
昏乱	[hūn luàn] 1. dazed 2. confused 3. fuddled
结婚	[hūn] 1. to marry 2. marriage 3. wedding 4. to take a wife
婚神星	[hūn shén xīng] Ceres, an asteroid
婚礼	[hūn lǐ] 1. wedding ceremony 2. wedding
举行婚礼	[jǔ xíng hūn lǐ] to celebrate a wedding
晚婚晚育	[wǎn hūn wǎn yù] to marry and give birth late
离婚	[lí hūn] 1. to divorce 2. divorced from (one's spouse)
适婚	[shì hūn] 1. of marriageable age 2. nubile
适婚期	[shì hūn qī] ages suitable for getting married
通婚	[tōng hūn] intermarry
杂婚	[zá hūn] mixed marriage
复婚	[fù hūn] to remarry (the same person)
银婚	[yín hūn] silver wedding (25th wedding anniversary)
婚外性接触	[hūn wài xìng jiē chù] extramarital sex
婚期	[hūn qī] wedding day
婚前	[hūn qián] 1. pre-marital 2. pre-nuptial
婚前性行为	[hūn qián xìng xíng wèi] pre-marital sex
婚前财产公证	[hūn qián cái chǎn gōng zhèng] 1. prenuptial agreement 2. dowry contract
求婚者	[qiú hūn zhě] 1. suitor 2. wooer
非婚生子女	[fēi hūn shēng zǐ] an illegitimate child
婚龄	[hūn líng] marrying age

<p>结婚纪念日 [jié hūn jì niàn rì] wedding anniversary</p> <p>婚典 [hūn diǎn] 1. wedding 2. marriage celebration</p> <p>新婚 [xīn hūn] newly wed</p> <p>新婚夫妇 [xīn hūn fū fù] 1. newly married couple 2. newly-weds</p> <p>婚恋 [hūn liàn] love and marriage</p> <p>婚配 [hūn pèi] to marry</p> <p>已婚 [yǐ hūn] married</p> <p>婚约 [hūn yuē] 1. engagement 2. wedding contract</p> <p>结婚 [jié hūn] 1. to marry 2. to get married</p> <p>结婚证 [jié hūn zhèng] marriage certificate</p> <p>闪电式结婚 [shǎn diàn shì jié hūn] 1. lightning wedding 2. to get married on the spur of the moment 3. abbr. to</p> <p>婚庆 [hūn qīng] wedding celebration</p> <p>婚外 [hūn wài] extramarital</p> <p>许婚 [xǔ hūn] 1. to become engaged 2. to affianc (a daughter)</p> <p>订婚 [dìng hūn] engagement</p> <p>未婚妻 [wèi hūn qī] fiancé</p> <p>求婚 [qiú hūn] propose marriage</p> <p>赖婚 [lài hūn] 1. to go back on a marriage contract 2. to repudiate an engagement</p> <p>未婚 [wèi hūn] unmarried</p> <p>未婚夫 [wèi hūn fū] fiancé</p> <p>事实婚 [shí shí hūn] 1. common-law marriage 2. de facto marriage</p> <p>二婚头 [èr hūn tóu] 1. remarried lady (contemptuous term) 2. lady who marries for a second time</p> <p>闪婚 [shǎn hūn] 1. lightning wedding 2. to get married on the spur of the moment</p> <p>订婚 [dìng hūn] 1. be betrothed 2. get engaged</p> <p>提婚 [tí hūn] to propose marriage</p> <p>非婚生 [fēi hūn shēng] 1. born out of wedlock 2. illegitimate</p> <p>婚事 [hūn shì] 1. wedding 2. marriage</p> <p>再婚 [zài hūn] to remarry</p> <p>早婚 [zǎo hūn] to marry too early</p> <p>氏 I [dī] name of an ancient tribe II [dī] 1. foundation 2. on the whole</p> <p>抵 [dī] 1. to hold up 2. to support 3. to prop up 4. to resist 5. to compensate 6. to make up for 7. to mortgage 8. to offset 9. to counterbalance 10. to balance 11. to set against 12. on the whole 13. to push against 14. to reach 15. to arrive</p> <p>转抵 [zhuǎn dī] 1. to convert 2. to exchange</p> <p>抵达 [dī dá] 1. arrive 2. reach (a destination)</p> <p>抵抗 [dī kàng] 1. to resist 2. resistance</p> <p>不抵抗主义 [bù dī kàng zhǔ yì] policy of nonresistance</p> <p>不能抵抗 [bù néng dī kàng] irresistible</p> <p>抵抗力 [dī kàng lì] 1. resistance 2. immunity</p> <p>抵押贷款危机 [dī yā dài kuǎn wēi jī] mortgage crisis</p> <p>备抵 [bèi dī] 1. an allowance (accounting) 2. to allow for (a drop in value)</p> <p>收支相抵 [shōu zhī xiāng dī] 1. to break even 2. balance between income and expenditure</p> <p>次级抵押贷款 [cì jí dī yā dài kuǎn] subprime mortgage</p> <p>抵触 [dī chù] 1. to conflict 2. to contradict</p> <p>角抵 [jué dī] (arch.) throw in wrestling</p> <p>以身抵债 [yǐ shēn dī zhài] forced labor to repay a debt</p> <p>抵挡 [dī dǎng] 1. to resist 2. to hold back 3. to stop 4. to ward off 5. to withstand</p> <p>抵消 [dī xiāo] 1. offset 2. counteract 3. cancel out</p> <p>抵押贷款 [dī yā dài kuǎn] mortgage loan</p>	<p>抵御 [dī yù] 1. to resist 2. to withstand</p> <p>抵债 [dī zhài] to repay a debt in kind or by labor</p> <p>抵华 [dī huá] 1. to arrive in China (of a foreign national) 2. to settle in China</p> <p>抵足而眠 [dī zú ér mián] lit. to live and sleep together (saw); fig. a close friendship</p> <p>抵岸 [dī àn] to come ashore</p> <p>相抵 [xiāng dī] 1. to balance up 2. to offset 3. to counterbalance</p> <p>抵制 [dī zhì] 1. resistance 2. refusal (to cooperate) 3. boycott</p> <p>抵押 [dī yā] mortgage</p> <p>抵押品 [dī yā pǐn] 1. security (property held against a loan) 2. mortgaged property</p> <p>抵扣 [dī kòu] 1. to deduct from 2. to compensate</p> <p>基底神经节孙损伤 [jī dī shén jīng jié sūn sǔn shāng] basal ganglia lesions</p> <p>俄巴底亚书 [é bā dī yà shū] Book of Obadiah</p> <p>巴士底 [bā shì dī] the Bastille (Paris)</p> <p>底边 [dī biān] 1. base (of a triangle) 2. base line 3. hem line (of skirt)</p> <p>船底座 [chuán dī zuò] Carina (constellation)</p> <p>盘根究底 [pán gēn jiū dī] lit. to examine roots and inquire at the base (saw); to get to the bottom of sth</p> <p>洋底地壳 [yáng dī dì qiào] oceanic crust (geol.)</p> <p>油底壳 [yóu dī ké] oil sump</p> <p>水底相机 [shuǐ dī xiàng jī] underwater camera</p> <p>伊洛瓦底三角洲 [yī luò wǎ dī sān jiǎo zhōu] Irrawaddy delta in south Myanmar (Burma)</p> <p>伊洛瓦底 [yī luò wǎ dī] Irrawaddy or Ayeyarwaddy River, the main river of Myanmar (Burma)</p> <p>伊洛瓦底江 [yī luò wǎ dī jiāng] Irrawaddy or Ayeyarwaddy River, the main river of Myanmar (Burma)</p> <p>依洛瓦底 [yī luò wǎ dī] 1. Irrawaddy or Ayeyarwaddy River, the main river of Myanmar (Burma) 2. also written</p> <p>露底 [lòu dī] to let out a secret</p> <p>末底改 [mò dī gǎi] Mordechai (name)</p> <p>苏格拉底 [sū gé lǎ dī] Socrates (469-399 BC), Greek philosopher</p> <p>底格里斯河 [dī gé lǐ sī hé] Tigris (river in Iraq)</p> <p>底格里斯 [dī gé lǐ sī] Tigris (river in Iraq)</p> <p>本底计数 [běn dī jì shù] background count</p> <p>彻底失败 [chè dī shī bài] utter failure</p> <p>水底写字板 [shuǐ dī xiě zì bǎn] underwater writing tablet</p> <p>诺曼底 [nuò màn dī] Normandy, France</p> <p>诺曼底半岛 [nuò màn dī bàn dǎo] Normandy peninsula</p> <p>诺曼底人 [nuò màn dī rén] Norman (people)</p> <p>归根到底 [guī gēn dào dī] (saying) to sum it up...</p> <p>询根问底 [xún gēn wèn dī] lit. to examine roots and inquire at the base (saw); to get to the bottom of sth</p> <p>盘根问底 [pán gēn wèn dī] lit. to examine roots and inquire at the base (saw); to get to the bottom of sth</p> <p>寻根问底 [xún gēn wèn dī] lit. to examine roots and inquire at the base (saw); to get to the bottom of sth</p> <p>眼底 [yǎn dī] 1. fundus of the eye (containing the choroid, retina, optic nerve etc) 2. inside the eye 3. right in front of one's eyes 4. in full view as a panorama</p> <p>眼底 [yǎn dī] 1. in front of one's eyes 2. in full view as a panorama 3. right now</p> <p>底板 [dī bǎn] a photographic plate</p> <p>照片底板 [zhào piàn dī bǎn] a photographic plate</p> <p>娄底地区 [lóu dī dì qū] (N) Loudi district (district in Hunan)</p> <p>冈底斯山 [gāng dī sī shān] Mt Kailash in southwest Tibet</p> <p>希罗底 [xī luó dī] Herodium (town in biblical Judea)</p> <p>幼发拉底 [yòu fā lā dī] Euphrates (river in Iraq)</p> <p>幼发拉底河谷 [yòu fā lā dī hé gǔ] Euphrates river valley</p>
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幼发拉底河	[yòu fā lā dī hé] Euphrates river
铺底	[pù dǐ] shop fittings
基底动脉	[jī dī dòng mài] basilar artery (central artery of the brain)
基底细胞癌	[jī dī xì bāo ái] Basal cell carcinoma
脚底	[jiǎo dǐ] soles of the feet
本底调查	[běn dǐ diào chá] background investigation
俄底浦斯情结	[é dī pǔ sī qíng jié] Oedipus complex
俄底浦斯	[é dī pǔ sī] Oedipus, legendary king of Thebes who killed his father and married his mother
底界	[dǐ jiè] lower boundary
班底	[bān dǐ] ordinary members of theatrical troupe
无底	[wú dǐ] bottomless
无底洞	[wú dǐ dòng] a bottomless pit
彻底	[chè dǐ] 1. thorough 2. thoroughing 3. complete
底	I [de] (equivalent to as possessive particle) II [dǐ] 1. background 2. bottom 3. base 4. the end of a period of time 5. towards the end of (last month)
功底	[gōng dǐ] 1. having good foundational training 2. a solid background
海底扩张说	[hǎi dǐ kuò zhāng shuō] theory of seafloor spreading (geol.)
海底扩张	[hǎi dǐ kuò zhāng] seafloor spreading (geol.)
海底轮	[hǎi dǐ lún] mldhra or muladhara, the root or Saturn chakra, residing in the coccyx
底片	[dǐ piàn] 1. negative 2. photographic plate
在今年年底	[zài jīn nián nián dǐ] at the end of this year
底子	[dǐ zi] 1. base 2. foundation 3. bottom
底部	[dǐ bù] bottom
洋底	[yáng dǐ] 1. ocean floor 2. bottom of the ocean
娄底	[lóu dǐ] Loudi prefecture level city in Hunan
底夸克	[dǐ kuā kè] bottom quark (phys.)
娄底市	[lóu dǐ shì] Loudi prefecture level city in Hunan
基底	[jī dǐ] 1. plinth 2. base
歇斯底里	[xiē sī dǐ lǐ] hysterical
底比斯	[dǐ bǐ sī] 1. Thebes, place name in ancient Egypt 2. Thebes, ancient Greek city state
标底	[biāo dǐ] 1. base number (of a tender) 2. starting price (for auction)
底特律	[dǐ tè lǜ] Detroit, Michigan
保底	[bǎo dǐ] 1. to break even 2. to maintain one's position
心底	[xīn dǐ] bottom of one's heart
底线	[dǐ xiàn] 1. to underline 2. base line (in sports) 3. fig. the legal limits 4. a spy (in enemy territory)
底细	[dǐ xì] 1. inside information 2. the ins and out of the matter 3. how things stand 4. what's up
追根究底	[zhuī gēn jiū dǐ] to get to the heart of the matter
底层	[dǐ céng] underlayer
到底	[dào dǐ] 1. finally 2. in the end 3. when all is said and done
去年底	[qù nián dǐ] 1. late last year 2. the end of last year
讨底	[tǎo dǐ] 1. to enquire 2. to demand details
讨底儿	[tǎo dǐ r] 1. erhua variant of to enquire 2. to demand details
盘底	[pán dǐ] to interrogate and get to the bottom of sth
底盘	[dǐ pán] chassis
海底	[hǎi dǐ] 1. seabed 2. seafloor 3. bottom of the ocean
水底	[shuǐ dǐ] underwater
泄底	[xiè dǐ] to divulge the inside story
追根究底儿	[zhuī gēn jiū dǐ r] erhua variant of , to get to the heart of the matter
页底	[yè dǐ] the bottom of the page

本底	[běn dǐ] background
笔底下	[bǐ dǐ xià] ability to write
封底	[fēng dǐ] the back cover of a book
年底	[nián dǐ] 1. the end of the year 2. year-end
卧底	[wò dǐ] 1. to hide (as an undercover agent) 2. an insider (in a gang of thieves) 3. a mole
底下	[dǐ xià] 1. the location below sth 2. afterwards
地底	[dì dǐ] 1. subterranean 2. underground
鞋底	[xié dǐ] sole (of a shoe)
打底	[dǎ dǐ] underpainting
追根问底	[zhuī gēn wèn dǐ] lit. to examine roots and inquire at the base (saw); to get to the bottom of sth
低	[dī] 1. low 2. beneath 3. to lower (one's head) 4. to let droop 5. to hang down 6. to incline
低低切切	[dī dī qiè qiè] 1. in a low voice 2. whispered
低音大号	[dī yīn dà hào] 1. bass tuba 2. euphonium
低音管	[dī yīn guǎn] 1. bassoon 2. also written or
水往低处流	[shuǐ wǎng dī chù liú] water flows downhill (whereas man struggles upwards)
低俗之风	[dī sù zhī fēng] vulgar style (used of items to be censored)
低迷	[dī mí] depression (esp. economic)
减低速度	[jiǎn dī sù dù] 1. retard 2. decelerate
低速挡	[dī sù dǎng] 1. low gear 2. bottom gear
低速率	[dī sù lǜ] low speed
低速层	[dī sù céng] 1. low velocity zone (seismology) 2. also called asthenosphere
过低	[guò dī] too low
低沉	[dī chén] 1. overcast 2. gloomy 3. downcast 4. deep and low (of sound) 5. muffled
低热	[dī rè] a low fever (up to 38C)
低尾气排放	[dī wèi qì pái fàng] low emissions (from car exhaust)
低气压	[dī qì yǎ] low pressure
降低	[jiàng dī] 1. to reduce 2. to lower 3. to bring down
降低利率	[jiàng dī lì lǜ] to reduce interest rates
低落	[dī luò] downcast
低放射性废物	[dī fàng shè xìng fèi wù] low level waste
低收入	[dī shōu rù] low income
低剂量照射	[dī jì liàng zhào shè] low dose irradiation
低缓	[dī huǎn] in a low and firm voice
最低限度	[zuì dī xiàn dù] minimum
最低限度理论	[zuì dī xiàn dù lǐ lùn] minimalist theory
眼高手低	[yǎn gāo shǒu dī] 1. grandiose aims but modest ability (saw); to have high standards while unable to live up to them 2. ambitious but incompetent
低级	[dī jí] low level
低级语言	[dī jí yǔ yán] low level (computer) language
低八度	[dī bā dù] lower octave (music)
最低	[zuì dī] lowest
最低潮	[zuì dī cháo] 1. lit. low tide 2. fig. the lowest point (e.g. of a relationship)
历来最低点	[lì lái zuì dī diǎn] all time low (point)
最低音	[zuì dī yīn] 1. lowest voice 2. lowest pitch 3. lowest note
最低谷	[zuì dī gǔ] 1. lowest point 2. nadir
最低点	[zuì dī diǎn] 1. lowest point 2. minimum (point)
低潮	[dī cháo] low tide
高低潮	[gāo dī cháo] 1. the tide 2. high and low water
低调	[dī diào] 1. low key 2. low-profile

低能	[dī néng] mental deficiency
高分低能	[gāo fēn dī néng] (set phrase) high in score but low in ability
低能儿	[dī néng ér] 1. subnormal child 2. mental defective
低费用	[dī fèi yòng] low cost
低阶	[dī jiē] low level
低阶语言	[dī jiē yǔ yán] low level (computer) language
低价	[dī jià] low price
高不凑低不就	[gāo bù còu dī bù jiù] can't reach the high or accept the low (saw); not good enough for a high post, but too proud to take a low one
高不成低不就	[gāo bù chéng dī bù jiù] can't reach the high or accept the low (saw); not good enough for a high post, but too proud to take a low one
高低不就	[gāo dī bù jiù] can't reach the high or accept the low (saw); not good enough for a high post, but too proud to take a low one
男低音	[nán dī yīn] 1. bass (music) 2. lower register male voice
低劣	[dī liè] 1. inferior quality 2. substandard 3. low-grade
低等动物	[dī děng dòng wù] 1. lower animal 2. primitive life-form
不识高低	[bù shí gāo dī] can't recognize tall or short (saw); doesn't know what's what
低音大提琴	[dī yīn dà tí qín] 1. double bass 2. contrabass
低音提琴	[dī yīn tí qín] 1. double bass 2. contrabass
低领口	[dī lǐng kǒu] low-cut neckline
低烧	[dī shāo] a low fever (up to 38C)
低利贷款	[dī lì dài kuǎn] low interest loan
低产	[dī chǎn] low yield
低空	[dī kōng] low altitude
低音	[dī yīn] bass
低俗	[dī sú] 1. vulgar 2. poor taste
低俗化	[dī sú huà] vulgarization
低谷	[dī gǔ] 1. valley 2. trough (as opposed to peaks) 3. fig. low point 4. lowest ebb 5. nadir of one's fortunes
低维	[dī wéi] low dimensional (math.)
低估	[dī gū] 1. underestimate 2. underrate
低息	[dī xī] low-interest
低层	[dī céng] low level
低声	[dī shēng] low voice
低廉	[dī lián] 1. cheap 2. inexpensive 3. low
压低	[yā dī] to lower (one's voice)
低血压	[dī xuè yā] low blood pressure
低语	[dī yǔ] mutter
低矮	[dī ǎi] 1. short 2. low
减低	[jiǎn dī] 1. to lower 2. to reduce
低温	[dī wēn] low temperature
低耗	[dī hào] low consumption
走低	[zǒu dī] 1. to go down 2. to decline
低成本	[dī chéng běn] 1. low cost 2. inexpensive
低头	[dī tóu] to bow the head
低三下四	[dī sān xià sì] servile
低垂	[dī chuí] 1. drooping 2. hanging low
高低	[gāo dī] 1. height 2. high or low (altitude or pitch of sound) 3. ups and downs (success or failure) 4. whether sth is right or wrong 5. comparative strength, weight, depth, stature 6. (spoken interjection) anyway, whatever 7. eventually, in the end
低等	[dī děng] inferior
低下	[dī xià] 1. low status 2. lowly 3. to lower (one's head)

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低昂	[dī áng] 1. ups and down 2. rise and fall
低地	[dī dì] lowland
低于	[dī yú] be lower than
纸	[zhǐ] paper
纸人纸马	[zhǐ rén zhǐ mǎ] paper dolls for ritual use in the shape of people or animals
纸婚	[zhǐ hūn] paper wedding (first year wedding anniversary)
包装纸	[bāo zhuāng zhǐ] wrapping paper
金迷纸醉	[jīn mí zhǐ zuì] lit. dazzling with paper and gold (saw); fig. indulging in a life of luxury
纸醉金迷	[zhǐ zuì jīn mí] lit. dazzling with paper and gold (saw); fig. indulging in a life of luxury
造纸	[zào zhǐ] paper-making
还魂纸	[huán hún zhǐ] recycled paper
纸老虎	[zhǐ lǎo hǔ] paper tiger
碎纸机	[suì zhǐ jī] paper shredder
裁纸机	[cái zhǐ jī] 1. trimmer 2. paper cutter
纸条	[zhǐ tiáo] slip of paper
便条纸	[biàn tiáo zhǐ] scrap paper
方格纸	[fāng gé zhǐ] 1. squared paper 2. graph paper 3. grid paper (manuscript paper with squares for Chinese characters)
洛阳纸贵	[luò yáng zhǐ guì] lit. to push up paper prices in Luoyang (saw); fig. sensational popularity of a new book
钻故纸堆	[zuān gù zhǐ duī] to dig into piles of outdated writings (saw); to study old books and papers
故纸堆	[gù zhǐ duī] a pile of old books
图纸	[tú zhǐ] 1. blueprint 2. drawing 3. design plans 4. graph paper
复写纸	[fù xiě zhǐ] carbon paper
复印纸	[fù yìn zhǐ] photocopier paper
餐巾纸	[cān jīn zhǐ] 1. paper napkin 2. serviette
废纸	[fèi zhǐ] waste paper
纸板	[zhǐ bǎn] cardboard
板纸	[bǎn zhǐ] 1. paperboard 2. board
报纸	[bào zhǐ] 1. newspaper 2. newsprint
报纸报导	[bào zhǐ bào dào] newspaper report
白报纸	[bái bào zhǐ] newsprint
仿羊皮纸	[fǎng yáng pí zhǐ] imitation parchment
羊皮纸	[yáng pí zhǐ] parchment
硬纸	[yìng zhǐ] 1. cardboard 2. stiff paper
薄纸	[báo zhǐ] 1. tissue 2. kleenex
卫生用纸	[wèi shēng yòng zhǐ] toilet paper
纸型	[zhǐ xíng] paper matrix in which type is set
纸灰	[zhǐ huī] ash from burnt paper
无纸化办公	[wú zhǐ huà bàn gōng] paperless office
仿纸	[fǎng zhǐ] copying paper (with printed model characters and blank squares for writing practice)
纸张	[zhǐ zhāng] paper
纸牌	[zhǐ pái] playing card
纸片	[zhǐ piàn] scraps of paper
纸上谈兵	[zhǐ shàng tán bīng] 1. lit. military tactics on paper (saw); fig. theoretical discussion that is worse than useless in practice 2. armchair strategist 3. idle theorizing 4. cf Zhao Kuo leading an army of 400,000 to total annihilation at battle of Changping in 260 BC
纸杯	[zhǐ bēi] paper cup
纸包不住火	[zhǐ bāo bù zhù huǒ] lit. paper can't wrap fire; fig. the truth will out
白纸黑字	[bái zhǐ hēi zì] (written) in black and white
纸叶子	[zhǐ yè zǐ] deck of playing cards

纸钱 [zhǐ qián] ritual money made of paper burnt for the Gods or the dead	种族中心主义 [zhǒng zú zhōng xīn zhǔ yì] ethnocentrism
纸煤儿 [zhǐ méi r] paper taper used to light cigarette etc	种族主义者 [zhǒng zú zhǔ yì zhě] racist (person)
烧纸 [shāo zhǐ] to burn paper offerings (as part of religious ceremony)	地方民族主义 [dì fāng mín zú zhǔ yì] local nationalism
壁纸 [bǐ zhǐ] wallpaper	民族主义情绪 [mín zú zhǔ yì qíng xù] 1. nationalist feelings 2. nationalist sentiment
纸夹 [zhǐ jiā] paperclip	民族文化 [mín zú wén huà] ethnic culture
纸样 [zhǐ yàng] 1. paper pattern as model in dressmaking 2. paper pattern	银丝族 [yín sī zú] 1. the older generation (respectful term) 2. old folk 3. silver haired generation
纸烟 [zhǐ yān] cigarette	支族 [zhī zú] subfamily
纸火柴 [zhǐ huǒ chái] matches made of cardboard	景颇族 [jǐng pō zú] Jingpo ethnic group of Tibet and Yunnan
纸花 [zhǐ huā] paper flower	贵族身份 [guì zú shēn fèn] lordship
纸堆 [zhǐ duī] 1. papers 2. stack of paper	汉族 [hàn zú] Han nationality
信纸 [xìn zhǐ] 1. letter paper 2. writing paper	大汉族主义 [dà hàn zú zhǔ yì] Greater Han nationalism
跃然纸上 [yuè rán zhǐ shàng] 1. to appear vividly on paper (saw); to show forth vividly (in writing, painting etc)	汉族 [hàn zú] 1. Han nationality (majority population in China) 2. ethnic Han
2. to stand out markedly	家族树 [jiā zú shù] a family tree
纸马 [zhǐ mǎ] paper dolls for ritual use in the shape of people or animals	玉树藏族自治州 [yù shù zàng zú zì zhì zhōu] Yushu Tibetan autonomous prefecture in Qinghai
纸马儿 [zhǐ mǎ r] erhua variant of , paper dolls for ritual use in the shape of people or animals	
白棉纸 [bái mián zhǐ] stencil tissue paper	罗曼语族 [luó màn yǔ zú] Romance language family
纸箱 [zhǐ xiāng] 1. carton 2. cardboard box	怒族 [nù zú] Nu people
纸鱼 [zhǐ yú] 1. silverfish (Lepisma saccharina) 2. fish moth	雷朗族 [léi lǎng zú] Luilang, one of the indigenous peoples of Taiwan
贴纸 [tiē zhǐ] sticker	陵水黎族自治县 [líng shuǐ lí zú zì zhì xiàn] Lingshui Lizu autonomous county in Hainan
稿纸 [gǎo zhǐ] draft paper	赛夏族 [sài xià zú] Saisiyat or Saisiat, one of the indigenous peoples of Taiwan
相纸 [xiàng zhǐ] photographic paper	布农族 [bù nóng zú] Bunun, one of the indigenous peoples of Taiwan
纸人 [zhǐ rén] 1. paper doll 2. papercut silhouette	临夏回族自治州 [lín xià huí zú zì zhì zhōu] Linxia Hui autonomous prefecture in Gansu
纸带 [zhǐ dài] paper tape	宁夏回族自治区 [níng xià huí zú zì zhì qū] Ningxia Hui autonomous region (Ningsia) in Gansu, abbr. , capital Yinchuan
宣纸 [xuān zhǐ] fine writing paper, originally from Jing county , Xuancheng , Anhui	五峰土家族自治县 [wǔ fēng tǔ jiā zú zì zhì xiàn] Wufeng Tujiazuo autonomous county in Hubei
纸币 [zhǐ bì] 1. bank notes 2. paper currency	少数民族 [shǎo shù mín zú] 1. national minority 2. ethnic group
卫生纸 [wèi shēng zhǐ] 1. toilet paper 2. bathroom tissue	少数民族乡 [shǎo shù mín zú xiāng] ethnic township (formal village level subdivision of PRC county)
纸巾 [zhǐ jīn] paper napkin	桑地诺民族解放阵线 [sāng dì nuò mín zú jiě fàng zhèn xiàn] Sandinista Liberation Front
折纸 [zhé zhǐ] paper folding	防城各族自治县 [fáng chéng gè zú zì zhì xiàn] Fangcheng Gezu autonomous county in Guangxi
纸草 [zhǐ cǎo] papyrus	龙胜各族自治县 [lóng shèng gè zú zì zhì xiàn] Longsheng Gezu autonomous county in Guangxi
纸品 [zhǐ pǐn] 1. paper products 2. stationery	果洛藏族自治州 [guǒ luò zàng zú zì zhì zhōu] Golog Tibetan autonomous prefecture in south Qinghai
肃北蒙古族自治县 [sù běi méng gǔ zú zì zhì xiàn] Subei Mongol autonomous county in Jiuquan , Gansu	猫雾族 [māo wù zú] Babuza, one of the indigenous peoples of Taiwan
青龙满族自治县 [qīng lóng mǎn zú zì zhì xiàn] Qinglong Manzu autonomous county in Hebei	布依族 [bù yī zú] Buyei ethnic group
前郭尔罗斯蒙古族自治县 [qián guō ěr luó sī méng gǔ zú zì zhì xiàn] Qian Gorlos Mongol autonomous county in Songyuan , Jilin	化隆回族自治县 [huà lóng huí zú zì zhì xiàn] Hualong Huizu autonomous county in Qinghai
名门望族 [míng mén wàng zú] 1. offspring a famous family (saw); good breeding 2. blue blood	隆林各族自治县 [lóng lín gè zú zì zhì xiàn] Longlin Gezu autonomous county in Guangxi
种族清洗 [zhǒng zú qīng xǐ] 1. "ethnic cleansing" 2. genocide	循化撒拉族自治县 [xún huà sā lā zú zì zhì xiàn] Xunhua Salazu autonomous county in Qinghai
清原满族自治县 [qīng yuán mǎn zú zì zhì xiàn] Qingyuan Manchu autonomous county in Fushun , Liaoning	撒拉族 [sā lā zú] Salar ethnic minority of Qinghai province
种族清除 [zhǒng zú qīng chú] ethnic cleansing	皇族内阁 [huáng zú nèi gé] Qing emergency cabinet set up in May 1911 to confront the Xinhai rebels
朝鲜族 [cháo xiān zú] Korean ethnic group of Jilin province and northeast China	太鲁阁族 [tài lǔ gé zú] Taroko, one of the indigenous peoples of Taiwan
长白朝鲜族自治县 [cháng bái cháo xiān zú zì zhì xiàn] Changbai Korean autonomous county in Baishan , Jilin	民族杂居地区 [mín zú zá jū dì qū] mixed ethnic area
朝族 [cháo zú] 1. Korean ethnic group of Jilin province and northeast China 2. same as	势族 [shì zú] 1. influential family 2. powerful clan
杜尔伯特蒙古族自治县 [dù ěr bó tè méng gǔ zú zì zhì xiàn] Dorbod Mongol autonomous county in Daqing [Da4 qing4], Heilongjiang	沿河土家族自治县 [yán hé tǔ jiā zú zì zhì xiàn] Yanhe Tujia autonomous county in Tongren prefecture [Tong2 ren2 di4 qu1], Guizhou
种族主义 [zhǒng zú zhǔ yì] racism	鲁凯族 [lǔ kǎi zú] Rukai, one of the indigenous peoples of Taiwan
民族主义 [mín zú zhǔ yì] 1. nationalism 2. national self-determination 3. principle of nationalism, the first of Dr Sun Yat-sen's Three principles of the people (at the time, meaning parity between China and the great powers) 4. racism	

民族英雄 [mín zú yīng xióng] national hero
 民族大学 [mín zú dà xué] University for Nationalities (university of ethnic studies)
 中央民族大学 [zhōng yāng mín zú dà xué] Central University for Nationalities
 民族学 [mín zú xué] 1. ethnology 2. anthropology
 北方民族大学 [běi fāng mín zú dà xué] Northern Nationalities University NNU at Yingchuan, Ningxia (former Northwestern Second College for Nationalities)
 松桃苗族自治县 I[sōng táo miáo zú zì zhì xiàn] Songtao Hmong autonomous county in Tongren prefecture [Tong2 ren2 di4 qu1], Guizhou II[sōng táo miáo zú zì zhì xiànsōng táo miáo zú zì zhì xiàn] Songtao Miaoazu autonomous county in Guizhou
 道卡斯族 [dào kǎ sī zú] Taokas, one of the indigenous peoples of Taiwan
 伊通满族自治县 [yī tōng mǎn zú zì zhì xiàn] Yitong Manchurian autonomous county in Siping, Jilin
 达悟族 [dá wù zú] Tao or Yami, one of the indigenous peoples of Taiwan
 凯达格兰族 [kǎi dá gé lán zú] Ketagalan, one of the indigenous peoples of Taiwan, esp. northeast corner
 屏边苗族自治县 [píng biān miáo zú zì zhì xiàn] Pingbian Mianzu autonomous county in Yunnan
 异族 [yì zú] different tribe
 遗族 [yí zú] 1. the bereaved 2. family of the deceased
 迪庆藏族自治州 [dí qīng zàng zú zì zhì zhōu] Dqñ or Diqing Tibetan autonomous prefecture, northwest Yunnan, capital Jiantang [Jian4 tang2 zhen4]
 延边朝鲜族自治州 [yán biān cháo xiān zú zì zhì zhōu] Yanbian Korean autonomous prefecture in Jilin province in northeast China, capital Yanji city
 巴布拉族 [bā bù lǎ zú] Papora or Papura, one of the indigenous peoples of Taiwan
 巴勒斯坦民族权力机构 [bā lè sī tǎn mín zú quán lì jī gòu] Palestinian National Authority
 种族隔离 [zhǒng zú gé lí] apartheid
 天祝藏族自治县 [tiān zhù zàng zú zì zhì xiàn] Tianzhu Zangzu autonomous county in Gansu
 贵族社会 [guì zú shè huì] aristocracy
 民族社会主义 [mín zú shè huì zhǔ yì] 1. national socialism 2. nazism
 水族馆 [shuǐ zú guǎn] aquarium (building or park)
 上班族 [shàng bān zú] office workers (as social group)
 广西壮族自治区 [guǎng xī zhuàng zú zì zhì qū] Guangxi Zhuang autonomous region in south China, abbr. , capital Nanning
 壮族 [zhuàng zú] Zhuang ethnic minority of Guangxi
 氏族 [shì zú] clan
 印江土家族苗族自治县 [yìn jiāng tǔ jiā zú miáo zú zì zhì xiàn] Yinjiang Tujia and Hmong autonomous county in Tongren prefecture [Tong2 ren2 di4 qu1], Guizhou
 湘西土家族苗族自治州 [xiāng xī tǔ jiā zú miáo zú zì zhì zhōu] Xiangxi Tujia and Miao autonomous prefecture in northwest Hunan, capital Jishou
 海西蒙古族藏族自治州 [hǎi xī měng gǔ zú zì zhì zàng zú zì zhì zhōu] Haixi Mongol and Tibetan autonomous prefecture in Qinghai
 紫云苗族布依族自治县 [zǐ yún miáo zú bù yī zú zì zhì xiàn] Ziyun Hmong and Buyei autonomous county in Anshun [An1 shun4], Guizhou
 镇宁布依族苗族自治县 [zhèn níng bù yī zú miáo zú zì zhì xiàn] Zhenning Buyei and Hmong autonomous county in Anshun [An1 shun4], Guizhou
 贡山独龙族怒族自治县 [gòng shān dú lóng zú nù zú zì zhì xiàn] Gongshan Derung and Nu autonomous county in Nujiang Lisu autonomous prefecture [Nu4 jiang1 Li4 su4 zu2 zì4 zhi4 zhou1] in northwest Yunnan
 文山壮族苗族自治州 [wén shān zhuàng zú miáo zú zì zhì zhōu] Wenshan Zhuang and Miao autonomous prefecture in Yunnan
 族群 [zú qún] 1. ethnic group 2. community

§2269 族 [zú] 1. race 2. nationality 3. ethnicity 4. clan 5. by extension, social group (e.g. office workers)
 肃南裕固族自治县 [sù nán yù gù zú zì zhì xiàn] Su'nán Yuguzu autonomous county in Gansu
 河南蒙古族自治县 [hé nán méng gǔ zú zì zhì xiàn] He'nán Mengguzu autonomous county in Qinghai
 海南藏族自治州 [hǎi nán zàng zú zì zhì zhōu] Hainan Tibetan autonomous prefecture in Qinghai
 甘南藏族自治州 [gān nán zàng zú zì zhì zhōu] Gannan Tibetan autonomous prefecture in Gansu
 海北藏族自治州 [hǎi běi zàng zú zì zhì zhōu] Haibei Tibetan autonomous prefecture in Qinghai
 大理白族自治州 [dà lǐ bái zú zì zhì zhōu] Dali Bai autonomous prefecture in Yunnan
 昌吉回族自治州 [chāng jí huí zú zì zhì zhōu] Sanji or Changji Hui autonomous prefecture
 东方黎族自治县 [dōng fāng lí zú zì zhì xiàn] Dongfang Lizu autonomous county in Hainan
 鲜卑族 [xiān běi zú] Xianbei or Xianbi, historic ethnic group of northern nomads
 卑南族 [bēi nán zú] puyume, one of the indigenous peoples of Taiwan
 白沙黎族自治县 [bái shā lí zú zì zhì xiàn] Baisha Lizu autonomous county in Hainan
 泰雅族 [tài yǎ zú] Atayal or Tayal, one of the indigenous peoples of Taiwan
 蒙古族 [měng gǔ zú] Mongol ethnic group of north China and inner Mongolia
 洪雅族 [hóng yǎ zú] Hoanya, one of the indigenous peoples of Taiwan
 西拉雅族 [xī lǎ yǎ zú] Siraya, one of the indigenous peoples of Taiwan
 雅美族 [yǎ měi zú] Tao or Yami, one of the indigenous peoples of Taiwan
 民族团结 [mín zú tuán jié] cooperation of ethnic groups
 三都水族自治县 I[sān dōu shuǐ zú zì zhì xiàn] Sandou Shuizu autonomous county in Guizhou II[sān dōu shuǐ zú zì zhì xiànsān dōu shuǐ zú zì zhì xiàn] Sandu Shuizung autonomous county in Qiannan Buyei and Miao Autonomous Prefecture [Qian2 nan2 zhou1], Guizhou
 贵族论者 [guì zú lùn zhě] aristocrat
 乐东黎族自治县 [lè dōng lí zú zì zhì xiàn] Ledong Lizu autonomous county in Hainan
 东乡族 [dōng xiāng zú] Donxiang nationality of Gansu province
 东乡族自治县 [dōng xiāng zú zì zhì xiàn] Dongxiangzu autonomous county in Gansu
 家族 [jiā zú] 1. household 2. clan
 排湾族 [pái wān zú] Paiwan, one of the indigenous peoples of Taiwan
 长阳土家族自治县 [cháng yáng tǔ jiā zú zì zhì xiàn] Changyang Tujiazu autonomous county in Hubei
 石柱土家族自治县 [shí zhù tǔ jiā zú zì zhì xiàn] Shizhu Tujiazu autonomous county in Sichuan
 多民族国家 [duō mín zú guó jiā] multi-ethnic state
 土家族 [tǔ jiā zú] Tujia ethnic group of Hunan
 孟村回族自治县 [mèng cūn huí zú zì zhì xiàn] Mengcun Hui autonomous county in Hebei
 零族 [líng zú] lit. zero group; another word for the inert or noble gases
 北镇满族自治县 [běi zhèn mǎn zú zì zhì xiàn] Beizhen Manzu autonomous county in Liaoning
 塞族 [sāi zú] 1. Serb nationality 2. ethnic Serb 3. Serbs
 阿克塞哈萨克族自治县 [ā kè sài hā sà kè zú zì zhì xiàn] Aksai Kazakh autonomous county in Jiuquan, Gansu
 马赛族 [mǎ sài zú] 1. Basay, one of the indigenous peoples of Taiwan 2. Maasai people of Kenya
 互助土族自治县 [hù zhù tǔ zú zì zhì xiàn] Huzhu Tuzu autonomous county in Qinghai
 黄帝族 [huáng dì zú] tribes under the Yellow Emperor
 哈萨克族 [hā sà kè zú] Kazakh ethnic group of Xinjiang

宗族	[zōng zú] Chinese clan
裕固族	[yù gù zú] Yugur ethnic minority of Gansu
吉尔吉斯族	[jí ěr jí sī zú] 1. the Kyrgyz people (race) 2. the Kyrgyz nationality
维吾尔族	[wéi wú ěr zú] Uighur (Uyghur) ethnic group of Xinjiang
塔塔尔族	[tǎ tā ěr zú] Tatar ethnic group of Xinjiang
南岛民族	[nán dǎo mín zú] Austronesian
部族	[bù zú] 1. tribe 2. tribal
民族平等	[mín zú píng děng] equality of ethnic groups
乌兹别克族	[wū zī bié kè zú] the Uzbek people (race)
阿美族	[ā měi zú] Amis or Pangcah, one of the indigenous peoples of Taiwan
党项族	[dǎng xiàng zú] 1. Tangut branch of the Qiang ethnic group 2. ancient ethnic group who made up the Xixia dynasty 1038-1227
族类	[zú lèi] 1. clan 2. race
京族	[jīng zú] Vietnamese people
维族	[wéi zú] abbr. for , Uighur (Uyghur) nationality of Xinjiang
华族	[huá zú] noble family
中华民族	[zhōng huá mín zú] the Chinese people
贵族化	[guì zú huà] aristocratic
保安族	[bǎo ān zú] the Baoan (Paoan) nationality living in Gansu
原住民族	[yuán zhù mín zú] 1. original inhabitant 2. indigenous people
张家川回族自治县	[zhāng jiā chuān huí zú zì zhì xiàn] Zhanjiachuan Huizu autonomous county in Gansu
藏族	[zàng zú] Tibetan nationality
木里藏族自治县	[mù lǐ zàng zú zì zhì xiàn] Muli Tibetan autonomous county in Liangshan Yi autonomous prefecture [Liang2 shan1 Yiz2 zu2 zì4 zhi4 zhou1], south Sichuan
藏族人	[zàng zú rén] Tibetan (person)
融水苗族自治县	[róng shuǐ miáo zú zì zhì xiàn] Rongshui Miaozi autonomous county in Guangxi
丽江纳西族自治县	[lì jiāng nà xī zú zì zhì xiàn] Lijiang Naxi autonomous county in Yunnan
纳西族	[nà xī zú] Nakhi ethnic group in Yunnan
墨江哈尼族自治县	[mò jiāng hā ní zú zì zhì xiàn] (N) Mojiang Ha'nizu autonomous county (county in Yunnan)
门源回族自治县	[mén yuán huí zú zì zhì xiàn] Menyuan Hui autonomous county in Qinghai
大厂回族自治县	[dà chǎng huí zú zì zhì xiàn] Dachang Hui autonomous county in Hebei
昌江黎族自治县	[chāng jiāng lí zú zì zhì xiàn] Changjiang Lizu autonomous county in Hainan
新宾满族自治县	[xīn bīn mǎn zú zì zhì xiàn] Xinbin Manchu autonomous county in Fushun , Liaoning
宽城满族自治县	[kuān chéng mǎn zú zì zhì xiàn] Kuancheng Manchurian autonomous county in Hebei
丰宁满族自治县	[fēng níng mǎn zú zì zhì xiàn] Fengning Manchurian autonomous county in Hebei
克耶族	[kè yē zú] Kaya or Karenni ethnic minority of Myanmar
阿昌族	[ā chāng zú] Achang ethnic group living in Yunnan, also called Ngac'ang or Maingtha
哈尼族	[hā ní zú] Hani people
民族	[mín zú] 1. nationality 2. ethnic group
多民族	[duō mín zú] multi-ethnic
民族自决	[mín zú zì jué] self-determination
语族	[yǔ zú] language branch
本族语	[běn zú yǔ] 1. native language 2. mother tongue

赫哲族	[hè zhé zú] Hezhen ethnic group of Heilongjiang province
黎族	[lí zú] Li people
水族	[shuǐ zú] Shui people
水族箱	[shuǐ zú xiāng] 1. aquarium 2. fish tank
满族	[mǎn zú] Manchu ethnic group of Liaoning province
塔吉克族	[tǎ jí kè zú] the Tajik people (race)
哈日族	[hā rì zú] Japanophile (refers to teenage craze for everything Japanese, originally mainly in Taiwan)
贵族	[guì zú] 1. lord 2. nobility 3. nobleman 4. noblewoman 5. aristocrat 6. aristocracy
非利士族	[fēi lì shì zú] Philistine (Palestinian people, reputedly uncircumcised, c. 1,000 BC)
种族	[zhǒng zú] 1. race 2. ethnicity
回族人	[huí zú rén] 1. Hui person 2. member of Hui minority people living across China
城步苗族自治县	[chéng bù miáo zú zì zhì xiàn] (N) Chengbu Miaozi autonomous county (county in Hunan)
高山族	[gāo shān zú] Gaoshan people
主族	[zhǔ zú] main group
血族	[xuè zú] 1. blood relations 2. one's own flesh and blood 3. kin
皇族	[huáng zú] 1. the imperial family 2. royal kin
白族	[bái zú] 1. the Bai (Pai) nationality 2. living in Yunnan
苗族	[miáo zú] Hmong or Miao ethnic group of southwest China
品族	[pǐn zú] strain (of a species)
回族	[huí zú] Hui Islamic ethnic group living across China
土族	[tǔ zú] Tu or White Mongol ethnic group of Qinghai
士族	[shì zú] land-owning class, esp. during Wei, Jin and North-South dynasties
黄南藏族自治州	[huáng nán zàng zú zì zhì zhōu] Huangnan Tibetan autonomous prefecture in Qinghai
§2270 旋	I [xuán] revolve II [xuàn] 1. lathe 2. specially for an occasion
旋转	[xuán zhuǎn] 1. to rotate 2. to revolve 3. to spin 4. to whirl
旋转行李传送带	[xuán zhuǎn xíng lí chuán sòng dài] 1. luggage conveyor belt 2. carousel
旋转角速度	[xuán zhuǎn jiǎo sù dù] rotational angular velocity
旋转运动	[xuán zhuǎn yùn dòng] 1. rotation 2. rotary motion
旋转餐厅	[xuán zhuǎn cān tīng] revolving restaurant
旋转极	[xuán zhuǎn jí] pole of rotation
旋转角	[xuán zhuǎn jiǎo] angle of rotation
旋转力	[xuán zhuǎn lì] 1. turning force 2. torque
旋转指标	[xuán zhuǎn zhǐ biāo] winding number
旋转木马	[xuán zhuǎn mù mǎ] 1. merry-go-round 2. carousel 3. Carousel, South Korean TV soap opera
旋转台	[xuán zhuǎn tái] 1. rotating platform 2. luggage carousel
旋转球	[xuán zhuǎn qiú] spin ball
天旋地转	[tiān xuán dì zhuǎn] 1. the sky spins, the earth goes round (saw); giddy with one's head spinning 2. fig. huge changes in the world
旋转曲面	[xuán zhuǎn qū miàn] (math.) a surface of revolution
核自旋	[hé zì xuán] nuclear spin
旋流	[xuán liú] rotating flow
皮划艇激流回旋	[pí huá tǐng jī liú huí xuán] canoe-kayak slalom
回旋加速器	[huí xuán jiā sù qì] cyclotron (particle accelerator)
凯旋	[kǎi xuán] return triumphant
凯旋门	[kǎi xuán mén] triumphal arch
旋风	[xuàn fēng] 1. whirlwind 2. tornado
旋风脚	[xuàn fēng jiǎo] whirlwind kick (martial arts)

气旋	[qì xuán] cyclone
旋前肌	[xuán qián jī] pronator teres muscle (below the elbow)
旋覆花	[xuán fù huā] 1. (bot.) convolvulus 2. Flos Inulae (Chinese herb)
旋即	[xuán jí] 1. soon after 2. shortly
旋臂	[xuán bì] spiral arm
周旋	[zhōu xuán] 1. mix with other people 2. socialize 3. deal with 4. contend with
旋舞	[xuán wǔ] whirling dance
旋梯	[xuán tī] 1. spiral stairs 2. winding stairs (gymnastic equipment)
旋子	I [xuán zi] 1. to circle 2. to whirl around II [xuán zixuàn zi] 1. large metal plate for making bean curd 2. metal pot for warming wine 3. whirlwind somersault (in gymnastics or martial arts) 4. spinor (math)
旋翼	[xuán yì] rotor wing
下旋削球	[xià xuán xiāo qiú] (golf, tennis) undercut
旋律	[xuán lǜ] 1. melody 2. rhythm
主旋律	[zhǔ xuǎn lǜ] (music) theme, subject
旋花科	[xuán huā kē] Convolvulaceae, herbaceous plant family
旋绕	[xuán rào] 1. to curl up 2. to wind around
旋床	[xuàn chuáng] lathe
盘旋	[pán xuán] 1. to spiral 2. to circle 3. to go around 4. to hover 5. to orbit
旋木	[xuàn mù] 1. wood turning 2. woodwork lathe
下旋	[xià xuán] (sport) backspin
旋量	[xuán liàng] spinor (math. phys.)
旋里	[xuán lǐ] to return home
回旋	[xuán huí] to cycle
回旋	[huí xuán] 1. to cycle around 2. cyclotron 3. slalom
旋工	[xuàn gōng] 1. lathe operator 2. spinning wheel worker
旗	[qí] 1. banner 2. flag 3. (in Qing times) refers to Manchurian ruling class, from eight banners 4. administrative subdivision in inner Mongolia equivalent to county
号旗	[hào qí] signaling flag
旗号	[qí hào] 1. lit. a banner to distinguish an army unit or the name of its general 2. fig. to act in the name (of an idea or an organization) 3. to fly the flag (as a cover for shady business) 4. used for semaphore
旗官	[qí guān] Manchurian official
社旗	[shè qí] Sheqi county in Nanyang [Nanz yang2], Henan
社旗县	[shè qí xiàn] Sheqi county in Nanyang [Nanz yang2], Henan
新巴尔虎右旗	[xīn bā ěr hǔ yòu qí] (N) Xinba'erhu youqi (place in Inner Mongolia)
新巴尔虎左旗	[xīn bā ěr hǔ zuǒ qí] (N) Xinba'erhu zuoqi (place in Inner Mongolia)
陈巴尔虎旗	[chén bā ěr hǔ qí] (N) Chenba erhu qi (place in Inner Mongolia)
巴林右旗	[bā lín yòu qí] Bairin Right banner or Baarin Baruun Khoshuu, a county level subdivision of Chifeng , Inner Mongolia
巴林左旗	[bā lín zuǒ qí] Bairin Left banner of Baarin Zn Khoshuu, a county level subdivision of Chifeng , Inner Mongolia
达拉特旗	[dá lā tè qí] (N) Dalate qi (place in Inner Mongolia)
额济纳旗	[é jì nà qí] (N) Ejinaqi (place in Gansu)
额尔古纳右旗	[é ěr gǔ nà yòu qí] (N) E'ergu'na youqi (place in Inner Mongolia)
额尔古纳左旗	[é ěr gǔ nà zuǒ qí] (N) E'ergu'na zuoqi (place in Inner Mongolia)
准格尔旗	[zhǔn gé ěr qí] (N) Zhunge'er qi (place in Inner Mongolia)
伊金霍洛旗	[yī jīn huò luò qí] (N) Yijinhuo luo qi (place in Inner Mongolia)
敖汉旗	[áo hàn qí] Aohan banner or Aokhan Khoshuu, a county level subdivision of Chifeng , Inner Mongolia

重整旗鼓	[chóng zhěng qí gǔ] 1. lit. to reorganize flags and drums (saw); to regroup after a setback 2. to prepare for new initiatives 3. to attempt a comeback
奈曼旗	[nài mǎn qí] (N) Naiman qi (place in Inner Mongolia)
别树一帜	[bié shù yī qí] 1. lit. to fly one's banner on a solitary tree (saw); fig. to act as a loner 2. to stand out 3. to develop one's own school 4. to have attitude of one's own
察哈尔右翼后旗	[chá hā ěr yòu yì hòu qí] (N) Chaha'er youyi houqi (place in Inner Mongolia)
察哈尔右翼中旗	[chá hā ěr yòu yì zhōng qí] (N) Chaha'er youyi zhongqi (place in Inner Mongolia)
大张旗鼓	[dà zhāng qí gǔ] fanfare
旗鼓相当	[qí gǔ xiāng dāng] 1. lit. two armies have equivalent banners and drums (saw); fig. evenly matched 2. roughly comparable (opponents)
花旗银行	[huā qí yín háng] 1. City Bank of New York 2. Citibank 3. abbr. to
旗津区	[qí jīn qū] (N) Chichin (area in Taiwan)
旗校	[qí xiào] Manchurian officer
升旗仪式	[shēng qí yí shì] flag raising ceremony
克什克腾旗	[kè shí kè téng qí] Hexigten banner or Kesigten Khoshuu, a county level subdivision of Chifeng , Inner Mongolia
旗开得胜	[qí kāi dé shèng] 1. lit. to win a victory on raising the flag (saw); fig. to start on sth and have immediate success 2. success in a single move
乌拉特前旗	[wū lǎ tè qián qí] (N) Wulate qianqi (place in Inner Mongolia)
升旗	[shēng qí] 1. to raise a flag 2. to hoist a flag
苏尼特右旗	[sū ní tè yòu qí] (N) Sunite youqi (place in Inner Mongolia)
阿拉善右旗	[ā lǎ shàn yòu qí] (N) Alashan youqi (place in Gansu)
土默特右旗	[tǔ mò tè yòu qí] (N) Tumote youqi (place in Inner Mongolia)
苏尼特左旗	[sū ní tè zuǒ qí] (N) Sunite zuoqi (place in Inner Mongolia)
阿拉善左旗	[ā lǎ shàn zuǒ qí] (N) Alashan zuoqi (place in Ningxia)
土默特左旗	[tǔ mò tè zuǒ qí] (N) Tumote zuoqi (place in Inner Mongolia)
库伦旗	[kù lún qí] (N) Kulun qi (place in Inner Mongolia)
旗牌	[qí pái] flag or banner
旗兵	[qí bīng] Manchurian soldier
黑旗军	[hēi qí jūn] Black Flag Army
旗子	[qí zi] 1. flag 2. banner
四子王旗	[sì zǐ wáng qí] (N) Siziwang qi (place in Inner Mongolia)
彩旗	[cǎi qí] colored flag
旗山镇	[qí shān zhèn] (N) Chishan (town in Taiwan)
旗籍	[qí jí] Manchurian national
花旗参	[huā qí shēn] American ginseng
乌拉特后旗	[wū lǎ tè hòu qí] (N) Wulate houqi (place in Inner Mongolia)
乌拉特中旗	[wū lǎ tè zhōng qí] (N) Wulate zhongqi (place in Inner Mongolia)
半旗	[bàn qí] half-mast
正兰旗	[zhèng lán qí] (N) Zhenglanqi (place in Inner Mongolia)
党旗	[dǎng qí] party flag
八旗	[bā qí] Eight Banners, military organization of Manchu later Jin dynasty [Hou4 Jin1] from c. 1600, subsequently of the Qing dynasty
花旗	[huā qí] 1. the Stars and Stripes (US flag) 2. by extension, the United States of America 3. abbr. for Citibank
花旗国	[huā qí guó] USA (land of the stars and stripes)
太仆寺旗	[tài pǔ sì qí] (N) Taipusi banner (place in Inner Mongolia)
乌审旗	[wū shěn qí] (N) Wushen qi (place in Inner Mongolia)
旗袍	[qí páo] 1. Chinese-style dress 2. cheongsam

红旗	[hóng qí] red flag
红五星旗	[hóng wǔ xīng qí] name of the flag of the People's Republic of China
五星红旗	[wǔ xīng hóng qí] five-starred red flag (PRC national flag)
自治旗	[zì zhì qí] 1. autonomous county (in inner Mongolia) 2. autonomous banner
阿荣旗	[ā róng qí] (N) Arongqi (place in Heilongjiang)
队旗	[duì qí] team pennant
旗语	[qí yǔ] 1. signal flags (for communicating between ships or army units) 2. semaphore
旗舰	[qí jiàn] flagship
扎鲁特旗	[zā lǔ tè qí] (N) Zalute qi (place in Inner Mongolia)
战旗	[zhàn qí] 1. a war flag 2. an army banner
吴旗	[wú qí] (N) Wuqi (place in Shaanxi)
旗人	[qí rén] 1. Manchurian 2. refers to eight banners)
国旗	[guó qí] flag (of a country)
白旗	[bái qí] white flag
旗下	[qí xià] under the banner of
旗幅	[qí fú] 1. to fly (from a flagpole) 2. to flutter in the wind
旗手	[qí shǒu] 1. a flag carrier (army) 2. ensign
旗丁	[qí dīng] Manchurian foot soldier
游艇	[yóu tǐng] 1. barge 2. yacht
巡游	[xún yóu] 1. to cruise 2. to patrol
远游	[yuǎn yóu] 1. to travel far 2. distant wanderings
爱丽丝漫游奇境记	[ài lì sī màn yóu qí jìng jì] Alice in Wonderland
爱游玩	[ài yóu wán] playful
游学	[yóu xué] trip abroad for language study
游戏设备	[yóu xì shè bèi] 1. gaming device; controller (computer 2. console)
游戏机	[yóu xì jī] 1. gameboy 2. game machine
联机游戏	[lián jī yóu xì] a network computer game
游艺	[yóu yì] entertainment
游艺场	[yóu yì chǎng] place of entertainment
游艺团	[yóu yì tuán] 1. group of actors or acrobats at a fair 2. theatrical troupe
游艺会	[yóu yì huì] 1. folk festival 2. fair 3. carnival
散兵游勇	[sǎn bīng yóu yǒng] lit. straggling and disbanded soldiers (saw); fig. disorganized uncoordinated action
网络游戏	[wǎng luò yóu xì] 1. online game 2. abbr. to
游客	[yóu kè] 1. traveler 2. tourist
敖游	[áo yóu] to saunter, travel
游牧	[yóu mù] 1. nomadic 2. to move about in search of pasture 3. to rove around as a nomad
故地重游	[gù dì chóng yóu] to revisit old haunts (saw); down memory lane
游戏	[yóu xì] 1. game 2. play
拼板游戏	[pīn bǎn yóu xì] 1. jigsaw puzzle 2. wood block puzzle
游戏场	[yóu xì chǎng] playground
电子游戏	[diàn zǐ yóu xì] computer and video games
游戏说	[yóu xì shuō] theory of free play (in Kant's philosophy)
游戏池	[yóu xì chí] swimming pool
一个幽灵在欧洲游荡	[yī gè yōu líng zài ōu zhōu yóu dàng] 1. Ein Gespenst geht um in Europa 2. the opening sentence of Marx and Engels' "Communist manifesto"
漫游	[màn yóu] 1. to go on a pleasure trip 2. to roam
游览区	[yóu lǎn qū] 1. tourist regions 2. sight-seeing area
网游	[wǎng yóu] 1. online games 2. abbr. of

周游	[zhōu yóu] 1. tour 2. to travel around
周游世界	[zhōu yóu shì jiè] (set phrase) to travel around the world
周游列国	[zhōu yóu liè guó] 1. to travel around many countries (saw); peregrinations 2. refers to the travels of Confucius
游刃有余	[yóu rèn yǒu yú] handling a butcher's cleaver with ease (saw); to do sth skillfully and easily
龙游	[lóng yóu] Longyou county in Zhejiang
龙游县	[lóng yóu xiàn] Longyou county in Zhejiang
优游	[yōu yóu] 1. carefree 2. leisurely
优游自得	[yōu yóu zì dé] free and at leisure (saw); unfettered
无业游民	[wú yè yóu mín] unemployed
游荡	[yóu dàng] stray
游历	[yóu lì] 1. to tour 2. to travel
重历旧游	[chóng lì jiù yóu] 1. to revisit 2. to return to a previously visited spot
游乐场	[yóu lè chǎng] playground
老残游记	[lǎo cán yóu jì] novel by late Qing novelist Liu E, classified as novel of denunciation
力争上游	[lì zhēng shàng yóu] 1. to strive for mastery (saw); aiming for the best result 2. to have high ambitions
游说团	[yóu shuì tuán] lobby group
游说团体	[yóu shuì tuán tǐ] lobby group
八十天环游地球	[bā shí tiān huán yóu dì qiú] Around the World in Eighty Days by Jules Verne
浮游生物	[fú yóu shēng wù] plankton
游手好闲	[yóu shǒu hào xián] idle about
吟游	[yín yóu] to wander as minstrel
游春	[yóu chūn] to go for a trip in spring
游乐	[yóu lè] 1. to amuse oneself 2. recreation
游乐园	[yóu lè yuán] theme park
太空游	[tài kōng yóu] space tourism
游侠	[yóu xiá] knight-errant
游侠骑士	[yóu xiá qí shì] a knight-errant
游伴	[yóu bàn] playmate
游人如织	[yóu rén rú zhī] 1. crowded with visitors 2. packed with tourists
漂游	[piāo yóu] drift
游标卡尺	[yóu biāo kǎ chǐ] dial calipers
游	I [yóu] 1. to walk 2. to tour 3. to roam 4. to travel 5. to swim 6. surname You II [yóu] 1. to walk 2. to tour 3. to roam 4. to travel 5. surname You
示威游行	[shì wēi yóu xíng] a (protest) demonstration
小游	[xiǎo yóu] 1. outing 2. short trip
游说	[yóu shuì] 1. to canvass 2. to drum up support 3. to peddle the idea of
游行	[yóu xíng] 1. march 2. parade 3. demonstration
仙游	[xiān yóu] Xianyou county in Fujian
仙游县	[xiān yóu xiàn] Xianyou county in Fujian
导游	[dǎo yóu] 1. a tourist guide 2. to conduct a tour 3. a guidebook
游记	[yóu jì] travel sketches
续西游记	[xù xī yóu jì] one of three Ming dynasty sequels to Journey to the West
后西游记	[hòu xī yóu jì] one of three Ming dynasty sequels to Journey to the West
中国游艺机游乐园协会	[zhōng guó yóu yì jī yóu lè yuán xié huì] China Association of Amusement Parks and Attractions (CAAPA)
西游记	[xī yóu jì] 1. Journey to the West, Ming dynasty novel by Wu Cheng'en, one of the Four Classic Novels of Chinese literature 2. also called Pilgrimage to the West or Monkey
西游补	[xī yóu bǔ] one of three Ming dynasty sequels to Journey to the West

陆游	[lù yóu] Lu You (1125-1210), widely regarded as the greatest of the Southern Song poet
游击队	[yóu jī duì] guerrilla band
梦游症	[mèng yóu zhèng] 1. somnambulism 2. sleep walking
广游	[guǎng yóu] to travel widely (esp. as Daoist priest or Buddhist monk)
梦游	[mèng yóu] 1. sleep walking 2. fig. dream voyage
游走	[yóu zǒu] wandering (i.e. not fixed)
游击战	[yóu jī zhàn] guerrilla warfare
游弋	[yóu yì] to cruise
游离	[yóu lí] 1. to disassociate 2. to drift away 3. to leave (a collective) 4. free (component)
游人	[yóu rén] a tourist
游览	[yóu lǎn] 1. to go sight-seeing 2. to tour 3. to visit
游玩	[yóu wán] 1. to amuse oneself 2. to have fun 3. to go sightseeing 4. to take a stroll
旧地重游	[jiù dì chóng yóu] to revisit old haunts (saw); down memory lane
下游	[xià yóu] 1. lower reaches 2. backward position
上游	[shàng yóu] 1. upper reaches 2. advanced position
旧游	[jiù yóu] 1. place one has previously visited 2. old haunts
中游	[zhōng yóu] 1. the middle stretches of a river 2. middle state
游手	[yóu shǒu] to be idle
游击	[yóu jī] guerrilla warfare
角色扮演游戏	[jué sè bàn yǎn yóu xì] a role playing game (RPG)
施	[shī] 1. to distribute (alms) 2. to do 3. to execute 4. to carry out 5. surname Shi
恩施土家族苗族自治州	[ēn shī tǔ jiā zú miáo zú zì zhì zhōu] Enshi Tujia and Miao autonomous prefecture in Hubei
发号施令	[fā hào shī lìng] 1. to give orders (saw); to command 2. to boss people about
核设施	[hé shè shī] 1. nuclear facility 2. nuclear installation
疏散措施	[shū sǎn cuò shī] 1. evacuation 2. measures to evacuate a building in an emergency
施肥	[shī féi] fertilize
逆行倒施	[nì xíng dǎo shī] 1. to go against the tide (saw); to do things all wrong 2. to try to turn back history 3. a perverse way of doing things
倒行逆施	[dǎo xíng nì shī] 1. to go against the tide (saw); to do things all wrong 2. to try to turn back history 3. a perverse way of doing things
设施	[shè shī] 1. facilities 2. installation
受保障监督的设施	[shòu bǎo zhàng jiān dū de shè shī] safeguarded facility
军事设施	[jī shì shè shī] military installations
基础设施	[jī chǔ shè shī] infrastructure
公共设施	[gōng gòng shè shī] 1. public facilities 2. services
生产设施	[shēng chǎn shè shī] production facility
施瓦辛格	[shī wǎ xīn gé] Arnold Schwarzenegger (1947-), US actor and politician, governor of California since 2003
施瓦布	[shī wǎ bù] Schwab (name)
施教	[shī jiào] teaching
因材施教	[yīn cái shī jiào] (saw) to teach in line with the student's ability
有效措施	[yǒu xiào cuò shī] effective action
施政	[shī zhèng] administration
施政报告	[shī zhèng bào gào] administrative report
联邦紧急措施署	[lián bāng jīn jí cuò shī shǔ] 1. Federal Emergency Management Agency 2. FEMA
应急措施	[yìng jí cuò shī] emergency measure
情人眼里有西施	[qíng rén yǎn lǐ yǒu xī shī] In the eyes of the lover, a famous beauty (saw). Beauty in the eye of the beholder

情人眼里出西施	[qíng rén yǎn lǐ chū xī shī] In the eyes of the lover, a famous beauty (saw). Beauty in the eye of the beholder
软硬兼施	[ruǎn yìng jiān shī] 1. use both carrot and stick 2. use gentle methods and force 3. an iron hand in a velvet glove
恩施地区	[ēn shī dì qū] (N) Enshi district (district in Hubei)
采取措施	[cǎi qǔ cuò shī] to adopt a measure
施用	[shī yòng] 1. to implement 2. to use
施明德	[shī míng dé] Shih Ming-te (1941-), Taiwanese politician, imprisoned 1962-1977 and 1980-1990 under the Guomindang, subsequently a leader of DPP, since 2006 leader of protests against Chen Shui-Bian [Chen2 Shui3 bian3]
无计可施	[wú jì kě shī] 1. no strategy left to try (saw); at one's wit's end 2. at the end of one's tether 3. powerless
布施	[bù shī] Dana (Buddhist practice of giving)
施特劳斯	[shī tè láo sī] Strauss
保密措施	[bǎo mì cuò shī] 1. privacy measure 2. confidentiality arrangement
预防措施	[yù fáng cuò shī] 1. protective step 2. protective measure
施加	[shī jiā] to exert (effort or pressure)
施蒂利尔州	[shī dì lì ěr zhōu] Styria province of Austria
施洗者约翰	[shī xǐ zhě yuē hàn] John the Baptist
措施	[cuò shī] 1. measure 2. step (to be taken)
安全措施	[ān quán cuò shī] 1. safety feature 2. security measure
辩证施治	[biàn zhèng shī zhì] diagnosis and treatment based on an overall analysis of the illness and the patient's condition
施乐	[shī lè] Xerox
乐施会	[lè shī huì] Oxfam (Oxford Committee for Famine Relief)
施蒂利尔	[shī dì lì ěr] Styria province of Austria
马哈拉施特拉邦	[mǎ hā lā shī tè lā bāng] Maharashtra (state in India)
施罗德	[shī luó dé] 1. Schröder (name) 2. Gerhard Schröder (1944-), German SPD politician, Chancellor 1998-2005
施行	[shī xíng] 1. to put in place 2. put into practice 3. take effect
施惠	[shī huì] 1. to give charity to sb 2. to oblige
惠施	[huì shī] 1. Hui Shi (c. 370-310 BC), Warring States philosopher and politician 2. known as
恩施	[ēn shī] Enshi prefecture level city in southwest Hubei, capital of Enshi Tujia and Miao autonomous prefecture
恩施县	[ēn shī xiàn] Enshi county in southwest Hubei
恩施市	[ēn shī shì] Enshi prefecture level city in Hubei, capital of Enshi Tujia and Miao autonomous prefecture
施展	[shī zhǎn] 1. to use fully 2. to put to use
施洗约翰	[shī xǐ yuē hàn] John the Baptist
施压	[shī yā] to pressure
施洗	[shī xǐ] baptize
兼施	[jiān shī] using several (methods)
实施	[shí shī] 1. to implement 2. to carry out
施舍	[shī shě] to give in charity
西施	[xī shī] Xi Shi (c. 450 BC), famous Chinese beauty, foremost of the Four legendary beauties, given by King Gou Jian of Yue as concubine to King of Wu as part of a successful plan to destroy Wu
施事	[shī shì] (ling.) agent
施工	[shī gōng] construction
旅	[lǚ] 1. trip 2. travel
旅游	[lǚ yóu] 1. trip 2. journey 3. tourism 4. travel 5. tour
旅游热点	[lǚ yóu rè diǎn] 1. a hot tourist attraction 2. a tourist trap
旅游者	[lǚ yóu kè] a tourist
三江生态旅游区	[sān jiāng shēng tài lǚ yóu qū] Sanjiang ecological tourist area in Wenchuan county, northwest Sichuan

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旅游团	[lǚ yóu tuán] a tour group
旅游者	[lǚ yóu zhě] 1. tourist 2. traveler 3. visitor
外国旅游者	[wài guó lǚ yóu zhě] foreign traveler
旅游业	[lǚ yóu yè] tourism industry
旅游的	[lǚ yóu dì] tourist area
旅游城市	[lǚ yóu chéng shì] tourist city
旅行装备	[lǚ xíng zhuāng bèi] outfit
旅馆	[lǚ guǎn] 1. hotel 2. CL:[jia1]
高层旅馆	[gāo céng lǚ guǎn] 1. luxury hotel 2. high class hotel
旅行社	[lǚ xíng shè] travel agency
旅途	[lǚ tú] 1. journey 2. trip
逆旅	[nì lǚ] 1. guest-house 2. inn
旅客	[lǚ kè] 1. traveler 2. tourist
旅行支票	[lǚ xíng zhī piào] a traveler's check
便车旅行者	[biàn chē lǚ xíng zhě] hitch-hiker
旅顺口区	[lǚ shùn kǒu qū] Lshunkou district of Dalian city , Liaoning
旅费	[lǚ fèi] travel expenses
劲旅	[jìng lǚ] 1. strong contingent 2. elite squad
徒步旅行	[tú bù lǚ xíng] hiking
旅顺	[lǚ shùn] 1. Lshun 2. Lshunkou district of Dalian city , Liaoning 3. called Port Arthur during Russian occupation and Russian-Japanese war of 1905
旅顺港	[lǚ shùn gǎng] 1. Lshun port, on the tip of the Liaoning peninsula 2. called Port Arthur during Russian occupation and Russian-Japanese war of 1905 3. in Lshunkou district of Dalian , Liaoning
旅顺口	[lǚ shùn kǒu] Lshunkou district of Dalian city , Liaoning
旅行团	[lǚ xíng tuán] tour group
旅行者	[lǚ xíng zhě] traveler
环球旅行	[huán qiú lǚ xíng] world travel
军旅	[j lǚ] army
旅行	[lǚ xíng] travel
旅行袋	[lǚ xíng dài] travel bag
旅程表	[lǚ chéng biǎo] itinerary
旅居	[lǚ jū] 1. to stay away from home 2. residence abroad 3. sojourn
旅店	[lǚ diàn] 1. inn 2. small hotel
旅程	[lǚ chéng] 1. journey 2. trip
旅舍	[lǚ shě] 1. inn 2. small hotel 3. hostel
臼	[jiù] mortar
前臼齿	[qián jiù chǐ] premolar tooth (immediately behind canine teeth in some mammals)
脱臼	[tuō jiù] dislocation (of a joint)
臼齿	[jiù chǐ] molar tooth
陷	[xiàn] 1. pitfall 2. trap 3. to get stuck 4. to sink 5. to cave in 6. to frame (false charge) 7. to capture (a city in battle) 8. to fall (to the enemy)
缺陷	[quē xiàn] 1. defect
低陷	[dī xiàn] 1. to sink 2. to settle
陷入绝境	[xiàn rù jué jìng] fall into impasse
注意力缺陷过动症	[zhù yì lì quē xiàn guò dòng zhèng] Attention Deficit hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD)
人类免疫缺陷病毒	[rén lèi miǎn yì quē xiàn bìng dú] human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)
沉陷	[chén xiàn] 1. subsidence 2. caving in 3. fig. stranded 4. lost (in contemplation, daydreams etc)
陷落	[xiàn luò] 1. to surrender (of a fortress) 2. to fall (to the enemy) 3. subsidence (of land)

陷落带	[xiàn luò dài] area of subsidence
攻陷	[gōng xiàn] 1. to overcome 2. to take (a fortress) 3. to fall (to an attack) 4. to surrender
身陷牢笼	[shēn xiàn láo lóng] fallen into a trap
陷入牢笼	[xiàn rù láo lóng] 1. to fall into a trap 2. ensnared
身陷牢狱	[shēn xiàn láo yù] to go to prison
诱陷	[yòu xiàn] snare
陷入困境	[xiàn rù kùn jìng] to fall into difficulty (e.g. facing bankruptcy)
内部缺陷	[nèi bù quē xiàn] internal flaw
倾陷	[qīng xiàn] 1. to frame (an innocent person) 2. to collapse
先天性缺陷	[xiān tiān xìng quē xiàn] birth defect
悲剧缺陷	[bēi jù quē xiàn] tragic flaw (Aristotle's hamartia)
语言缺陷	[yǔ yán quē xiàn] speech defect
言语缺陷	[yán yǔ quē xiàn] speech defect
缺陷	[quē xiàn] 1. a defect 2. a flaw
出生缺陷	[chū shēng quē xiàn] birth defect
陷入	[xiàn rù] 1. to sink into 2. to get caught up in 3. to land in (a predicament)
陷害	[xiàn hài] 1. to cast blame on 2. to frame
下陷	[xià xiàn] 1. to subside 2. subsidence
陷于	[xiàn yú] 1. caught in (a bad situation) 2. fall into (a trap etc)
毁灭	I [huǐ] 1. to destroy 2. to damage 3. to ruin II [huǐ] 1. blaze 2. destroy by fire III [huǐ] 1. defame 2. to slander
毁坏	[huǐ huài] 1. damage 2. destruction 3. to devastate 4. to vandalize
炸毁	[zhà huǐ] 1. to blow up 2. to destroy with explosives
销毁	[xiāo huǐ] to destroy (by melting or burning)
烧毁	[shāo huǐ] 1. to burn 2. to burn down
毁除	[huǐ chú] to destroy
撞毁	[zhuàng huǐ] to smash
平毁	[píng huǐ] 1. to level 2. to raise to the ground 3. to destroy
毁灭性	[huǐ láo xìng] 1. destructive 2. crushing (defeat)
毁灭	[huǐ miè] 1. perish 2. ruin 3. destroy
毁约	[huǐ yuē] 1. to break a promise 2. breach of contract
毁损	[huǐ sǔn] impair, damage
损毁	[sǔn huǐ] damage
毁掉	[huǐ diào] destroy
击毁	[jī huǐ] to attack and destroy
插	[chā] 1. insert 2. stick in 3. pierce 4. to take part in 5. to interfere 6. to interpose
见缝插针	[jiàn fèng chā zhēn] lit. to see a gap and stick in a needle (saw); fig. to make use of every second and every inch
插进	[chā jìn] to plug in (an electronic device)
热插拔	[rè chā bá] hot swapping
插图	[chā tú] illustration
画插图者	[huà chā tú zhě] illustrator
即插即用	[jí chā jí yòng] plug-and-play
插嘴	[chā zuǐ] 1. to interrupt (sb talking) 2. to butt in 3. to cut into a conversation
穿插	[chuān chā] 1. to insert 2. to interject
不插电	[bù chā diàn] unplugged (of rock musicians performing on acoustic instruments)
插入因子	[chā rù yīn zǐ] insertion element
插锁	[chā suǒ] mortise lock
插销	[chā xiāo] to plug
插花	[chā huā] 1. flower arranging 2. Ikebana
插值	[chā zhí] interpolation

倒插门	[dào chā mén] to marry and live with the bride's family (inverting traditional Chinese expectations)
插件	[chā jiàn] plug-in (software component)
插队	[chā duì] to cut in line
插座	[chā zuò] 1. socket 2. outlet
电源插座	[diàn yuán chā zuò] 1. electric socket 2. power point
插话	[chā huà] 1. to insert a minor item in a bigger work 2. to interrupt (sb speaking) 3. to interpose
插入语	[chā rù yǔ] interjection
安插	[ān chā] 1. place in a certain position 2. assign to a job 3. plant
插入	[chā rù] 1. to insert 2. to stick 3. to thrust
插头	[chā tóu] plug
插画	[chā huà] illustration
插曲	[chā qǔ] 1. episode 2. interlude
插口	[chā kǒu] socket (for electric plug)
插手	[chā shǒu] 1. to meddle 2. interference
鼠	[shǔ] 1. rat 2. mouse
老鼠尾巴	[lǎo shǔ wěi ba] lit. rat's tail; fig. a follower of inferior stature
鼠疫	[shǔ yì] plague
鼠疫苗苗	[shǔ yì jī miáo] plague vaccine
黄鼠狼给鸡拜年	[huáng shǔ láng gěi jī bài nián] lit. the weasel offers the chicken new year greetings (proverb); fig. beware the Greeks bearing gifts
鼠肚鸡肠	[shǔ dù jī cháng] small-minded
黄鼠狼	[huáng shǔ láng] 1. yellow weasel (Mustela sibirica) 2. Japanese mink 3. skunk
土拨鼠	[tǔ bō shǔ] groundhog
鼠胆	[shǔ dǎn] cowardly
捕鼠器	[bù shǔ qì] mousetrap

老鼠	[lǎo shǔ] 1. rat 2. mouse
米老鼠	[mǐ lǎo shǔ] Mickey Mouse
猫哭老鼠	[māo kū lǎo shǔ] 1. the cat weeps for the dead mouse (saw); hypocritical pretence of condolence 2. crocodile tears
老鼠洞	[lǎo shǔ dòng] mouse hole
鼠辈	[shǔ bèi] 1. a scoundrel 2. a bad chap
小家鼠	[xiǎo jiā shǔ] mouse
子鼠	[zǐ shǔ] Year 1, year of the Rat (e.g. 2008)
松鼠	[sōng shǔ] squirrel
鼠目寸光	[shǔ mù cùn guāng] short-sighted
鼠标	[shǔ biāo] mouse (computer)
鼠标器	[shǔ biāo qì] mouse (computer)
小鼠	[xiǎo shǔ] mouse
小袋鼠	[xiǎo dài shǔ] 1. wallaby 2. pademelon
小白鼠	[xiǎo bái shǔ] 1. little white mouse (esp. laboratory animal) 2. fig. guinea pig, i.e. human participant in experiment
袋鼠	[dài shǔ] kangaroo
滑鼠蛇	[huá shǔ shé] Ptyas mucosus (common rat snake)
仓鼠	[cāng shǔ] hamster
鼠尾草	[shǔ wěi cǎo] sage (Salvia officinalis)
滑鼠	[huá shǔ] mouse (computer)
负鼠	[fù shǔ] opossum (zoo.)
大鼠	[dà shǔ] rat
睡鼠	[shuì shǔ] dormouse
鼠年	[shǔ nián] Year of the Rat (e.g. 2008)
田鼠	[tián shǔ] vole

Thanks for your interest!